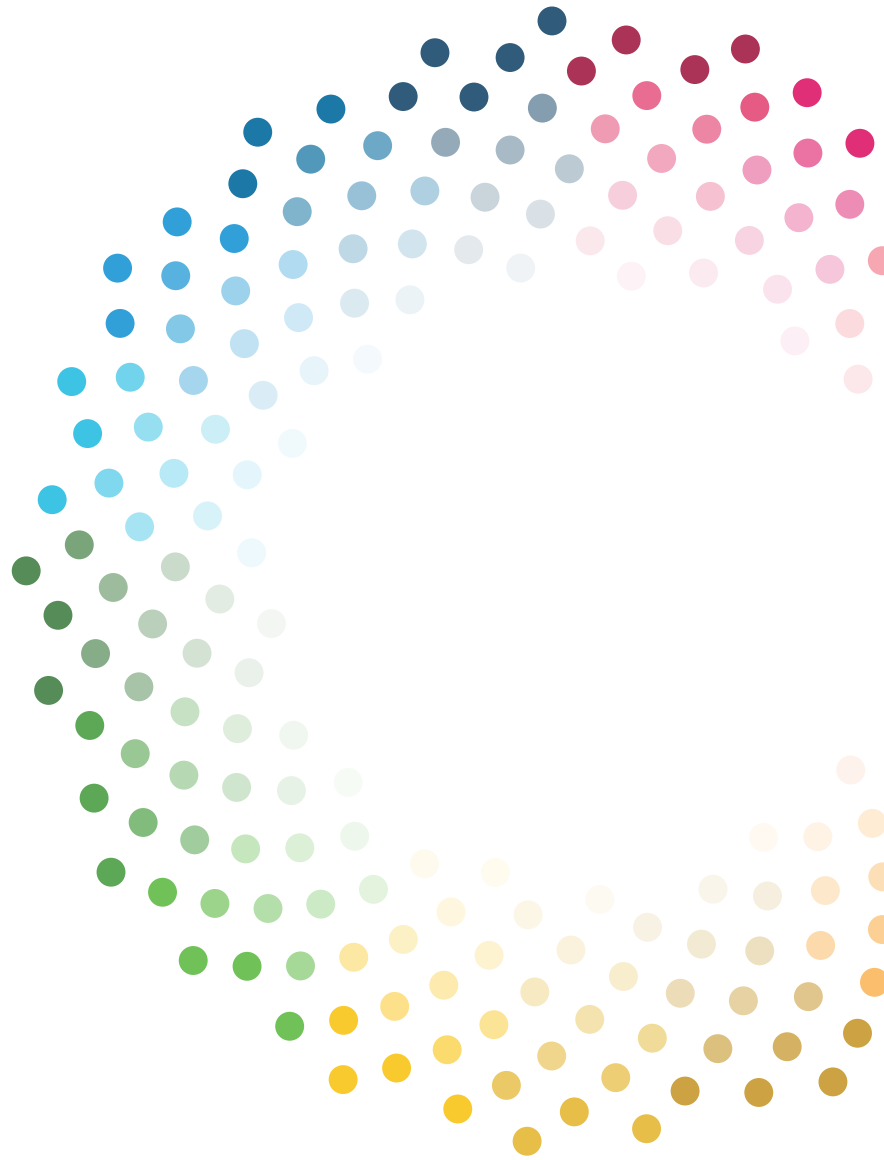


**Spotlight
Initiative**

*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*



Mexico

Annual Narrative Progress Report

01 January 2019 – 31 December 2019

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s)/ Strategic Results¹																								
Programme Title: MEXICO SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00111639	Country/Region: Mexico Priority area(s)/Strategic results: Estado de México (Naucalpan and Ecatepec), Chihuahua (Ciudad Juárez and Chihuahua), and Guerrero (Chilpancingo).																								
Recipient Organization(s) 1. UNDP 2. UNWOMEN 3. UNFPA 4. OHCHR 5. UNODC 6. UNICEF	Partners - Government: The National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women (CONAVIM, in Spanish) and the National Women Institute (INMUJERES) as main programme counterparties. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE in Spanish) plays the role of bonding efforts of national and international parties. - Non-government, community, and collective organizations. - Civil Society Organizations. - Private Sector.																								
Programme Cost (US\$) Total approved budget as per Spotlight Country/ Regional Programme Document: Spotlight funding: USD 6,300,000 Agency Contribution : USD 1,199,366	Start Date 26.07.2018 Current End Date 31.12.2022																								
Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:																									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="220 1406 406 1512">Name of RUNOs</th> <th data-bbox="411 1406 582 1512">Spotlight Phase I (USD)</th> <th data-bbox="587 1406 790 1512">UN Agency Contributions (USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 1518 406 1556">UNW</td> <td data-bbox="411 1518 582 1556">2,031,164</td> <td data-bbox="587 1518 790 1556">114,457</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 1563 406 1601">UNFPA</td> <td data-bbox="411 1563 582 1601">1,475,705</td> <td data-bbox="587 1563 790 1601">209,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 1608 406 1646">UNDP</td> <td data-bbox="411 1608 582 1646">741,446</td> <td data-bbox="587 1608 790 1646">70,675</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 1653 406 1691">UNICEF</td> <td data-bbox="411 1653 582 1691">717,027</td> <td data-bbox="587 1653 790 1691">176,292</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 1697 406 1736">UNODC</td> <td data-bbox="411 1697 582 1736">953,840</td> <td data-bbox="587 1697 790 1736">271,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 1742 406 1780">OHCHR</td> <td data-bbox="411 1742 582 1780">380,818</td> <td data-bbox="587 1742 790 1780">357,841</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 1787 406 1848">TOTAL</td> <td data-bbox="411 1787 582 1848">6,300,000</td> <td data-bbox="587 1787 790 1848">1,199,366</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)	UNW	2,031,164	114,457	UNFPA	1,475,705	209,100	UNDP	741,446	70,675	UNICEF	717,027	176,292	UNODC	953,840	271,000	OHCHR	380,818	357,841	TOTAL	6,300,000	1,199,366
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¹ Strategic Results, as formulated in the UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document

**Programme Assessment/Review/
Mid-Term Evaluation**

Assessment/Review

if applicable (please attach)

 Yes No**Mid-Term Evaluation Report**

if applicable (please attach)

 Yes No

Report submitted by: Coordination Officer and
Technical Coherence Officer

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Glossary

AVGM	Gender Violence Alert Mechanism
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CEDAW	UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CNDH	National Human Rights Commission
CNEGYSR	National Centre of Gender Equity and Reproductive Health
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
CSLRG	Civil Society Local Reference Groups
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CONAVIM	Comisión Nacional Para Prevenir y Erradicar La Violencia Contra Las Mujeres (National Commission to C4D: Communication for Development Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women)
DG DEVCO	Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
ESP	Essential Services Package
INEGI	National Institute of Statistics and Geography
INMUJERES	National Institute for Women
LACRO	UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
LGAMVLV	Ley General De Acceso De Las Mujeres A Una Vida Libre De Violencia (General Law On Women's Access To A Life Free Of Violence)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NSC	National Steering Committee
OHCHR	UN Human Rights Committee
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organisation
SRE	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
UASJ-SEGOB	Unit for the Support of the National Justice System form the Ministry of the Interior
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIC	United Nations Information Center
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WHRD	Women Human Rights Defenders

Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative arrived in Mexico during a very particular political time. On July 1st, 2018, presidential and legislative elections were held in Mexico, which translated into a new governmental regime taking office on December 1st, 2018. Andrés Manuel López Obrador was elected President and brought with him an entirely new cabinet, appointed new officials to different institutions and established a transformative project known as “Mexico’s Fourth Transformation”. This project promised to break with the neoliberal model that had turned the country into the most unequal among OECD nations. This meant a drastic change in policy priorities.

In the context of this political transition, it is important to highlight that statistics show Mexico as a country with extremely high crime rates as well as a systemic persistence in violence across the nation. According to official data, during 2019, there were 983 feminicides, and 2,822 homicides of women nationwide². By January 2019, the Attorney General’s Office had opened 975 investigations into allegations of enforced disappearances but had pressed charges in only 12 cases. In November 2019, the UN Human Rights Committee (OHCHR) expressed its concern for reports of extrajudicial killings in Mexico and the frequent impunity in these cases, since there is no reliable information about the number of extrajudicial executions, and most homicides are never prosecuted. Journalists, particularly those who report on crime or criticize officials, often face harassment and attacks by both governmental authorities and criminal groups. The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) reported 148 journalists killed between 2000 and 2018; from January to July 2019, seven journalists were killed. In 2018, the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) expressed concern for persistent patterns of “generalized” violence against women, including sexual violence. According to official data, during January through July 2019 nationwide, there were 540 feminicides - defined by Mexican law as depriving a woman of her life based on her gender. This and other instances marked 2019 as the deadliest year on record for violence in Mexico.

The Mexico Spotlight Country Programme, which was signed on May 29, 2019, aims at contributing to the effective prevention and eradication of

² <https://www.gob.mx/sesnsp/articulos/informacion-sobre-violencia-contra-las-mujeres-incidencia-delictiva-y-llamadas-de-emergencia-9-1-1-febrero-2019> <https://www.gob.mx/sesnsp/articulos/informacion-sobre-violencia-contra-las-mujeres-incidencia-delictiva-y-llamadas-de-emergencia-9-1-1-febrero-2019>

femicide and other forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG), in order to address the continuum of violence that Mexican women and girls face on a daily basis, throughout their lives. The Spotlight Initiative in Mexico aims to achieve these goals by contributing to the empowerment of women, young women, adolescents, and girls through the enhancement of different sectors to secure their rights, their development, and their wellbeing. The impact will be achieved through the engagement of different key players of the society, including public agents, community members, social leaders, advocates for human rights, and authorities, among others. Throughout the reporting period, consistent efforts were made by the Interagency Technical Team (RCO, Technical Unit, UN Women, UNODC, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP and OHCHR), in collaboration with the Programme partners, particularly the Mexico EU Delegation, to set the ground for efficient implementation and concrete changes in the lives of women and girls.

As a joint partnership between the EU and the UN, the Spotlight Initiative pools the resources and expertise of these two international organizations to achieve real synergies that expand the reach of Spotlight and lead to better programme results. This partnership with the EU Delegation allows Spotlight to be more effective, efficient, and innovative in delivery. Moreover, Spotlight is a Demonstration Fund for the UN Reform. As such, the UN agencies of the Mexico Spotlight Country Programme deliver jointly, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. This interagency coordination allows for streamlined processes, better internal communication, and stronger capacity to achieve the elimination of violence against women and girls. This spirit of collaboration and inclusion is also reflected in the special role played by Civil Society within the Programme's design, governance, implementation and monitoring efforts. The Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) and Civil Society Local Reference Groups (CSLRG) for Chihuahua, Guerrero and State of Mexico were elected and installed and held their first session during the month of August.

The launch event of the Spotlight Initiative took place on 29 May 2019. President Andrés Manuel López Obrador first announced the Initiative during his daily morning press conference, which is held before the media and journalists. The President invited Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngucka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women, in representation of the United Nations, Stefano Manservigi, General Director of International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) of the European Union, Ms. Olga Sánchez Cordero, Ministry of Interior, Mr. Julián Ventura, Undersecretary of Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ms.

Nadine Gasman, President of INMUJERES, and Ms. Candelaria Ochoa, Head of CONAVIM to attend that morning press conference. The launch event was attended by approximately 300 hundred people including federal government officials from the executive, legislative and judicial branches, officials from the states and municipalities where the Spotlight Initiative is being implemented, representatives of civil society organizations (CSO), human rights activists and celebrities who play a role as Spotlight allies and champions.

This launch was followed by local Spotlight events in Chihuahua, State of Mexico and Guerrero, that took place in August, September and October. These events were part of a broader strategy, which included workshops provided by Spotlight Technical Team, with the main purpose of bringing together key government actors at the Federal, State and Municipal level, as well as CSOs and activists, in order to present the specific activities under the Country Program Document (CPD). Workshops were instrumental for the identification of focal points and institutions that work alongside the leading and implementing Agencies in the deployment of activities, actions and government programs for the elimination, prevention or access to justice in cases of VAWG, detection of available resources, and to establish work and collaboration commitments.

The first session of the National Steering Committee (NSC) took place in September 2019. The main item in the agenda included the presentation of the Annual Work Plan for 2019 (AWP 2019) for its approval, which occurred in October 2019. Although active planning, technical design of activities and consultations covered the whole reporting period, implementation of the activities approved in the AWP 2019 were set in motion and began to take place during third and fourth quarters of 2019.

Early results and concrete activities include:

- A study for the identification of state laws, regulations and legal provisions in place in Chihuahua, Guerrero, aimed at ending VAWG under Outcome 1 was set in motion, in order to develop a proposal to reform laws and regulations that contain discriminatory measures that affect VAWG.
- In order to strengthen the capacities of public officials in the prevention, care, sanction and reparation of the VAWG, a professionalization strategy was designed to install capacities for the inclusion of human rights approach and gender perspective, directed at government officials that work on prevention of VAWG and provide attention services, under Outcome 2.

