



# Spotlight Initiative

To eliminate violence against women and girls



Nigeria/West-Africa

# Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2020 - 31 December 2020

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



**PROGRAMME TITLE AND PROGRAMME NUMBER**

Programme Title: **Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria**

MPTF Office Project Reference Number:<sup>1</sup>

**OO112286**

**RECIPIENT ORGANISATION(S)**

**UN Women**

**UNFPA**

**UNDP**

**UNICEF**

**UNESCO**

**PROGRAMME COST**

**Total Phase I approved budget as per the  
Spotlight CPD/RPD: 27,189,793 USD**

**Phase I Spotlight funding:<sup>2</sup> 25,000,000 USD**

**Agency Contribution: 2,189,793 USD**

**Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency**

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

**TOTAL: 27,189,793 USD**

**PRIORITY REGIONS/AREAS/LOCALITIES FOR THE PROGRAMME**

**Nigeria, Africa**

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

**KEY PARTNERS**

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

**REPORT SUBMITTED BY**

Name: **Hadiza Aminu**

Title: **Spotlight Coordinator**

e-mail address: [hadiza.aminu@one.un.org](mailto:hadiza.aminu@one.un.org)

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

<sup>2</sup> The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that the UNDP budget also reflects all joint Programme Management Costs that are sitting at the Resident Coordinator's Office.

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# Acronym List

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<b>AMAC</b>	Abuja Municipal Area Council
<b>AWLN</b>	African Women Leaders Network
<b>AUN</b>	American University of Nigeria
<b>BCC</b>	Behavior Change Communication
<b>CAT</b>	Convention against Torture
<b>CRM</b>	Case Response Management System
<b>COVID-19</b>	Corona Virus Disease
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>COTLA</b>	Council of Traditional and Religious Leaders in Africa
<b>CPIMS</b>	Child protection information management system
<b>EMIS</b>	Education Management information System
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FCT</b>	Federal Capital Territory
<b>FME</b>	Federal Ministry of Education
<b>FIDA</b>	International Federation of Women Lawyers
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based Violence
<b>HP</b>	Harmful Practices
<b>HTPS</b>	Harmful Traditional Practices
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>IP</b>	Implementing Partner
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Agency
<b>LNOB</b>	Leaving No One Behind
<b>MOOC</b>	Massive Open Online Course
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NAPTIP</b>	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
<b>NSARS</b>	Nigerian Police Force's Special Anti-Robbery Squad
<b>NSCDC</b>	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
<b>NHRC</b>	National Human Rights Commission
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee
<b>NSCDC</b>	Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps
<b>PWD</b>	Persons with Disability
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>RoLAC</b>	Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>SCE</b>	Second Chance Education
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
<b>SI</b>	Spotlight Initiative
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>VAPP</b>	Violence Against Persons Prohibition
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence against Women and Girls
<b>WAPA</b>	Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
<b>WRAPA</b>	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative
<b>WILPF</b>	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
<b>WARDC</b>	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre

# Executive Summary

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The Spotlight program is implemented in Nigeria using a multi-pronged approach across six major pillars or outcomes: Legislative and Policy frameworks, strengthening institutions, prevention and social norms, services, data availability and supporting the women's movement. The Spotlight Initiative is implemented using the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) through significant engagement and representation of Persons with Disability (PWD), and women and girls suffering multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination including those living in rural areas of Nigeria.

In 2020, the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative has generated significant impact and secured a strong basis for the programme's sustainability through the buy-in of the government and critical stakeholders at all levels. Key results achieved during the year include the abolishment of a harmful traditional practice in Cross River State where underage girls were given out in marriage as debt repayment, the establishment of and the activation of Nigeria's First DNA Forensic Lab that supports the prosecution of Gender Based Violence. The Forensic Laboratory is in Modibbo Adama Federal University of Technology, Yola, North East Nigeria. Similarly, an additional One-stop Centre was established for survivors of SGBV in Sokoto state, the meaningful engagement of traditional and religious leaders in the fight against SGBV and harmful practices, and the increased community awareness of the Violence Against Persons & Prohibition Act (VAPP) for the legal protection of equal rights of women and girls' rights.

In line with the increased male engagement in the reporting year, platforms and/or Networks of Men Leaders to End Violence Against Women and Girls established by the project in different communities are becoming more engaged in the fight against SGBV and harmful practices. These networks include youth groups, religious leaders, traditional councils, police officers, and male champions who were trained on roles of men and boys in preventing and addressing VAWG/SGBV/HPs in respective communities. These networks are gradually involving in actions to eradicate deep-rooted gender stereotypes and shift of unequal social norms through conducting several GBV sensitization meetings and trainings for men, youths and police officers. Further, the Men Leaders' networks played a critical role in meetings and roundtables where religious and traditional leaders were sensitized on the issues of VAWG/SGBV/HP and consulted to develop culturally and religiously

acceptable strategies and messages on SGBV and HP. Actions to support the prevention of VAWG have also been expanded to tertiary institutions in Lagos and FCT with an aim to increase awareness on the issue of VAWG/SGBV/HP among students.

Progress was recorded in strengthening legislative and policy frameworks for eliminating violence against women and girls in Nigeria. A strong evidence of gaps to address was availed the Spotlight Initiative (SI) in form of situation analysis, mapping and baseline surveys and served for holding consultative dialogues and roundtable discussions with focal Ministries at state level to demand for action. Owing to training opportunities offered by the project, CSOs and women advocates knowledge of SDGs and related monitoring skills were enhanced for assessing Nigeria's progress towards Institutional SDGs Benchmarks for SGBV, HP and SRHR. Furthermore, new synergies for joint advocacy, information and experience-sharing were built through dialogue platforms among women-led organizations. Finally, increased partnerships with state government actors have led to the development of a strategic gender policy document on GBV in the context of emergencies, such as the COVID-19 crisis.

The Spotlight Initiative launched National Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Data Situation Rooms and Data Dashboard (Report GBV) in all project states and was adopted by the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development as the official national tool to collate data on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), GBV and Harmful Practices (HP). Consequently, 100 percent of the targeted states have a system to collate administrative data on VAWG/GBV/HP across different sectors. The establishment of a platform for harmonization of data on VAWG/GBV/HP has been a significant success making quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data available in real-time to inform laws, policies and programmes.

Despite the challenges emerging during the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions in movement, partners were guided to re-program and adopt innovative ways and approaches towards meeting the set targets. Some of these approaches include: innovative re-programming of activities, creation of short video clips and jingles deployed through virtual and traditional media platforms and creation of hotlines which could be accessed by survivors for immediate support including online psycho-social counselling support and other critical services.

### OUTCOME 1

- **Capacity Strengthening for 2,203** women right advocates/Parliamentarians/Government staff and human groups in workplan costing, policies and law development



### OUTCOME 2

- **Capacity Strengthening for 2,026** key government officials, parliamentarians and women's groups in program integration and gender responsive budgeting.
- **1 Federal and 6-state level budgets studies were conducted,** assessing how the budgets address Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Harmful Practices (HP), and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and was used to improve programming

# SUMMARY OF

### OUTCOME 3

- **64,673** girls and boys were reached through in-school programs



- **85,328** girls and boys were reached through out-of-school programs

- **163,589** reached through established community platforms



- **1,688** men and boys are prepared through gender transformative programs

- **4,999,629** persons were sensitized through media campaigns

## OUTCOME 4



**30,835**  
women and girls  
had access to  
essential services



**32,989**  
women and girls' survivor  
have access to long term  
recovery services



**Capacity  
building for  
377**  
service providers  
to deliver quality  
and coordinated  
essential services

## OUTCOME 5

**2,189**  
reported  
cases of GBV  
**12**  
received  
judgement

**672**  
cases were  
brought to court



**1,253**  
government personnel,  
women right advocates  
had their capacities  
strengthened in VAWGs  
prevalence & incidence  
and data analysis.

**Establishment**  
of an innovative  
reporting  
system  
1-Federal and  
6-targeted  
states



# KEY RESULTS

## OUTCOME 6

**12-jointly  
agreed**  
recommendations  
on ending VAWG  
was produced by a  
multi-stakeholder

**285**  
women's rights  
groups  
and relevant CSOs  
representing groups have  
strengthened capacities  
to design, implement,  
monitor and evaluate  
their own programs



# Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

Nigeria has recorded some progress in gender equality in 2020. With a Gender Development Index of 0.881 for 2019, and a global gender gap index of 0.635 in 2020, the country has closed 63.5% of its gender gap and ranked 128<sup>th</sup> on the global rankings reflected in the Global Gender Gap Report, 2020. However, inequalities between men and women still prevail in different aspects of life and increase the risk for women and girls to suffer violence and other harmful practices. In Nigeria, 30% of girls and women aged between 15 and 49 reported to have experienced sexual violence (NHDS, 2018) and harmful practices are reported at a rate of 43% for child marriage and 20% for women aged 15 and 49 who have undergone female genital mutilation.

In 2020, Nigeria faced multiple security challenges including cases of armed robbery, farmers-herders' conflicts, and attacks by the Boko Haram insurgents especially recorded in the North East of the country. Insurgency and conflicts have exacerbated the occurrence of VAWG as reflected in different reports of girls' abductions, rapes of conflict affected women and other sexual abuse. The security situation

deteriorated with widespread protests against the Nigerian Police Force's Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) and demands for reforms in the security sector and overall governance. The squad had long

been accused of several human rights violations including crimes related to sexual violence. The aftermath of the protests also culminated in raids of government warehouses containing COVID-19 palliatives which were not distributed as expected.

The raids took place in various states including Cross Rivers, Adamawa, Lagos and the FCT. These civil disturbances temporarily affected the implementation of activities in the affected Spotlight states.

## COVID 19 Response

### Context

Nigeria was highly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated measures to contain the spread of the coronavirus. In the second quarter of the year, a significant increase in SGBV cases was recorded, including cases of rape and killings of young girls. According to report by Partners implementing the Spotlight Initiative, SGBV cases recorded in the period had increased by over 300%. Further to this unprecedented increase in SGBV, an op-ed titled 'The Shadow Pandemic: Violence against women during COVID-19' was published by the UN in Nigeria to further highlight the spike in violence recorded during the outbreak of the global pandemic. Women movements also took the lead in protesting against this shadow pandemic of violence against women and influenced the 36 States' governments



**128<sup>th</sup>**  
on the Gender Development Index



# *in 2020*

**Nigeria faced Coronavirus,  
Multiple Security Challenges  
with a significant increase in  
SGBV cases**



to declare a state of emergency on sexual and gender-based violence.

To ensure the continuation of project's activities within the COVID-19 context, the project, adopted measures to integrate violence prevention and response into COVID-19 plans including re-programing and re-allocating budgets within allowable limits to respond to rising GBV cases; using the media to create awareness and messaging to influence social norms; and offering scaled back or remote services where possible. During this period, civil society organizations remained an important constituency by working to hold the government accountable for delivering on rights protection and ensuring the continuation of service delivery to women and girls. CSOs have for instance availed the services of trained counsellors on the phone, by SMS or through a safe 'chat' online at specified times. Concerted efforts were also made to ensure classification of one-stop centers and shelters as essential services and securing approvals for these services to remain open to clients/survivors.

