



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

Mozambique

Annual Programme Report 2022

1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022

Launched by the European Union and the United Nations



Programme Title & Programme Number

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

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00111642

Recipient Organization(s)

UNDP
UNFPA
UN Women
UNICEF

Programme Cost (USD)

Total Phase I budget, and (where OSC approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD: USD 29,575,934

Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding:² USD 28,571,429

Agency Contribution: USD 1,004,505

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Nome das Agências Receptoras das Nações Unidas	1ª Fase da Spotlight (+ Segunda, quando aprovada pela OSC) (USD)	Contribuições das Agências das Nações Unidas (USD)
UNDP	5,732,960	165,000
UNFPA	8,925,741	378,485
UNICEF	8,439,885	238,190
UN Women	5,472,843	222,830
TOTAL	28,571,429	1,004,505

Priority Regions/Areas/Localities for the Programme

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

Spotlight implements key components from all pillars in Gaza, Manica and Nampula. In Cabo Delgado it implements activities in Pillars 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. In addition, it works with the central Government on legislation and policies (Pillar 1), strengthened institutions (Pillar 2), prevention and social norms (Pillar 3), services (Pillar 4) and data (Pillar 5).

Key Partners

Government: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Education and Human Development; Ministry of State Administration; Secretary of State for Youth and Employment.

State Institutions: Parlamento, Provedor de Justiça, Comissão Nacional dos Direitos Humanos, Procuradoria-Geral da República, Conselho Profissional da Magistratura, Tribunais de Família e Menores, Supremo Tribunal.

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

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date: 01.01.2019

End Date: 30.09.2023

Report Submitted by: Ariana Almeida, Programme Coordinator, on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Recipient Organization

1 O Número de Referência do Projecto do Escritório do Fundo Fiduciário Multiparceiros (FFMP) é o mesmo número que o da mensagem de Notificação. É também designado por "ID do Projecto" na página da ficha de informação do projecto do [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

2 A Contribuição da Spotlight refere-se ao montante transferido para as organizações receptoras das Nações Unidas, que se encontra disponível no website [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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Acronym List

- BCC** Behavior Change Communication
- CAI** Integrated Assistance Centers (“CAIs” in its Portuguese acronym)
- CBO** Community Based Organization
- CIADAJ** Intersectoral Committee for the Development of Youth and Adolescents (“CIADAJ” in its Portuguese acronym)
- COTLA** Confederation of the Traditional Leaders of Africa
- CSNRG** Civil Society National Reference Group
- CSO** Civil Society Organization
- DPGCAS** Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Action (DPGCAS is the Portuguese acronym)
- DPS** Provincial Directorate of Health (“DPS” in its Portuguese acronym)
- EU** European Union
- EUD** European Union Delegation
- EVAWG** Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
- FBOs** Faith-based organizations
- FU** Single Form (FU is the Portuguese acronym for *Ficha Única*)
- GAFMVV** Office for Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence (GAFMVV is the portuguese acronym for *Gabinete de Atendimento à Família e Menores Vítimas de Violência*)
- GBV** Gender-Based Violence
- GCV-SI** Spotlight Initiative’s Communication and Visibility Group (GCV-SI in Portuguese)
- GE** Gender Equality
- HIV/AIDS** Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- HP** Harmful Practices
- IFPELAC** Alberto Cassimo Institute for Professional Training and Labor Studies
- IEC** Information, Education and Communication

- ICS** Institute for Social Communication (Portuguese acronym)
- INE** National Statistics Institute (in the Portuguese acronym)
- IPAJ** Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (“Public Defenders”) (“IPAJ” in its Portuguese acronym)
- MEF** Ministry of Economy and Finance
- MGCAS** Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (“MGCAS” in its Portuguese acronym)
- MINEDH** Ministry of Education and Human Development
- MINT** Ministry of Interior
- MISAU** Ministry of Health
- MJCR** Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs
- MTA** Mid-Term Assessment
- PCU** Programme Coordination Unit
- PGR** Attorney General’s Office (PGR is the Portuguese acronym)
- RC** Resident Coordinator
- RUNOS** Recipient United Nations Organizations
- SAAJ** Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (“SAAJ” in its Portuguese acronym)
- SEJE** Secretary of State for Youth and Employment (“SEJE” in its Portuguese acronym)
- SERNIC** National Criminal Investigation Service (“Forensic Police”) (“SERNIC” in its Portuguese acronym)
- SGBV** Sexual and Gender Based Violence
- SI** Spotlight Initiative
- SP** Strategic Priority
- SPAS** Social Affairs Provincial Services (“SPAS” in its Portuguese acronym)