- The Case study and analysis of judicial files regarding femicide cases in Chihuahua, Guerrero and State of Mexico under Outcome 2 was initiated, with the intention of identifying areas of opportunity and providing the knowledge, skills, and capabilities of public officials, particularly officials in charge of the management and administration of justice
- As an initial step to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, at the community level, work was carried out for the collection and analysis of evidence and experience at a local level of intervention strategies directed at men who have committed acts of violence against women and girls, under Outcome 3
- As a preliminary measure to improve the quality and coordination of essential services to women and girls' victims/survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, a diagnose on capacities of local government officials in charge of providing essential services for women and girls that have suffered gender-based violence under Outcome 4, was carried out.

A call for proposals for a consultancy to develop the “data availability and quality assessment”, was launched, which shall serve as reference for all stakeholders involved in the VAWG sector as well as contribute to monitoring and evaluating the results and impact of the actions implemented under the CPD. A consultant was selected by an Interagency Evaluation Committee. Field work is underway and is expected to be finalized by February 2020. Moreover, leading and implementing Agencies launched a series of calls for proposals of extended “data availability and quality assessment” activities between the third and fourth quarters of 2019, in order to provide qualitative data to inform the implementation of activities under the CPD.

Due to the federal elections and changes in the national counterparts for the Spotlight Initiative, the first year of implementation mainly focused on building strategic alliances and partnerships with federal, local and municipal counterparts and CSO engagement through the Civil Society National and Local Reference Groups. Furthermore, early actions were aimed at the development of the baseline of the project, identification of lessons-learned from past and ongoing programmes, operationalizing the new way of working as “one UN” in the spirit of UN reform, improving communication mechanisms and knowledge sharing, and working on tailored approaches to build solid relations and interact with our stakeholders, as well as conducting comparative diagnosis for the full implementation of the Initiative.

Strategic meetings with strategic government actors at the federal level

included a series of meetings with CONAVIM, SRE, INMUJERES, government officials from the Ministry of Interior, and the Senate. Through regular meetings and communications with our federal counterparties we were able to update on the status of the implementation and next steps, but also, it provided a space for them to voice their expectations and concerns, which we were able to address and clarify on a regular basis.

In addition, the Spotlight Initiative organized a series of activities with key stakeholders as part of the *16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence*, which included an open discussion forum that took place on International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which gathered RC and Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) Representatives, EU Delegation in Mexico, Spotlight Technical Team, CSOs and activist, to exchange thoughts and strategies against femicide. This activity was followed a few days later by the unveiling of a mural titled “Mujer Guerrera” in a high school in Ecatepec, State of Mexico. Activities that took place as part of the *16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence* were particularly relevant for Spotlight, since both activities were designed and developed with the purpose of having close interaction with young women and girls, as well as local activists and grassroots organizations at the base level and were able to share and listen first hand to their inspiring stories. In addition, both these events attracted great visibility from the media and some of the most relevant news outlets in our country, such as *Reforma*, *Milenio* and *Animal Político*

Summary and Context of the Action

This narrative report covers the main activities implemented by the Spotlight Country Programme in Mexico from January 1st through December 31st, 2019.

Ownership of the Spotlight Initiative by the federal government of Mexico was a key aim for the entire Spotlight country team, as it is clear that the “buy-in” of the ideas, contents and activities of the Initiative can only produce real positive changes in the lives of women and girls facing violence in our country if the authorities take it on in its entirety. In this context, Mexico was experiencing a time of political uncertainty since political elections were taking place. Although the programme was developed in consultation of a large range of political actors from all political parties as well as with civil servants in all relevant institutions, the election of Andrés Manuel López

Obrador as President brought about a complete change in policy, priorities and personnel at the different Mexican institutions that work on violence against women and girls.

In order to ensure the success of the Initiative, there was a need to restructure and reintroduce the programme to the new officials, as well as to undertake advocacy activities. This path was not an easy one. It took acute lobbying work, multiple meetings and discussion sessions to reach a point in which the Initiative was agreed upon by government officials and the wide range of actors that shape Spotlight so that the Country Programme Document could be signed. A lot of time and effort was dedicated to this component, which impacted on the timeframe that was set for the launch of the Initiative.

Following elections and once new authorities took office, communication and collaboration between the Spotlight Mexico Technical Team and its federal government counterparts, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE), the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Against Women (CONAVIM) and the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) became more frequent and regular.

As mentioned above, the launch event of the Spotlight Initiative took place on 29 May 2019. President Andrés Manuel López Obrador first announced the Initiative during his daily morning press conference, which is held before the media and journalists. The President invited Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngucka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women, in representation of the United Nations, Stefano Manservigi, General Director of International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) of the European Union, Ms. Olga Sánchez Cordero, Ministry of Interior, Mr. Julián Ventura, Undersecretary of Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ms. Nadine Gasman, President of INMUJERES, and Ms. Candelaria Ochoa, Head of CONAVIM to attend that morning press conference.

The launch event was attended by approximately 300 hundred people including federal government officials from the executive, legislative and judicial branches, officials from the states and municipalities where the Spotlight Initiative is being implemented, representatives of civil society organizations (CSO), human rights activists and celebrities who play a role as Spotlight allies and champions.

The hiring process for the Technical Coordination of the Spotlight Initiative, consisting of a technical coordinator, communications coordinator and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) coordinator, was concluded in the first months

of the year. This team worked jointly across the leading and implementing RUNO) and in close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) to take preliminary steps towards the implementation of the outputs and outcomes set forth in the CPD. Furthermore, the positions for Spotlight coordinators and staff within the six RUNOs were filled between March and October.

Regarding the incorporation of CSO participation and experience into the Spotlight Initiative, the call for proposals for the integration of the CSNRG and CSLRG for the states of Chihuahua, Mexico and Guerrero were made from 18-30 June. A Selection Committee composed of two renowned Mexican researchers on the field of VAWG, a representative from the European Union, and two representatives from UN agencies conducted the selection process based on the pre-established criteria and determined which candidates qualified to act as members of the reference groups at the national and state levels. CSLRGs for the State of Mexico, Chihuahua and Guerrero were installed on August 20th, August 22nd and August 27th respectively. The National Reference Group was installed on September 9th.

From 24-25 June, a 'Spotlight Initiative Bootcamp' workshop with the Spotlight Technical Team was held in Cuernavaca, Morelos. The Bootcamp allowed the Team to do a recap and review of the launch event as well as share experiences and lessons learned from UN joint programmes. The Bootcamp also supported planning for the next steps to be carried out in the short- and medium- terms, at the operational and strategic levels.

In the second half of the year, local Spotlight launching events and workshops of the Spotlight Initiative in the State of Mexico (August 21-22), Chihuahua (September 3-4) and Guerrero (October 21-22), took place. The main purpose of the workshops was to: 1) expose the structure and main aspects of the Spotlight Initiative; 2) identify resources at state and local levels; and, 3) associate the activities deployed by local and state governments to support the initiative. Local Spotlight events included the participation of key actors and partners, such as European Union Delegation, United Nations Resident Coordinator and Representatives from UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNDP and UNODC, federal, state and local authorities from Spotlight states and municipalities, such as Governors, Secretaries, Under-Secretaries.

Activities set to take place during the reporting period were carefully analysed, reviewed and scheduled jointly by the Spotlight Technical Team and defined the design of AWP 2019. The resulting integrated document, which incorporated activities for the third and fourth quarters of 2019, was presented

for approval during the installation of the National Steering Committee.

After the signature of the CPD in late May, several preparatory joint actions had to be taken by the Resident Coordinator's Office, RUNOs and EU Delegation, such as the formation of the CSNRG and CSLRG, and strategic meetings with specific key authorities State and Municipal authorities to introduce Spotlight Technical Team members in charge of implementation and introduce the Spotlight Initiative Country Program in all its scope to critical national and local level counterparts.. It is important to note that beside the RC, UN representatives, the EU Delegation and Federal Government representatives, State and Municipal authorities, members of Congress and of the CSRG hold a seat in the National Steering Committee, and therefore a substantial amount of lobbying and meetings were required prior to its formal institution which took place on September 17th, 2019. The installation of the National Steering Committee was intertwined with several parallel processes, which took time and led to some delay. For example, civil society representatives had to select and elect members of the CSNRG and CSLRG to have a seat in the National Steering Committee, as established under the CPD. Identifying the right representatives and ensuring the process was fair and transparent was time-consuming, but ultimately the NSC will be stronger and more accountable with civil society representation.

Because of the need to build the Spotlight Initiative's activities and the work of all stakeholders on quality and disaggregated data that can inform planning and programming, the first activity was focused on data. A Consultancy to develop the "data availability and quality assessment" for the Spotlight Initiative to eliminate VAWG, was granted to SIMO Consulting in October 2019, as a result of open call followed by a rigorous interagency evaluation process. Although UNDP performed as the contractual party, the Spotlight Team (involving experts from all relevant RUNOs) provided accompaniment, guidance and closely followed-up the activities in terrain. The main purpose of this assessment is to form the basis for informing all stakeholders involved in the VAWG sector and to collect useful information on VAWG, also guiding the planning and monitoring of the Spotlight Initiative.

Another key priority of the programme was the establishment of a political consensus on the issue of femicide and advocacy efforts targeting all political parties and decision-makers. On October 29, the Spotlight UN Agency Representatives and members of the Technical Team attended a meeting at the Mexican Senate, with Senators that play a role in promoting women and girl's right through the legislative agenda, with the purpose of presenting Spotlight Initiative, identifying areas for collaboration and sharing

strategies for implementation of actions under Outcome 1 on the legislative branch at the federal level.

As part of the activities outlined under Outcome 2 of the AWP 2019, on October 31 and November 1st, a Consultation Forum for the review, analysis and inputs regarding the Gender Violence Alert Mechanism (AVGM) took place with the attendance of over 20 participants, consisting mainly on civil society experts and renowned women and girl's rights activists. The main areas of opportunity identified were CSO monitoring and evaluation of results of the Gender Violence Alert Mechanism, with special focus on the states of Guerrero, State of Mexico and Chihuahua.

As part of the *16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence* campaign, on November 25th, International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the first Spotlight Mexico open discussion Forum was held in *Casa Chihuahua*, State Government representation of Chihuahua in Mexico City, with the attendance of Mr. Antonio Molpeceres, Resident Coordinator of United Nations System in Mexico, Mrs. Paula Narvaez, Regional Advisor on Governance and Political Participation at UN Women, Mr. Jerome Poussielgue, Head of the Cooperation Section of the EU Delegation in Mexico, as well as Mrs. Cecilia Soto González, first female presidential candidate in Mexico (1994) and current delegate for the Government of Chihuahua in Mexico City. Activities included the inauguration of art exhibition by #NoEstamosTodas, an feminist collective that battles VAWG through art and drawings of portraits of women and girls victims of femicide; the projection documentary film "Nosotras" by ONG *El Día Después* (The Day After), which depicts the harsh context of violence against women and girls in Ciudad Juárez; "Femicide in Mexico" round table with CSOs; documentary film projection of "Soles Negros" documentary; and an exchange between leaders of young feminist movements.

On December 7th, a mural commissioned by Spotlight Initiative titled "*Mujer Guerrera*", in partnership with street artist Liz Rashell, Colectivo Tomate, students and teachers of General Francisco Villa High School in Ecatepec, State of México, was unveiled. This was followed by "*Quinceañeras in silence*," a performance delivered by a group of young female students before school and local community.

Finally, 36 calls for the implementation of activities under the AWP 2019 directed at CSOs, consultants and experts were launched between July and December. The calls allowed the implementation of key initial activities in the six pillars, mainly circumscribed to the identification of promising

practices in past and ongoing programmes focused on gender-based violence, initial diagnostics and assessments, as well as on selection of implementing partners, This process were key to set up the ground for the next phase of the project, consistent in the deployment of activities on the field, projected to 2020.

As RUNOs have worked to demonstrate the UN Reform, operationalizing a new way of working has required certain time-intensive adjustments to internal processes, particularly as regards the coordination and streamlining of administrative and financial rules and regulations. However, strong and consistent efforts have been made to promote a “One UN” approach in the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative. This can be already be illustrated by a wide-range of activities, from conducting interagency panels for the selection of consultants, experts and implementing partners, trough collaborative revision of products and methodologies, sharing promising practices and lessons learned across agencies, jointly, developing technical notes and safety protocols as well as strengthening the collective analysis of the challenges and opportunities presented by the programme implementation. The Technical Team has been consistent in looking for a more integrated delivery, an effort that is expected to be intensified in 2020.

Programme Partnerships

Since the early efforts to design the country program and up to the most recent stages of implementation, the EU Delegation in México has been a strategic partner and an effective intermediary in dialogues with main stakeholders. The Delegation’s commitment to human rights, particularly in the fight to eradicate violence against women and girls, has opened doors to the project and extends far beyond the scope of Spotlight. It has facilitated interactions at the highest level, provided crucial support on clearly communicating the scope, aim and purpose of the Spotlight Initiative to stakeholders, which has been instrumental for the purpose of moving forward during the reporting period. The EU was present during key public activities, such as Spotlight launches at the National and State levels, and has been actively involved in strategic dialogues with different Spotlight Initiative counterparts such as Mexican Senate Gender Equality Commission.