Despite the challenges experienced in the reporting year, the Spotlight Initiative remained on track to achieving its intended results. The programme has so far created an increased recognition and open dialogue on SGBV and harmful practices issues and led to practical actions against these vices including the outlawing of an age long "money-woman" tradition which involved infants' marriage and use of female children for debt settlement in some communities. The programme also recorded an increase in the partnership of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs towards joint advocacy actions on ending VAWG at local and national levels. Furthermore, women's organizations' engagement in addressing of different groups of women has improved due to capacity gaps addressed by the Spotlight programme.

# Programme Governance and Coordination

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## National Steering Committee

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

### Members

In line with SI global arrangement and principles, the National Steering Committee comprise of the following core members:

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

In addition to the members, other stakeholders may also be invited to participate in the deliberations of

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

### **Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG)**

Civil Society Reference Groups support the realization of the objectives of the Initiative in Nigeria as advocates and partners. The groups provide strategic advice to the development of the Spotlight National Programme as it is being implemented.

#### **Members**

Civil Society Reference Groups are set up in line with the global guidance and with the guiding principle of leaving no one behind. The group consists of eminently qualified persons with diverse experiences, expertise and perspectives across the 6 programme thematic areas.

A total of 20 members serve as the Civil Society Reference Group for the Spotlight Programme in Nigeria. Each of the 5 states is represented by three CSO Reference Group members, while 5 members represent the FCT and are domiciled at the National level. For the state reference groups, all members are domiciled in the target states for maximum and effective participation in state led activities. Members of the Reference Groups serve on a personal capacity with no paid remuneration.

#### **Conflict of Interest**

Outmost efforts and measures will be taken to avoid and/or manage any potential conflict of interest from the Civil Society Reference Group representatives if for example the organization they are affiliated with is being considered or if/ when they are an implementing partner or grantee of the Country Programme.

Any CSO representative with a conflict of interest on the issue discussed shall excuse him/ herself from that particular part of the meeting (and this is to be on record).

#### **Selection Criteria**

Members are selected through an open and competitive process which is in response to a public call for expression of interest to serve as a member. In order to preserve a balance among members, candidates needed to have met the following criteria before being given special consideration (each member having met a minimum of 4 of these criteria):

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

#### **Working Arrangements**

The Civil Society Reference Group is an integral part of the steering committee both at State and Federal level, the technical working group as well as the Civil Society partners receiving implementation grants

from RUNOs. For this reason, work plans for National and State Reference Groups are developed in line with the global reference group guidelines to streamline activities of members. Though the Reference Group need to meet on a minimum of twice a year, (either virtually or physically), the exact frequency of meetings is determined by members as contained within the CSRG work plan. Programme Management Unit staff may be part of the reference group meetings if invited. Reports of CSO reference group meetings are to be shared with the Program Management Unit for documentation in the Knowledge Management Repository.

### ***Roles and Responsibilities***

The Civil Society Reference Groups has the following core functions and responsibilities:

- Provide advice on ongoing interventions, possibilities for scaling up the Spotlight Country Programme
- Partner on high-level advocacy and communications as well as political dialogue, including by supporting visibility and promotion of the Initiative's goals at the national and local levels
- Engage in broader consultations with groups and networks, especially at the local and grassroots levels, at regular intervals to update them and solicit input on the performance of the Spotlight Country Programme in Nigeria and for advocacy, research, learning and action
- Support efforts of disseminating messages of the Spotlight Initiative on eliminating VAWG and HP to the public, from the national to the community level, especially to marginalized groups, youth and the media
- Serve as an interactive space and open forum for dialogue between the Spotlight Initiative and women's rights organizations, groups and networks working on eliminating VAWG and HP
- Provide advice on the overall strategic direction of the Spotlight Initiative's Country Programme in Nigeria and on cutting-edge national and local policy issues on eliminating VAWG and HP

### **Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms**

In line with the principles of the UN Reform, the programme coordination sits in the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator to enhance coordination and synergies across and beyond the UN system. Technical Coherence is provided by two UN agencies (UNFPA and UN Women) to ensure actions under each of the six pillars aligned with and complement across all the pillars. A Community of Practice provides communication, monitoring, evaluation, visibility and knowledge Management support to the country programme. The PMU ensures consolidated reporting according to timelines and overseeing implementation schedules, deliverable and budgets as articulated in the country programme document among other things. The PMU assumes this inter agency coordination role both at National and at State level, with its focus on a sustainable and transformative delivery of agreed results.

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

# Programme Partnerships

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The Joint EU-UN Spotlight programme was driven through strategic partnerships with various stakeholders including the EU, federal and state governments (through key ministries), civil society organization's, grassroots organizations and academic institutions. Further details of partnership engagements are provided as follows:

## a. Government

The Government at the highest level is engaged on Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria. At national level, the president of Nigeria and his office participate at key advocacy events of the Spotlight Initiative. Honorable Minister for Budget and National Planning serves as the chair of the National Steering Committee of the spotlight initiative. The Nigerian Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning have the responsibility of coordination across all the outcome areas involving line government ministries, civil society and the UN agencies. The Federal Ministry is involved in coordination oversight, stakeholder engagement, joint monitoring visits and technical meetings. The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs in line with its mandate of oversight



responsibility for Gender and GBV in Nigeria is a key government ministry for the spotlight. The Minister of Women Affairs is a member of the National Steering committee and co-chairs the interministerial committee on GBV set up by the president, a platform of action that the spotlight initiative leverages on. The Ministry is involved across all the pillars of the spotlight. Partnership with ministry of health helps to advance mainly the services pillar SRHR and the health sector response for SGBV. Ministry of Justice is a key partner for the pillar 1 of the spotlight. The National Bureau of statistics and the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs are both the key government partners for the implementation of pillar 5 on data.

## **b. State Governments**

At state level governors and their spouses are targeted and are involved in key advocacy events, the spotlight initiative has developed strategic partnership with the Nigerian Governors forum. Ministries involved at National level have their equivalent state ministries at state level involved and in line with their respective mandates described at above.

Nonetheless, the apparent limited coordination between government implementing partners and the supervisory ministry led to challenges of the slow implementation of the program's activities and absorption of funds especially in the context of COVID-19 restrictions. Monthly coordination meetings between the project team and implementing partners were therefore institutionalized as a platform to discuss challenges and collectively address them. Project management capacity gaps were also addressed through financial and narrative reporting trainings and coaching by the project team.

## **c. Civil Society**

As reflected in annex C, CSOs form a significant proportion of the implementing partners that receive funding. Partnership has been formed and fostered with international, national, local/grassroots, women's rights, feminist CSOs and CSOs representing specific groups. For each state, at least one grassroots CSO was engaged under the spotlight in line with the leave-no-one behind principle. CSOs also formed a key aspect of implementing the COVID-19 response. At the beginning of the program in 2019, a joint call for proposals was launched and in 2020 the partner selection process was adjusted to reach more organizations based on feedback from women's rights organizations and key stakeholders. Grass root CSOs have been involved in outreaches and ensuring the furthest are reached first. CSOs have been instrumental in delivering interventions around COVID19 response.

The program's partnership with local/grassroots organizations has allowed to strengthen their capacities for advocacy on VAWG, SGBV, HP and SRHR issues. Through grants allocated to these organizations, at least 2 platforms per state were established and included representatives of persons living with disability and suffering other intersecting forms of discrimination. These participants have also benefited from second chance education opportunities and livelihood support to minimize their vulnerabilities to SGBV, HP and SRHR violations.

## **d. EU**

Beyond the traditional donor-recipient relationships, the EU-UN partnership under the Spotlight Initiative expanded through the EU's membership to the SI National Steering Committee, several engagements between the EU and Heads of UN Agencies, and at technical level through the engagement of Spotlight program focal points from the EU delegation. The EU Ambassador to Nigeria and other EU delegation members regularly attended the National Steering Committee meetings of the SI. The EU also convened strategic engagements with the RC/ UN Heads of Agencies to strengthen the visibility and impact of the Spotlight Initiative. In terms of engaging with the Spotlight program focal points, the EU Spotlight Gender Advisor participated in some joint RUNOs and other EU funded projects (RoLAC) coordination meetings on a bi-monthly basis.



The Technical Team within each of the RUNOs, led by the Spotlight Initiative Coordinator meet with the EU desk officer for Spotlight Initiative on a monthly basis. The aim of the meeting is to discuss the programme’s strategic approach and activities defined in the work plan. It also serves as a platform to monitor progress towards agreed objectives. To foster strategic coordination, the UN Resident Coordinator and the EU Head of Delegation also meet on a bi annual basis. The EU is structurally and timely involved in and updated about Spotlight activities. This includes participation in key Spotlight activities at state level, but also leveraging on the weight of the EU in strategic communication and political engagement.

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

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

## The EU Delegation is involved in all key elements of the Initiative as follows:

**Governance Role:** The EU Head of Cooperation in Nigeria plays a key role at the National Steering Committee. A representative from the EU, such as the EU Spotlight desk officer may also participate in any state steering committee meeting.

**Advisory Role:** The EU takes part in the Technical Committee. The Programme Management Unit shall technically support the NSC and ensure the achievement of its mandate.

**Supporting Advocacy, Communication & Visibility:** The EU supports advocacy, communication and visibility activities in line with the Spotlight Initiative Communications Strategy, based on the global Communication & Visibility Guide.

**Managing Risks and Ensuring Sustainability:** From the onset, the EU and UN have worked closely with the Government to develop a sustainability plan that includes a feasible financing strategy with conditions to ensure that funding and services can continue. The

EU will also support the UN in managing risks in line with the agreed Risk Management Framework.

**Monitoring & Reporting:** The EU plays a review and monitoring role on the Country Programme’s implementation along with other key stakeholders.



The EU partnership strengthened in the course of the year with more encouraging feedback as the year went by. The first steering committee meeting in 2020 held on June 5 2020 and had the EU raise concerns on the urgent need to Identify and implement Transformative Flagship initiatives for the project; Strengthen access to justice for GBV survivors; increase Visibility for the project ; the need to extrapolate from project micro level to high policy level and the need to enhance coherence and complementarity with on-going initiatives, strengthen interagency complementarity and promote linkages with other projects and initiatives because that is where synergy lies.

However deliberate steps were taken to respond to key recommendations from the EU and the steering meeting. Particularly with regards to visibility, access to justice, flagships and complimenting on-going initiatives. By the following steering committee meeting held in on the 25th January 2021, it was quite reassuring to note that the EU had become comfortable with the SI progress and with our strategic direction. The EU informed that it was pleased with key ongoing initiatives, Advocacy efforts and the visibility for SI and noted with satisfaction the engagements with inter-ministerial committee on Ending GBV; the governor’s forum and the GBV state of emergency declaration and the town hall meeting which had the president’s participation. The EU acknowledged government support and thanked the leadership of the government counterparts for the results achieved expressing that it took a collective effort. “through the spotlight initiative we collectively demonstrated a multinational response for GBV in Nigeria”, the EU Head of Delegation in Nigeria said.

