



Spotlight Initiative

ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRAMME REPORT

PROGRAMME TITLE: SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE IN NIGERIA

PROGRAMME START DATE: 01 JANUARY 2019

REPORTING PERIOD: 01 JANUARY 2020 – 31 DECEMBER 2020

Programme Title & Programme Number			Priority regions/areas/localities for the programme		
Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative in Nigeria			Nigeria, Africa		
MPTF Office Project Reference Number: ¹ OO112286			State Level: Focus states are Lagos, Sokoto, FCT, Ebonyi, Adamawa and Cross River		
Recipient Organization(s)			Key Partners		
UN Women UNFPA UNDP UNICE UNESCO			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.		
Programme Cost (US\$)			Programme Start and End Dates		
Total Phase I approved budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: 27,189,793 USD					
Phase I Spotlight funding: ² 25,000,000 USD			Start Date:		
Agency Contribution: 2,189,793 USD			01.01.2019		
Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:			End Date:		
			31.12.2022		
Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)	Report Submitted By:		
UNDP ³	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			
TOTAL	25,000,000	2,189,793			
TOTAL: 27,189,793 USD					

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

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

³ 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

AMAC:	Abuja Municipal Area Council
AWLN	African Women Leaders Network
AUN	American University of Nigeria
BCC:	Behavior Change Communication
CAT	Convention against Torture
CRM	Case Response Management System
COVID-19:	Corona Virus Disease
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
COTLA:	Council of Traditional and Religious Leaders in Africa
CPIMS	Child protection information management system
EMIS	Education Management information System
EU	European Union
FCT:	Federal Capital Territory
FME	Federal Ministry of Education
FIDA:	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV:	Gender-based Violence
HP:	Harmful Practices
HTPS	Harmful Traditional Practices
IEC:	Information, Education and Communication
IP:	Implementing Partner
LGA:	Local Government Agency
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPTIP:	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NSARS	Nigerian Police Force's Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS)
NSCDC	Civil Défense Corps
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NSC:	National Steering Committee
NSCDC:	Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps
PWD	Persons with Disability (PWD)

PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RoLAC:	Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption
RC	Resident Coordinator
SCE:	Second Chance Education
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
SGBV:	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
SI:	Spotlight Initiative
SRHR:	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
VAPP:	Violence Against Persons Prohibition
VAWG:	Violence against Women and Girls
WAPA:	Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
WRAPA:	Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative
WILPF:	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
WARDC:	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre

Executive Summary

The Spotlight program was 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 impacts 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 support the prosecution of Gender Based Violence. The Forensic Laboratory is located 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 also 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. In addition, CSOs and women rights' advocates' leadership and advocacy capacities have improved and allowed them to undertake actions aimed at demanding accountability for institutional and political actors. 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.

The reporting year started on a positive note with Implementing Partners (IPs), mainly Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), on board to scale up the project's implementation and deliver key results towards ending all forms of violence against women and girls in Nigeria. Despite the challenges emerged during the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions in movement, the programme came as an unforeseen challenge and obliged the country to impose shelter-at-home (lockdown) measures to contain the spread of the virus. In March 2020 the Federal Government adopted lockdown measures, first in Lagos State and then in other selected States. The lockdown affected planned physical engagements, outreaches and trainings. While these may have caused some delays, 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.

There were also initial limitations of delayed reporting and liquidation by partners. To address this, mitigation measures were adopted which included financial management capacity building activities, communications/visibility trainings and scheduled monthly meetings/engagements with partners to ensure timely reporting.

Summary of Key achievements	
Outcome1	
	2,203 Women right advocates/Parliamentarians/ Government staff and human right groups had their capacities strengthened in workplan costing, policies and law development including maintaining Human right standards in their program
	4 new laws and policies were developed, 7 received inputs from women groups and CSO.
Outcome 2	
	2,026 key government officials, parliamentarians and women's groups had their capacity strengthened to prevent VAWGs / program integration and in 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 programing
Outcome 3	
	64,673 girls and boys were reached through in-school programs reached 85,328 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' survivors have access to long term recovery services 377 capacities of service providers were built to deliver quality and coordinated essential services.
Outcome 5	
	2,189 reported cases of GBV, 672 cases were brought to court and 12 received judgement 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.
Outcome 6	.
	12-jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG was produced by a muti-stakeholder. 285 -women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups have strengthened capacities to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own program.

Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

(2-4 pages)

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 128th 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.

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 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-programming 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 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

(2-3 pages)

a) 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.

b) 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

c) 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

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) 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 grassroot 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 to 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 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.

e) 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, 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 extraordinary 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.

f) 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’⁴ practice has been abolished and some other harmful practices have been eliminated while the religious/traditional leaders have also made various commitments towards supporting EAWG 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

Results

Capturing Change at Outcome 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. The bill was drafted following an undercover exposure of sexual harassment perpetrated by a lecturer at the University of Lagos reflected in a 2019 BBC documentary titled ‘Sex for Marks’. The Bill aims at protecting the critical mass of young women and girls in higher institutions who may have suffered different forms of SGBV. The Spotlight Initiative conducted a high-level survivor summit in November of 2019, where stakeholders such as students, lecturers, the wife of the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the first lady of Lagos state, the office of the deputy senate president and other critical stakeholders reviewed the bill and made inputs. In furtherance of this engagement, Spotlight Initiative reviewed the report of the first hearing and contributed to the committee deliberations through the review and undertook high-level advocacy engagements with the Deputy Senate President and critical members of the National Assembly; as well as facilitated the attendance of CSOs and students from tertiary institutions. However, the law still awaits presidential assent as the final process for passage into a law.

Women’s human rights capacities to influence laws and policies have also increased as a result of the Spotlight programme’s implementation. A number of civil society organizations, which are partners to the Spotlight Initiative, contributed to developing laws and policies in Sokoto and

⁴ <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/09/money-woman-craver-community-stops-practice-other-barbaric-culture-against-girl-child/>

Adamawa. They 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. The organizations conducted advocacy visits and high-level engagements with the Adamawa State House of Assembly, Attorney General/Commissioner for Justice, and other critical stakeholders (religious/community leaders) to advance the idea of having a gender-responsive legal framework that equally protects the rights of women. This resulted in developing a draft VAPP Law (2015) for the state which passed its first reading on December 8, 2020. The programme has so far 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 also 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. Furthermore, 259 key government officials have increased awareness on human rights standards and obligations and strengthened capacities to develop laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.

Community awareness of the VAPP Act has also increased following its wide dissemination by the Spotlight programme in different languages. The Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (VAPP) is the primary legislation for Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) in Nigeria which was enacted in 2015 to "eliminate violence in private and public life, prohibit all forms of violence against persons and to provide maximum protection and effective remedies for victims and punishment of offenders; and for related matters." It provides a framework for protecting persons, including men and women, from a wide array of acts of violence and attempts at violence. In June 2020, the VAPP Act was simplified and translated in Pidgin, Igbo, Hausa and Yoruba languages and disseminated through partners and networks to vulnerable women, girls and general communities with an aim to create awareness and sensitize recipients on existing law and protections/remedies that address SGBV and all other forms of violence against persons. The simplification, translation and dissemination of the VAPP Act have much contributed to its improved knowledge for persons at all levels of education in target states and included persons living with disabilities.

The project's implementation has raised a high-level cognizance of SGBV as a most extreme form of systemic inequality experienced by women and girls. This was stressed in a high level townhall meeting of critical stakeholders convened by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs on August 25,

2020. This townhall on the elimination of violence against women and girls in Nigeria was attended by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria H.E. Muhammadu Buhari, the UN Deputy Secretary General Amina Muhammed, the EU Commissioner on Spotlight, Janez Lenarcic, Deputy President of Senate- Senator Ovie Omo-Agege, Chairman Nigeria Governors Forum- Governor Fayemi; Honourable Minister Federal Ministry of Women Affairs- Dame Pauline Tallen and other high-level stakeholders in Nigeria. All stakeholders committed to increased efforts towards EVAWG. In his special message, H.E. President Muhammadu Buhari called for an end to violence against women and children in the country and around the world and referred to the newly established inter-ministerial management committee on the eradication of gender-based violence as positive move towards achieving this commitment.

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. The policy is the first of its kind for the agency and was designed to guide and mainstream gender in all its operations to ensure fairness and equity in the discharge of its mandate. The Five-year strategic plan of 2020 to 2025 is also expected to strengthen mechanisms for mainstreaming gender into the agency operations, programming, legislations, policies, procedures and institutional resources.

Advocacy efforts have been significantly ramped up further to a training on advocacy and monitoring of implementation of gender laws and policies conducted for the network of committed partner CSOs (forty-seven in total) from all Spotlight states. A critical outcome of the training was a firm commitment by participating CSOs to highly prioritize advocacy for the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) on GBV in their respective states.