Furthermore, the Spotlight Initiative has established key partnerships

with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, CONAVIM, INMUJERES, Chihuahua, Guerrero and Estado de Mexico state governments; and Ecatepec, Naucalpan, Chihuahua, Ciudad Juárez and Chilpancingo municipal authorities. Dealing with many different actors and counterparts has proven to be a challenging experience for the Spotlight Mexico team; however, a lot of time and effort has been allocated to build strong trustworthy relationships with governmental authorities and civil society partners. By holding meetings and roundtables, establishing direct connection between certain actors and the Spotlight Agency Representatives, and tending to the comments and observations on workplans and planned activities, the team been able to develop more effective channels of communication and coordination.

Involvement of other key actors in the federal government, such as the National Center of Gender Equity and Reproductive Health (CNEGYSR) or the Unit for the Support of the National Justice System from the Ministry of the Interior (UASJ-SEGOB), has allowed to identify strategic alliances for key activities contemplated in the Country Programme.

Collaboration with CSOs, specifically through the CSNRG and CSLRG for the State of México, Chihuahua and Guerrero who provide advice and follow-up of the initiative was formalized through the installation of such Groups and has been progressing ever since. In addition to their participation at the National Steering Committee session held in September, a virtual work session was held with members of the Reference Groups in order to answer questions regarding their role in the Initiative and to try and define the type of involvement expected and means for participating.

Similarly, interagency collaboration has been scaled up as a result of coordinated work with UN Women Global Center of Excellence for Gender Statistics and UNODC Center of Excellence in Statistics, which have been working in close together in the development of methodologies in line with the investigation of statistical processes for the identification, collection and analysis of statistical data on violence against women and girls.

An effort has been made to develop new partnerships under the Initiative. Under the scope of the Second Pillar, specifically on the subject matter of institutional training, an approach has been developed with the British Council in Mexico, in order to achieve impactful contents and greater appropriation capacity by government officials who attend to issues of VAWG, as well as to reach a greater number of personnel to be trained. This collaboration remains in the process of consolidation. The British Council would not only bring their expertise of methodologies, but will be also bringing financial resources to

the Initiative under this partnership.

By the end of 2019, key partnerships have been established between RUNOs and CSOs as partners. Also, the engagement of CSO for the development of consultancies has been prioritized by the RUNO's in order to improve their engagement with the Initiative³:

NAME OF CSO	TYPE OF CSO	ENGAGEMENT	RUNO
Grupo de Acción por los Derechos Humanos y la Justicia Social A.C.	National	Implementing partner	UN Women
GENDERS, Género, Desarrollo, Economía, Rendición de Cuentas y Sustentabilidad A.C.	National	Implementing partner	UN Women
Articulación Ciudadana para el Desarrollo Social A.C.	National	Vendor	UNFPA
Reconcilia DH, S.C.	National	Vendor	UNFPA
Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia, A.C.	National	Vendor	UNFPA
Access & Social Investment, S.C.	National	Vendor	UNFPA
Forja, Culturas en Movimiento, A.C.	National	Vendor	UNFPA
Desarrollo Social con Igualdad, Diversidad e Inclusión. A.C.	National	Vendor	UNFPA
Equis, Justicia para las Mujeres, A.C.	National	Vendor	UNFPA

Governance

The National Steering Committee of the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico was established to guide and oversee the implementation of the programming strategy, in line with the country's priorities and dynamic standpoint. The Committee is responsible for ensuring an adequate communication and coordination, as well as supporting various operational and programmatic aspects of the programme. The Committee is composed of the Resident UN Coordinator, representatives of the European Union Delegation in Mexico, government representatives, members of civil society, and representatives of participating national organizations and United Nations agencies.

³ For further details refer to Annex C "CSO Engagement as Implementing Partners Report".

The session to institute the National Steering Committee was presided by Mr. Antonio Molpeceres, Resident Coordinator of United Nations System in Mexico and Mrs. Martha Delgado, Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Other members of the Committee that attended the session included Mr. Jerome Poussielgue, Head of the Cooperation Section of the EU Delegation in Mexico; and six UN Representatives of RUNOs: Ms. Belén Sáenz, UN Women; Mr. Arie Hoekman, UNFPA; Mr. Antonino De Leo, UNODC; Mr. Christian Skoog, UNICEF; Ms. Sandra Sosa, UNDP; Mr. Jesús Peña, OHCHR, and the United Nations Spotlight Technical Team. On behalf of the Government counterparts, attendees included Ms. Candelaria Ochoa Ávalos, CONAVIM; Senator Martha Lucía Micher Camarena, Gender Equality Commission; and other federal, state and municipal government officials from the states and municipalities where Spotlight is being implemented. On behalf of the Civil Society Reference Groups, attendees included five participants: Martha González Rentería, Viridiana Gutiérrez Sotelo, Irinea Buendía, Mayela García Ramírez and Mijane Jiménez Salinas.

The first session of the National Steering Committee took place in September 2019. Items on the agenda for this session centred on communicating the purpose and attributions of the National Steering Committee and the presentation and approval of the AWP 2019.

Results

Overarching Narrative: Capturing Broader Transformation

As of the end of 2019, the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico is showing early results and progress. It must be highlighted that implementation faced some delays as a consequence of an election process that brought about substantive changes in the federal government, the designation of the newly elected authorities, the lobbying efforts with the multiplicity of partners, and the approval of AWP 2019 taking place mid-September. Nevertheless, strong efforts were made by the Spotlight Technical Team to set in motion the first implementation processes before the end of 2019. In general terms, the Initiative has been well received by civil society organizations, activists and women's and girls' rights activists. Additionally, people at community level have welcomed Spotlight because they perceive that it will support local efforts, will strengthen civil actions and will bring about governmental action regarding violence against women and girls.

Federal, state and municipal authorities have been supportive of the Initiative in general terms. However, there have been some contextual situations that have hindered implementation, such as substantial changes in government administration, a different set of priorities in local agendas, violence and insecurity at a widespread level. These situations have been a deterrent to broader engagement of civil society and interest groups. As a team, Spotlight has redoubled efforts in terms of communication and coordination with the aforementioned authorities in order to be able to attend to any issues and clarify any questions that may arise, while insisting on the importance and main purpose of Spotlight, which is eradicating VAWG, especially femicide, an important issue for civilians and voters in their municipalities and states.

The partnership and engagement between the UN and the European Union has been well received and even celebrated by stakeholders. The deployment and actions taken up to date have played an important role in bringing the grave situation of femicide and violence against women and girls to light. This main message that is being sent through this multi-partner alliance hinges on the possibility of multilateral dialogue between international organizations, governments, and CSOs, that allows all parties to reflect upon ways join and scale up efforts to better prevent VAWG. Furthermore, Spotlight Initiative has managed to position itself as the liaison between CSOs and the government,

as a mediation space between the needs of the activist groups and the capacities and functions of the government.

This has certainly played a part in Spotlight becoming a reference and ally for strategic actors in all three branches of government and expert activists, CSOs and media outlets, when addressing the widespread problem of femicide in the country.

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

In order to develop a package of legal amendments that contributes to eliminating discriminatory measures that enable or condone violence against women and that hinder the full exercise of the rights of women and girls, the first step taken was to identify the level of coherence between the applicable federal legal framework, and state laws for Chihuahua, Guerrero and State of Mexico through a thorough investigation. To that end, the Programme undertook an analysis of the legal frameworks, which centres on the review of applicable existing regulatory framework, analysis of the bills that have been presented and are pending approval in Federal and State Congresses, and the methodology used for the definition of the human rights standards for women and girls, which must be considered at all stages of legislative work. This analysis forms the basis of all activities implemented under Pillar 1 and informs interventions throughout the programme.

Throughout August, September and October, the Spotlight team held workshops and worked with targeted municipalities and selected stakeholders in Chihuahua, State of Mexico, and Guerrero to determine and identify areas where discriminations intersect and, based on this, start planning how such occurrences are addressed when generating the proposals for regulatory reform at a federal, state, and municipal level, to avoid leaving anyone behind. Over 130 people at the state and municipal, including local legislators, city councillors, attorneys, legal advisors, representatives of the local mechanisms for gender equality, activists, scholars and advocates from CSO participated in the referred workshops.

In order to achieve this, on October 29, the Spotlight Programme organised a meeting at the Mexican Senate, with the main objective of forming a partnership with this legislative body for the implementation of activities at a federal level under Outcome 1. The meeting was conducted by the President

of the Gender Equality Commission, Sen. Martha Lucía Mícher, with the participation of, Sen. Martí Batres and other Senators from various legislative commissions. On behalf of the RUNOs, the meeting was attended by Belén Sáenz, UN Women Representative; Sandra Sosa, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative; Jesús Peña, OHCHR; Dora Giusti, Chief Child Protection at UNICEF; María Inés Mesta, Spotlight Technical Coordinator and the Spotlight Coordinators for all six RUNOs. The parties to the meeting addressed the need to work in close collaboration for the implementation of legislative measures that address issues related to impunity of perpetrators of violence, dispositions that lead to re-victimisation of survivors in service delivery as well as aspects related to the protection of women’s rights defenders. The Spotlight Initiative was able to secure the commitment of very influential actors and to agree on a roadmap, concrete deliverables and next steps with the Mexico Senate.

Furthermore, Grupo de Acción por los Derechos Humanos y la Justicia Social A.C., the main Implementing Partner contributing in Outcome 1, held a meeting to present a work plan with the Equality Commission of the Chihuahua Congress and participated in the dialogue with CSOs and government authorities that took place in Chilpancingo, Guerrero as part of the Spotlight workshop.

Activities under this pillar take into consideration existing “good practices” and “learned lessons”. Among other experiences, Spotlight is building on a project implemented from 2014 to 2016, between UN Women and the State of Coahuila on the “Analysis and diagnostic about legislative harmonization related to women’s human rights, protection and non-discrimination, in the civil and penal areas in the State of Coahuila”. This project set the foundation to reform the State’s legal framework, with the objective of generating progress towards substantive equality amongst men and women.

Outcome 2: Institutions

During the reporting period, and in line with Output 2.1.4. “Systematization of the existing diagnoses on the Gender Alert Mechanism (AVGM)⁴”, a

⁴ The Gender Alert Mechanism (AVGM) was created in 2007 by the General Law on Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence and it is “one of the most relevant contributions of the Law”. It aims at identifying in a determined territory (such as a state and its municipalities) with high rate of violence against women and girls, immediate-temporary measures to address the obstacles for women to live free of any type of violence. As of today, 19 out of 32 states of the country (including Guerrero and Estado de México) are under Alert. In 2013, AVGM regulations were amended to overcome procedural difficulties. Civil Society Organizations played a key role on reaching these changes. However, the AVGM mechanism still faces challenges, amongst other, for the effective coordination at the three levels of government; for

“Discussion and Consultation Forum” to review and analyse the effectiveness and challenges of the AVGM amongst CSO’s and public institutions, was planned. However, after the analysis of the national context at that time, and the need to harmonize the relationship between several actors, it was decided to undertake such activity in two separate moments: a) a seminar with CSO’s that took place in 2019; b) a second seminar with governmental institutions set to take place in 2020.

The first seminar took place on October 31st and November 1st, 2019, with the active participation of CSOs, feminist organizations and women from 13 of 32 states (including States with Spotlight’s intervention such as Guerrero and State of Mexico)⁵. The agenda for the two-day Forum was in line with expected outputs in Outcome 2: Institutional Strengthening (Day 1), and outcome 66 Women’s movement and other civil society organizations strengthened to advocate for the eradication of VAWG and femicide (Day 2).

As a result of the first seminar, participating strategic experts from civil society organizations working for women’s rights and feminist organizations reached the following conclusions regarding AVGM:

- Regarding its progress and challenges, some of the proposals to strengthen the effectiveness of the AVGM, included the systematization of good practices in some states, elaboration of a methodology and an evaluation and monitoring model based on qualitative and quantitative indicators. Moreover, the possibility of an amendment to the LGAMVLV, which may allow some of AVGM measures to be permanent in view of the context

implementing an efficient monitoring and evaluation mechanism based on indicators with a human rights and gender approach; and for guarantying the meaningful participation of civil society actors.

In this regard, in 2018 the CEDAW in its Final Observations on the ninth periodic report of Mexico, urged the Mexican State to:

“Evaluate the impact of the gender violence alert mechanism, to ensure harmonized and extended implementation and coordination at the federal, state and municipal levels, and ensure the participation of non-governmental organizations, academic experts, gender and human rights advocates and women who were victims of violence”

⁵ 40 experts on LGBTI and women rights’ activists and representatives of networks and CSO participated. The list includes organizations such as: Observatorio Ciudadano Nacional del Femicidio (OCNF), representatitives in Mexico City, Sonora, Veracruz, Colima y Guerrero; Nivel Humano; Observatorio Justicia y Derechos Humanos para Mujeres y Niñas Zacatecas; COLEM Chiapas; Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, A.C.; Arthemisas por la Equidad Nuevo León.; Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir; Obvio Guerrero; Comunidad Raíz Zubia A.C.; Remjina Guerrero; CODEHUTAB -Comité de Derechos Humanos de Tabasco; Coleta; Tejiendo un Sueño, Tejidos Feministas; CLADEM; Asociación Civil Mujeres Libres COLEM; Justicia Pro Persona; Red Nacional Defensoras de Derechos humanos, and ALEIDHAC Morelos, as well as members of the CSNRG and CSLRG.