### Cooperation with other UN agencies

In line with the Delivering-as-one approach of the Spotlight Initiative, the office of the United Nations Resident coordinator is coordinating the following RUNOs (UNFPA, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNICEF and UNESCO) to deliver various results in line with the approved workplan. A joint accountability framework was jointly availed by all UN agencies implementing the Spotlight Initiative to guide traditional and religious leaders in the prevention and response to GBV. The need for an accountability framework stemmed from the findings of a baseline assessment jointly conducted by the same UN agencies in 2019 prior to the commencement of Spotlight interventions. The developed accountability framework also serves as a guide to practitioners and CSOs engaging with traditional and religious institutions on SGBV and HP prevention and response. Working together as one UN has resulted in high visibility of the project at country level, sharpened collaboration with state actors who now see the UN System as one. More than ever before, the UN speaks with one voice as the Resident Coordinator now represents the entire UN System. Confidence building, team spirit, synergy and leveraging on comparative advantage of each Agency has resulted in better and improved humanitarian services of the UN System in the country.



Technical staff within the RUNOs collectively form the technical team that meet on a bimonthly basis to ensure joint program execution and successful programme implementation.

The Spotlight Programme Management Unit leads two review meetings to assess midyear and end year achievements. The two review meetings serve as a coordination platform for facilitating exchange of information and for making joint decisions on next steps and way forward.

The technical team together with state focal persons, meet on a quarterly basis to evaluate short term goals and to compare strategic directions. The Community of practice meets at least once a quarter, or as set up by the core task teams of subject area experts. The Chair convenes extra-ordinary



meetings when required. Technical Coherence meetings are held bi-monthly and are chaired by the two Coherence Leads. Coherence meetings center on fostering synergy around programme pillars. The Resident Coordinators Office is the secretariat for the Programme Management Unit. Spotlight Heads of agencies meet with the Residence Coordinator every quarter for programme and operational updates, as well as to discuss any challenges and opportunities.

In line with the principles of the UN Reform, the Nigeria Spotlight program has continued to improve its inter-agency collaboration in the delivery of interventions and in the governance mechanisms. The technical team strived to ensure complementarity of interventions among recipient agencies. A good example is in the delivery of the GBV response one stop center intervention. In line with its GBV area of responsibility, UNFPA developed standard operating procedure for the GBV one stop centers and has been shared with other agencies to standardize services across the supported GBV response centers. UNDP is leading and rallying the rest of the agencies under pillar five-data to ensure a harmonized data reporting system for GBV. UNESCO has set up a non-formal education center in the one stop center which has the full buy-in of rest of the agencies, UNICEF has been involved in strengthening the child protection systems across the one stop centers and its service delivery and entry point through building capacity of service providers on training on child protection case management and information management system. UN Women working with women's rights groups has linked survivors to long term recovery initiatives and pro bono legal services.

### Other Partners

In the year under review, the SI has initiated partnerships with academic institutions and leaders' platforms to address the issues of advocacy capacities among leaders and build synergies for addressing traditional harmful practices and other forms of gender-based violence at the community level. Key partners engaged include the American University of Nigeria (AUN), the Council of Traditional and Religious Leaders in Africa (COTLA) and the Nigeria Governors' Forum.

The American University of Nigeria (AUN) was engaged to design and conduct an online training for the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN). Through the online training, the University is developing messages, strategies and an implementation plan that aim to bring and create shift in negative perceptions, behavior and attitudes that are more likely to impact on policy and decision making. The online training is also being used for social and cultural norm changes related to SGBV, HP and SRHR at national and state level. An advocacy toolkit with specific messages addressed to the identified key audience will also produce to foster change and shift in harmful perceptions around VAWG and SGBV.

Similarly, a partnership was developed with the "Nigeria Governors Forum" to provide direction towards a state-based actualization of the declaration of emergency on rape. The partnership followed the declaration of a state of emergency on rape in Nigeria by the Nigeria Governors' Forum in June 2020. The forum engendered Public awareness, responses and discourse amongst political leaders and actors in the country. This reflected in policy dialogues, high level programmatic intervention and the development of work plan for number of high level activities, including the national barometer and the Presidential Press Briefing being finalized.

At community level, the programme supported the establishment and continues to support regular convening of the Council of Traditional and Religious leaders in Africa (COTLA) for discussion and recommendations for action on issues of child marriage and other harmful practices such as FGM. Partnership with COTLA provides a platform for engaging with key traditional and religious leaders as key gatekeepers of communities and societies. In the reporting year, a virtual roundtable was convened for key traditional and religious leaders in the SI states where an accountability framework for advocacy against VAWG and other harmful practices was presented and adopted. This continues to contribute to a shift in negative behaviours as some harmful traditional practices such as the age-long 'money wife marriage'<sup>1</sup> practice has been abolished and some other harmful practices have been eliminated while the religious/traditional leaders have also made various commitments towards supporting EVAWG in their various communities. Increasingly with the use of the accountability framework, more traditional leaders report increased agency to advocate for GEWE, EAW and elimination of harmful practices

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/09/money-woman-criver-community-stops-practice-other-barbaric-culture-against-girl-child/>

# Results:

## Capturing Change at Outcomes Level

### **OUTCOME 1: Legal and Policy Framework**

In a bid to remove barriers for girls' access to higher education, the Prevention, Prohibition and Redress of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Educational Institutions Bill, 2019, was passed by the Senate in July 2020 with the Spotlight programme support through reviews and high-level advocacy engagements. The Bill protects young women and girls in higher institutions who suffer different forms of SGBV.

CSO partners to the Spotlight Initiative, drafted gender policy briefs to address SGBV crises management in a pandemic situation using the case of COVID-19 to influence related laws in these states. This resulted in developing a draft VAPP Law (2015) for the state which passed its first reading on December 8, 2020.



**Got 1 Bill passed and pushing for the passing of VAPP Act**

The programme conducted training sessions for 800 women rights defenders in developing policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda. 358 law enforcement agents were trained to implement existing legislation and policies on VAWG including SGBV/HP. This is expected to enhance the prevention and response to cases of all forms of violence against women and girls.

In June 2020, the VAPP Act was simplified and translated in Pidgin, Igbo, Hausa and Yoruba languages and disseminated through partners and networks to create awareness and sensitize recipients on existing law and protections/remedies that address SGBV and all other forms of violence against persons.

With the Spotlight programme support, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is now equipped with a gender policy and 5-year National Plan to prevent trafficking in persons. Also, the Spotlight Initiative contributed to the development of a costed National Policy

and Plan of Action for Elimination of FGM in Nigeria (2020-2024).

### **OUTCOME 2: Institutions**

In 2020, studies of federal and state budgets in all our six project states have been conducted, to assess how the budgets address Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Harmful Practices (HP), and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

The findings from the studies and validation workshops have been incorporated in the training of key government officials, women's rights advocates, and parliamentarians in four of the Spotlight initiative states to strengthen their knowledge and capacity on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG/GBV/HP. Parliamentarians are now better equipped to mainstream gender into budgets and advocate for increased budgets to gender concerns during budget planning and review sessions.

The Lagos State Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Team (DSVRT), domiciled within the state Ministry of Justice, was supported under the SI to produce the Lagos State Unified Response Protocol and Referral Pathway (URPRP) a multi-sectoral survivor-centered approach for responding to domestic and sexual violence in responding to SGBV within the state.

### **OUTCOME 3: Prevention and Norm Change**

Capacities of CSOs and women's organizations involved in the Spotlight programme implementation were enhanced in the area of Social Analysis and Action - a gender transformation approach process through which individuals explore and challenge social norms, beliefs, and practices that shape their

lives. Following the training, the partners started implementing the approach with community members to have a critical reflection on harmful practices in their communities. This approach has yielded result as many community members have stated to recognize the negative consequences of their practices of toxic masculinity and commit to end violence against women and girls.

In Obanliku community of Cross River state, an implementing partner under the SI supported engagement with critical stakeholders, women groups, religious and traditional leaders at local level have led the community to denounce and abolish a century long 'Money woman' tradition - a harmful practice where girl children are used to settle debts owed by parents or grandparents.

### **To facilitate monitoring and increased reportage of incidences of violence against women and girls:**

252 Community Surveillance Committees (CSC) in Adamawa, Cross River, Ebonyi, Lagos, FCT, and Sokoto states comprised of women and men from the communities were trained as change agents to champion gender equality, ending violence against women and particularly as watchdogs in their communities. The CSC made use of social media tools like WhatsApp and the CPIMS mobile app, "Kobo" to report cases of violence. The CSC has been beneficial in addressing harmful practices and negative social norms at the community level. For instance, in Binji Local government of Sokoto State, the CSC prevented the marriage of a nine-year-old girl to a 74-year-old man. The CSC worked with the community and the leaders to get the marriage annulled and reintegrate the girl back to school.

**Due to increased rate of sexual exploitation and abuse in tertiary institutions**, the Spotlight Initiative drafted guidelines for prevention of and response to School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV) in tertiary institutions of Nigeria adapted from the guidelines. The guidelines will serve as a reference framework for tertiary institutions in Nigeria with LASU being the pilot institution.

**In Cross River and Ebonyi, 7429 women and young women have benefited from an opportunity to access a second chance education (SCE) initiative** implemented in ten benefiting communities of Ebonyi, and 4 communities in Cross River. Some classes were conducted through radio programmes due to COVID-19 restrictions.



The radio programmes indirectly reached out to more than 2,500 additional beneficiaries. Currently, more than 60% of them have demonstrated improved literacy and basic reading and writing skills.

**New approaches to the project implementation have proved to be useful in ensuring the continuity of activities in the context of COVID-19.** As part of activities in response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Spotlight Initiative has also leveraged on social media platforms, TV shows and radio call-in shows to spread awareness on all forms of violence against women to communities. An estimated 840,000 have been indirectly reached through the radio jingles and 2,000,000 reached through animated TV drama.

## **OUTCOME 4: Quality Services**

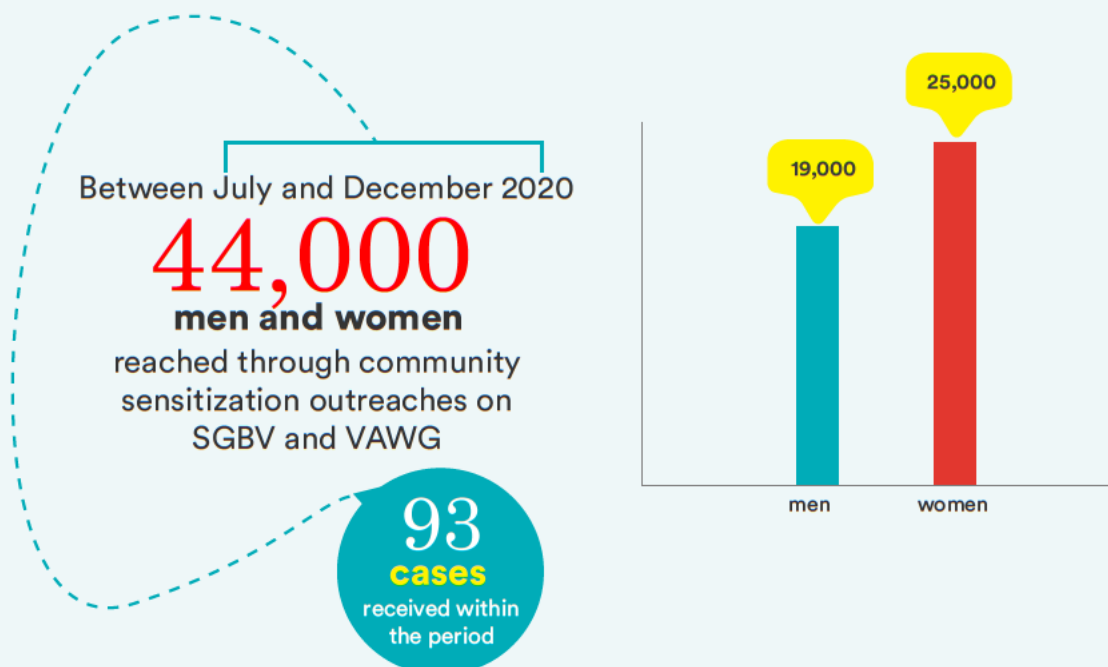
**In the spirit of providing life-saving assistance to survivors of GBV, 4 GBV one-stop centers** in FCT, Lagos, Sokoto and Adamawa, respectively were in fully accessible to client, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. The centers have so far provided timely life-saving medical and psycho-social support services to 1,090 clients (including 19 persons with disabilities in Lagos & Sokoto).