Progress has been made towards creating a favorable legislative framework for prevention and response to violence against women and girls in Sokoto State. In the previous year, the Spotlight Initiative embarked on high-level consultations with key stakeholders, including the sultanate, to ensure the citizens' buy-in and push the process for passage of the draft child rights law. The primary objective is to ensure that the final bill is in line with global standards, especially the CRC, and clearly defines a child as anyone under the age of 18. This year, the state's attorney general assented to a draft bill that defines a child as anyone who is under the age of 18 years. This is especially significant progress for the country as well as for Sokoto state. When signed into law, the bill will protect women and girls' rights and wellbeing and provide a framework for preventing and responding to violence against women and girls. 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 studies have focused on key government agencies and have identified gaps and challenges in current funding, as well as proposing opportunities for strengthening the support for prevention and response of VAWG/GBV/HP/SRHR going forward. The studies also examined the existing legal and policy environment and ongoing plans and programmes to realize the rights of women and girls to live a life free from violence and harmful practices, and formulated recommendations for improvement.

The finalization of the study reports has provided a solid foundation for coming engagements with national stakeholders to ensure that systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG/GBV/HP/SRHR. This process has already started with local validation meetings with stakeholders in each of the targeted Spotlight states to evaluate the findings from the reports. The validation meetings had high-level participation including from State Commissioners, and it was jointly agreed that there was a need for enhanced gender responsiveness in the budget process.

The findings from the studies and validation workshops have been incorporated in the training of 28 key government officials and 914 women's rights advocates, with the purpose of strengthening their knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG/GBV/HP and to promote SRHR. We have also enhanced the capacities of 777 key government officials to develop and deliver programmes on VAWG/GBV/HP/SRHR. By building the capacity of both government partners and civil society, these training sessions are expected to enhance opportunities for an increased number of programmes in this area that are successfully planned, funded, and delivered. To guarantee effective prevention and response interventions for VAWG/GBV/HP/SRHR, we have also organized in total 8 coordination meetings at national and state-level with stakeholders from various sectors. The meetings included joint strategies on advocacy, referral between service providers and identification of areas for improvement.

Two Spotlight Initiative (SI) states (Adamawa and Ebonyi) have made firm commitments towards gender sensitive budgeting and making budgetary provisions for SGBV issues in their 2021 budgets. The commitment for budget allocation to SGBV issues into the states' annual budgets happened is attributable to capacity building trainings for 2,650 women's rights advocates in the integration of ending VAWG into the development plans and budgets of key institutions and sectors, as well as gender-responsive budgeting in general.

Gender-responsive planning capacities of Gender officers of the ministries of women affairs from the 6 SI States have increased, as a result of a training conducted by the project, their knowledge and understanding on the integration of VAWG/SGBV/HP into plans and programs as well as the inter-linkages of VAWG/SGBV/HP with women's access to SRHR. The training has provided participants with a clearer understanding of women and girls' Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) which they were expected to mainstream into core activities and mandates of the various state ministries of women affairs.

The knowledge and capacities of 89 parliamentarians (including 12 women) have been enhanced through training and provision of tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG in four (Sokoto, Ebonyi, Adamawa, Cross River) out of the six Spotlight states. 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) in responding to SGBV within the state. The URPRP is a multi-sectoral survivor-centered approach for responding to domestic and sexual violence. It outlines a statewide, unified, consistent response to cases of domestic and sexual violence from survivor support service providers, law enforcement, prosecutors, and courts. It is also expected to foster and create synergy between and within responder agencies as well as access to interventions and justice for survivors of domestic and sexual Violence.

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 Obanlikwu community of Cross River state, an implementing partner under the SI led series of 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. Through this practice, girls as young as five years old are sold to settle their parents' debts as part of the 'money marriage practice'. This success was recorded following a multi-faceted approach which involved the engagement of critical stakeholders at both regional, national, and local levels. The Spotlight Initiative through Implementing Partners engaged with community leaders, women, youth and disability groups to focus on this harmful practice, its role in the poor development of the community and through extensive intentional engagements supported the community to shift the harmful norm with an eventual abolishment.

Women groups, networks, local CBOs and individual advocates in communities of Obanliku, Cross River and Ezza south LGA of Ebonyi state have expanded their GBV prevention work on hotlines for response to GBV, provided information on social media accounts as a result of skills acquired from a training conducted by the SI on VAWG/SGBV/SRHR/HP. In the North of Nigeria, EVAWG messages were disseminated in mosques, communities through community surveillance groups and volunteers. Moreover, religious leaders dedicated time and resources to address VAWG at their places of worship. A "Pre-Project Commencement Roundtable" had been held earlier in Sokoto with the aim to increase the understanding of the community, and mitigate the perceptions created by some individuals (including religious leaders and intellectuals) with strong and dissenting voices or negative feelings about any new idea/project/programme. The programme partners held a meeting of religious leaders and media professionals to enhance the information and understanding of the spotlight initiative and developed culturally and religiously acceptable strategies and messages to address SGBV and HP.

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. The CSC is comprised of women and men from the communities and were trained as change agents to champion gender equality, ending violence against women and particularly as watchdogs in their communities. The CSC is linked to service provision points at the local government level. The community surveillance committee has been useful in responding

to cases of VAW/G during the pandemic. The CSC essentially contributed to increased data during the pandemic as they 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. Although women and girls are more vulnerable to incidences of SGBV perpetrated largely by men and boys, male counterparts in the society occupy most religious, traditional, political, and financial positions of authority and leadership. Thus, the EAWG space must be further opened up to engage men and boys towards reversing harmful traditional norms and making younger males gender advocates who recognise early on, the inherent dangers of perpetuating old, harmful practices inimical to the well being of women and girls.

A total of 28 functional community advocacy platforms have been established in project states and LGAs, constituting of members representing different stakeholders such as traditional and religious leaders, the women’s movement, and youths. Some of the community platforms also include representatives from law enforcement agencies. The capacities of the representatives on the community advocacy platforms have been built on understanding the implications of VAWG, how to identify and prevent VAWG, international and national laws and policies, as well as services and hotlines to refer cases of violence to. The established platforms have engaged in extensive community outreach to enhance awareness around ending VAWG/SGBV/HR and promoting SRHR. In total, 39,134 (13,590 adults (not disaggregated), 1,000 pupils (not disaggregated), 18,294 Females, 7,250 males), have been reached directly through community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction. Another 31,586 persons have also been reached by campaigns and interventions transforming negative social norms and gender stereotyping that promote VAWG/HP/SGBV.

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 were approved and used by Lagos State University (LASU) to draft the protocol for school-related gender-based violence prevention in tertiary institutions in Nigeria. The guidelines will serve as a reference framework for tertiary institutions in Nigeria with LASU being the pilot institution.

Six tertiary institutions from Lagos and Abuja States (3 in Lagos 3 in Abuja) have now approved the implementation of activities for SRGBV response and protocol utilization. This approval was a result of a training to prevent and respond to issues related to on campus sexual and gender-based

violence as well as mechanisms for enforcing SRGBV policy implementation. The capacity building exercise strengthened the cohort's skills for improved reportage and response of SGBV in institutions and beyond. With schools on recess due to COVID-19, the teams still provide remote support and make referrals to GBV services. Up to 52 members of staff and students of 3 tertiary institutions from Lagos and Abuja were identified, trained on GBV, and grouped into response teams to lead the process of institutionalizing prevention and response to school-related gender-based violence in their respective schools.

During the reporting period, the initiative established male and youth networks yielded 620 signatures for the HeForShe campaign. In Abuja, four platforms of men against GBV were created in FCT (AMAC and Bwari area council of Abuja) and Ebonyi State (Abakaliki & Ezza South LGAs). To strengthen the capacities of the established networks, a one-day training and sensitization meeting was held at the Shehu Musa Yar'adua centre for 20 Traditional Leaders in AMAC and Bwari Area Council. In this meeting, the young men network members were introduced to the traditional leaders for an improved collaboration. In Cross River and Lagos, stakeholders conducted a mapping of men's networks and a Network of men leaders to End Violence Against Women and Girls was established in 9 communities in Calabar South, Calabar Municipal, Obanliku, and Ikorodu LGAs (Cross River and Lagos LGAs). To ensure young men participation in activities for prevention against GBV, the programme partners organized HeForShe "Barbershop event" (Seminar on Sexual and Gender Based Violence) in two public secondary schools of Calabar. Consequently, 2 SGBV clubs were formed by school boys in two community government secondary schools in Calabar South (GSS Uwanse), and Calabar Municipal. In the same line, 72 platforms of men against GBV/young men network and women right defenders were formed in Adamawa, Sokoto, Ebonyi, Cross Rivers and FCT. These platforms comprise of traditional and religious leaders and youth leaders across the locations and have been championing the course of ending violence against women and girls in their domain. The platforms facilitated sensitization sessions in their communities and collaborated with the Police to report cases of GBV.