⁶ Output 6.1: Strengthen the capacities of CSOs in strategic litigation, diagnosis, monitoring and evaluation, giving priority to sharing experiences among the organizations themselves, so that they consolidate their role as observers in the accountability of the authorities’ activities.

of VAWG was also considered. Furthermore, participants touched on the convenience of generating campaigns aimed at citizens with information regarding AVGMs which is believed to help create a sense of identification with the purpose of the mechanism.

- On strategies to strengthen local CSOs that advocate for women, adolescents and girls' rights, suggestions included the following: Participants considered the need to increase collaboration with universities, reach more rural areas, and work with community radio stations as key actions to take into account. In legislative advocacy, proposals included the need to identify spaces, prioritize issues, identify gaps and define advocacy strategies. Last but not least, regarding the work performed by women's human rights defenders, participants pointed out the valuable contribution that Spotlight Initiative could represent in terms of increasing visibility of the work they carry out in their communities and the challenges they face.
- The results of the seminar lay the groundwork for key activities and strategies to be carried out in 2020, particularly under outcomes 1 and 6.

Furthermore, the case study analysis of criminal investigation on femicide judicial files in Guerrero, State of Mexico and Chihuahua set forth in Output 2.1.5 commenced and is underway. This study aims at developing a methodological proposal to integrate criminal investigations from a gender and human rights perspective, mainly referring to the principle of due diligence recognized by international human rights standards. In November 2019, the methodological proposal was validated, and in December 2019, field missions were carried out to the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Mexico. Missions to Guerrero and Chihuahua are expected to take place during the first quarter of 2020.femicide

Progress on Outcome 2 was also made regarding the design of a methodological proposal for the evaluation of the AVGM, taking the State of Mexico as an example. This includes the construction of indicators, and a proposed implementation path. The drafting of a methodology to evaluate the results and impact of the specific actions implemented through the alerts at the state level, as well as the overall impact of the Mechanism as such, answers to CONAVIM's and CSO's interest to count with a homogeneous approach for the measurement. It as well responds to CEDAW 2018 recommendation made to Mexico to: "Evaluate the impact of the gender violence alert mechanism, to ensure harmonized and extended implementation and coordination at the federal, state and municipal levels, and ensure the participation of non-

governmental organizations, academic experts, gender and human rights advocates and women who were victims of violence”

In fact, evaluate the impact of the gender violence alert mechanism, is fundamental to ensure harmonized and extended implementation and coordination at the federal, state and municipal levels, and ensure the participation of non-governmental organizations, academic experts, gender and human rights advocates and women who were victims of violence”. It expects to be a useful tool to improve the functioning of the AVGM as well as to evidence the positive impacts the CSO’s involvement on these processes.

Outcome 2, at this early stage of the implementation, in particular in the study of criminal investigations on femicide cases, there has been a close communication and coordination with the Attorney General Offices of the State of Mexico and Chihuahua. However, some challenges have been met regarding the authorization from the corresponding authorities to access to criminal investigation files. The methodology of the study sets quantitative and qualitative criteria to the selection of the criminal investigation files and state authorities are free to select the cases according to their own criteria, allowing the Attorney General Offices to prioritize those cases in their specific work and area of intervention that could provide valuable inputs for the study, hence, reinforce its practical usefulness.

The Spotlight team also started consultations with key partners in relevant institutions to initiate the design of tools and guides for classifying, reporting, and requesting budgets related to VAWG in the different states, coupled with training for the use and analysis of budgeting needs related to VAWG, as well as a lobbying strategy for allocating adequate budgets. Strengthening national and sub-national institutions, their mechanisms for coordination and budgets related to VAWG and femicides contributes to allowing public officials to perform their duties more adequately for preventing, addressing, punishing, providing reparation and ultimately eradicating all forms of violence against women and girls. The Initiative concluded preparatory work for training public officials with a gender perspective to further foster a dignified and equalitarian work environment, which are planned for 2020. Good practices from implementing agencies under this pillar are being used, replicated and adopted under the Spotlight Initiative for the benefit of all RUNOs. For instance, UNDP has developed and used a budgetary analysis methodology with a focus on Agenda 2030 and the alignment to the SDGs in previous programmes, which is being utilized as a foundation for analysing the institutional aspects of femicide and applying a gender perspective to Government action. Furthermore, UNICEF has extensive experience in

budgetary practices with a focus on child protection and services, which also serves to ensure gender-responsive budgeting.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

At this point of the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico, the activities under pillar 3 have contributed to the identification and systematization of innovative practices on the prevention of VAWG.

During the reporting period, the Spotlight Team focused its attention to holding consultations, undertaking desk reviews and analysing the existing efforts on prevention to design a coordinated social norms change strategy, based on best practices. Through a series of workshops in August, September and October in Chihuahua, Guerrero and Mexico City, the Programme initiated the preparation of municipal diagnoses to identify social norms, standards and gender stereotypes that reinforce VAWG, as well as the mapping of local interventions that have been implemented to promote prevention. These form the basis of a coordinated social-norms change strategy that guides all activities under Pillar 3, ensuring the coherence of messages shared throughout the ecological model (at societal, community, relationship and individual levels).

A guidance note on good practices for the Mexico Spotlight Initiative was developed through the integration of the approaches of the different RUNOs and other agencies not participating in the initiative. This particular product has been used to harmonize the conceptualization of what a good practice is among the different activities. So far, the guidance note has been used to identify good practices at the community level, ethical treatment of the information on VAWG and femicide in the media and interventions with male aggressors.

Through this common approach several findings regarding the need of the professionalization of the work of local and grassroots organizations will be shared with pillar 6, in order to integrate them in the programs to strengthen the capacities of CSO's. Common practices among CSO's implementing GBV prevention activities have been identified. Key CSO partners were identified and will be part in the construction of the Spotlight model (currently under development) to implement GBV prevention activities in school and community settings, through sharing their experiences in a Good Practices Workshop set to take place in the first quarter of 2020. A series of recommendations resulting from the promising practices analysis have been compiled in order to guide the design of the models.

In addition, procurement processes for recruitment and interagency panel evaluations for individual consultants for the following activities were successfully concluded, for the implementation of the following activities:

- Compilation and analysis of evidence and experiences on strategies aimed at reversing the behaviour of male aggressors. With this activity, Spotlight aims to identify and systematize the good practices within the efforts made by both governmental and civil society instances to intervene, from a therapeutic focus, with male aggressors to prevent events of gender based violence, whether they are subject to a judiciary process or just voluntarily interested in develop new tools to deconstruct the social norms that normalize violent masculinities. As results, the activity should provide a list of relevant institutions and actors that must be considered to work with on the next actions; supplies to be considered in the design of further workshops; and areas of opportunity for strengthening both theoretical and methodological as well as practical.
- Identification and compilation of available stakeholders to establish routes and networks for the prevention and provision of services to victims of VAWG, strengthening the skills and capabilities of involved actors. The outcomes of this consultancy are expected to identify the quality of the local services involved in the Essential Services Package for women and girls victims of violence, mainly the justice and policing services, that attend victims of gender-based violence; as well as, to chart the networks formed by the municipal government institutions and to trace the route women follow in the seek for access to justice.
- Design of participatory diagnosis to recover and improve public spaces, adopting gender perspective and risk assessment approach. It is expected that from this activity, the Initiative could visualize the main conditions of gender-based violence on territories and how women and girls experience it in order to identify public spaces subject of improvement with activities of social and economic empowerment.

As part of the *16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence* campaign, on November 25th, International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the first Spotlight Mexico open discussion Forum was held in *Casa Chihuahua*, State Government representation of Chihuahua in Mexico City, with the attendance of Mr. Antonio Molpeceres, Resident Coordinator of United Nations System in Mexico, Mrs. Paula Narvaez, Regional Advisor on Governance and Political Participation at UN Women, Mr. Jerome Poussiélgue, Head of the Cooperation Section of the EU Delegation in Mexico, as well as

Mrs. Cecilia Soto González, first female presidential candidate in Mexico (1994) and currently delegate for the Government of Chihuahua in Mexico City. Activities included the inauguration of art exhibition by #NoEstamosTodas, an feminist collective that battles VAWG through art and drawings of portraits of women and girls victims of femicide; the projection documentary film “Nosotras” by ONG *El Día Después* (The Day After), which depicts the harsh context of violence against women and girls in Ciudad Juárez; “Femicide in Mexico” round table with CSOs; documentary film projection of “Soles Negros” documentary; and an exchange between leaders of young feminist movements.

The public that attended this event was mainly an audience of young women members of independent groups, including from the high schools of Ecatepec, which is within Spotlight regional coverage. It is considered that this Forum worked as an element of empowerment that led into the performance of “*Quinceañeras* in silence”.

On December 7th, a mural commissioned by Spotlight Initiative titled “*Mujer Guerrera*”, in partnership with street artist Liz Rashell, Colectivo Tomate, students and teachers of General Francisco Villa High School in Ecatepec, State of México, was unveiled. This was followed by “*Quinceañeras* in silence” a performance delivered by a group of young female students before school and the local community.

The Forum held in Casa Chihuahua and the mural in Ecatepec were activities which main goals were to engage women’s movements and young people with Spotlight Initiative, make the femicide crisis in Mexico visible and prevention activities against this pandemic (the massive murder of women). The mural, for example, was a recognition and support of the local work against VAWG leading by students and teachers of General Francisco Villa High School in Ecatepec. The mural reinforces the local leaderships of these students, helps to empower and inspire women and girls in Ecatepec and to empower the work of this school in the local community.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

At this point of the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico, the activities under Outcome 4 have contributed to the assessment of the capacities and knowledge of the public officials linked to the attention of VAWG and the provision of essential services as well as the identification and mapping of mechanisms for social and citizen monitoring, advocacy and

protection of users and victims.

The assessment concluded that, in general terms, a gap prevails between the capacities of public officials to provide care and essential services in accordance with the principles, elements, characteristics and guidelines established in the Essential Services Package (ESP) for women and girls who are victims of violence. However, there is a clear difference between the capacities observed by officials who are part of specialized women's care units and those who serve the general population.

These gaps, undoubtedly, have an impact on the attention provided to women and girls who have suffered violence and the extent to which they are facing risks of re-victimization, due to the incapacity of services to ensure an adequate, timely and sensitive response. As a result, victims are unprotected and face higher safety risks, which interferes with their process of recovery and their rights. In particular, risks were identified regarding public services available for cases of violence against girls and adolescents and specific gaps were found in the areas of training, knowledge or capacities, where attention and services are insufficiently provided to women and girls in most vulnerable conditions, such as indigenous women, women with disabilities, migrant women or trans women. These findings will inform the definition of curricula that will be designed as a training tool on GBV to those in charge of the provision of essential services to victims of VAWG.

Another activity focused on the identification of social monitoring and protection mechanisms that can be accessed by women and girls who have been victims of GBV. This led to the identification of another set of institutions, such as Public Defender's Offices or the Victims' Assistance Commissions, Human Rights Commissions, Councils against discrimination, Medical Boards and Civil Society Organizations at the local and municipal level, that could be integrated in the protection and defence networks for women and girls that have suffered violence.

With this information, an exercise to adapt the "essential services package" (ESP) to the local level was carried out in two phases. First the identification of the legislative and programmatic efforts already in place at the local level, and then a participative analysis of the ESP with government officials operating the essential services and women who receive those services. This action allowed the Initiative to identify the local actors, to tailor the adaptation to be responsive to the needs of both, government officials and women and girls in need of their services.

In addition, procurement processes for recruitment and interagency panel evaluations for individual consultants for the following activities were successfully concluded, for the implementation of the following activities:

- Comparative analysis of state protocols for the investigation of gender based homicide of women and girls (femicide), to identify shortcomings and challenges. It is sought that the impact of this consultancy lies in the visibility of the strengthening areas of the investigation protocols for the crime of femicide, in order to identify the reciprocity between the legal foundation (formal area) and the practice (substantive area) of the judges, first respondents and forensics. But also, to verify the compliance of national and international recommendations of human rights made to the Mexican State.
- Design of a model protocol for the investigation of gender-based homicide of women and girls (femicide), meeting the criteria of gender perspective, intersectional and human rights approach. This activity aims to achieve the creation of an investigation protocol for the crime of femicide that helps to meet the requirements to verify its existence and that attends the needs detected with the previous consultancy.
- Study on the different kinds of Contextual Analysis Units implemented operating in certain states, and identification of good practices to be replicated in other territories. The main results of this consultancy are expected to provide information about the formation, regulation, organization, operation, administration and outcomes of the Contextual Analysis Units in order to identify the main opportunity areas in terms of legal frameworks, organic structure, finance and evaluation.

Outcome 5: Data

The first actions of Outcome 5 are aimed at reinforcing administrative information files on VAWG, in order to have timely, accurate, comparable and disaggregated data.

As a result, the planning process began in 2019 in close collaboration with UNODC Centre of Excellence in Statistics, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and with the participation of UN Women Global Centre of Excellence for Gender Statistics and the knowledge and data areas, for the development of the following activities:

- Development of a diagnosis on the quality and performance of the statistical health systems, and of the systems of procurement and

administration of justice, in relation to the data on VAWG. This activity aims to diagnose the state of the statistical systems of the health and justice instances that register data and analyse information related to gender-based violence. Including from the identification of the human, physical and technological resources; and the diagnosis of the competencies and skills of the staff; to the analysis of the data collection, systematization and categorization processes of the information and the design of databases.