- SPS** Provincial Health Services (in Portuguese SPS – *Serviços Provinciais de Saúde*)
- SRH** Sexual and Reproductive Health
- SRHR** Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
- UN** United Nations
- UNDP** United Nations Development Programme
- UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund
- UNICEF** United Nations Children’s Fund
- UNSCDF** United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
- UN WOMEN** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
- VAC** Violence Against Children
- VAWG** Violence Against Women and Girls
- WLSA** Women, Law in Southern Africa
- UPR** Universal Periodic Review

Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative (SI) Mozambique Programme is part of a global movement considered the largest targeted investment in efforts to eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). This United Nations (UN) initiative, generously funded by the European Union (EU), is implemented in 26 countries across 6 regions. In Mozambique the SI was launched in 2019 to support the Government of Mozambique's efforts to ensure that all women and girls live a life free from all forms of sexual and Gender-based Violence (GBV) and harmful practices as (HP), such as child marriage, and can enjoy sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).

In 2022 the Spotlight Mozambique dedicated target efforts to assess the SI sustainability and investment priorities for the future. While this process will only be completed in 2023, the preliminary findings show that the Initiative was considered critical (by the EU, implementing partners and broader stakeholders) to elevate and **advance the Ending Violence Against**



The Spotlight Initiative has shown that new joint programmes and funding for EAWG are fundamental, investing in the transformative change that UN support can promote in future initiatives. **Photo:** UNFPA Mozambique/ Mbuto MachiliBo.

Women and Girls (EVAWG) agenda advance the Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) agenda in the country. It also showed that it is critical to pursue opportunities for new joint programmes and funding to EVAWG, investing in the transformative change that UN's support can promote in future initiatives.

In the words of the Minister of Gender, Children and Social Action, Nyeleti Mondlane, “We have learned many lessons from the Spotlight Initiative, from which we can draw lessons that will support our performance in the future. We are pleased with the intervention of the Spotlight partners, and we will align strategies and actions so that our work together will increasingly impact families and communities” (February 2023)

Under the joint leadership of the Minister of Gender and the UN Resident Coordinator, the SI Mozambique continued to successfully **leverage the partnerships with the Government institutions, civil society, and the European Union Delegation (EUD)** in Mozambique to overcome implementation challenges by bringing UN Agencies, Government and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) partners closer together, building on lessons learned and investing on innovative and promising practices.

In 2022 the SI Mozambique catalyzed the investment done since 2019, focusing on increased sustainability of key interventions under the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) and building on the Mid-Term Assessments (MTA) recommendations, notably recognising the need to respond to women and girls in humanitarian and fragile settings. The programme continued to operate at **central level and in the provinces of Gaza, Manica and Nampula** (selected in Phase I, due to the high prevalence of violence), leveraging the RUNOS' **experience in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to extend targeted interventions to the northern province of Cabo Delgado**. This aims at reducing the risk of escalation of child marriage, addressing the increased risk and exposure of internally displaced women and girls to SGBV and sexual exploitation and ensuring quality essential services to this vulnerable population.

SI's comprehensive multi-sectoral approach, with an investment in multiple – and mutually reinforcing – pillars, together with the renewed commitment to promote synergies and leverage the comparative advantages of the RUNOS (under the UN Reform)¹ has resulted in groundbreaking results in the elimination of SGBV in Mozambique.

¹ Examples include RUNOS with provincial focal points supporting and attending training organized by another RUNO without that presence, which ensured the success of activities and mitigated challenges.

Working with Government and CSO partners², SI reached directly close to 500,000 rights holders and approximately 10.3 million persons indirectly, through a significant investment in SGBV/HP prevention and improvement of essential services, supported by strengthened laws, policies and institutions, improved data collection, and a focus on promoting opportunities for the engagement of women's movements and organizations.