Different strategies were adopted for ensuring increased awareness and knowledge of communities on SGBV and HP issues. The programme partners produced 8 video clips of opinion leaders for social media advocacy, IEC materials and a user-friendly training manual on preventing SGBV. These tools were designed for dissemination within the public space, ensuring that highly placed opinion leaders are heard and seen condemning SGBV and advocating strongly for the rights of women and girls. These organizations are working in partnership with the GBV Response Centres in Ebonyi/FCT to uptake cases of GBV reported. Additionally, a massive open online Course

(MOOC) on sexual Consent was conducted between April and May 2020. The course aims at training young people especially the young men's network on sexual consent. Partners also organized the Women and Girls Rights Defenders Workshop, which included a series of workshops that lasted for a period of 10 days in FCT and 8 days in Ebonyi. Furthermore, 9 training sessions were conducted for women rights defenders on story-telling, effective communications and advocacy in Ebonyi and FCT between January and April 2020. During the 2020 International Women Day's commemoration, 15 men and officers of the NSCDC(Civil Defense Corps) FCT command were trained on how officers and men can work with young men and traditional and religious leaders to end GBV/SGBV/HP against women and girls. The objective of the training was to promote synergy between security agency officials and traditional/religious leaders in addressing VAWG from initial contact with survivor, investigation, reports, medical care, prosecution of the perpetrator and protection of the survivor(s).

In Cross River and Ebonyi, 1,193 women and young women have benefited from an opportunity to access a second chance education (SCE) initiative implemented in ten benefiting communities of Abakaliki and Ezza South LGAs of Ebonyi, and 4 communities in Obanlikwu LGA in Cross River. In addition, 1792 young women and women benefitted from trainings on business development and entrepreneurship as well as mentoring sessions on how to navigate the business environment. By the end of the reporting year 7,429 women and young women, who were forced to drop out of school, attended the Second Chance Education (SCE) sessions, including literacy and numeracy classes, some of which 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.

In the out of school programme, 75,268 women and girls benefitted from the non-formal and second chance education programmes are now empowered with literacy to read and write. A lot of testimonies on how they are liberated from the shackles of illiteracy have been received, including those living with disabilities. More than 15, 000 women and girls have received life skills. These women and girls now speak out against gender-based violence. There is no more the culture of silence and intimidation. They now know their rights and can challenge the violation of their human rights. The in-school programme, reached 2768 thousand vulnerable schoolgirls who were at risk of dropping out of school have received remedial lessons and have continued with their education in 60 project schools. *3725 girls who participate in School Club are now GBV champions at school level. They now do One-on- One with their fellow school mates, passing on the messages of "End Violence Against School Girls" and Gender Equality in their schools. School girls who participated*

in the GBV Club now speak up. They no longer feel shy or intimidated into a culture of silence. It was during their club meeting that a young girl (teenager) from Basic Secondary School GOSA in FCT, spoke up to say that her uncle has been violating her on daily basis. The perpetrator was handed over to NAPTIP for prosecution.

In Cross River and Ebonyi, 25 Project support committees were inaugurated in 25 project communities to support the Second Chance Education project implementation through monitoring SCE sessions and vocational skills training. The support committees also played a crucial role in the enrolment and selection of beneficiaries for the SCE and vocational skills in the 25 benefiting communities. With the increased rate of SGBV cases during the lockdown, an accountability framework was developed for guiding religious and traditional leaders in their intervention on SGBV prevention and response. The framework was developed in a virtual roundtable meeting with religious and traditional leaders held in August 2020 to address the gaps highlighted by the findings of a baseline assessment jointly conducted by all the UN agencies in 2019 prior to the commencement of Spotlight interventions. The framework is also used by SGBV practitioners and CSOs engaging with traditional and religious institutions.

Considering the unacceptable increase rate of GBV perpetrated against women and girls during the 'lock down' containment, the Spotlight initiative and partners conducted a virtual roundtable with traditional and religious leaders on the role of traditional leaders in ending violence against women and girls. The implementation of the accountability framework for traditional and religious leaders in Nigeria is ongoing especially in the six States where the Spotlight Initiative is implemented. This accountability framework was presented and adopted at a virtual round table conference for traditional and religious leaders held in 2020. The conference was convened by the Spotlight initiative to increase awareness and instigate these leaders' commitments for preventing and responding to violence against women and girls. The conference provided an opportunity to over 500 participants who attended to share experiences on GBV prevention and response during COVID-19, and express their expectations in terms of the required support to implement the commitments. Following the conference, many traditional leaders established by-laws in their domains to curtail GBV and actively engaged in sensitization of their communities.

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, radio jingles were produced and aired in 3 radio stations to create awareness on COVID-19 prevention and response as well as service provision for GBV survivors. Awareness-

raising bulk SMS were also sent to beneficiaries of the SCE and vocational skills on COVID-19 prevention and response as well as GBV reporting and referral pathways. Partners also provided psycho-social counseling, referral/transfer and home visits for 11 survivors of GBV. In addition, a critical meeting was organized for the Community Network of Men Leaders to End Violence Against Women and Girls in four project communities to sensitize the village heads, religious leaders and youth leaders on the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated consequences (GBV). IEC materials were distributed with key messages and helpline to increase awareness on preventing SGBV during the COVID-19 pandemic in the four project communities.

During the COVID-19 restrictions, 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 when the opportunities for physical presence has been limited. For example, we have supported the production of radio jingles in different local languages and an animated TV drama. In total, an estimated 840,000 have been indirectly reached through the radio jingles and 2,000,000 reached through animated TV drama. Cumulatively, 2,840,00 people is estimated to have been indirectly reached by campaigns and interventions transforming negative social norms and gender stereotyping that promote VAWG/HP/SGBV.

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. These GBV One-stop Centres are referral centers where survivors of Sexual and Gender based violence access medical, psychosocial and other support services. 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).

Pioneered Flagship promising, innovative and ethical GBV case management service delivery model to reach women and girls in need of services during the covid-19 pandemic and beyond. The innovative service delivery model – The *GBV Virtual referral and Response Service*, was inspired by the COVID-19 lock down with its antecedent upsurge in GBV cases in Nigeria. The service delivery model seeks to provide remote support to GBV survivors including during pandemic lockdown. The innovation uses toll free helplines to provide remote services and ensure the provision of referrals remotely. It provides uninterrupted access to GBV services even in situations of movement restrictions as survivors are able to have access to service providers through

established help lines and depending on their need, are provided with services such as counselling on phone and/or are directly referred to the relevant service providers with specific contact details where physical contact with a provider is needed. The innovation also supports survivor transfers to service delivery points and safe evacuation depending on need. This innovation is currently being piloted in FCT, Lagos and Adamawa states.

Increased access to quality services for survivors through establishing and maintaining services in comprehensive one-stop centers in the capital city of Nigeria (FCT) and in Adamawa, North West Nigeria. The one stop centers provided coordinated quality services to survivors of violence. Through this center, the spotlight initiative program also contributed to strengthening the capacities of service providers, including health workers, and police.

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. Spotlight program made significant contribution to the activation of the lab in terms of equipping and strengthening institutional capacity. The Forensic Laboratory is located in Modibbo Adama Federal University of Technology, Yola, North East Nigeria. The Laboratory is an unprecedented milestone in the efforts to end impunity around GBV and will contribute to GBV prevention because when perpetrators are effectively and timely prosecuted, it will serve as a deterrent to others.

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 funding an additional 278 women and girls had their fistula repaired and their dignity restored. Through the spotlight initiative the UN in Nigeria is continuing to make a case for renewed investments, in prevention, treatment and reintegration of fistula survivors. Spotlight initiative is serving as a model for other SRHR initiatives as it shows that sexual gender-based violence, harmful practices and sexual and reproductive health are intrinsically related and should be addressed from a holistic perspective and that gender equality cannot be achieved without women and girls full access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The programme also focuses on livelihood support, as a core part of longer-term recovery services for survivors. Leveraging on actors such as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and Network of Female Sex workers, 51 survivors have been selected and enrolled in vocational trainings on culinary arts, fashion design, make up, event planning and decoration, and baking. The

beneficiaries includes two women who are living with disabilities and six female sex workers, to ensure the inclusion of marginalized groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

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. The Spotlight Initiative engaged the National Human Rights Commission and established a 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 across Nigeria. The CRM is linked to medical facilities and safe houses to facilitate the referral of victims to these services. There has been a significant demand from the public and only between October to December 2020, 4,000 calls were recorded to the CRM.