- Creation of conceptual frameworks and classifications with an intersectional perspective, which allow homologation and interoperability. This activity aims to ensure that all the relevant actors in the government, prosecutor's offices and electoral and justice institutions operate within a common understanding, generating and using data with the same standards, strengthening not only the measure of VAWG, but also institutional capabilities to provide more accurate services for victims.

Outline of a plan to strengthen information systems within the justice chain, to improve statistical processes (planning, design, compilation, processing, analysis, and dissemination) and institutional training on data generation. It is expected that this consultancy will design a strengthening plan from the needs identified with the previous activities. It is also expected to include a staff training phase that allow instances to carry out an adequate registry and analysis of statistical data, which have an impact on the design of public policies related to gender-based violence.

Due to the highly technical knowledge and expertise required in connection to the activities set forth under Outcome 5, as well as the significant statistical capacity of Mexico, Pillar 5 meetings have been held regularly with active participation of all RUNOs involved, in the interest of coordinating the efforts and activities of the implementing agencies.

Outcome 6: Women's Movement

The hiring process was carried out to prepare the "Mapping of movements of women and girls' who work on VAWG issues, femicide, attention to vulnerable groups and who perform community work, including a diagnosis to identify the work they perform, technical skills, resources and training needs, which serves to strengthen the network of organizations". In that regard, the mapping has been initiated in December with cabinet investigation in the government resources, social networks and media.

The next activities scheduled at the beginning of the year, is to carry out the

field work with interviews and meetings with the main organizations and grassroots organizations identified and key informants. In order to complete the document, which will define the intervention strategy in the field.

Other activities which planning was concluded in 2019 include:

- Promote the creation of women's and girls' movements in specialized areas that contribute to the prevention, care, sanction and eradication of the VAWG, in collaboration with the universities
- Financing and support for the institutional strengthening and operating expenses of the women's and girls' movement whose work contributes to the prevention, care and eradication of the VAWG
- Training based on the needs identified in the diagnosis and on priority issues (accountability, strategic litigation and forensic aspects) with an impact evaluation process
- Generate meeting spaces between the women's and girls' movement to dialogue, share experiences focused on the eradication of the VAWG, with monitoring indicators
- Strategy to make visible and recognize the work of WHRDs and raise awareness among civil servants about the work they do
- Capacity building for the appropriation of international tools and mechanisms for the protection of human rights to local organizations for the positioning of the VAWG and femicide as a strategic priority

Influence to expand the spaces of civil society in official delegations in international spaces

Results Framework

Reporting against the Results Framework will be captured through the Spotlight online platform and reflected in Annex A. In the online platform updates for all Outcome and Output indicators approved under the Programme that have made progress during the reporting period as foreseen in the Annual Work Plan will be included.

Beneficiaries

	Estimated Direct	2019 - Direct	Estimated Indirect	2019 – Indirect
Women	2.30 million	Not available at this time	5.18 million	Not available at this time
Girls	1.50 million		2.22 million	
Men	200 thousand		5.70 million	
Boys	700 thousand		1.00 million	
TOTAL	4.70 million		14.10 million	

Since most activities carried out during the reporting period were aimed at consolidating our relationship with stakeholders, the development of the baseline of the project, identification of good practices as well as conducting comparative diagnosis for the full implementation of the Initiative, the Programme Team was not able to clearly identify beneficiaries. Detailed information on beneficiaries will be provided in the 2020 report.

Challenges/Difficulties Encountered and Measures Taken

The Technical Team identified the following challenges during the reporting period:

Financial implementation was postponed due to delays in the approval and launch of the Initiative's CPD. Since there had been a change of government in Mexico, it was extremely necessary to ensure that the new authorities understood the CPD and that any questions they may have had were answered in order to ensure ownership of the content and the Initiative at large. The launch of the Initiative in late May and the installation of the National Steering Committee in September significantly affected the implementation of the activities during the reporting period.

- Even though it was possible to implement a set of activities in the second half of 2019, the government authorities at a national level have shown interest in being closely involved in several stages of the implementation and decision-making processes. This has required broader coordination efforts and has led to some delays, leaving only the last quarter of 2019 for implementation.
- The Technical Team identified a set of actions considered as extended 'data availability and quality assessment activities' that were set in motion by the end of this year. They included a call for proposals for the development of diagnostics, studies and assessment reports that were considered preliminary steps for some of the outputs and were carried out by the leading and implementing agencies before the actual activities took place.

Interagency coordination and joint work planning have allowed the team to move forward with delivery in response to these challenges and delays. However, the inter-agency nature of the program requires constant communication, discussion and joint decision-making by the RUNOs. This new way of working impacts implementation and the work of all involved partners, as well as relations with our counterparties. To deal with these situations, the Technical Team has taken the following measures:

- Bi-monthly technical work meetings to share information regarding progress, status of the programmatic structure, risks and challenges identified.

- Periodic reports sent to the CR and RUNO Representatives, to provide updates, raise concerns and share inputs that allow them to be more involved, follow-up the progress and challenges raised by Technical Teams and decide courses of action in strategic matters.
- Programmatic pillar meetings are held to present and establish coordination agreements between agencies in charge of complementary or linked activities.

Due to the low participation of individuals and civil society organizations, 25% of the calls were not assigned. Some organizations have wide field experience at a local and grassroots level, but do not meet the procedural requirements or standards established by RUNOs and their procurement units or standards. While this presented a paramount challenge in terms of procurement and operations for the RUNOs, various measures were taken to ensure that these issues do not continue to present problems in engaging organizations at grassroots levels for the sake of the Initiative. Some of these actions include the analysis and amendment of terms of reference in order to make them more flexible, accessible and inclusive, as well as bringing the issue to the table and engaging procurement and operational teams from the agencies in order to find channels and best practices that provide ways of mitigation until the issue can be fully resolved.

CSO's interest and capacities:

As for the arrangement and integration of the CSNRG and CSLRG and engagement of CSOs in general, there has been a challenge regarding the interest in participation and the capacities of civil society organizations that work with VAWG at the local level, specifically in two of the states and municipalities where the Initiative is implemented. The measures to ensure broad representation of local and grassroots organizations that work VAWG include the decision to assign higher scores in the evaluation and selection process to those organizations located outside of Mexico City, specifically in Spotlight states and municipalities.

Another challenge faced regarding CSNRG and CSLRG has to do with a general misunderstanding of their advisory role in the initiative, as many have voiced their intention to participate in the implementation process or to interact with local authorities on behalf of Spotlight. In order to try and clarify their role and attributions, they were asked to share their questions, suggestions and expectations, which was then turned into a guidance document to define the scope of their participation, which was later discussed through a virtual meeting with CSNRG that took place in December.

New Opportunities and Lessons Learned

Due to the complexity of the Initiative, particularly regarding inter-institutional relations, and the political organization of the country as a Federal Republic, achieving a consistent and role-oriented participation of counterparts has been a challenge.

In terms of procurement and joint processes, a joint Procurement and Operations Plan tailored for Spotlight presents a new opportunity, as this tool could provide an efficient response to procedural challenges, speed up implementation and serve as a model for other interagency projects within the UN System.

Other lessons learned along the way include the value of relying on methods and materials developed by other UN Agencies outside of the scope of the joint program, and adapting the same to the context, requirements and objectives of Spotlight. Sharing these previously acquired knowledge prevents RUNOs from starting over and provides technical teams with tools that can be applied unanimously and result in more cohesive work.

An example of this lesson learned is the implementation of the ESP, systematized through the Regional Community of Practices on Essential Services, promoted by the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (LACRO). Tools, strategies and key findings have been used to tailor the intervention for the Pillar 4 in the Mexico Spotlight Country Programme.

In addition, keeping constant, open and reciprocal channels of communication and flow of information between Technical Team members, RC, heads of Spotlight RUNOs and agreeing to joint positions, messages and strategies with the main programme partner (EU) is a useful lesson learned for keeping a united front, successfully conveying key messages, and interacting more efficiently with stakeholders. Communication and coordination within the Spotlight Mexico team has been strengthened thanks to the establishment of bi-monthly interagency meetings; a group chat on WhatsApp for rapid information transmission; establishment of task forces to develop methodologies, make logistics arrangements or prepare drafts; and meetings of the Spotlight Agency Representatives to undertake strategic decisions and dialogue with our main stakeholders.

Regarding communication with counterparts, identification of key actors

and establishing contact, providing updates and maintaining regular communication is crucial to building solid relationships based on trust. It is important to establish that Spotlight does not replace government actions and programs but rather scales them up, strengthens and articulates government actions in Spotlight territories at different levels, and serves as a platform to facilitate dialogue and exchange between government officials, CSOs and other stakeholders working towards ending VAWG.

As for better ways of including CSOs in different capacities throughout the development of the Initiative, promoting regular and safe spaces for face-to-face interaction between CSOs and Technical Team (as opposed to video conference or email communications) are most effective to generate a sense of community and identification. It is important to manage expectations but also to listen carefully to what is being said and to keep an open attitude towards observations, which may provide guidance and help improve implementation of activities and strategies.

Innovation and Promising or Good Practices

A good practice identified in terms of interagency work involves the scaling up and sharing knowledge between Agencies. During the reporting period, RUNOs attended a Communication for Development (C4D) Workshop conducted by UNICEF, for the purpose of sharing this methodology with the technical and communication teams of the Spotlight Agencies, while UNFPA dedicated a session to introduce agencies to ESP Methodology. Other examples include the development of joint instruments that serve as guidance to implementing partners, CSOs and others participating in the implementation process. For example, a concept note of what would constitute a good practice was developed by UNICEF and UNFPA to share information across agencies.

In addition, joint work sessions for the review and design of Annual Work Plans have proven useful, allowing for productive discussions regarding priorities, obstacles, and targets, and improving programmatic coherence. Those sessions have also helped RUNOs to share strategies and come up with plans to speed up implementation, such as the bundling of related activities at Output levels, to attract a broader range of experienced CSOs, experts and

other candidates that would not otherwise consider participating in smaller implementation activities.

Meetings between RC, Spotlight RUNO Representatives and Technical Teams have been put in place in order to provide brief updates on the status of implementation and activities, but also to address at a strategic level, political and operational issues regarding implementation, difficulties encountered by RUNOs, and to explore and come up with joint solutions to shared challenges.

Finally, an interagency tool consolidating information directly uploaded by RUNOs that can be accessed by the Technical Team at any time has been developed. Information displayed includes the status of the implementation of activities at Outcome and Output levels, terms of reference names of CSOs, consultants and implementing partners, joint calendar to share activities and field missions, challenges faced, and contact information of focal points and CSRG at national and local levels.

Next Steps

The Annual Work Plan for 2020 (AWP 2020) is currently being discussed and is expected to be presented for approval before the National Steering Committee early into the second quarter of 2020. In order to prepare for this process, Spotlight Technical Team gathered on November 13 to follow up on the status of implementation of the AWP 2019 and to analyse and develop a preliminary forecast of the activities set to take place in 2020. Moreover, a series of meetings with the EU Delegation in Mexico and federal government counterparties such as CONAVIM and INMUJERES are set to take place as part of the planning process in order to review and incorporate observations to the AWP 2020 draft when practicable.

The Second Session of the National Steering Committee is expected to take place in the second quarter. In addition to the presentation and approval of AWP 2020, another item in the agenda will be to report on implementation status, main achievements and results attained so far.

Spotlight Technical Team will gather in the first quarter of 2020 to carry out a budget and programmatic revision, and to review joint implementation acceleration strategies. This will likely allow for RUNOs to substantially speed up implementation, to reach the 70% delivery goal that would unlock the second tranche of funding and to show the results from the first half of 2020 by sharing the main procedural and implementation difficulties found along the way, good practices and lessons learned, as well as by approaching challenges encountered by each RUNO with a 'One UN' interagency approach. Implementation of most activities planned under the CPD is set to take place in 2020, provided that 70% is reached, the second tranche is requested according to procedural rules and RUNOs are able to access this funding as needed for activities.

A planning session with CSNRG and CSLRG is set to take place in February. The purpose of this session is to clearly define the role of CSRG, to come up with a work methodology that sets the ground for their participation as an advisory entity and to design a work plan with specific goals and activities.

Stories from the Field

One of the most touching stories during 2019 took place at Ecatepec and is captured in the article “No more silence! No more violence! The warrior women of Ecatepec unite” and in the poem. “I am Michel, Joseline, Lupita, Rosita, a girl from the outside. I am the one dropped in a plastic bag, the raped and burned one, the girl thrown at the dirty water river. I am the poor girl from the suburbs.” With this poem, professor Manuel Amador and high school students started “Quinceañeras en silencio” performance, created to protest against violence against women and performed as part of the mural unveiling. About 150 people attended, adolescents, parents, school staff and journalists and witnessed the performance. The girls used typical and bright dresses, but their makeup simulated blood and wounds, to demonstrate the reality faced by many women at Ecatepec. Gender based violence kills 10 women daily in Mexico, and this municipality has one of the highest rates of femicide. At the end, students exhibited messages saying: “Girls must not be touched, nor raped, nor killed” and “Broken girls with the hope of being free” and then performed “Un violador en tu camino”, a Chilean protest song that has gone viral globally as feminist hymn. The performances reflected the message of the new school mural “Mujer guerrera” (Warrior woman).