Highlights of 2022 include:

Reinforcing the legislative and policy framework and institutions related to VAWG (Pillar 1 and Pillar 2): focus on disseminating laws and policies to prevent and respond to GBV and child marriage, with over 34,000 community members sensitized and 407 officials and service providers³ trained on GBV and on the implementation and monitoring of EVAWG instruments. To promote sustainability of this work, Government partners were supported in developing gender strategies and GBV action plans, and SI strengthened the capacity of 400 government officials on Gender Sensitive Planning and Budgeting.



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Prevention and transformation of social norms contribute to enhanced demand to quality services (Pillar 3): a total of 311,600 people reached by initiatives to raise awareness and prevent GBV and child marriage, including 98,714 community members, 1,384 activists, 838 community and religious leaders, as well as 2,728 women and men mobilized through safe spaces and mentorship sessions to 28,920 women and girls but also men and boys (including those affected by conflict), which has continued to contribute to the reporting of cases of GBV and Child marriage. In schools, 12,500 students engaged in school clubs that included activities targeting prevention and reporting of SGBV and child marriage and 636 teachers, directors and council members were trained to integrate SGBV and gender mainstreaming in planning instruments.

² As detailed in section 3 below, in 2022 SI Mozambique continued its previous partnerships with 10 civil society organizations and established new partnerships with five national organizations (four of which new partners of the respective RUNOS)

³ Senior government officials including judges, attorney general, public defenders, Ombudsperson Office, National Commission of Human Rights, and police.

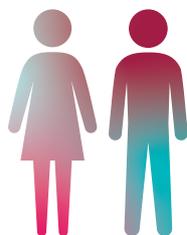


636
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in planning instruments

Improved access to quality services for GBV survivors (Pillar 4): 456 service providers (health, social, justice and police) trained to provide a survivor-centered response to those who experience SGBV. 95,828 women and men (22% women and girls survivors of GBV) accessed improved essential services⁴. Over 37,500 adolescent girls and boys were reached by comprehensive and personalized SMS based information on HIV, SGBV and child marriage. Over 6,900⁵ women were engaged in economic empowerment activities to strengthen their agency and financial independence and the reintegration of SGBV survivors.



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⁴ Notably through mobile brigades for the provision of integrated services in remote communities

⁵ 2,604 newly engaged in 2022 and remaining 4,349 engaged in previous years and benefiting from continuous training and follow-up support

Enhanced GBV data management (Pillar 5): the number of SGBV cases entered on the GBV data management system InfoViolência tripled from 2021 (6,000 SGBV cases currently registered) and SI continued to invest on collecting quality data on SGBV/HP by expanding the platform to all SI target districts and training police officers and Government officials, which promoted ownership and sustainability.

Strengthened CSOs' and Women's Movements (Pillar 6): the SI Mozambique has ambitious targets on implementation of interventions through civil society and strengthening grassroots and women's movements. In 2022 SI strengthened the partnerships that had previously been established with 11 national and international organizations⁶, partnering with 4 new organizations⁷, and continuously promoting mechanisms to establish meaningful partnerships with grassroots organizations⁸ (notably through sub-granting and direct payment of their activities). In addition, 26 Mozambican CSO and CBOs exchanged their experience on challenges and best practices on prevention of SGBV, child marriage and SRHR. 17 local CBOs led community awareness raising campaigns to prevent and combat SGBV/HP. District platforms were established, in the spirit of the country's policy of decentralization, to promote human rights of women and girls (on Gender, Human Rights, SRHR, Governance for prevention and fight against GBV), training 285 people and resulting in the creation of 18 community women and girls' associations in four target districts.

In addition, SI Mozambique continued strengthening partnerships with civil society through the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG), which had a dedicated budget under Phase II, contributing to increased engagement. The approved 2022 CSNRG work plan focused on providing insight and advice to improve programme implementation (including by engaging in monitoring visits and in the National Steering Committee) and participating in knowledge exchange events. The CSNRG also worked as a platform for advocacy on ending VAWG through their contributions to the Universal Periodic Review consultation⁹ and lobbying to include SI Mozambique priorities, notably on SRHR, in the National Development Strategy (Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento – ENDE).