In Nigeria, access to justice for women to redress violations of their rights is hampered by long delays in the adjudicatory process, adjournments of proceedings, corruption, congestion in courts, and culture of impunity. To mitigate these challenges, the Spotlight Initiative has partnered with the NHRC to support the Presidential Special Investigation Panel on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence. The establishment of the SGBV Panel has led to increased pressure on law enforcement agencies and justice sector partners to thoroughly investigate and prosecute the cases heard before the panel, in order to enforce the rights of women and girls. The public hearings have furthermore become a significant opportunity to sensitize both violators and survivors on their rights and responsibilities, as some of them did not possess this knowledge before.

Expanded access to girls and women's empowerment and safe space initiatives, through the spotlight support in 2020, 2,607 women and girls including 102 women and girls living with disability have been provided with access to programs developed to integrate VAWG, SGBV/HP and response to SRH education services through enrollment in safe spaces, empowerment initiatives on vocational, livelihood skills and providing start -ups.

Two physical safe spaces established in Kurudu and Ushafa communities; over a 1000 Non-Formal Education centres 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; project basic and secondary schools in Sokoto, Adamawa, Ebonyi states and FCT are being linked to health facilities and relevant services on VAGW/SGBV/CSE and SRHR, where over 160 clients, 4000 pupils, 4,000 students and 400 women and men (graduates) shall be empowered with information and education on gender equality and SGBV.

Women and girl survivors of VAWG/SGBV/HP were informed of and how they can access quality essential services including longer-term recovery services and opportunities available to them. The project has developed 2 Referral Lists for Sokoto and Lagos, printed and distributed 1000 copies of the referral services booklets to stakeholders in Lagos and Sokoto states. The project has in addition supported the creation and functionality of Community Support Groups/Surveillance Teams. These teams consist of 180 team members: (6 males & 6 females per LGA) from 15 LGAs in Lagos and Sokoto. 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. There has also been an increased level of state coordination around data collection and other activities on VAWG/GBV/HP as the harmonization of data has brought various actors in the field together and strengthened their collaboration.

As of February 2nd, 2021, 2,081 reported cases had been reported to the situation room and dashboard. 464 government personnel and other service providers from different sectors, have had their capacities strengthened to collect, collate and report data to the dashboard during 2020. Out of these, 324 have also enhanced their capacities to analyze, disseminate and use prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG/GBV/HP. 398 women's rights advocates have also gained strengthened capacities to collect and report data on VAWG/GBV/HP to the national tool. The large number of trained individuals ensures broad collation of data from various sources, as well as the sustainability of the dashboard over time.

In order to support the functioning of the dashboard and conduct quality assurance and validation in line with international standards, National GBV Data Situation Rooms have been established at

the Federal and State Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) in all six project states. Consequently, 100 percent of the targeted states have a system to collect administrative data on VAWG/GBV/HP across different sectors.

The spotlight initiative also rallied key stakeholders in the development and endorsement of a National data tool – the GBV Case information management systems 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 launch will be led by the statistician general of the federation and is being planned for the first quarter of 2021. Capacity building interventions have been held for GBV service providers and managers from different sectors on GBV information management and on GBV data management. A training of trainers on GBV data management has been held for data managers across sectors.

Forty-two (42) gender and social welfare focal officers in federal and state ministries of women affairs have enhanced capacity to collect qualitative data in line with international standards and be used for advocacy and policy making through training and data collection tools developed for monitoring state level activities on SGBV, HP and SRHR issues. Trained officials are now better informed on data collection for SGBV, HP and SRHR and efficiently collect/process data for advocacy and policy making.

The Spotlight initiative partnered with 03 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.

In the previous year, the Child protection information management system (CPIMS) was introduced as a case management tool. This year's focus has been on strengthening partners' capacity to utilize the tool for case management. The programme conducted case management and referral pathway training using the CPIMS to further strengthen partners' capacity for information management. The programme provided further support such as computers, laptops, and tablets to partners to ease data collection and collation in the focused states. 112 service providers, including the police and social services workforce, had their capacities enhanced using the CPIMS tools for case management. Increase in the reportage of VAWG/HP and case

management due to the support provided to the focused states. A total of 3,775 VAWG/HP cases were reported and referred to other services.

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. Furthermore, the principle of 'Leave No One Behind (LNOB)' was keenly adhered to as diverse groups such as rural women and girls, people living with disability, HIV positive women and those suffering other forms of discrimination were represented and benefited from different interventions.

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. In parallel, additional 150 women's rights advocates increased their capacities to engage with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and demand accountability on SGBV/HP/SRHR as a result of trainings conducted by the SI. Further to these trainings, women's rights advocates' engagements with the Ministries of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (WAPA), Health, Education, the Lagos State Office of Disability Affairs (LASODA), House of Assembly, the Nigerian Police, and Lagos State Signage and Advertisement Agency on EVAWG resulted in increased commitments from the representatives of these institutions to invest more efforts in addressing VAWG. Engagements with WAPA also led to the development of the draft multi-sectoral action plan to end gender-based violence in Lagos state. Moreover, in Ebonyi and Cross River states, engagements with the Ministries of Women Affairs, Justice, and Health in both states resulted to the joint development of State GBV Referral Protocols and a Gender Policy for COVID-19 and Emergencies in both states. The tools were developed in the month of April/June 2020 and are aimed at strengthening the GBV referral pathway and promote access to safe and confidential multi-sectorial services by GBV survivors.

In terms of local capacities for SDG monitoring, 528 persons from women's rights movements, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), persons living with disability, and individual advocates for women's and girls' rights across all SI states have increased their capacities to monitor and assess the SDG Benchmarks. This was reflected in pre and post-training assessments where a 60% increase in

knowledge was recorded for the groups who attended a training on monitoring SDGs and their benchmarks. The trainings focused on building key target beneficiaries' practical skills to monitor and assess Nigeria's progress towards the SDG Benchmarks for SGBV, HP and SRHR. Subsequent to the training, participants to the training supported the development and validation of the draft multi-stakeholder state Action Plan to end gender-based violence in Lagos state and reviewed the Lagos Domestic Violence Alert Policy for gendered responses during state emergencies.

In Ebonyi and Cross River, GBV/SRHR networks were established consisting of members from CSOs, women's groups and association individual advocates, vulnerable groups and persons living with disability. The networks have been strengthened to have an effective leadership structure and embarked on a joint advocacy statement on a campaign on areas of GBV in October 2020 in commemoration of the International Day for Rural Women and International Day of the Girl Child. The networks have also served as sources of data on GBV and key players in the response to GBV cases in Ebonyi and Cross River States, especially during the COVID-19 lockdown till date.

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. A significant increase in knowledge of the subject was also recorded for Ebonyi and Cross River states according to the training assessments which show a 75% increase in the topics of knowledge of gender budgeting, how to monitor and advocate for gender responsive budgeting, basic tools of gender budgeting, and how to interpret findings. The increase in gender budgeting knowledge was achieved through intensive capacity strengthening, mentoring, accountability and engagements in both states.

Voices of Women's movements participating in the SI were amplified to advocate for issues against VAWG. Within the reporting period, 3 joint-coordinated statements were issued, including 2 across all states of the federation (including the SI states) and 1 in Lagos state. The statements included: a national policy advisory for COVID-19 response which was endorsed by 283 women organizations; a national joint statement to reinforce demands for ending VAWG in commemoration of the 16 days of activism which was endorsed by 353 women organizations and 287 individuals; and the statement to demand the review of the Domestic Violence Law of Lagos State and allocation

of resources for the implementation of the law which was endorsed by 241 organizations in Lagos State.

The Spotlight program also supported coordination mechanisms and periodic dialogues on strategies for ending VAWG that brought together various stakeholders, including the most marginalized population groups. The Spotlight initiative partners engaged in 6 dialogues through the established GBV/SRHR network and coordination team on addressing issues of GBV/SRHR and other forms of violence in Ebonyi and Cross River state. The GBV/SRHR networks provide a critical representation of all key stakeholders within the respective SI states in line with the leave no one behind principle of the Spotlight Initiative. Participants included representatives of the ministry of women affairs, CSOs, media, people living with HIV/AIDS and disability and shared experiences and information on their GBV/SRHR work and practices for engaging in a joint advocacy task. Partners also engaged in dialogues with some spotlight partners and CSOs across the nation through a bi-monthly zoom meeting on addressing issues of GBV/SRHR and providing sensitization to women during the COVID-19 lockdown.