The school mural was elaborated by urban artist Liz Rashell with the collaboration of several students and was under the collaboration of Spotlight Initiative, Colectivo Tomate and Comex (a Mexican paint factory) at the 16 Days for Activism Against Violence Women. Francisco Villa High School was selected for its compromise with art for creating consciousness about gender

violence. “At our municipality there is impunity for a rapist, a harasser and a murderer” said Ana Karen, 18 years old student. “No more silence! No more violence! No more death!”



Another story from the field was from Chihuahua (article “Justice for our daughters - Ending femicides in Chihuahua, Mexico”), which could be considered the centre of the struggle against femicide in the country. It only takes standing before the gates of *Palacio de Gobierno* (main seat of the State’s Executive Branch) to realize it. A few steps from the main entrance a golden plate reads: “*Marisela Escobedo Ortiz was assassinated here on December 16, 2010, while seeking justice for the femicide of her daughter Rubi. Chihuahua, Chihuahua, June 2011*”. On the other side of the street is placed another memorial that can shock anyone: The ‘*Cruz de Clavos*’ (Cross of Nails), made in 2000 in memory of all victims of femicide. In 2008, femicide violence and impunity led Marisela to activism. With her own resources, she searched for and found the murderer of her daughter and brought him before the judicial authorities. He confessed the crime and showed where he had hidden the human remains of Rubi. However, he was soon released. In a protest in front of *Palacio de Gobierno*, ten days after the confessed murderer’s release she was shot and killed steps away from the main entrance.



The first person to assist her was Norma Ledezma, another woman who became an activist in March 2002, when her daughter Paloma left home and never came back. When government delivered her daughter’s body, she made herself a promise to herself to make every possible effort to build a society free of violence against women and girls. This led to the creation of “*Justicia para Nuestras Hijas*” (Justice for our Daughters), a CSO dedicated to end VAWG. Norma, who at first didn’t know how to draft a document, undertook studying middle education, a bachelor’s degree and a Masters in Laws in order to seek and obtain justice for her daughter and others. *“Seventeen years have gone by, and we don’t know the truth, we don’t know who killed Paloma. And not just her but hundreds of women we stand for. There is an unreal justice system. Justice is utopic, selective, just for some. Justice is not for us”.*



Another touching story is the one told in the article “Ni una más! A mother’s call for justice”, about Ms. Iriena Buendía, human rights activists and mother of Mariana Lima Buendía, a femicide victim. “Nine years ago, my daughter

Mariana was murdered and my life changed forever”, said Irinea Buendía in the national launching event. “I never imagined that I would experience such great pain. And above all, I never thought that access to justice would almost cost us our lives”. Ms. Buendía’s testimony of her six-year struggle to have her daughter’s murder reclassified as a feminicide was a highlight of the Spotlight Initiative launch in Mexico. Twenty-nine-year-old Mariana was killed by her husband in 2010. Her husband—a police officer at the time— falsified evidence to ensure her death was classified as a suicide. But Irinea Buendía, Mariana’s mother, knew her daughter did not take her own life. Ms. Buendía’s plight to seek justice changed Mexico’s judicial system forever. “At the time, the authorities tried to make us believe that Mariana committed suicide”, Ms. Buendía said. “My family had to become investigators, detectives and defenders of the human rights of our daughter and of all of Mexico’s women and girls”.



The national launch in Mexico, celebrated on May 29, 2019, was the motive of another story: “Spotlight Initiative: a hope to fight femicide in Mexico”. “Femicide is the most extreme form of violence against women”, said UN Women Executive Director, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka. “In Mexico, 9 women are murdered daily”, she deplored. “We have to make Spotlight Initiative in Mexico work. We have to make sure that there will not be any more feminicide”, said Ms. Mlambo-Ngcuka. “Spotlight Initiative has been created so that there will not be any more cases such as the one of Mariana Lima”. “Spotlight Initiative is a global initiative to combat a global problem, collaboratively with the UN and governments of five continents”, explained the Director General of International Cooperation and Development of the European Commission, Stefano Manservis. “A life free of violence for women is the foundation of a peaceful society, the pillar of development. With Spotlight Initiative - together - we can change lives”, he said. Irinea Buendía Cortés, human rights activists

and mother of Mariana Lima Buendía, a femicide victim, shared her story with the audience. “All we want is justice. We will not get our daughters back, so justice is the minimum we should get!”. She added that “each violent death of a woman should be investigated with a gender perspective”. “Spotlight is a hope, a breath of fresh air. We hope that it will be implemented in close collaboration with the associations of victims”.

“The name of the Initiative comes from the necessity to put the light on the generalized violence that women and girls experience daily around the world”, declared journalist and human rights activist Lidia Cacho. In her statement, the Ministry of Interior Olga Sánchez Cordero recognized the new collaboration with the European Union and the United Nations. “We are uniting our efforts to find the best ways to eliminate violence against women and girls”, she said. “The government of Mexico is dedicated to ensure women’s safety”.



Finally, the article “Spotlight Initiative strengthens the efforts in Ecatepec and Naucalpan”, talks about the workshops in the State of Mexico and the local launch. “Workshops are so much more effective when they integrate civil society organizations. It allows municipal and state institutions to see how actions are being carried out to prevent violence against women. It gives us a cleared idea on what has worked, what could be improved, areas of opportunity and good practices”, said Enma Obrador Garrido, women’s rights activist and current member of Spotlight Initiative’s Civil Society National Reference Group. “[Spotlight Initiative] is strengthening the work that is being done in Ecatepec and Naucalpan. As a legislator, it seems to me that it is vital to learn more on what the current needs are and what should be done in our legislation to help women and girls who experience violence”, said local

deputy Karina Labastida, president of the Special Commission to End Violence and Femicides. “What I liked the most during this workshop is that everyone was fully committed. You could tell that all participants were there with the strong intention to change the situation for women and girls in Mexico”, said Diana Oropeza, head of the Missing People Search Cell of the municipality of Ecatepec. Towards the end of the workshops, the State Governor renewed his commitment to work with the Spotlight Initiative for the next 4 years. “We are very pleased that Spotlight Initiative is being implemented in Mexico. It will address violence against women and girls through collaborative work between government, judicial and legislative forces, civil society, national and international organizations”, said the State Governor, Alfredo del Mazo.

Testimonials

“We are talking about gender-based budgeting, training models and public servants educated, inter-agency and governmental cooperation”, Berenice Puente, Secretaría de las Mujeres de Naucalpan.

“This workshop with civil society organizations, municipal and state institutions, are very effective because it let us know how actions are being taken in order to prevent violence against women, where are the main obstacles, what is working right, what could be strengthen, better practices”, Emma Obrador, human rights activist and part of National Reference Group.

“We identify great opportunity spaces, as it is the recognition of human rights advocates. Now it is time to approach in an institutional way”, Adriana González Furlong, Secretaría de las Mujeres y la Igualdad Sustantiva de Naucalpan.

“What I appreciate most about the workshop is to witness the compromise of everyone around, their dedication and concern. We have a wider view now. We are glad that Spotlight gets involved globally to prevent violence against women. “I have a great commitment to work on it”, Diana Oropeza, Célula de Búsqueda de Personas Extraviadas y Ausentes del municipio de Ecatepec.

Communications and Visibility

In 2019 many efforts were taken to make visible the work made by Spotlight in Mexico. The first event was National Spotlight Launch and Programme signing at the federal Secretariat of the Interior, in Mexico City, on May 29, 2019. The highest-level federal authorities and the Executive Director of UN Women, Mrs. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, who met hours before with the President of the Mexican Republic, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, were present at the ceremony at the National Palace. The event was reported by more than 18 newspapers and magazines, 5 agencies, 3 international media, 20 digital media, 20 local media and 12 television channels. In total, 365 media hits were registered with an estimated commercial value of 3.52 million dollars.

During the following months, local launches were carried out, which were accompanied by workshops. On August 23, 2019, the Spotlight Initiative was presented in the State of Mexico, with the presence of Governor Alfredo del Mazo, UN Representatives and members of civil society at the local level. The same work and launch dynamics took place in Chihuahua, on September 3 and 4, with the presence of Governor Javier Corral. On October 20 and 21, Spotlight was launched in the state of Guerrero. The 3 events were reported and published by more than 30 media in the local press.

A month later, as part of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign, on November 25th, International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the first Spotlight Mexico open discussion Forum was held in Casa Chihuahua, State Government representation of Chihuahua in Mexico City, with the attendance of Mr. Antonio Molpeceres, Resident Coordinator of United Nations System in Mexico, Mrs. Paula Narvaez, Regional Advisor on Governance and Political Participation at UN Women, Mr. Jerome Poussié, Head of the Cooperation Section of the EU Delegation in Mexico, as well as Mrs. Cecilia Soto González, first female presidential candidate in Mexico (1994) and currently delegate for the Government of Chihuahua in Mexico City. Activities included the inauguration of art exhibition by #NoEstamosTodas, an feminist collective that battles VAWG through art and drawings of portraits of women and girls victims of feminicide; the projection documentary film “Nosotras” by ONG El Día Después (The Day After), which depicts the harsh context of violence against women and girls in Ciudad Juárez; “Feminicide in Mexico” round table with CSOs; documentary film projection of “Soles Negros” documentary; and an exchange between leaders of young feminist movements. The Forum was covered by at least 5



local media and was broadcast live by the United Nations Information Center (UNIC) of Mexico, through their social networks: in Periscope, the number of viewers was 3,339, while the viewing minutes were 4,932; on YouTube, 69 and 876, respectively, in addition to 742 impressions, and, on Facebook, 3,657 viewers and 4,251 viewing minutes, with a reach of 17,292, which represents a good impact on these channels, according to the UNIC.

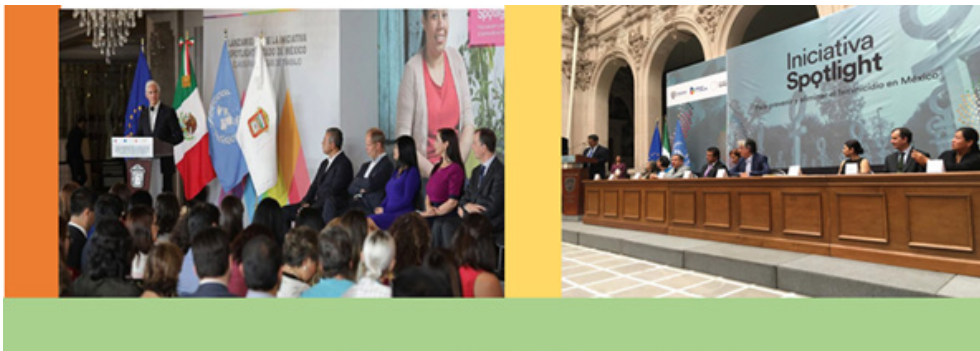
On December 7th, a mural commissioned by Spotlight Initiative titled “Mujer Guerrera”, in partnership with street artist Liz Rashell, Colectivo Tomate, students and teachers of General Francisco Villa High School in Ecatepec, State of México, was unveiled. This was followed by “Quinceañeras in silence” and “A rapist in your path”, two performances delivered by a group of young female students. The event was reported and published by at least 15 national media and websites, in addition to generating important information packets and visual inputs for the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico.

Other efforts to make the Initiative more visible in the area of communication have been the multiple works carried out in photography, video, production, editing and design of infographics, postcards and various information materials for social media and other purposes; the elaboration of at least 5 texts and human stories for the global website; an everyday job as a community manager in the @SpotlightAmLat account; the preparation and production of a quarterly informative Newsletter to update counterparts; the writing of at least 7 announcements, bulletins and statements to the media; the management of at least 20 interviews with national and local media, and the consolidation of a working group with the members of the UNIC and the

respective communication areas of the 6 UN agencies that implement the Spotlight Initiative in Mexico.

The Communication Coordination also works and develops informational inputs for Spotlight's global communication team, such as speeches for our Champion Spotlight (Cecilia Suárez), interviews with activists, videos, photos and texts. In addition, it collaborates with the technical team in the participation of panels for the evaluation of Consultancies and in the preparation of presentations and other types of internal information inputs.