**Strengthened access to justice for GBV survivors** with the activation of Nigeria's First DNA Forensic Lab that will support the prosecution of Gender Based Violence supported by Spotlight Initiative. The Forensic Laboratory is located in Modibbo Adama Federal University of Technology, Yola, North East Nigeria.

**Improved access to fistula repairs by women and girls across supported states-** Through the spotlight initiative, more resources are being leveraged for fistula repair. In 2020 with spotlight initiative funding, an additional 278 women and girls had their fistula repaired and their dignity restored.

The programme also focuses on livelihood support, as a core part of longer-term recovery services for survivors. 51 survivors have been selected and enrolled in vocational trainings on culinary arts, fashion design, make up, event planning and decoration, and baking.

**Two physical safe spaces established in Kurudu and Ushafa communities;** At least 1000 Non-Formal Education centers established/ resuscitated in 4+1 states of Sokoto, Adamawa, Cross-River and Ebonyi States and FCT and learners provided with writing materials worth over 20,000 copies of exercise books and pencils.



Between July and December 2020, community sensitization outreaches on SGBV, VAWG and available referral services conducted by the community surveillance teams reached about 19,000 men and 25,000 women. Within the same reporting period, 93 cases were received by the community surveillance teams and referred to relevant authorities.

## OUTCOME 5: Data

The National GBV Data Situation Room and Dashboard is the first of its kind innovation to be established in Nigeria and was officially launched on the 17th of November 2020 by the UN Deputy Secretary General Amina Mohammed. The GBV Situation Room and dashboard is domiciled at the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) and enhances evidence-based decision making and programming in VAWG/GBV/HP for effective response and prevention measures, provide solid data for advocacy and awareness raising, as well as inform laws, and policies.

The spotlight initiative also rallied key stakeholders in the development and endorsement of a National data tool – the GBV Case information management systems is led by the Government- National Bureau of Statistics. The National tool will be officially signed and will be the standardized tool for all GBV actors within developmental programmes in the country.

The Spotlight initiative partnered with O3 Project and Education Management information System (EMIS) unit of Federal Ministry of Education (FME) to institutionalize GBV indicators into the Annual School Census. Similarly, the National Barometer (GBV DASHBOARD) was developed, with the dashboard presents national monthly status and update on development and results achieved by each state in addressing GBV, which informs Bi-monthly Presidential Press Briefing on GBV in Nigeria.

## OUTCOME 6: Women's Movement

In the reporting year, intervention under this outcome strongly focused on strengthening the voices of women and expanding women's movements in the fight against all forms of SGBV. GBV networks and groups were established and capacities were strengthened for both new and existing networks through a series of trainings and other capacity building sessions provided under the program.

Across the six SI states, capacities of 460 women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization were enhanced to jointly advocate for EVAWG across all the SI States.

Within the reporting year, capacities to advocate for gender budgeting and monitor budget allocation and utilization have increased for 650 women's rights advocates, including 8 media organizations, from 3 of the 6 SI states (Lagos, Cross River and Ebonyi states). In Lagos, beneficiaries participated in a symbolic walk to the State House of Assembly to demand for a comprehensive law for EVAWG, a gender-responsive budget and the provision of resources for EVAWG in Lagos.



## Reporting on SRHR:

Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) has cut across all pillars of the Spotlight program. Key results during the programme implementation for 2020:

A curriculum was designed by the Spotlight programme for post-literacy classes of the SCE programme. It has now incorporated different SRHR aspects including teenage pregnancy, contraception. Sexually

transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS, violence against girls and women (VAGW), harmful traditional practices (HTPS), female genital mutilation, child marriage, sexual abuse/rape, and legal instruments available for the protection of the rights of girls and women.

A total of 4051 learners were enrolled for the SCE programme (1620 in Ebonyi, 2431 in Cross Rivers and 6000 in Adamawa and Sokoto). SRHR services are also incorporated into the operations of the one stop centers supported, SGBV survivors are provided with SRHR awareness information and services in addition to psycho-social support and counselling. Moreover, the male engagement interventions in Pillar 3 incorporated SRHR learnings through male platforms established in the SI states and through the He-for-She platforms.

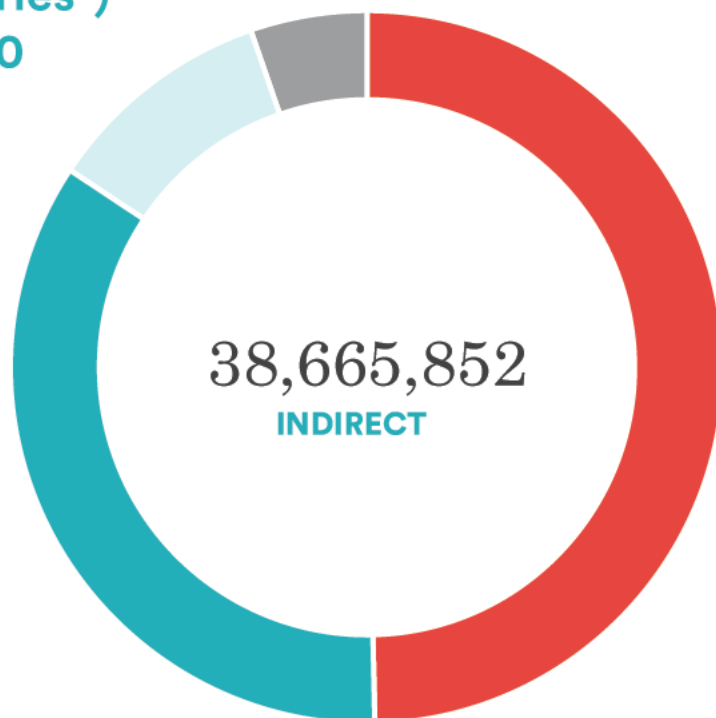
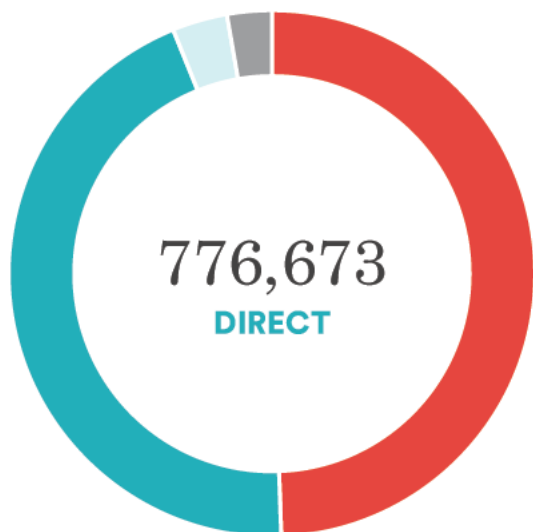


The spotlight initiative program addresses two most prevalent harmful practices – child marriage and female genital mutilation and both of these are directly related to obstetric fistula. An estimated 20,000 new cases of obstetric fistula occur in Nigeria every year and in communities where child marriage and FGM are common.

Through the spotlight initiative, more resources are being leveraged for fistula repair. In 2020 an additional 278 women and girls in Adamawa and Sokoto states had their dignity restored with the successful repair of their obstetric fistula. In Lagos State South West Nigeria Young Mom's Clinics have been scaled up the two high burden and heard to reach LGAs- Ikorodu & Mushin to expand access to SRHR services for pregnant adolescent girls. The spotlight initiative also supported service provision in the 5 existing youth friendly SRH centers and Young Mom's Clinics.

During 2020, across the supported youth friendly and young mums' clinic, 3,798 young people were reached with ASRH information and services including FP and HIV testing; 196 pregnant adolescent girls received ANC and 31 received obstetric care at birth. In 2021 one of the SRHR interventions is to provide a maternity waiting home in Sokoto Northern Nigeria to address the delays that contribute to preventable maternal deaths

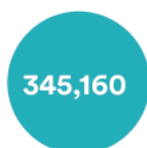
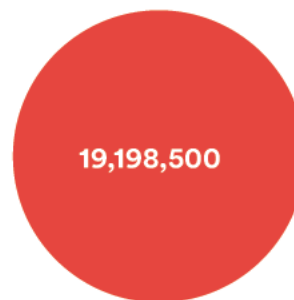
## Rights Holders ("Beneficiaries") for 2020



### WOMEN

#### 18yrs and above

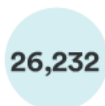
These includes women reached through trainings, service provision, participation in advocacies, community rallies, those reached through media platforms (TV & Radio) and Second chance education.



### GIRLS

#### 5-17 years

These includes girls reached largely through targeted social media platforms/ radio programs, including those participating in regular community programs and in and out-of-school and in-school-programs.



### MEN

#### 18yrs and above

These includes men reached in community programs/ and at religious leader's sensitization outreaches/ including those reached through radio and TV programs



### BOYS

#### 5-17 years

Boys reached through regular Barbershops events, attendance of community and school programs that promote gender-equitable norms, including those reached through social media platforms and radio programs



# Challenges and Mitigating Measures

Challenges encountered were majorly related to the advent of the unexpected Covid-19 pandemic.

- Emerging data shows that since the outbreak, violence against women and girls (VAWG), and particularly domestic violence, has intensified globally, including Nigeria.
- The Spotlight Initiative immediately responded to the crisis by providing constant and timely support to its implementing partners. Alternative ways of implementation were discussed as well as how the COVID-19 response could be integrated.
- Literacy by Radio program was introduced to cater for the SCE (Second Chance Education) project participants who were grouped into clusters as 'listening groups' and were provided with portable radios, exercise books and PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) while radio jingles were produced for sensitization on Covid-19 and VAWG.
- Emergence of important needs under the Legislative Pillar to support case response and investigation: lack of funds leads to victims, CSOs involved in cases or law enforcement officers themselves making out of pocket payments. Members of the Nigeria Police Force been indicted by several reports on violence, for perpetuating violence. This further discourages survivors from reporting cases. These challenges are being addressed through interventions on gender-responsive budgeting to secure sustainable funding for cases of VAWG/SGBV, and high-level advocacy to ensure that the leadership of relevant institutions are onboard.
- Reprogramming of funds and implementation modality was a big challenge for the CSOs as funds had already been allocated in the programme work plan. Adaptation to virtual meetings was not easy for partners because of cost of data, issue of power failure and network challenges. This challenge was overcome by supporting CSOs with extra funds to buy the required data for their participation in online meetings.