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 has 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. The curriculum is implemented in Cross River, Ebonyi, Sokoto and Adamawa states. 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 in Nigeria is continuing to make the case that addressing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and ending gender-based violence is a key issue for the

Sustainable Development Goals - ensuring that no one is left behind and that targets within health, education, gender equality and addressing inequalities are reached. Spotlight initiative in Nigeria is serving as a model for other SRHR initiatives as it continues to demonstrate that sexual gender based violence, harmful practices and sexual and reproductive health are intrinsically related and should be addressed from a holistic perspective and that gender equality cannot be achieved without women and girls full access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Nigeria is among the countries in Africa with significant earmarking of funds for SRHR intended to strengthen efforts for SRHR broadly. Nigeria has chosen to prioritize ending obstetric fistula as one key element. 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, the numbers of obstetric fistula are high. To highlight the need to prioritize the issue, Nigeria chose to allocate the spotlight seed funding to obstetric fistula repair to enable women and girls living with the problem have access to repair and get their dignity restored.

Key results have been achieved in advancing SRHR thanks to the spotlight initiative funding. Spotlight Initiative program in Nigeria has continued to leverage additional funding for advancing SRHR including Obstetric Fistula prevention, treatment and reintegration for its survivors; access to obstetric care especially for adolescent mothers and first time young mothers; meeting the SRHR needs for survivors of GBV, FGM; expanding access to youth friendly SRHR information and services for young people including those living with disability; and in pioneering promising practices in ending maternal death like maternity waiting homes.

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 in to provide a maternity waiting home in Sokoto Northern Nigeria to address the delays that contribute to preventable maternal deaths

Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)

Please provide an estimated number of rights holders/“beneficiaries” reached during the reporting period. Please use the same methodology you used to calculate estimated beneficiaries in your programme document. For additional guidance on calculating beneficiaries, please see [here](#).

Indicative numbers	Direct for 2020	Indirect for 2020	Comments/Justifications
Women (18 yrs. and above)	383,970	19,198,500	This includes women reaches through trainings, service provision, participation in advocacies, community rallies, those reached through media platforms (TV & Radio) and Second chance education.
Girls (5-17)	345,160	13,408,000	This includes girls reached largely through targeted social media platforms/ radio programs, including those participating in regular community programs and in out-of - school and in-school-programs.
Men (18 yrs. and above)	26,232	4,013,496	These includes men reach in community program/ and at religious leader’s sensitization outreaches/ including those reached through radio and TV programs
Boys (5-17 yrs.)	21,311	2,045,856	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

TOTAL	776,673	38,665,852	
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Challenges and Mitigating Measures

(1.5 pages)

- 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 surge in COVID-19 cases is straining the already weak health systems in Nigeria, including those at the front line in gender-based violence response.

The Spotlight Initiative immediately responded to the crisis by providing constant and timely support to its implementing partners. Following the adoption of government's measures concerning social gathering and physical distancing, the Spotlight Initiative assisted IPs in the revision of their workplans with specific meetings, where alternative ways of implementation were discussed as well as how the COVID-19 response could be integrated. The Spotlight Initiative assisted IPs in identifying 1) activities that could continue despite the crisis, 2) activities that would have to be postponed, 3) activities that could be implemented though innovative approaches like virtual meeting platforms and 4) activities that could include a COVID-19 response.

In addition, 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:** The VAWG/SGBV response within policy, access to justice and law enforcement has emerged as an important need to address further within the Spotlight Initiative, as the allocated funds to law enforcement agencies in Nigeria does not allow policy focused interventions and thorough response and investigations of cases. The lack of funds leads to victims, CSOs involved in the case or law enforcement officers themselves making out of pocket payments for transportation, medical examinations, legal fees and other associated costs. Members of the Nigeria Police Force have also been indicted by several reports on violence, for perpetuating violence, including sexual violence. This further discourages survivors to report cases. These challenges are being addressed through interventions on gender-responsive budgeting to secure sustainable funding for cases of VAWG/SGBV, training of law enforcement officers on prevention on response to

VAWG/SGBV, and high-level advocacy to ensure that the leadership of relevant institutions are onboard.

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 for virtually every discussion was not easy for partners because this involved buying data and sometimes 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 meeting, as this was adequately budgeted for during the SI workplan budget revision. Distribution of IEC materials to learners was another teething challenge as vehicular and other modes of transportation were temporarily shut down. The CSOs had to resort to informal arrangements and patronage of the National Union of Road Transport workers (NURTW). The third party arrangement with the (NURTW) ensured that the IEC material were delivered safely to the targeted communities. The [The UNRTW were trained on how to observe the COVID-19 protocol before their engagement.](#)

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Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

(2-3 pages)

The lessons learnt and new opportunities are grouped under the following sub-headings (operational, managerial, and programmatic perspectives)

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 the negative cultural and social norms that perpetuate gender discrimination and violence against women in the communities.
- **Working with women movements and solidarity groups** alongside male champions for gender equality provide an opportunity to amplify their voices in society and create opportunities for women and girls to exercise their social, economic, and political rights. This was experienced throughout the implementation of different interventions of the SI. The programme will build on this foundation built in 2020 to expand the programme's work around advocacy and campaigning against VAWG and other HP.
- **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.** In spite of school's closure, was 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. Similarly, **Virtual coordination meeting** has proved useful during COVID 19. It limited the number of missions and thus saved cost of air tickets, risks of road and air transportations. The use of radio as an alternative to physical literacy centres makes learners learn in cohort and avoid crowding at the centres. This means that in future programming, consideration should be given to virtual learning platforms.
- **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 for a dedicated budget line that will enable an effective response to violence against women and girls at the sub-national level.
- **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

(2-3 pages)

*Please describe any innovative⁵, promising or good practices that may have emerged during the reporting period. Try to share at least one innovative, promising or good practice related to **programmatic implementation, operations or the management of the programme**; and at least one related to **technical aspects** of the programme. Consider as well whether there are any innovative, promising or good practices related to COVID 19 adaptation, to the EU/UN partnership and civil society.*

Please ensure that you note whether the practice is innovative, promising or a good practice. Please refer to the Secretariat's [guidance note on innovation](#) for a definition of innovative practices; on defining promising practice⁶ or good practices, please see the guidance embedded in Annex D. Please ensure that all promising or good practices presented here are also reflected in Annex D, with additional details (which captures promising and good practices for the reporting period).

Access to justice for women to redress violations of their rights in Nigeria is hampered by long delays in the adjudicatory process, adjournments of proceedings, corruption, congestion in courts, and culture of impunity. 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. If access to justice is not ensured for all citizens, it could have serious implications for the confidence in government institutions and the democratic system.

In order to address these challenges, 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.

⁵ Innovation is defined as a new solution (method/idea/product) with the transformative ability to accelerate impact. Innovation can be fueled by science and technology; can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners; or can involve new social and business models, behavioural insights, or path-breaking improvements in delivering essential services and products. Innovation is pivotal to achieving sustained, scalable solutions to the world's complex problems. Please refer to "[Spotlight Secretariat Innovation Guidance](#)" for more information.

⁶ A promising practice has demonstrated a **high degree of success in its single setting**, and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative **data** showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the **potential** to become a good practice, but it doesn't yet have enough research or replication to support wider adoption or upscaling. As such, a promising practice incorporates a process of continuous learning and improvement.

The objectives of the Presidential SGBV Panel are to:

- a. 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).
- b. Identify individuals directly responsible for any violations and abuses and make recommendations for further actions including but not limited to prosecutions, disciplinary proceedings and damages.
- c. To ensure adequate remedy for victims of such violations

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 defence of their matters before the panel.

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

Communications and Visibility

Overview

In the year 2020 significant progress was made in promoting the visibility of the spotlight initiative through high-level engagement with stakeholders. There was the launch of campaigns to continue to advocate for zero tolerance for violence against women and girls. Several media were employed to engage with stakeholders including traditional and digital media. During high-level events held within the year, at least 100 news articles were written by both national and international media. Social media posts on events reached over 5million impressions via social media platforms.

An estimated 2,8 million people have been reached through radio jingles and animated TV drama. 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.

Messages

To Government and State Actors: Within the reporting year, there was a declaration of a state of emergency by the President of Nigeria and coordinated action across all sectors to prevent and respond to sexual violence against women and girls.

Effective: Presidency declared a state of emergency in conjunction with the Nigerian Governors Forum, launching several initiatives to combat increased SGBV incidents during the pandemic.

To citizenry: Attention to violence against women and girls is maintained through increased public awareness and education on the declared State of Emergency due to the high prevalence of GBV and the attitudes that contribute to GBV in Nigeria.

Effective:

To boys/men: Boost positive outcomes for women and girls by raising the profile on male engagement and building solidarity for ending all forms of violence against women and girls.