Local Launches of the Spotlight Initiative



First session of the National Steering Committee



16 Days of Activism



November 25, International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls



Annual Work Plan and Forecast Budget

The annual programme narrative reports with all Annexes, including the Annual Work Plan and Forecast Budget, can be found here: <https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/10tT-7dzSO0tBtWz5uShsDJNGxKHdao1o>

Annex A

Mexico Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 1.1 Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on VAWG/HP 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	Yes	Legal Age of Marriage				0.00	In the case of Mexico to define a baseline for each indicator the federal law was considered (due to the diversity of laws at the 32 states) although each individual State have specific legal framework which impacts the reality on the ground. At Programme level, the UN team is monitoring and following closely each individual system in States covered by the Initiative.
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Parental Authority in Marriage				0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Parental Authority in Divorce				0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Inheritance Rights of Widows				0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Inheritance Rights of Daughters				0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Laws against Domestic Violence				0.25	
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25		
Laws against Rape				0.00			
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Laws against Sexual Harassment				0.25			
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25				
Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards	Yes	Developed or Strengthened				3	It is expected to work alongside legislative periods during the next three years in order to attend legislative agenda regarding ending VAWG.
		0	0	0	0		
Indicator 1.1.3 How many draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination will receive significant inputs from women's rights advocates?	Yes					3	
		0	0	0	0		
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	Yes	1				5	
		0	0	0	0		

Indicator 1.3.2 Out of the total number of draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, the number which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates, within the last year.		Number of Laws & Policies			
	Yes	0	0	0	5
		Number of Laws & Policies which received inputs from Women's Rights Advocates			
		0	0	0	5

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

Mexico Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1 The country has a functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest level for addressing VAWG/HP that includes representation from marginalized groups	Yes	Coordination Mechanism?				In Mexico, there is a National coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest level for addressing VAWG, and it does take into consideration marginalized groups of women and girls. This mechanism is called "Alerta de Violencia de Género (AVG)". All the implementation activities that have been allocated for this mechanisms build upon strengthening it and aiding in the coordination of the mechanism with the different actors and institutions involved in fighting against VAWG.
		YES	YES	YES	YES	
		LNOB?				
		YES	YES	YES	YES	
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP	Yes	Is there a national budget allocation?				Implementation will be carried out throughout 2020 and 2021. The activities contemplate the elaboration of a strategy to strengthen the current mechanisms for the distribution and reporting of budget allocated for violence against women and girls at a federal level, however, this document will only identify areas for potential improvement and make recommendations for that purpose and the Mexican state can decide whether to comply with it or not.
		YES	YES	YES	YES	
		What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				
		0.44%	0.44%	0.44%	0.45%	
Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.6 Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, within the last year.	Yes	Government Officials				Implementation will be carried out in 2020 and 2021.
		0	0	0	200	
		Women Government Officials				
		0	0	0	120	

Indicator 2.1.7 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to develop and deliver programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, within the last year.		Government Officials				Implementation will be carried out in 2020 and 2021.
	Yes	0	0	0	200	
		Women Government Officials				
		0	0	0	120	
Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.		Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	
	Yes					
Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination		6	0	0	6	
	Yes					
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		Parliamentarians				The implementation of the necessary activities will be carried out in 2020 and 2021.
	Yes	0	0	0	8	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	0	0	4	

Mexico Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age	Yes	7%	7%	7%	6%	As per the National Survey on Discrimination (ENADIS) form 2017: * 7% of the population of 18 years and more justifies to some extent (little, something or a lot) that a man hits to a woman. *By sex, 10.3% of the men and 4.1% of the women of 18 years and more justifies that a man hits to a woman. Source: National Survey on Discrimination, 2017. http://sindis.conapred.org.mx/ It is important to point out that this indicator is nationally aggregated and the periodicity of the survey is undefined (between 5 to 10 years). Also, disaggregated data at the state and municipal level is not available.
Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
3.1.1 Will your country have draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sexual Education is guaranteed in the National Constitution of Mexico. The inclusion on school curricula is an attribution of the Education Ministry. Out school interventions on CSE are promoted by the National Institute of Women, Ministry of Health and the National Institute for Social Development.
3.1.1 BIS (Mexico Custom Indicator): Number of municipal interventions with draft new/strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	Yes	0	0	0	5	The approved Country Programme Document for Mexico focuses its interventions at the municipal level and does not contemplate interventions to advocate or implement Comprehensive Sexuality education at the federal level. The Mexico CPD identified a specific "custom indicator" Number of municipal interventions with draft new/strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards. Sexual Education is guaranteed in the National Constitution of Mexico. The inclusion on school curricula is an attribution of the Education Ministry. Out school interventions on CSE are promoted by the National Institute of Women, Ministry of Health and the National Institute for Social Development.
3.1.2 How many girls and boys (under 19) will participate in either/both in- and out-of- school programmes that promote gender- equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights?	Yes		In-School Programmes			For the population participating in school-based activities, the estimation was made according to the school census database by educational level of 60 schools (12 schools per municipality, 3 schools per educational level) where interventions for the prevention of violence based on in gender. According to the intercessory survey, in 2015 on average of all school levels, 50.31% of the student population were men and 49.69% were women. In 2020, teachers and ATPs will be trained (that is why it is 0), interventions with children will be made until 2021. Since the finalization of the process to select our IP is currently undergoing, a forecast of potential beneficiaries is presented only for the Y2. The calculation is based on the proposed strategy of intervention. Proposals for year 3 and 4 are under revision and will be available at the mid-term review of the intervention. An equal participation (50-50) among boys and girls will be encouraged.
		0	0	0	13,756	
		In-School Programmes Girls				
		0	0	0	6,835	
		In-School Programmes Boys				
		0	0	0	6,921	
		Out-of-School Programmes				
		0	0	0	3,000	
Out-of-School Programmes Girls						
0	0	0	1,500			
Out-of-School Programmes Boys						
0	0	0	1,500			

3.2.1 How many women, men, girls and boys will regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women's and girls' sexuality and reproduction?	Yes		Women			<p>The suggested figures were estimated on the basis of the Index of Social Underdevelopment (ISU) designed by CONEVAL (National Council to Evaluate the Social Development Policy). This indicator analyses a series of variables regarding quality of houses, infrastructure and services, along with socioeconomic data on population to create a five levels scale to address social deprivation; given the lack of a broader exploration, it is highly probable that the urban settings in the high range of the ISU will be identified as priority areas by Spotlight's community activities.</p> <p>In order to calculate the number of women, men, girls and boys that may regularly attend to our community programmes to promote gender equality, we considered the proportion of population living in the lower end of the socio-economic scale model ranked in 5% of the total population.</p> <p>Despite this explanation, the figures should be assumed only as a basic guidance to delineate the impact of the work plan. The projection should and will be updated and adequate once the heat maps and participatory diagnoses are finished.</p>
		0	0	0	2,202	
			Men			
		0	0	0	1,848	
			Girls			
0	0	0	1,440			
	Boys					
0	0	0	1,587			
3.2.3 How many men and boys regularly attend gender-transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces?	Yes		Total			<p>For Phase I, the work plan only considers activities (1) to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the existent intervention models to work with male aggressors; (2) to develop a new protocol to be adopted as a standard by the governmental and civil society instances; and (3) to train the staff responsible for the implementation of the policies to prevent VAWG through the promotion of non-violent masculinities. Consequently, there is no estimated number of men and boys attending the programmes for 2019 and 2020.</p> <p>However, the figures for 2021 and 2022 were estimated on the basis of the Diagnosis to identify good practices on models to intervene with male aggressors (activity in charge of UNODC and included in the work plan).</p> <p>For 2022, the figures considered an increased estimated attendance to the working groups of 75% (17 participants attending regularly per group), and an increased number of CSO and governmental institutions working with male aggressors (25 instances). It is important to note that these projections should again be adjusted once the work plan and budget for Phase II it's been agreed.</p> <p>For the population participating in school-based activities, the estimation was made according to the school census database by educational level of 60 schools (12 schools per municipality, 3 schools per educational level) where interventions for the prevention of violence based on in gender.</p> <p>According to the intercessory survey, in 2015 on average of all school levels, 50.31% of the student population were men and 49.69% were women. Since the finalization of the process to select UNFPA IP is currently undergoing, a forecast of potential beneficiaries is presented only for the Y2. The calculation is based on the proposed strategy of intervention. Proposals for year 3 and 4 are under revision and will be available at the mid-term review of the intervention. An equal participation (50-50) among boys and girls will be encouraged.</p> <p>Information sources: UNICEF, UNFPA and UNODC.</p>
		0	0	0	10,224	
			Men			
		0	0	0	1,720	
	Boys					
0	0	0	8,504			
3.3.1 How many news outlets in your country will be developed standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting?	Yes	0	0	0	10	Related to Activity 3.3.5 of AWP.

3.3.3 How many news and other media stories/reports are being supported top sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly?		0	0	0	105	By 2020, with the second disbursement of the first trench, the online course will be developed and the first cohort will be registered. It is expected to register 30 journalists per year, those registered in 2020 would end in early 2021. Each participant will be asked to publish a report / article for certification. As part of the Media Pact, it's expected that media outlets with a national coerture produce at least 15 media stories/reports on VAW and GEWE.
	Yes					
3.3.4 How many journalists will have strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly?			Journalists			By 2020, with the second disbursement of the first trench, the online course will be developed and the first cohort will be registered. It is expected to register 30 journalists per year, those registered in 2020 would end in early 2021. Each participant will be asked to publish a report / article for certification. As part of the Media Pact, it's expected that media outlets with a national coerture produce at least 15 media stories/reports on VAW and GEWE.
	Yes	0	0	0	90	
			Women Journalists			
		0	0	0	45	

Mexico Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1 Number of women including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help	Yes		Women			<p>As per the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships, 2016: *8.8% of women of 15 years and older who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their actual or last partner seek help. *5.6% made a complaint. *5.6% made a complaint and seek help. 78.6% did not asked for help/made a complaint. Source: National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships, 2017. https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/endireh/2016/default.html#Tabulados It is important to point out that this indicator is nationally aggregated and the periodicity of the survey is quinquennial. Also, disaggregated data at the municipal level is not available. Given the characteristics of the indicator and the Mexico Country Program itself; the allocation of a target that can be 100% linked to the intervention of the Spotlight Initiative is arbitrary, particularly when the intervention is mainly focused in the municipal level.</p>
		8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	9.8%	
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
			Girls			
Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
4.1.2 How many women and girls will have access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services?	Yes		Women			<p>Since the finalization of the process to select our IP is currently undergoing, as well as the definition of the strategy of intervention, a forecast of potential beneficiaries is currently being developed with our partners and will be available on late May.</p>
		0	0	0	0	
			Girls			
0	0	0	0	0		
4.1.3 Does your country have national guidelines or protocols that were developed or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for Essential Services for women and girls subject to violence?	Yes		Developed			<p>The activities contemplate the development of a multi-institutional link protocol, protection order protocols, femicide investigation protocols and context analysis units. The activities contemplate the adaptation of the Essential Services Package (PSE) for women and girls victims of violence and a nomination mechanism at the municipal level and for the Justice Centers for Women, as well as the development of Technical Guidelines on refugees.</p>
		No	No	No	Yes	
			Strengthened			
No	No	No	Yes			

4.1.9 BIS (MEXICO CUSTOM INDICATOR) Proportion of municipalities that have developed and/or strengthened guidelines or protocols for essential services that specifically address the need of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (and/or their families, when relevant)	Yes	0	0	0	5	The approved Country Programme Document for Mexico focuses its interventions at the municipal level and does not contemplate develop or strength national guidelines or protocols at the federal level. Mexico has developed several protocols to address the needs in essential services from women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination, from the National Norm on Equality and Non Discrimination, from the Protocol for justice providers on cases involving gender identity and sexual orientation and people with disabilities. Similar guidelines have been issued in the health and social sector.
4.2.3 Does your country have strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination?			Strategies Designed			The approved Country Programme Document for Mexico focuses its interventions at the municipal level and does not contemplate develop strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls at the federal level. Mexico has developed several strategies at the federal level to increase the knowledge and access to services for people facing multiple forms of discrimination such as the booklet of sexual and reproductive rights of people with disabilities, booklet of rights of people living with HIV, the accessible version of the General Law of access to women to a life free of violence, etc. Institutions such as the National Council against Discrimination, Executive Commission to Support Victims and the National Commission on Human Rights have developed such strategies.
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			Strategies Designed that include LNOB			
Indicator 4.2.3 Bis- Number of administrative entities (municipalities, states, national level) that design strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls including intersecting forms of discrimination.	Yes	0	0	0	5	The approved Country Programme Document for Mexico focuses its interventions at the municipal level and does not contemplate develop strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls at the federal level. The approved indicator for the Mexico CPD was: Number of administrative entities (municipalities, states, national level) that design strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls including intersecting forms of discrimination.