# Lessons Learned and New Opportunities



## Programmatic:

**Traditional leaders are in a strong position to work with their communities** to address the harmful cultural practices that contribute to the issues of gender norms and HPs. The programme will continue to engage them in all aspects of changing negative cultural and social norms.

**Working with women movements and solidarity groups** alongside male champions for gender equality pride an opportunity to amplify their voices in society and create opportunities for women and girls to exercise their social, economic, and political rights.

## Reforms in the Nigeria Police Due to the End SARS Protest.

The reform in the Nigerian police sector brought about by the “end SARS” protest provides an opportunity to further strengthen engagement with the police to improve its rules of engagement with women and girls.

## Operational:

**COVID 19 inspired new thinking, deep dives and new implementation strategies.** Despite school’s closure, we were able to reach the target participants. The introduction of “*virtual coordination meetings*” became vital as an instrument for tracking changes, progress and corrective measures. COVID 19 opened up new ways of doing things and we were able to explore the benefits of teleworking.

**Smart classes and online lessons are effective in emergencies,** especially when conventional schools are shut down due to crisis. The literacy by radio as an alternative to physical literacy classes was borne out of initiative to keep programme running amid COVID 19 and it proved to be very effective in reaching the unreached. It became clear that with literacy by radio, more learners could be reached even at the remotest areas if programme collaborate with state radio stations and the radio Nigeria.

**In furtherance to the adverse effect of Covid-19 on women and girls,** the SI will leverage on existing platforms established to incorporate Covid-19 relief and mitigation response and open frontiers for dialogue and critical reflection with community stakeholders on eliminating violence against women and girls during Covid-19.

## Managerial:

**Nigeria Governors’ Forum Declaration of Sexual Violence on Women and Girls as the State of Emergency.** The declaration of sexual violence as a state of emergency and the development plan of action to address the issue presents an opportunity for further engagement with governors

**Increased Engagement with Communities Strengthens the Early Warning Mechanism** and makes for better response and reduction in the Incidences of VAWG and HP.

**In the face of the lockdown and limited movement,** community surveillance groups were relied upon for a house-to-house campaign and sensitization, which contributed immensely to reporting of violence against women and girls and HPs.

# Innovative, Promising or Good Practices



The Spotlight Initiative has established a Presidential Special Investigation Panel on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence together with the National Human Rights Commission. The intervention is based on the mandate of the Commission to receive complaints on human rights violations, monitor and investigate such allegations.

The implementation of the SGBV Panel has led to the following results:

1. Non expensive complaint resolution mechanism on the part of victims like the public hearing was re-assuring to the victims.
2. Civil society groups at the community level have leveraged on the enforcement powers of partners of the Presidential SGBV Panel to bring about accountability for SGBV complaints.
3. The holding of public hearing nearer to the people was unprecedented and shocked most perpetrators who never knew they could be called to account for violations at their homes and community level.
4. The public hearing brought some hope, reassurance and succor to female victims to the astonishment of both the perpetrators and law enforcement agents.
5. The victims saw the public hearing as a more friendly and cheaper alternative to police intervention in their SGBV complaints.
6. The involvement of the commission in SGBV complaints encouraged the law enforcement agents to take more interest in prosecuting and enforcing the rights of victims in SGBV cases before the panel.
7. Restorative justice and healing proffered by public hearing mechanism most time assuaged the victims and made perpetrators repentant and committed to reconciliation.
8. The public hearing became a significant opportunity to sensitize both violators and victims on their rights and limits, as some of them did not possess this knowledge before.

# Communication and Visibility

In the year 2020 significant progress was made in promoting the visibility of the spotlight initiative through high-level engagement with stakeholders.

An estimated 2.8 million people have been reached through radio jingles and animated TV drama, Social media posts on events reached over 5million impressions via social media platforms.

The increased visibility resulted in increased awareness among the public about the Spotlight Initiative and prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls, as well as referral pathways and response mechanisms for cases of VAWG.

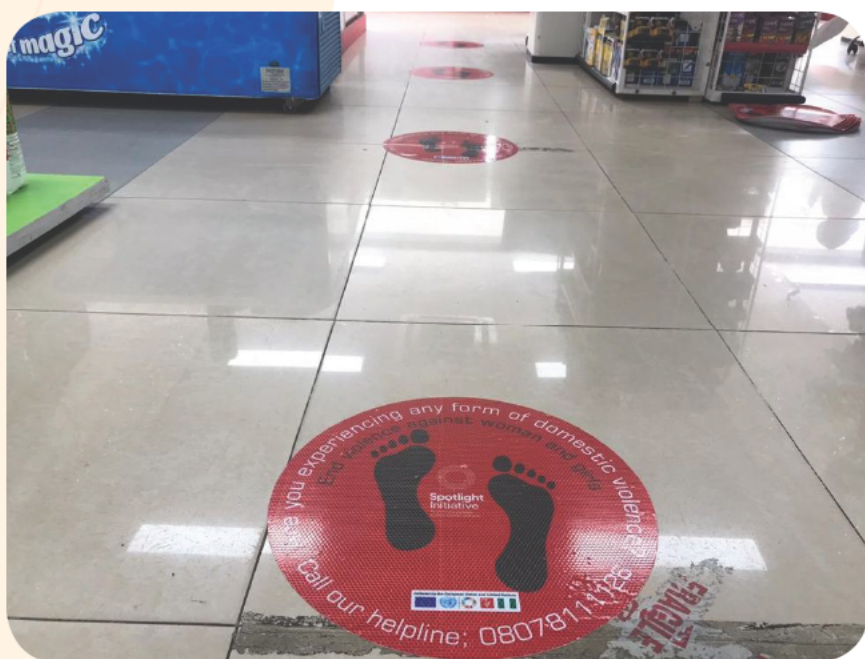
## a) Media and visibility events

In the reporting year, Spotlight Initiative Nigeria engaged in several high-level events and activities within the country. Below is a summary of the events:

- **Joint Press Briefing and National Flag off the Ending VAWG:** The flag-off was done by the Honorable Ministers of Women Affairs, H.E Dame Pauline Tallen OFR, KSG, the Heads of UN Agencies; the European Union (EU) Representative, government MDAs representatives, (CSOs), the media and women groups.
- **National GBV Data Situation Room and GBV Dashboard Launch:** In partnership with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, the project supported the set-up of a National GBV Data Situation Room and dashboard. On November 17<sup>th</sup> 2020, the UN Deputy-Secretary General and Honorable minister of women affairs launched the National GBV data Situation room with over 500 participants both online and offline.
- **Human Rights Defenders Workshop:** In collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), a high-level Human Rights Defenders Workshop of all access to justice and human rights partners. This has bridged the gap of poor coordination between actors and has provided a platform for proper coordination and access to justice for all cases of violations.
- **Launch of the Nana Khadijah Centre:** The Nana Khadija Centre, the first comprehensive GBV response centre in Northwest Nigeria established by the joint EU-UN Spotlight Initiative in March 2020 was formally launched on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2020 in a high-level meeting by the governor of Sokoto State, Rt Hon Aminu Waziri Tambuwal; Traditional leaders, the Honorable Minister for Women Affairs, other heads of United Nations Agencies, and senior government officials.
- **Launch of the HeForShe in Sokoto:** In Nigeria, the *HeForShe* campaign was officially launched and officiated by the Vice President, His Excellency, Professor Yemi Osinbajo, paving the way for the campaign to be domesticated in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Plateau, Yobe and Lagos states.
- The programme launched the “**Sheroes**” competition: a virtual call for paintings and poetries that represented attitudes, visions, expressions and messages against Violence against Women



and Girls (VAWG) or demonstrate the contributions and resilience of women and girls within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. “Sheroes” competition was organized to support long term recovery of women and girls survivors of VAWG/SGBV/HP.



- As the Covid-19 began to ravage the world, necessitating the lockdown which began in March in Nigeria, the country saw an alarming increase in cases of violence against women and girls, news of rape and killings filled the news. This created an opportunity to publicize the Spotlight Initiative supported GBV helplines to create awareness and enable women and girls' access GBV response. As people visited the stores and were made to adhere to strict social distancing measures, the footprint social distancing decals, served as a viable reflective tool to spread the helplines. The decals were placed in all big stores within Abuja; All 6 Shoprite malls, the local and international wings of the airport, and 5 other big stores in Abuja.

### b) Campaigns

To ensure increased and sustained visibility and engagement on the Spotlight Initiative, campaigns were launched engaging several high-level stakeholders within the country. Below are some of the campaigns.

- **Launch of the #IDeyWithHer Campaign:** The campaign is tailored after the global Spotlight Initiative #WithHer campaign designed to raise awareness of, and challenge, harmful gender norms and stereotypes that perpetuate violence against women and demand urgent collective action from government and key stakeholders towards addressing this.



- **UN Women and Nigerian Women's Football League launch the #SafeHome campaign in Nasarawa State:** The spotlight initiative collaborated with the Nigerian Women's Football League for the launch of the #SafeHome Campaign on 9<sup>th</sup> December. It leverages on the power of sport, to influence and shape societal norms with a wider goal of promoting gender equality.
- **Launch of the Global Generation Equality Campaign:** On the 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2020, the UN Deputy Secretary General launched the Generation Equality Campaign in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs.

# Next Steps

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The next steps of the Spotlight Initiative implementation will focus on improving the programmatic outcomes and towards the enhancement of the operational management and coordination of the project:

- For the year 2021, the programme will put much focus on availing more women's shelters to complement the existing ones.
- Implementation will focus on the timely roll-out of planned activities in 2021 to strengthen and sustain high-level engagement with key stakeholders and institutions, men's and boys' networks, and women's groups.
- Engagement with girls at the community level will be intensified this year to build their skills and resilience to prevent and cope with violence through sports and theater for development activities.
- Another priority will be to continue strengthening the knowledge and capacity of service providers to deliver quality and coordinated services to survivors of VAWG/GBV/HP. One of our key interventions is the Case Response Management System (CRM) and toll-free line to systematically capture the reporting, documentation, and analysis of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence as well as Human Rights Violations in Nigeria.
- We will strengthen our collaboration with Parliamentarians, both at the federal and state level. Based on previous assessments of the legal and policy environment, we will work with the legislative to review pending bills to make sure they are women and girl friendly.
- The Nigerian SI will continue to build on the "new way of working" and improving the interagency coordination through joint -planning, review and visioning meetings to ensure that the thrust of the project is adhered to.
- Increase the level of monitoring at the sub-national level to ensure all the stakeholders adhere to their roles and responsibilities and ensure a greater level of coordination and delivery of services to the all stakeholders.
- Continued joint UN / Government monitoring of implementation in all the Spotlight focus states and ensure that the implementation is going on as planned. Corrective action plans will be developed for the sub-national teams to improve the quality of implementation.