Effective: Testimonials from implementing partners on feedback from participants at various activities. Abolition of harmful practices for women in communities across implementation states.

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 Press briefing had in attendance the Honourable Ministers of Women Affairs, H.E Dame Pauline Tallen OFR, KSG; the Hon. Minister of Finance; United Nations Residence and Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr. Edward Kallon; the UN Women Country Representative to Nigeria and ECOWAS, Ms. Comfort Lamptey; other Heads of UN Agencies; the European Union (EU) Representative; and the Chair of the Development Partners Group on Gender (DPGG)/Country Director Action Aid Nigeria - Mrs. Ene Obi. Other participants present were representatives from government MDAs, (CSOs), the media and women groups.
- **National GBV Data Situation Room and GBV Dashboard Launch:** In response to identified gaps in the availability of real-time data, poor data harmonization, and fragmented data for Violence against Women and Girls programming and decision making in Nigeria, the UNDP in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs supported the set-up of a National GBV Data Situation Room and dashboard. On November 17th, 2020, the UN Deputy-Secretary General and Honourable minister of women affairs launched the National GBV data Situation room with over 500 participants both online and offline.
- **Human Rights Defenders Workshop:** In a bid to ensure access to justice for victims of human rights violations and GBV, the UNDP in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) organized a high-level Human Rights Defenders Workshop of all access to justice and human rights partners who support Interventions for women and girls in Nigeria. The workshop kick-started a human rights defenders' community of practice and their guidelines for engagement. This has in turn 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 Khadijah 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 25th of November 2020 in a high-level meeting by His Excellency, the governor of Sokoto State, Rt Hon Aminu Waziri Tambuwal; His Eminence, the Sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Muhammad Sa'ad Abubakar III; Her Excellency, the Honourable Minister for Women Affairs and Social Development, Dame Pauline Tallen OFR KSG; His Excellency Mr. Edward Kallon, UN Humanitarian and Resident Coordinator, Ms Comfort Lamptey, UN Women Representative to Nigeria and ECOWAS, other heads of United Nations Agencies, and senior government officials.
- **Launch of the HeForShe in Sokoto:** In Nigeria, the *HeForShe* campaign was officially launched in on 23rd May 2017, 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, with remarkable outcomes for women. Sokoto state joined this list of progressive states at the launch of the HeForShe campaign to commemorate 16 days of activism.
- **Launch of the Global Generation Equality Campaign:** On the 9th of November 2020, the UN Deputy Secretary General Ms Amina Mohammed attended the launch of Generation Equality Campaign in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs. Summarizing the purpose of the Generation Equality Campaign, Ms Mohammed explained that it is about older and younger generations learning from each other, but critically about the older generation handing over the baton to young people to carry on a mutual vision for a more prosperous and gender equal Nigeria.
- **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 9th December at the kick-off the 2020/21 season, with a match between the Robo Queens of Lagos and the Nasarawa Amazons Football Club. The #SafeHome campaign leverages on the power of football, and the sporting world in general, to influence and shape societal norms with a wider goal of promoting gender equality.
- ***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) / Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) / Harmful Practices (HP) and/or demonstrate the contributions and resilience of women and girls within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. The webinar brought together the representatives of EU, UN Women, Professors of Arts, Artists, Experts, Civil Societies Organizations with over 86 persons connected. “Sheroes” competition was organized to supports long term recovery of women and girls survivors of VAWG/SGBV/HP and also to Strengthen access to justice, improved data collection, increased investment in service providers, amplifying the roles of women leaders and women-led organizations and ensure livelihood opportunities for survivors.

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 #IDeyWithHerCampaign:** 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. She said the campaign vision is a Nigeria where all women and girls are free from violence and exploitation and as such the **#IDeyWithHer** will raise awareness of the ‘shadow pandemic’ ravaging Nigeria and demand urgent collective action from government and key stakeholders towards addressing this.
- **Launch of the Global Generation Equality Campaign:** On the 9th of November 2020, the UN Deputy Secretary General Ms Amina Mohammed attended the launch of Generation Equality Campaign in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs. Summarizing the purpose of the Generation Equality Campaign, Ms Mohammed explained that it is about older and younger generations learning from each other, but critically about the older generation handing over the baton to young people to carry on a mutual vision for a more prosperous and gender equal Nigeria.
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c) **Human interest stories:**

- Story 1: Pillar 5, output-1 [Government of Nigeria and EU-UN Spotlight Initiative Jointly Launch the National Gender-Based Violence Data Situation Room and Dashboard in Nigeria: https://spotlightinitiative.org/fr/node/44676](https://spotlightinitiative.org/fr/node/44676)
- Story 2: Pillar 1, output-1.1 [COVID-19: Ending violence against women and girls: https://www.ng.undp.org/content/nigeria/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/covid-19--ending-violence-against-women-and-girls-.html](https://www.ng.undp.org/content/nigeria/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/covid-19--ending-violence-against-women-and-girls-.html)
- Story 3: Pillar 2, output-2 Strengthened Institutions to respond to Rape case - <https://www.spotlightinitiative.org/news/arrested-being-raped-changing-harmful-laws-and-norms-nigeria>
- Story 4: Pillar 3, output-1 Men are redefining gender roles and helping to end violence in Nigeria - [In Nigeria, men are redefining gender roles and helping to end violence | Spotlight Initiative](#)
- Story 5: Pillar 3, output-2 Chief Gomna Ezra leads a high level campaign to End Violence Against Women in Ebonyi State: <https://en.unesco.org/news/spotlight-initiative-chief-gomna-ezra-leads-campaign-end-violence-against-women-and-girls-his>
- Story 6: Pillar 4, output-3 Empowerment of Ifeoma Oga through the Spotlight Project <https://en.unesco.org/news/spotlight-initiative-my-disability-will-no-longer-limit-me>
- Story 7: Pillar 4, output-1 Women empowered through second chance education <https://en.unesco.org/news/lives-resumed-education-second-chance-education-women-and-girls-nigeria>,
- Story 8: Pillar 2, output-2 Spotlight Project protects a survivor of Violence in Lagos State <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1arhechRs1pvoXoZncgZbxal16wvAeAED/view?usp=sharing>

d) Testimonials:

- **Quotes from the National GBV Data Situation Room and Data Dashboard Launch**
WARIF- “We at WARIF commends the UNDP as well as the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and the Population Council on the launch of this laudable initiative - a National GBV Situation Room and Data Dashboard. This will assist organizations like WARIF in the continuous fight against rape and sexual violence. Thank you and well done!”
- **Honorable Minister of Humanitarian Affairs - Sadiya Umar-Farouq**
“The initiative is apt and the national GBV Data Situation room will reduce the prevalence of violence meted out to women and girls”.

e) Photos:

<http://www.beforetheflood.org/nigeria/survivors>
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PKluapEYEf4pmJYnd_PFGyh1QjhPGmS5?usp=sharing

- Photo stories
<http://beforetheflood.org/spotlightnigeria>

f) Videos:

- Adeola’s Story-
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3dbpbqKJbg4&feature=youtu.be>
- **Livelihood Programme -**
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O7sXtp5S8dsjecQkaknjQxBOO7zuT5nl/view>
- **Animated Video:** <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ceNMNnqXdk1-afRtgpKyVFdzzFcjNKKL/view>
- **No Means No:** <https://youtu.be/FU5ego2ITyY>
- **Domestic Violence and Abusive Relationships:** <https://youtu.be/s5B6Q13CIF0>
- **Documentary:** <https://youtu.be/D4PfsZwRCyc>

Next Steps

(1.5-2 pages)

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:

Programmatic Next Steps:

- For the year 2021, the programme will put much focus on availing more women's shelters to complement the Nana Khadija Centre for survivors of GBV. The programme will also ensure a stronger visibility of the project through increased engagement with media. For the male engagement component, partners will serve as an interface with traditional and religious leaders on VAWG and the He-for-She campaigns to be launched in Ebonyi and Cross River state. Stronger partnerships will also be built with parliamentarians and key stakeholders for the adoption of the VAPP in Sokoto and Adamawa states.
- 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. It hopes to achieve this through increased community engagement and the establishment of effective community surveillance systems in focus states to monitor and report violence against women and girls that occur to ensure effective prevention and timely response.
- 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. During 2021, we will expand the capacity of the CRM to handle more complaints, given the significant demand where over 4,000 cases were reported only in the last quarter of 2020. We will also continue to enhance the referral mechanism to quality and multi-sectoral services, including legal and livelihood support. We will also accelerate our efforts to enhance access to justice for cases of violence against women and girls. As part of this, will continue our advocacy to Law Enforcement and Justice Sector partners to investigate and prosecute cases in a timely and gender-sensitive manner. What is more, we will also conduct hearings in several states across Nigeria with our innovative Presidential Special Investigation Panel on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence. The Panel will continue its operations with hearing complaints and investigating

alleged acts of human rights violations, identifying individuals directly responsible and make recommendation for further legal action, and to ensure adequate remedy for such violations.