Mexico Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1 Globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP collected over time	Yes		Prevalence			Source: Prevalence: Encuesta Nacional sobre la Dinámica de los Hogares (ENDIREH), INEGI. Incidence: Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública
		YES	YES	YES	YES	
			Incidence			
Indicator 5.2 Publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide at the country level	Yes		IPV			Source: IPV: Encuesta Nacional sobre la Dinámica de los Hogares (ENDIREH), INEGI. Femicide: Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública
		YES	YES	YES	YES	
			Femicide			
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES		
Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.2 System to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, in line with international standards, across different sectors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Health Law enforcement Public security
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	Yes		Knowledge products			
		0	0	0	9	
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	Yes		Government Personnel			Related to 5.2.3 of CPD Activity. Activity considers the development of an online training course for municipal public servants. With the second tranche of phase 1 disbursement, it is intended to design the online course during 2020 and enrol the first municipal public servants cohort. It is estimated 10 public servants by municipality (5) and 2 cohorts by year. Enrolled at 2020 would be ending at 2021.
		0	0	0	250	
			Women Government Personnel			
0	0	0	0	125		

Mexico Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 How many women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate for EVAWG	Yes	0	0	0	30	Activities and corresponding monitoring expected in 2020
Indicator 6.3 Proportion of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on EVAWG within the last 2 years	Yes	0%	0%	0%	100%	Activities and corresponding monitoring expected in 2020
		Those organizations that report greater influence and agency to work on EVAWG				
Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	Yes	0	3	3	7	
Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year	Yes	0	0	0	30	Activities and corresponding monitoring expected in 2020
		Government Service Providers				

Annex B

Risk Management Report for Mexico

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Contextual risks					
Inadequate or incomplete political/legal framework, since approval of the necessary reforms has not been achieved; or adequate framework, but only partially complied with.	High	Possible	Moderate	Develop a lobbying and communication strategy to promote the reform of regulations and laws with discriminatory measures that affect VAWG. Strengthen the national and statewide systems to effectively prevent and respond to VAWG. Support follow-up efforts on the application of legislation from a civil society standpoint to promote accountability and citizen monitoring.	Spotlight Mexico
Organizations with a conservative approach take a stance against the initiative	Medium	Unlikely	Minor	Support right holders and civil society through campaigns, community mobilization, education, and development of skills, for the obligation holders to be accountable for their responsibilities. Maintain an open dialogue with conservative organizations. Strengthen the capabilities of women movements to participate in official delegations before international and national mechanisms for the protection of human rights to shed a light on femicide and VAWG.	Spotlight Mexico
Environments with organized crime and highly violent environments with presence of gangs and other irregular armed groups	High	Possible	Major	Community mobilization to prevent VAWG. Recovery of public spaces through the strengthening and promoting of leadership among women and girls.	Spotlight Mexico
Natural disasters or pandemics risk the Programme Implementation.	Very High	Almost Certain	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a close communication with the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat in order to plan possible scenarios and request an extension of the programme. Conduct a review of the Country Programme Document in order to identify the activities more at risk and define a backup plan for trimester. The plan should be reviewed every trimester. Conduct budget revisions in order to include prevention mechanisms in the activities involving people gathering. 	RCO Spotlight Mexico
Disasters, such as floods, earthquakes and snowstorms risks the programme implementation.	High	Possible	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a close communication with the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat in order to plan possible scenarios and request an extension of the programme. Conduct a review of the Country Programme Document in order to identify the activities more at risk and define a backup plan for trimester. The plan should be reviewed every trimester. Conduct programme revisions in order to include disaster risk reduction activities/contents/ interventions. 	RCO Spotlight Mexico

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Programme risks					
The CP is not completely funded to achieve all deliverables due to the lack of necessary resources (additional resources to those allocated by the EU).	High	Possible	Major	Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy to attract funds for the Spotlight CP.	Spotlight Mexico Mexican Government
Lack of technical, financial, and human resources, even to improve the provision of services.	High	Possible	Major	Diversify sources of funding to fill in the cost gaps; guaranteeing a funding and sustainability strategy from day one Influence budgets for transformation, efficiently and labelled, related to VAWG and gender perspective. Analyze the budgetary needs to combat VAWG and define a lobbying strategy for allocation of sufficient resources.	Spotlight Mexico
Limited articulation in the implementation of CPD proposed activities and lack of coherence.	Medium	Unlikely	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the role of Core Agencies as pillar leads in order to maintain an articulated implementation strategy. Conduct regular programme monitoring meetings in the Technical Team to assess the opportunities of joint interventions and joint missions to the field. 	Spotlight Mexico
Institutional risks					
Weakened or co-opted civil society	Medium	Possible	Minor	Promote and strengthen local leaders, base organizations, and local networks of action for preventing VAWG. Support adolescent networks for them to participate in broad strategies of prevention of violence and gender violence.	Spotlight Mexico
Weak, fragmented, and poorly capable institutions	High	Probable	Moderate	Promote professionalization of public services with functions related to VAWG, as well as mechanisms for transparency, accountability, and assessment of their duties. Create strategies to improve the response capabilities of relevant coordination mechanisms, as well as to provide follow-up and monitoring on their integration and joint efforts. Promote the institutionalization of the "Package of Special Services for Women and Girls that are Victims of Violence"	Spotlight Mexico
Fiduciary risks					
Poor coordination with CSOs funded by the UNTF EAW may reduce the impact of the overall actions.	High	Likely	Minor	Promote a dialogue with the CSO funded by the UNTF-EVAW to strengthen the coordination between projects. Engage the CSNRG to support with coordination and communication. Invite civil society grantees to regular meetings to provide a space for communication and collective problem-solving.	Technical Coordination Unit. RCO

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
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Assumptions:

- No significant change in the political status of the country and states will impact the implementation of Spotlight.
- The Spotlight Initiative has received significant political and administrative support, which facilitates participation and commitment by the Mexican Government, despite the rotation of officials.
- There is a significant national commitment, which includes the allocation of resources to guarantee sustainability and long-term impact of the Program and general efforts.
- There is a significant national commitment to the promotion of gender equality and empowering of women and girls.
- The COVID-19 epidemic will be controlled and suppressed in a timely manner.
- No major disaster from a natural origin affects the Country during the year.

Annex C

CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.								
Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.								
1	1,1	Grupo de Acción por los Derechos Humanos y la Justicia Social A.C.	National	\$100.426,65	UNWOMEN México	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.								
1	1,2	Grupo de Acción por los Derechos Humanos y la Justicia Social A.C.	National	\$11.158,54	UNWOMEN México	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls living in poverty
Output 1.3: National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.								
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.								
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.								
Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.								
Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.								
OUTCOME 3: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.								
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings.								
3	3,1	Articulación Ciudadana para el Desarrollo Social A.C.	National	\$7.515,00	UNFPA Mexico	Vendor	No information available	Adolescent girls
3	3,1	Reconcilia DH, SC	National	\$8.403,00	UNFPA Mexico	Vendor	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.								
Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.								
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.								
Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.								

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
4	4,1	Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia, A.C.	National	\$62.897,00	UNFPA Mexico	Vendor	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
4	4,1	Access & Social Investment, S.C.	National	\$21.964,00	UNFPA Mexico	Vendor	No information available	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 4.2: Women and girls survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.								
4	4,2	Forja, Culturas en Movimiento, A.C.	National	\$32.042,00	UNFPA Mexico	Vendor	Woman-led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
4	4,2	Desarrollo Social con Igualdad, Diversidad e Inclusión. A.C.	National	\$5.264,00	UNFPA Mexico	Vendor	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
4	4,2	Equis, Justicia para las Mujeres, A.C.	National	\$10.941,00	UNFPA Mexico	Vendor	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
5	5,1	GENDERS, Género, Desarrollo, Economía, Rendición de Cuentas y Sustentabilidad A.C.	National	\$56.257,67	UNWOMEN México	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.								
5	5,2	GENDERS, Género, Desarrollo, Economía, Rendición de Cuentas y Sustentabilidad A.C.	National	\$38.083,89	UNWOMEN México	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.								
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.								
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and GEWE more broadly.								
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.								
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS								
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
N/A	N/A							
			TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs	\$354.952,75	include a formula-based sum here			

Type of CSOs

-International CSOs operate in two or more countries across different regions.

-Regional CSOs operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country.

-National CSOs operate only in one particular country.

-Local and grassroots organisations focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD \$200,000); to be self-organised and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.

Award Amount

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

Type of Engagement

-Implementing Partner (IP): Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.

-Grantee: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.

-Vendor: Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activity.

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

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

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

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

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

Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award

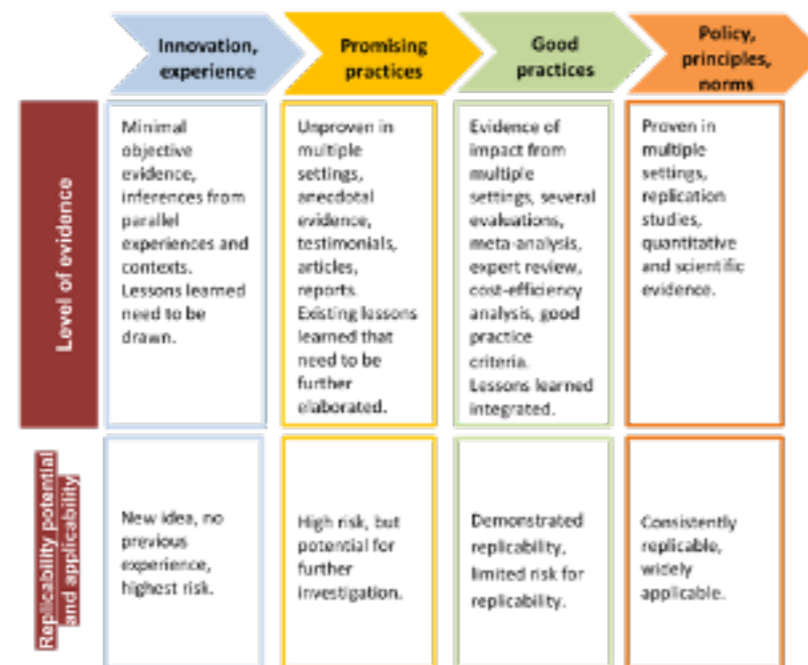
Under the principle of Leave No One Behind, Spotlight UN Country Teams are expected to ensure the representation of vulnerable and marginalised groups, including by engaging with CSOs that service or advocate for these groups. If the award covers several vulnerable or marginalised populations, select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

Annex D

Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

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



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

Guidance and Template on Good and Promising Practices

As **demonstration fund**, the Spotlight Initiative will demonstrate the evidence base that a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all SDGs. It is thus critical that promising and good practices that have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up¹** in the field of EVAWG and chart a new way of working, both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative are documented and shared.

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

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

Definition of a Promising Practice^a

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

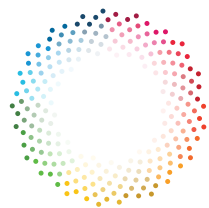
Definition of a Good Practice

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

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

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	Development of a methodology to standardize the analysis of femicide cases/judicial files in criminal investigations.
<p>Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>A methodology proposal is underway to support criminal investigations and the analysis of femicide judicial files in Guerrero, the State of Mexico and Chihuahua. Through close communication and coordination with the Attorney General Offices of the State of Mexico field missions were carried out to the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Mexico. Missions to Guerrero and Chihuahua are expected to take place during the first quarter of 2020. The activity addresses Pillar 2 (Institutions).</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The methodology will set quantitative and qualitative criteria to support prosecutors and other state authorities to review femicide cases in a standardized manner with a women-centered, human rights-based approach throughout the life cycle of each case.</p> <p>Additionally, the development of this methodology will lay the groundwork for transforming elements of the justice sector and is a first step to strengthening the knowledge and skills, and building the capacities of public officials (most specifically, officials in charge of the management and administration of justice) to analyze femicide cases with an evidence- and human rights-based approach.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Public officials, with a focus on those in charge of the management and administration of justice.</p> <p>Human rights organizations that provide legal aid and representation to the families of women and girls victims of femicide, who will be able to demand that investigations are carried pursuant to the criteria set forth under the methodology.</p> <p>Families of victims of femicide, as their cases will be investigated and resolved with gender perspective and human rights approach, thus increasing access to justice.</p>
<p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>This is an innovative practice as this new methodology will support prosecutors to standardize the analysis of femicide cases, grounded in human rights principles. The analysis of femicide cases have differed dependent on the processes, staff and norms embedded in an institution, and this methodology harmonizes case review, so they are all informed by an evidence-based and women-centered approach.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>There have been challenges with obtaining authorization from the relevant authorities to carry out aspects of the activity, as many of the information contained in the files is classified. Specific measures were taken in collaboration with the relevant authorities to build trust and a solid communication, present the objectives, scope and limitations to ensure that activities will be carried out observing the highest standards of confidentiality and to answer any questions that they may have.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>While the practice cannot showcase results as of yet given the methodology is still under development, this innovative, standardized approach to analyzing femicide judicial files has the potential to transform the criminal investigation process for the responsible management and administration of justice. Holistically, this is likely to advance the capacities of public officials to effectively prevent, address, punish, provide reparation and ultimately eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>The methodology is meant to be designed in a way that could be adapted to best serve the specific needs of various other national institutions and local contexts in Latin America, and could be adjusted to other forms of VAWG case analysis beyond the region. While it is composed of specific quantitative and qualitative criteria, it will provide flexibility for state authorities to select cases according to their own criteria as well, so it is adaptable to varying procedures in the management and administration of justice for EAWG.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>There is significant potential for this practice to be replicated and scaled up across Latin America once it is finalized. The methodology is set to provide specific criteria in support of a harmonized approach to analyzing femicide judicial files with integrated gender and human rights principles, as well as due diligence as recognized by international human rights standards. The development of the methodology, in support of the activity, already responds to a broader call for Mexico to transform its approach to the prevention and response of gender-based violence and can be adequately replicated and adapted across national institutions to strengthen and facilitate the management and administration of justice for the elimination of violence against women and girls.</p>

<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>The development of this methodology is documented and will be integrated into relevant institutions in Guerrero, the State of Mexico and Chihuahua. Through developing the capacities of public officials in charge of the management and administration of justice and mainstreaming the methodology within institutions, this practice will be integrated as part of the criminal investigation process to be practiced beyond the Initiative. This supports national ownership of the practice as a first step to more broadly transforming the criminal justice system for the prevention and response to violence against women and girls.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The methodology is still under development and further evidence needs to be generated before qualifying as a promising or good practice. However, validation in some States, such as Chihuahua and the State of Mexico is highly probable as both states have been closely involved throughout the process.</p>
<p>Detalles adicionales e información de contacto: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos</p>	<p>Maria Ines Mesta Maria.ines.mesta@one.un.org</p> <p>Gabriela Murguía. gabriela.murguia@undp.org</p> <p>Niza Castañeda ncastaneda@ohchr.org</p>



**Spotlight
Initiative**