# Annex A: Results Framework

No Results Framework in 2020

# Annex B: Risk Matrix

Risk Assessment		Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk:	Responsible Person/Unit
Risk	<b>Likelihood:</b> Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	<b>Impact:</b> Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity - Bimonthly	Source for monitoring:	
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Disease Outbreak; Covid-19 [New Risk]. Deteriorating security condition that may affect project implementation	5	4	Monthly basis	Field visit, report, media briefings	UNWOMEN
Inadequate policy/legal framework	Unlikely	Moderate	Quarterly	News dailies, UNDSS reports etc.	RCO, UNICEF
Limited national/state ownership	Possible	Major	Quarterly	AWP	UNICEF

Anti-rights environment	Possible	Moderate	Bi-Annually	Bi-annual Joint monitoring (Govt/ UN/EU/CSO-Ref group)	Continue to provide support through sensitizations, capacity development of rights holders and civil society, and ensure duty-bearers are held accountable	UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO
COVID 19 Pandemic	5	5	2,3,4 quarters, 2020	global and national updates on COVID 19	Continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation and how to work around the situation and still delivering on the project using innovative means i.e Online platforms e.t.c	UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO
Programmatic risks						
Community retiveness (acceptance). Delay implementation	3	3	Quarterly	monthly Reports, field visit report	Community entry and project launch meeting with critical stakeholders. Accelerated implementation plans to scale up activities. Budget/workplan realignment	UNWOMEN
Communal Clash and Conflict in EZZA LGA of Ebonyi State affected those farthest behind in the Area.	4	4	3 & 4 Quarter of 2020	Agency for Mass Education in Ebonyi State	Continue to monitor the situation and use different means of advocacy modalities to be able to reach those furthest behind in the area.	UNESCO
Insecurity in Northern Region of Nigeria. Community members apprehensive of accompanying CSOs/ Partners to certain areas in their environment due to insurgency.	3	3	2020 period	Agency for Mass Education in Sokoto and Adamawa States	Continue to monitor the situation for calm in affected areas before commencing implementation. Will explore moving some of the communities members to a safer location to implement the intervention where feasible.	UNESCO
Resistance from family, community, traditional and religious leaders	Possible	Moderate	Quarterly	Community Dialogues and advocacy platform	Emphasis has been placed on community dialogue. The program has also created platforms for community participation through the community advocacy platforms and surveillance groups. These platforms have ensured constant communication with communities, thereby creating trust and acceptance of the program.	



Culture of Silence	Likely	major	Quarterly	CPIMS/reports from Community surveillance groups	Constantly engaged with communities through dialogues to address the culture of silence. Plans are also underway to launch a campaign called the "Speak up, Break the Silence" as part of measures to address the culture of silence. Also members of the community surveillance groups have had their capacity strengthened to be able to act as change agents for breaking the culture of silence at the community and individual levels.	UN Women
National partners have limited capacities to apply knowledge	Possible	Moderate	Quarterly	Program / Financial Monitoring Report	Capacity building of for instance government officials, service providers, civil society organisations and the media	UN Women
Fund allocation not aligned to strategic objectives and/or poorly prioritized funds allocations	Unlikely	Minor	Quarterly	Program / Financial Monitoring Report	Review of budgets to reflect present reality and adapt to changes.	UN RC/HC and EU Head of Delegation
Funding and services not available after Initiative ends due to lack of resources	Possible	Major	Quarterly	Program Monitoring Report	We are encouraging states to adapt the resources available across other initiatives to achieve sustainability.	UN RC/HC and EU Head of Delegation
General lack of access to modern technologies to reduce the scope for information sharing including data availability and use	Unlikely	Moderate	Quarterly	Program Monitoring Report	The Federal MWASD has been supported with a situation room equipped with computers, internet and inverters to ensure that there is access to the required modern technologies for data availability, analysis and use for informed decisions making. While state MWASD will be supported with computers, internet and inverters to ensure same.	UNDP
Lack of disaggregated data for girls 10-15 years	Possible	Moderate	Quarterly	Program Monitoring Report	We have reviewed data capturing forms and primary data sources like attendance registers. We are also supporting NHRC to improve capturing of SGBV data by automating online reporting.	UNFPA

Institutional risks							
Limited availability of data and limited capacities of state institutions to develop and analyse data	Possible	Moderate	Quarterly	CPIMS	Investment and focus have been on strengthening capacity gaps in data management through trainings on CPIMS. Institutional support has also been provided to government partners through the setting up of CPIMS systems with relevant government partners including the provision of computers, tablet and internet service to facilitate data collection, collation and management.		
The high turnover of official in Government may delay implementation of the Initiative	Possible	Moderate	Quarterly	Continued advocacy to Government not to redeploy trained staff to other locations outside the SI_ Project focus	We work with more than one focal officer in the ministries and relevant MDAs.	Programme Management Unit, Gender Theme Group, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO	
Weak, fragmented and low capacity of institutions	Possible	Medium	Bi-monthly	Bi-annual Joint monitoring(Govt/ UN/EU/CSO-Ref group)	This could lead to slow response from government agencies in providing materials or responding to request for meetings. This has been addressed by positive reinforcement and feedback to key state officials on how the Spotlight Initiative can improve governmental performance to ensure clear understanding of what the programme intends to achieve and its benefits to the state. Letter have been written to state officials and followed up on. Our implementing partners are also collaborating with those of other RUNOs to push for meetings and action from government partners.	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO	

Fiduciary risks							
Fraud, sexual exploitation and abuse.	3	4	Monthly	Reports, hotlines	ensure 3 signatories of account and voucher. Follow established financial, admin and procurement plans and procedure. train staff and partners of PSEA and establish accountability framework.	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UNESCO	
Disbursements or resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and national implementing partners have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities	Unlikely	Major	Quarterly	Program / Financial Monitoring Report	We have a robust monitoring system and strict retirement systems for fund disbursements.	UN Women	
Issue of sustainability. Government being able to sustain the programmes by paying the facilitators.	4	4	2021 and beyond	State Agencies for Mass Education and NMEC	Continued advocacy to the Government for funding support into the State budget Plans.	UNESCO	
New Risk (Covid-19 Pandemic)							
EndSARs Peaceful Protest and demonstration against Police brutality	possible	Major	Monthly	The situation is being monitored by UNDSS and the spotlight team receives security briefing monthly and this determines how we program in affected States.	This led to the cancellation and postponement of some high-level events and project activities. The team dialogued with key stakeholders to reschedule some events and some were done virtually.	UNDP	

#### Assumptions:

The covid-19 pandemic may exist beyond 2021 so program implementation will continue to focus on innovative ways to implement activities as well as make services readily accessible to survivors.  
 Inadequate budgetary allocation of funds to Non-formal Education is likely to affect the payment of facilitators and which ultimately will affect the continuity of the Accelerated Second Chance Education (ASCE).  
 Non-provision of livelihood skills to participants of ASCE to alleviate rural poverty will likely demotivate them in future programme.

# Annex C: CSO Engagement Report

Reporting Period: 01 January 2019 - 31 December 2020 - THIS IS A CUMULATIVE REPORT SINCE THE START OF THE SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/had not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
<b>OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of VAWG and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.</b>									
<b>Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.</b>									
1	1.1	International Federation of Lawyers	International	\$146,782.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
1	1.1	Women's Aid Collective (WACOL)	National	\$124,099.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
1	1.1	Centre for Social Justice (CENSOUJ)	National	\$26,619.40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
1	1.1	Centre for Women's Health and Information (CEWHIN)	National	\$60,289.90	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in [REDACTED]
1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	National	\$10,953.90	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS
1	1.1	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities (ESERC)	Local/ Grassroots	\$6,306.30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Rural women and girls
<b>Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international human rights standards with M&amp;E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.</b>									
1	1.2	Connected Development (CODE)	National	\$72,474.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
1	1.2	Consultancy Services with ALEXANDER Thomas Hauschild	International	\$8,994.34	UNESCO	Vendor	No information available	New	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
1	1.2	Consultancy Service with PARA MALLAM Oluwafunmilayo Josephine	National	\$10,034.00	UNESCO	Vendor	No information available	New	Women and girls from ethnic minorities

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
1	1.2	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$21,612.70	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls with disabilities
1	1.2	Centre for Social Justice (CENSOU)	National	\$26,619.40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
1	1.2	Centre for Women's Health and Information (CEWHIN)	National	\$6,028.90	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
<b>Output 1.3: National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.</b>									
1	1.3	Women at Risk International Foundation (WARIF)	National	\$156,375.50	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
1	1.3	[REDACTED]	National	\$10,953.90	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS
<b>OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG and harmful practices, including in other sectors.</b>									
<b>Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.</b>									
2	2.1	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre (WARDC)	National	\$32,166.93	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
2	2.1	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	National	\$64,333.88	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
2	2.1	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	National	\$96,500.80	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
2	2.1	Centre for Social Justice (CENSOU)	National	\$26,619.40	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
2	2.1	Centre for Women's Health and Information (CEWHIN)	National	\$6,028.90	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
2	2.1	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities (ESERC)	Local/ Grassroots	\$6,306.30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Rural women and girls
2	2.1	[REDACTED]	National	\$10,953.90	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS
<b>Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multisectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.</b>									
2	2.2	Centre for Women's Health and Information (CEWHIN)	National	\$6,028.90	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
2	2.2	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities (ESERC)	Local/ Grassroots	\$6,306.30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Rural women and girls
2	2.2	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$21,612.70	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls with disabilities
<b>Output 2.3: Partners (parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender responsive budgeting to end VAWG.</b>									
2	2.3								
2	2.3								
2	2.3								
2	2.3								
2	2.3								

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
<b>OUTCOME 3: Gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to preventVAWG and HTPs.</b>									
<b>Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in- and out-of-school settings.</b>									
3	3.1	Girls Power Initiative (GPI)	National	\$195,632.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
3	3.1	NEEM Foundation	National	\$195,632.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
3	3.1	Women at Risk International Foundation (WARIF)	National	\$156,375.50	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
3	3.1	Centre for Girls' Education (CGE)	National	\$7,563.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Adolescent girls
3	3.1	Sexual Offenses Awareness Response Initiative (SOAR)	National	\$76,870.55	UNESCO	Grantee	Yes	New	Adolescent girls
3	3.1	Education Today for Sustainable Development Initiative (ETSDI)	National	\$65,800.75	UNESCO	Grantee	Yes	New	Rural women and girls
3	3.1	Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC)	National	\$60,612.76	UNESCO	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
3	3.1	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$21,612.70	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls with disabilities
<b>Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem, and transforming harmful masculinities.</b>									
3	3.2	Centre LSD	National	\$68,804.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
3	3.2	Youth Hub Foundation	National	\$68,804.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No	Existing	Indigenous women and girls

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
3	3.2	Sultan Foundation for Peace and Development	National	\$68,804.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.2	FHI360	International	\$41,234.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.2	Ebonyi Womens Initiative For Acceleration (EBOWIFA)	Local/Grassroots	\$44,989.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.2	Gender and Development Action (GADA)	Local/Grassroots	\$16,073.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.2	The Women's Helping Hand initiative (TWHHI)	National	\$13,073.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.2	Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC)	National	\$22,455.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.2	Clear View Integrity Foundation	Local/Grassroots	\$85,313.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.2	Sultan Foundation	National	\$10,308.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.2	Centre for Girls' Education (CGE)	National	\$55,711.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Adolescent girls
3	3.2	Centre for Women's Health and Information (GEWHIN)	National	\$6,028.90	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Women and girls living in poverty	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.2	Economic and Social Empowerment of Rural Communities (ESERC)	Local/Grassroots	\$6,306.30	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Rural women and girls	Rural women and girls



Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/had not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
3	3.2	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$21,612.70	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Women and girls with disabilities	Women and girls with disabilities
3	3.2	[REDACTED]	National	\$10,953.90	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS
<b>Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, and women and girls' rights.</b>									
3	3.3	Centre LSD	National	\$68,804.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
3	3.3	Youth Hub Foundation	National	\$68,804.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
3	3.3	Sultan Foundation for Peace and Development	National	\$68,804.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
3	3.3	Development Initiative For West Africa DIWA	National	\$136,706.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.3	Centre For Communication and Social Impact (CCSI)	National	\$133,316.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
3	3.3	DESCAL Communications	National	\$64,833.51	UNESCO	Vendor	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
<b>OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible and quality essential services, including for long-term recovery from violence.</b>									
<b>Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRHR services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</b>									
4	4.1	Project Alert	National	\$91,738.50	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
4	4.1	Partners for Justice	National	\$279,802.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
4	4.1	FHI360	International	\$192,517.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
4	4.1	The Women's Helping Hands Initiative (TWHHI)	National	\$43,076.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
4	4.1	Youth Hub Africa	National	\$130,495.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
4	4.1	Gender and Development Action (GADA)	Local/Grassroots	\$28,053.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
4	4.1	Association for Reproductive and Family Health (ARFH)	National	\$67,855.07	UNESCO	Grantee	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
<b>Output 4.2: Women and girls survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer-term recovery services and opportunities.</b>									
4	4.2	Project Alert	National	\$91,738.50	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
4	4.2	Girls Power Initiative (GPI)	National	\$195,632.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
4	4.2	NEEM Foundation	National	\$195,632.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
4	4.2	Partnership for Justice	National	\$60,000.00	UNICEF	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
4	4.2	FHI360	International	\$260,582.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
4	4.2	Fistula Foundation	National	\$68,796.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
4	4.2	Gender and Development Action (GADA)	Local/Grassroots	\$63,594.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
4	4.2	The Women's Helping Hand Initiative (TWHHI)	National	\$141,008.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Women and girls living in poverty
4	4.2	Youth Hub Africa	National	\$265,421.00	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
4	4.2	Grassroots Entrepreneurship Skills Acquisition (GESA) Initiative	National	\$128,433.81	UNESCO	Grantee	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
4	4.2	African Centre for Youth and Sports Development (ACYSD)	National	\$35,411.77	UNESCO	Grantee	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
4	4.2	Blue Wales Creation	National	\$22,633.34	UNESCO	Grantee	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
4	4.2	Foundation for Resilient Empowerment and Development (FRED)	National	\$21,612.70	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Women and girls with disabilities	Women and girls with disabilities
<b>OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.</b>									
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.									
5	5.1	The Population Council, Inc.	International	\$160,371.80	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
5	5.1								
<b>Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.</b>									
5	5.2	The Population Council, Inc.	International	\$160,371.80	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty
5	5.2								
<b>OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equity and women's empowerment, and ending VAWG.</b>									
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for gender equity and women's empowerment, and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.									
6	6.1	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre (WARDC)	National	\$32,166.93	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
6	6.1	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	National	\$64,333.88	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.1	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	National	\$96,500.80	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.1								
6	6.1								
<b>Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and gender equality and women's empowerment more broadly.</b>									
6	6.2	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre (WARDC)	National	\$32,166.93	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.2	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	National	\$64,333.88	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.2	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	National	\$96,500.80	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.2								
6	6.2								
<b>Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.</b>									
6	6.3	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre (WARDC)	National	\$32,166.93	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.3	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)	National	\$64,333.88	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
6	6.3	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA)	National	\$96,500.80	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.3	Mediatix Foundation	Local/ Grassroots	\$27,992.00	UN Women	Grantee	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.3	DEAN MORE Initiative for African Youths	Local/ Grassroots	\$25,391.00	UN Women	Grantee	No	New	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.3	Global Women for Sustainable Development	Local/ Grassroots	\$27,672.00	UN Women	Grantee	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.3	Jessy Ojoma Drive for Environmental Development Foundation (JODED-F)	Local/ Grassroots	\$28,009.00	UN Women	Grantee	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.3	Life Helpers Initiative (LHI)	Local/ Grassroots	\$27,113.00	UN Women	Grantee	No	New	Indigenous women and girls
6	6.3	Gender Advocacy and Women Resource	Local/ Grassroots	\$26,402.00	UN Women	Grantee	Yes	New	Indigenous women and girls
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (including pre-funding) - NOTE PMC funds dispursed to CSOs in 2020</b>									
<b>Prefunding</b>									
<b>TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs \$6,273,196.90</b>									

#### **Type of CSOs**

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

#### **Award Amount**

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

#### **Type of Engagement**

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

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

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

Please select “No” if the above definitions do not apply to the CSO.

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

**New or Existing Partner** (the rationale behind this question is to understand the extent to which RUNOs are expanding their outreach to CSOs beyond usual partners, giving opportunities to new CSOs)

To be considered a “new partner”, the RUNO has not engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.

To be considered an existing partner, the RUNO has engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.

Please select “No information available” if no information is available on if the CSO is a new or existing partner.

#### **Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award**

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

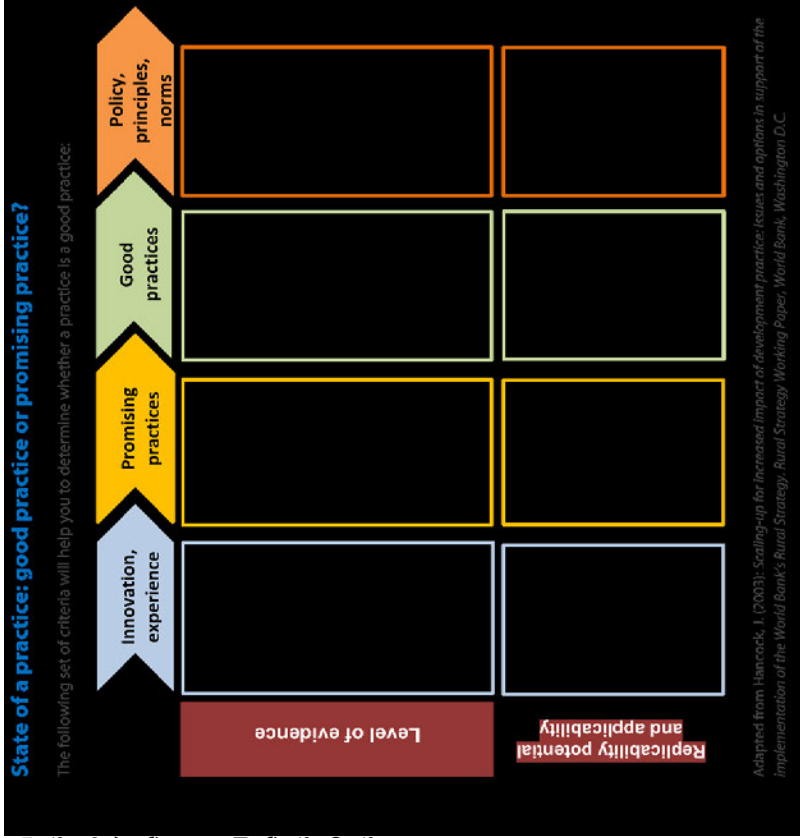
# Annex D: Promises or good practices reporting template

## Guidance and Template on Good and Promising Practices

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

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

<b>Definition of a Promising Practice</b>	A promising practice has demonstrated a <b>high degree of success in its single setting</b> , and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative <b>data</b> showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the <b>potential</b> 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.
<b>Definition of a Good Practice</b>	A good practice is not only practice that is good, but one that <b>has been proven to work well and produce good results</b> and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been <b>tested and validated</b> , in the broad sense, has <b>been repeated and deserves to be shared</b> , so that a greater number of people can adopt it.



<sup>1</sup> Guidelines on good practices, UNHCR. 2019. Accessible here: <https://www.unhcr.org/5df15fb634>

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

<b>Male Engagement Yields Positive Outcomes for Women and Girls</b>	
<b>Title of the Promising or Good Practice -</b> Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	Engaging members of communities as partners in ending violence against women and girls via SGBV advocacy training workshops, creation of community response mechanisms within focal states that mean that members of communities are responders to incidents of SGBV.  These activities form part of Pillar 4 – making high-quality essential services of violence available by ensuring services provided meet global standards, building capacity of service providers, improving service provider coordination and coverage.
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	Creating homegrown solutions for effective, sustained responses to sexual and gender-based violence in communities.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Beneficiaries were women men in communities (urban and rural)
<b>What makes this a promising or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	Creating local surveillance teams within communities allows familiarity because people know the members of these teams. It makes it easier than reporting to the police or security structures that they do not know.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	Logistics issues mean that access to the surveillance teams for the communities can be difficult, also access to the locations where the violence has occurred can be tough, for instance because of restrictions during the lockdown.  Building relationships with local law enforcement was one way to navigate restrictions from the lockdown.
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Awareness of the creation of the forms and expressions of sexual and gender-based violence, orientating members of the community on what constitutes SGBV.  Awareness of the creation of response mechanisms and where people can get help; even beyond the activities by the surveillance team members, members of the community are now rippling the information by themselves.
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of materials to support effective implementation of work plans is crucial; for instance, the provision of vehicles to aid transportation and rescue survivors from the place of harm to safe shelters.</li> <li>• Structured logistics support for the members of the surveillance teams, for instance partnerships with as corporate social response.</li> <li>• Intentional engagement with and continuous training of police and security agents on how to handle SGBV cases.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b>  <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>Induction of more community SGBV surveillance responders in a structured, trackable manner.</p> <p>Communicating the impact stories to SGBV response organisations within and outside the Spotlight Initiative focal states.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b>  <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous engagement with members of communities to sensitise them on their duties as responders</li> <li>• Refresher training sessions for caregivers on how to handle cases/survivors of GBV without subjecting the survivors to secondary trauma.</li> <li>• Creating opportunities for surveillance teams to engage and build relationships with local law enforcement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b>          Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>YES, the programme has been validated with a lot of testimonies from the direct beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders. There is an ongoing lesson learnt documentation commissioned by UNWOMEN to properly document this success story.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b>          Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos</i></p>	<p><b>CONTACT; Kenechukwu Mbajjorgu program Analyst UNWOMEN Nigeria</b>  <b>Email: <a href="mailto:kenechukwu.mbjajorgu@unwomen.org">kenechukwu.mbjajorgu@unwomen.org</a> Phone: +234 8033139479</b></p>