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, in terms of strengthening their rights. We will furthermore review opportunities for new legislation on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Harmful Practices (HP), and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), to jointly advocate for their adoption. This will include enhancing the capacities of Parliamentarians to advocate for, draft new legislation, strengthen existing legislation and policies in the area of VAWG/GBV/HP/SRHR. We expect this to ensure that Nigeria has legislative and policy frameworks in place and that are translated into plans. Operational Next Steps:

- 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 trust of the project is adhered with i.e. ensuring that those furthest behind are reached first, amongst other priorities.
- We will increase the level of monitoring at the sub-national level to ensure all stakeholders adhere to their roles and responsibilities and ensure a greater level of coordination and delivery of services to the all stakeholders. Specifically, the workplans of the Civil Society reference group will be developed and supported with the appropriate budget to ensure they are effective to improve the required technical leadership and guidance at the sub-national level.
- Secondly, the SI will continue the 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. Additionally, the SI will move to resolve the issues around GBV data harmonization under pillar-5 with the development of a standard operations procedure to guide a timely collation, analysis and use of data through the three-existing database (CPIMS, Reportgbv.ng and the CMIS).
-
- Another major next-step, to improve implementation delivery is the adoption of a joint operational procedures i.e review of the existing procurement system to ensure a faster execution of planned activities. Lastly, the project will embark on high level advocacy to the government at the National and the Sub-national level to ensure that there is a dedicated annual budget that supports activities that prevent all forms of violence against women and

girls. The advocacy will include discussions around sustainability and ownership of the project.

ANNEXES

Annex A: Results Framework

Reporting against the Results Framework will be captured through SMART (the Spotlight Monitoring and Reporting Tool – previously named “Jotform”). Based on the reporting data you’ve submitted to SMART (along with the baseline forms), the Secretariat will generate Annex A for you/your review.

Annex B: Risk Matrix

Please fill in Annex B and share it with us when submitting the report; please include a link to Annex B in the report, as well.

Annex C: CSO Engagement Report

Please fill in Annex C and share it with us when submitting the report; please include a link to Annex C in the report, as well.

Annex D: Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

Please fill in Annex D and share it with us when submitting the report; please include a link to Annex B in the report, as well.

Annex E: Annual Work Plan

Please share (and include a link here) the Annual Work Plan (based on the template provided by the Spotlight Secretariat) corresponding to the reporting period and for the coming year. If already approved by the multi-stakeholder Spotlight Country/Regional Steering Committee, please include the relevant signed minutes. No other details are required.

Nigeria Annex A 2020

Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Legal age of marriage				
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	
	Parental Authority in Marriage				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	Parental Authority in Divorce				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	Inheritance rights of Widows				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	Inheritance rights of Daughters				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	Laws on Domestic Violence				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	
	Laws on Rape				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	Laws on Sexual Harassment				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	
	National level				
Indicator 1.2 National/and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP are in place that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner.	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	
	Sub-National Level				
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	
Indicator 1.3 Laws and policies are in place that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Developed or Strengthened				
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	2	6	7	<p>A total number of 6 laws and policies were strengthened in 2020.</p> <p>1. Name of Law/ Policy: Anti-discriminatory law on HIV/AIDS, Sector or Topic: Health</p> <p>2. Name of Law/ Policy: Child Right Act, Sector or Topic: Justice Sector</p> <p>3. Name of Law/ Policy: Disability Right Law, Sector or Topic: Social Services</p> <p>4. Name of Law/ Policy: Violence Against Person Prohibition Bill VAPP, Sector or Topic: Security Sector</p> <p>5. Name of Law/ Policy: Prohibition of Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Institutions, Sector or Topic: Education Sector</p> <p>6. Name of Law/ Policy: National Gender Policy, Sector or Topic: Social Services</p>
Indicator 1.1.3 Number of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year.	2	2	4	6	<p>1. Name of Laws/Policies: Sexual Harassment Bill, Sector or Topic: Social Sector, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: No - draft</p> <p>2. Name of Laws/Policies: Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill, Sector or Topic: Social Sector, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: No - draft</p> <p>3. Name of Laws/Policies: Anti Harassment Law in Lagos, Sector or Topic: Security Sector, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: No - draft</p> <p>4. Name of Laws/Policies: Widowhood Right Law in South-South and South East Nigeria, Sector or Topic: Justice Sector, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: No - draft</p> <p>5. Name of Laws/Policies: Domestication of VAPP Act in Northern States in Nigeria, Sector or Topic: Social Sector, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: Yes</p> <p>6. Name of Laws/Policies: Domestication of Anti-Trafficking Law, Sector or Topic: Security Sector, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: Yes</p> <p>7. Name of Laws/Policies: Domestication of Family Life and HIV/AIDS Education Policy, Sector or Topic: Education Sector, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Has it been ratified/Adopted?: Yes</p>

Indicator 1.1.4 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination, within the last year.	0	200	435	1,000	
	Parliamentarians				
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	0	40	468	120	
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0	10	13	30	
	Human Rights Staff				
	0	100	28	300	
	Women Human Rights Staff				
	0	70	17	200	
	National				
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Needs of ALL women & girls	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls	
	Sub-National				
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Needs of ALL women & girls	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-Based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan Needs of ALL women & girls	
	Government Officials				
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks, within the last year.	0	100	25	300	
	Women Government Officials				
	0	20	15	50	
Indicator 1.2.3 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft and cost action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks.	0	300	110	1,000	

Indicator 1.3.1 Number of draft laws and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, within the last year.	0	3	5	6	1. Name of policies/laws: Sexual Harassment Bill, Sector: Security Sector 2. Name of policies/laws: Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill, Sector: Justice Sector 3. Name of policies/laws: Widowhood Right Law, Sector: Social Sector 4. Name of policies/laws: Anti Trafficking Law, Sector: Security Sector 5. Name of policies/laws: Violence Against Person and Prohibition Act, Sector: Justice Sector
Indicator 1.3.2 Proportion of draft laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates.	0	3	4	6	1. Name of policies/laws: Widowhood Right Bill, Sector: Social Sector 2. Name of policies/laws: Sexual Harassment Bill, Sector: Security Sector 3. Name of policies/laws: Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill, Sector: Justice Sector 4. Name of policies/laws: Prohibition of Sexual Harassment Bill, Sector: Education Sector
Government Officials demonstrate awareness					
Indicator 1.3.3 Number of key government officials with increased awareness of human rights standards and obligations and strengthened capacities to develop laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, within the last year.	0	100	259	300	
	those Officials who participate in developing laws & policies				
	0	50	128	300	
	Women Government Officials demonstrate awareness				
	0	100	7	200	
	Women Officials who participate in developing laws & policies				
	0	50	5	200	
Women Human Rights Defenders demonstrate awareness					
Indicator 1.3.4 Number of women human rights defenders with strengthened capacities to contribute to the development of laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.	0	20	800	120	
	Contribute to developing laws and policies				
	0	20	4	120	

Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.National Human Right Commission (State field office) 2.Legal AID Council 3.FIDA. 4.National Judicial council
	Is there a national budget allocation?				
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP.	No	Yes	No	Yes	
	What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				
	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	3.00%	
	Health				
Indicator 2.3 Extent to which VAWG/HP is integrated in 5 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards.	No integration	Low integration	No integration	High integration	
	Education				
	No integration	Low integration	No integration	High integration	
	Justice				
	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
	Security				
	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
	Social Services				
	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	1	2	6	Two Spotlight Initiative (SI) states (Adamawa and Ebonyi) have made firm commitments towards gender-sensitive budgeting and making budgetary provisions for SGBV issues in their 2021 budgets.
Indicator 2.1.2 Internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP.	No	Yes	No	Yes	1. The Nigerian Governors Forum 2. Sexual Assault Response Team in the 6 Spotlight Teams (SART) 3. National Sexual Violence Response Team 4. Community Response and Surveillance Teams
Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, new plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	Health				
	No integration	Low integration	No integration	Medium integration	
	Education				
	No integration	Low integration	No integration	High integration	
	Justice				
	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
	Security				
	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
	Social Services				
	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	

Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.	0	1	0	6	
	Government Officials				
Indicator 2.1.7 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to integrate efforts to combat VAWG into the development plans of other sectors, within the last year.	0	200	619	500	
	Women Government Officials				
	0	50	355	400	
Indicator 2.1.9 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to support the integration of ending VAWG into the development plans of other sectors.	0	400	2,680	1,000	
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	N/A there is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level With a clear mandate and governance structure	N/A there is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	

Indicator 2.2.2 Number of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in place that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	0	6	11	6	a support group was established at the community level in both states of Cross River and Ebonyi with members from persons living with HIV, women with disabilities, religious and traditional leaders, individual advocates and women group at the community level, (2) a steering committee in the 2 states (2) coordination committee in the 2 states and (2) GBV/SRHR networks were established in both states (2). Creation and expansion of the 'Voices 4 Action Against Gender-Based Violence' movement (1)
	National Level Meetings				
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of regional, national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year.	0	2	2	8	
	Sub-National Level Meetings				
	0	12	3	54	
Indicator 2.3.1 Number of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year.	0	2	0	6	
	Parliamentarians				
Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	0	100	0	400	
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0	2	0	10	
	Total Government Officials				
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year.	0	100	129	400	
	Women Government Officials				
	0	50	28	100	
Indicator 2.3.4 Number of women's rights advocates with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.	0	914	3,364	950	

Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	33.7 %	33.7 %	48.0%	23.3 %	49% of people think that it is justifiable for a man to beat his wife. 28% of women think it is justifiable for a man to beat his wife.
	FGM				
Indicator 3.2 a) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place)	21.6 %	21.6 %	21.0%	10.5 %	The information on the proportion of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman to child marriage is not available. This information will be captured in the next MICs/NDHS Survey
b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage.	18.4 %	18.4 %	18.4 %	8.9 %	
Indicator 3.3 Existence of with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	National Basic and Secondary Education Curriculum reviewed to incorporate FLHE/GBV and Teachers' Guide produced. It has been approved by Joint Consultative Committee on Education and awaiting Ministerial endorsement at the National Council on Education Meeting.
	In-School Programmes				
	0	50,000	64,873	150,000	
	In-School Programmes Girls				
	0	25,000	37,683	75,000	
	In-School Programmes Boys				
	0	25,000	27,190	75,000	
	Out-of-School Programmes				
	0	20,000	75,268	50,000	
	Out-of-School Programmes Girls				
	0	10,000	52,383	25,000	
	Out-of-School Programmes Boys				
	0	10,000	22,885	25,000	

	National and/or Sub-National Level				
Indicator 3.1.3 Number of national and/or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including targeting young women and girls, young men and boys facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	3	3	7	<p>This indicator is on track.</p> <p>1. Name of Programme: FLHE(CSE)Manual for Non-Formal Education sector developed</p> <p>2. SPRING Manual for Sports and Psychological Rehabilitation for coaches working among GBV survivors developed.</p> <p>3. Facilitators' Guide for Literacy By Radio Programme adapted for Accelerated Second Chance Education., including LNOB?: No, National</p>
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women's and girls' sexuality and reproduction, within the last year.	0	750,000	126,456	2,000,000	
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	2,000,000	2,157,895	5,000,000	
	Total				
Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces, within the last year.	0	5,000	1,673	20,000	
	Men				
	0	2,000	958	10,000	
	Boys				
	0	2,000	715	10,000	

Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction.	0	6	176	24	
Indicator 3.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours during the past year.	0	25	110	100	
Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting, within the last year.	0	5	2	20	
Indicator 3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	1	0	6	

Indicator 3.3.3 Number of news and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly, in the last year.	0	50	407	200	
	Journalists				
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly.	0	100	454	200	
	Women Journalists				
	0	25	88	100	
	Decision Makers				
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, within the last year.	0	25	603	100	
	Women Decision Makers				
	0	20	244	50	

Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Women				
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	3,493	2,000	2,332	5,000	
	Girls				
	0	1,000	1,814	5,000	
	Reported				
Indicator 4.2 a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police; b) number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court; and c) number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators.	230	500	1,504	1,000	
	Brought to Court				
	118	300	580	800	
	Convictions				
	11	200	12	600	
	MIS				
Indicator 4.3 A dedicated VAWG management information system (MIS) is in place at national level which can measure number of women/girl victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Women				
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services.	0	10,000	5,215	30,000	
	Girls				
	0	3,000	3,788	10,000	
	Developed				
Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Developed: Peer Educators Manual (Essential service package) Developed: National GBV Case Information Management System Tool Developed: Essential Service Package Developed: SGBV protocol and referral pathway
	Strengthened				
	No	Yes	No	Yes	
	Government Service Providers				
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	0	250	462	2,500	
	Women Government Service Providers				
	0	50	342	500	
	Women's Rights Organizations				
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year.	0	2	4	5	
	LNOB				
	0	2	0	5	
	Grassroots				
	0	2	138	5	

	Government Service Providers				
Indicator 4.1.6 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.	0	500	921	2,500	
	Women Government Service Providers				
	0	100	768	500	
	Women's Rights Organizations				
Indicator 4.1.7 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.	0	100	3	205	
	LNOB				
	0	50	0	100	
	Grassroots				
	0	50	0	105	
	Number of Networks identified at Baseline				
Indicator 4.1.8 Number of local networks established among authorities and communities to prevent and respond to VAWG that include adequate representation of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	5	19	15	
	Developed				
Indicator 4.1.9 Existence of national guidelines or protocols for essential services that have been developed and/or strengthened that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1. Name of Guideline/Protocol developed: National Peer Educators Manual 2. Name of Guideline/Protocol developed: State SGBV Protocol and Referral Pathway 3. Name of Guideline/Protocol developed: National Essential Service Package
	Strengthened				
	No	Yes	No	Yes	

	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES				
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence and their families including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination that have increased knowledge of a) quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months.	0	25,000	21,825	100,000	
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES				
	0	25,000	59,754	100,000	
	b) Girls with Knowledge of Recovery Services				
	0	66,000	22,095	200,000	
	b) Women with Knowledge of Recovery Services				
	0	67,000	25,575	200,000	
	a) Girls with Access to ES				
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased ACCESS to a) to quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	0	100,000	1,563	200,000	
	a) Women with Access to ES				
	0	100,000	5,301	200,000	
	b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services				
	0	50,000	270	200,500	
	b) Women with Access to Recovery Services				
	0	100,000	3,777	400,500	
	Strategies Designed				
Indicator 4.2.3 Existence of strategies for increasing the knowledge and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	No	No	Yes	Yes	1. Name of Strategy: GBV Virtual Reporting and Response Services, Modality of Intervention: Virtual reporting with physical rapid response team, including LNOB?: Yes 2. Name of Strategy: Peer to Peer GBV education programme, Modality of Intervention: Using community based young people and the National Youth Service Corps, engage young people within communities in both education and referrals, including LNOB?: Yes
	Strategies Designed that include LNOB				
	No	No	Yes	Yes	

Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time.	Prevalence				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Incidence				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 5.2 Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level.	IPV				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	FGM				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Child Marriage				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Femicide				
	N/A not applicable				
	Family Violence				
			No		
	Trafficking				
			No		
Indicator 5.3 National statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.	2) Sex 3) Age 6) Geographic Location	2) Sex 3) Age 6) Geographic Location	2) Sex 3) Age 4) Ethnicity 5) Disability 6) Geographic Location	2) Sex 3) Age 5) Disability 6) Geographic Location	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.1 Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG.	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year.	National Statistics Officers				
	0	300	118	700	
	Women National Statistics Officers				
	0	50	72	200	
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year.	Government Personnel				
	0	30	711	60	
	Women Government Personnel				
	0	20	429	40	

Indicator 5.1.5 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, and qualitative data, on VAWG.	0	100	410	200	
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months.	0	7	0	14	No knowledge product
Indicator 5.2.2 Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published pertaining to the response and prevention of VAWG, within the last 12 months.	0	6	0	12	
	Government Personnel				
Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year.	0	40	414	120	
	Women Government Personnel				
	0	20	249	50	
Indicator 5.2.4 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year.	0	50	318	200	

Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG.	0	500	674	2,000	Some organisations appear in both categories of those representing youth groups and those representing groups facing marginalizations
Indicator 6.3 Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG.	0	200	462	500	Disaggregated information on the groups represented by these organizations was not collected for this indicator in 2020
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	3	17	7	
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	7	34	48	

	Youth				
Indicator 6.1.3 Number of CSOs representing youth and other groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that are integrated with coalitions and networks of women's rights groups and civil society working on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	250	168	1,000	
	LNOB				
	0	250	70	1,000	
Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year.	0	5	350	15	
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	250	15	2,000	Accountability mechanisms used: 1. Shadow reports 2. Advocacy dialogues with decision-makers 3. States action plans 4. Violence Against Persons Prohibition Law review
	CSOs with strengthened capacities				
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	500	673	2,000	
Indicator 6.3.2 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	250	182	2,000	