<b>VIRTUAL/ONLINE LITERACY AND ACCELERATED SECOND CHANCE EDUCATION USING RADIO</b>	
<b>Title of the Promising or Good Practice</b> Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	The online literacy by radio is an initiative of UNESCO adopted in response to COVID 19 pandemic which resulted in schools closure and total lockdown. During this period of lockdown, our beneficiaries could not be reached. In order to keep the programme on track, the online literacy and accelerated second chance education was introduced. It commenced during the second quarter of 2020 and ended at the fourth quarter of 2020 as planned within available resources. It addresses pillars 3 and 4 on prevention and service and the principle of leaving no one behind.
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	The objective of the initiative was to respond to the challenge of COVID 19; keep our implementation on track and reach the hardest to reach beneficiaries.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	The beneficiaries were the out-of-school girls and young women facing intersecting marginalization: living with HIV, disability, victims of EUP, Child marriage, GBV and rural poor and mainstream them back to formal education. The CSOs, State Ministry of Education, State Agencies for Mass Education, state radio broadcasting services were involved in the planning meeting, adaptation of NMEC Primers, development of radio lessons for transmission, technical review meeting and airing.
<b>What makes this a promising or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The use of radio as a delivery modality during the crisis made it possible to reach the target beneficiaries, with any violation of the COVID19 principles and restriction. The beneficiaries learnt at the comfort of their homes through radio broadcast. These lessons are programmed and aired two times a week with a repeat broadcast. The beauty of the online literacy is that learning is individualised and the comfort of the learner. The number of facilitators are reduced and therefore cost saving for the donor. The lesson contents are integrated with sensitization messages on GBV/EVAGW/ COVID 19/SRHR/HP in local language and pidgin English for ease of comprehension. There is a contact session where the facilitator and the learners meet in a cohort to review lessons aired during the week. This is a kind of revision period where the learners share their experiences and feedback is sent to the radio station for improvement.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	Some of the learners had no radio set. The CSO improvised for them, and where two or three learners are living close one another, their shared-on radio, observing social distancing. Another challenge was on tracking the beneficiaries. It was not easy to track the number of learners who listened to the radio literacy broadcast. However, this was overcome by the recruitment of Area coordinators/supervisors who monitored enrolled learners and obtain feedback during face-to-face session
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Over 75,000 women, girls, boys and men benefitted from the programme. These beneficiaries can now read and write and this was confirmed during their assessment examination. Moreover, due to the life skills they acquired, they can now stand up for their rights, challenge any violation of their fundamental rights. They speak out when violated and now champions and advocates of ending violence against women and girls

<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>During the second phase of the SI project, we intend to leverage on the advantage of the online radio programme. However, adequate budgetary allocation is needed to meet the full requirements for the online learning programme</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The replicability of the practice is easy so long as funds are available. With adequate funding, more beneficiaries and states can benefit. In fact, the initiative has a lot of indirect out reach because radio listenership cannot be limited to target audience alone.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Adequate funding</b></li> <li>2. <b>Stakeholders buy-in</b></li> <li>3. <b>Collaboration with relevant stakeholders like NMEC, SAME.</b></li> <li>4. <b>Beneficiaries need assessment</b></li> </ol>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>YES, the programme has been validated with a lot of testimonies from the direct beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders like the state agencies for mass education under the current programme. There was joint monitoring by the CSO reference group and government. Again, UNESCO has demonstrated this initiative in a related project called “School Meets the Learner” which was pilot tested in Bauchi State. It is effective; it is result oriented and learner centred.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos</i></p>	<p><b>CONTACT; Dr. Stephen Onyekwelu, Literacy Focal Point, UNESCO Regional Office, Abuja.</b> <b>Phone lines:08058695522/08036733909; EMAIL; <a href="mailto:s.onyekwelu@unesco.org">s.onyekwelu@unesco.org</a>.</b> <b>Photos &amp;Videos to be uploaded.</b></p>

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	Increasing Access to Justice for Cases of Violence Against Women and Girls through the Establishment of a Presidential Special Investigation Panel on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<p><b>Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b> <i>(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</i></p>	<p>Access to justice for women and girls to redress violations of their rights is hampered by lengthy delays in the adjudicatory process, adjournments of proceedings, corruption, congestion in courts, and culture of impunity across Nigeria. Additionally, the capacity of law and security institutions to deliver efficient judiciary services is low and there is a lack of specialist trained law enforcement agents (especially of trained female officers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This activity is in line with SI (Spotlight Initiative) Pillar 4 - To ensure that Women and girls who experience VAWG/SGBV/HP have access to justice, use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.</li> <li>● The activity was launched in 2019 but the project implementation kick started in 2020.</li> <li>● The project is ongoing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identify individuals solely responsible for any violations and abuses and make recommendations for further actions including but not limited to prosecutions, disciplinary proceedings, and damages.</li> <li>b. To ensure adequate remedy for victims of such violations</li> <li>c. Hear complainants and investigate alleged acts of violation of human rights under the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention against Torture (CAT) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).</li> </ol>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Target beneficiaries includes women and girls' survivors of VAWG/SGBV/HP.</p>
<p><b>What makes this a promising or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. For the first time in the judicial history in Nigeria. This process of the Presidential SGBV Panel avails all parties fair hearing to defend any allegations before the investigation panel. Complainants, victims, and alleged violators are assisted to participate at the hearings through transportation and accommodation. Legal assistance is also provided through internal and external counsels to the panel to assist victims and alleged violators who cannot afford the services of legal practitioners in the presentation or defense of their matters before the panel.</li> <li>II. The public hearing became a significant opportunity to sensitize both violators and victims on their rights and limits, as some of them did not possess this knowledge before.</li> <li>III. The victims saw the public hearing as a more friendly and cheaper alternative to police intervention in their SGBV complaints.</li> <li>IV. Restorative justice and healing proffered by public hearing mechanism most time assuaged the victims and made perpetrators repentant and committed to reconciliation</li> </ol>

<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The law enforcement agents do not always see SGBV complaints as a species of violations that need special attention. Currently, there is ongoing trainings and capacity building by our IPs aimed at strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers to better handle SGBV cases.</li> <li>The panel seatings and public hearing was affected by Covid19 restrictions in Nigeria during the project year. To mitigate against this, the public hearing was mostly done online</li> <li>The Panel did not have enough capacity to hearing all the cases of SGBV across Nigeria. However, we working hard to expand the capacity and reach of the panel to hear more SGBV cases.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil society groups at the community level have leveraged on the enforcement powers of partners of the Presidential SGBV Panel to bring about accountability for SGBV complaints.</li> <li>The involvement of the commission in SGBV complaints encouraged the law enforcement agents to take more interest in prosecuting and enforcing the rights of victims in SGBV cases before the panel.</li> <li>The victims saw the public hearing as a more friendly and cheaper alternative to police intervention in their SGBV complaints.</li> <li>The public hearing brought some hope, reassurance and succor to female victims to the astonishment of both the perpetrators and law enforcement agents.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>This practice can be adapted for future use?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the activities of this panel to all the states across Nigeria.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i> <b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>We are currently expanding the practice to more states in Nigeria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Ownership - Securing government ownership and buy-in will go a long way in sustaining this promising practice even after the end of the project.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> 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>No, this is a new project and ongoing activity. However, it's difficult to measure the impact at the moment but we hope to provide that in the future.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos</i></p>	<p><b>CONTACT;</b> Onyinye Ndubuisi program Analyst at United Nations Development Programme <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:onyinye.ndubuisi@undp.org">onyinye.ndubuisi@undp.org</a>, <b>Phone:</b> +234 8034005821</p>

<b>Creating Awareness on FGM Prevention through House to House Interpersonal Communication</b>	
<p><b>Title of the Promising or Good Practice</b></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>When the lockdown measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 were ordered in Nigeria, UNICEF identified the following key concerns that needed to be urgently addressed: (1) the enforced restriction of movement weakening community-based child protection systems, placing children (especially girls) at greater risk of experiencing violence, including FGM; (2) growing evidence that the stay at home orders was causing increased tensions as families were forced to manage with dwindling resources; (3) anecdotal reports that some families may view the lockdown as an "opportunity" to subject their girls to FGM; and (4) facilitating the child's access to life-saving services including medical emergencies due to excessive bleeding from being cut, or due to other physical or sexual abuse. Given the above concerns, UNICEF needed to explore options to reach the most vulnerable and at-risk children and ensure the safety and protection of all children and families from violence and harmful practices even during the lockdown. UNICEF, therefore, embarked on house-to-house sensitization to prevent FGM and the spread of COVID-19 providing key messages on reducing the spread of COVID-19, in line with existing safety protocols. The campaign indicated that members of the same household have different views and knowledge about FGM. This was carried out using existing community media platforms such as town cries and community volunteers. The practice of using community media platforms ensured community buy-in and participation while the integration of Covid-19 into the messages ensured that community wellbeing was protected. Feedback from community leaders indicated that they were happy with the efforts to keep their communities safe. They promised that the community volunteers and the town criers would sustain the house-to-house sensitization, which is also complemented by jingles on Ending FGM and COVID-19 prevention messages on 12 community radio stations (Pim Pim Pim), reaching over 300,000 people in the focus communities in the states. This intervention falls under the community mobilisation (pillar 3) of the Spotlight Initiative and is of particular relevant in Ebony State. The activity was initiated in May 2020 and is still ongoing.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>To change behaviours/practices that are harmful to women and girls using interpersonal communication methods</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The beneficiaries are women and girls. Consultations were held with key community stakeholders including religious and traditional leaders, women and men groups to agree on ways to continue community engagement to end FGM and violence against girls, despite the enforced lockdown by the government.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> 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>COVID-related constraints meant that community-based initiatives were going to be negatively impacted. Spotlight-partners negotiated the possibility to include messages to end harmful practices into COVID prevention messages so the engagement at community level and reporting channels would be maintained. This intervention is innovative as it rolls on opportunities that came through COVID-19, working closely with government-led initiatives at community level. Only the National Orientation Agency (NOA), which is a government agency for community-based mobilisation, was allowed to move around, as this was happening during the lockdown period. This required for the team to be proactive, innovative and able to adapt quickly to a new situation to ensure that increased risks of violence would be addressed through community communication media channels.</p>

<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>Challenges included finding ways to negotiate remotely with NOA and to convince them of the importance of including messages on harmful practices in their COVID prevention messages. Getting community members to volunteer to be part of the house-to-house team was another challenge giving the risk of contracting COVID 19. To ensure that existing safety protocols were observed, the community volunteers were given facemasks, hand sanitizer, and told to maintain physical distance measures (minimum 2 meters), as well as ensure that the number of people at any gathering is less than 20 persons.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>As a result of the intervention, 659 Households and 4,555 household members were reached between 12 May – 13 June 2020: 959 adult females; 1,531 young girls; 877 adult males and 1,188 young boys. In addition, the community dialogues that took place, created mutual trust between the programme and the community.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>This practice is an inexpensive way of community sensitisation and can easily be adapted in communities where there are no modern communication channels. It requires the use of existing community channels of communication. We are still using it as it became part of government-led COVID prevention messages at community level.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>Going forward, it is envisaged that this intervention will be used in other Spotlight initiative states.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>To make this practice sustainable, community buy-in and participation must be ensured</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> 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>While there has been no expert validation, feedback from community leaders indicated that they were happy with the practice.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>Tochukwu Odele: <a href="mailto:todele@unicef.org">todele@unicef.org</a> Amandine Bollinger: <a href="mailto:airbollinger@unicef.org">airbollinger@unicef.org</a></p>

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