With the SI Mozambique implementation extended until September 2023, the end of 2022 was marked by an important investment in reflecting on the results and learnings from the initiative. This included consultations and discussions with key partners and stakeholders on how to sustain and multiply the momentum created by this unprecedented investment, in a country where 37% of women experience violence¹⁰ (DHS 2011), 1 in 2 women are married

6 National and International CSOs: MULEIDE, Mozambican Women's Lawyers Organization – AMMCJ, WLSA, Gender and Sustainable Development Association (GSDA) – previously called Gender Links, N'weti, ASCHA, Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade-FDC, LIVANINGO, KUVUMBANA, Girl Child Rights. Fórum Mulher

7 ICDP, AASMO, REPSI, KUHLUKA

8 Grassroots organizations: ASCHA, KUVUMBANA and GIRL CHILD RIGHTS

9 This work was done as part of the synergies promoted between existing actions from RUNOS (In this case, UNFPA's work supporting the MoJ to respond to the recommendations under the UPR related to youth and SRH) and the Spotlight Initiative. When national youth consultation took place in SI target provinces the CSNGR was invited to participate. This was only possible to conciliate in Gaza

10 With the prevailing normalisation and underreporting of violence

before the age of 18 (DHS 2011), and only 55.5% of women had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (WHO 2015)¹¹.

The review of programme results and consultations held in 2022¹² reflected the imperative to continue to invest in programmes that have ending GBV – and ending all forms of VAWG in particular – as their specific goal, working through a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that addresses the root causes of violence.

In the words of one of SI Mozambique’s CSO partners: “We want to empower women. We want to end GBV. The Spotlight Initiative cannot stop; we have to continue and reach out to all girls and women in vulnerable situations”. Felismina Dengo, Gender Links focal point (CSO) in Nampula.



It is imperative to continue investing in programs that have the objective of ending Gender-Based Violence. The change in behavior towards all types of violence against women and girls is critical, and is therefore one of the main missions of the activists and mentors who worked with the Spotlight Initiative. **Photo:** © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

11 [https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/married-or-in-union-women-of-reproductive-age-who-have-their-need-for-family-planning-satisfied-with-modern-methods-\(-\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/married-or-in-union-women-of-reproductive-age-who-have-their-need-for-family-planning-satisfied-with-modern-methods-(-))

12 With the RC, RUNOS, other UN Agencies, MGCAS, EUD, CSNRG, in-country donors

1. Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

Climate and environment related disasters

It has been reported how Mozambique is prone to heavy rains and tropical cyclones, which can significantly affect the implementation, supervision and monitoring of programme activities, as remote areas become inaccessible and service provision is disrupted. In March 2022 severe weather events affected the country and Nampula province in particular which was ravaged by Tropical Cyclone Gombe (a Category 3 cyclone), in the wake of two extreme weather events – Tropical Storm Ana and Tropical Depression Dumako – which had struck six weeks earlier, affecting 200,000 people. The entry point was Mossuril, and the strong winds caused destruction and death.

Insecurity in the North

The increased violence and insecurity in the Northern part of the country, due to armed conflict in the Cabo Delgado province, continued to disproportionately affect women and children, particularly girls. The conflict-related repercussions on gender based violence in Cabo Delgado province demanded a joint, concerted effort to strengthen the protection of women and girls from multiple forms of GBV and support quality access to assistance services. Against this background of insecurity, volatility and exacerbation of violence, the SI Mozambique extended the implementation to Cabo Delgado province in Phase II, and resources were repurposed for the implementation of a set of priority activities.

SI leveraged the RUNOS experience in responding to humanitarian situations, and the work previously done in Cabo Delgado to implement critical activities in this region. This included support to service providers assisting GBV survivors (local police, social action, justice, and health) on community awareness and support to survivors, and the establishment and operationalization of a system to prevent and respond to violence against children (VAC) in school. It also included mentoring sessions to girls aged 10 to 12 years old, which have provided a safe space for survivors of conflict to work on recovering from their trauma.

Implementation progress by outcome area

By June 2022 the SI Mozambique had already attained a collective delivery rate of 65%. This was possible due to the lessons learned from previous years of implementation, which led RUNOS to accelerate implementation, notably in community mobilization, due to the fears of a new spike in Covid 19 cases, which had delayed activities in 2021.

Despite this high delivery rate, it was agreed that a small number of actions would benefit from an additional period to ensure quality, outreach, appropriation, and sustainability. A **non-cost extension** was therefore approved until September 2023 to focus on:

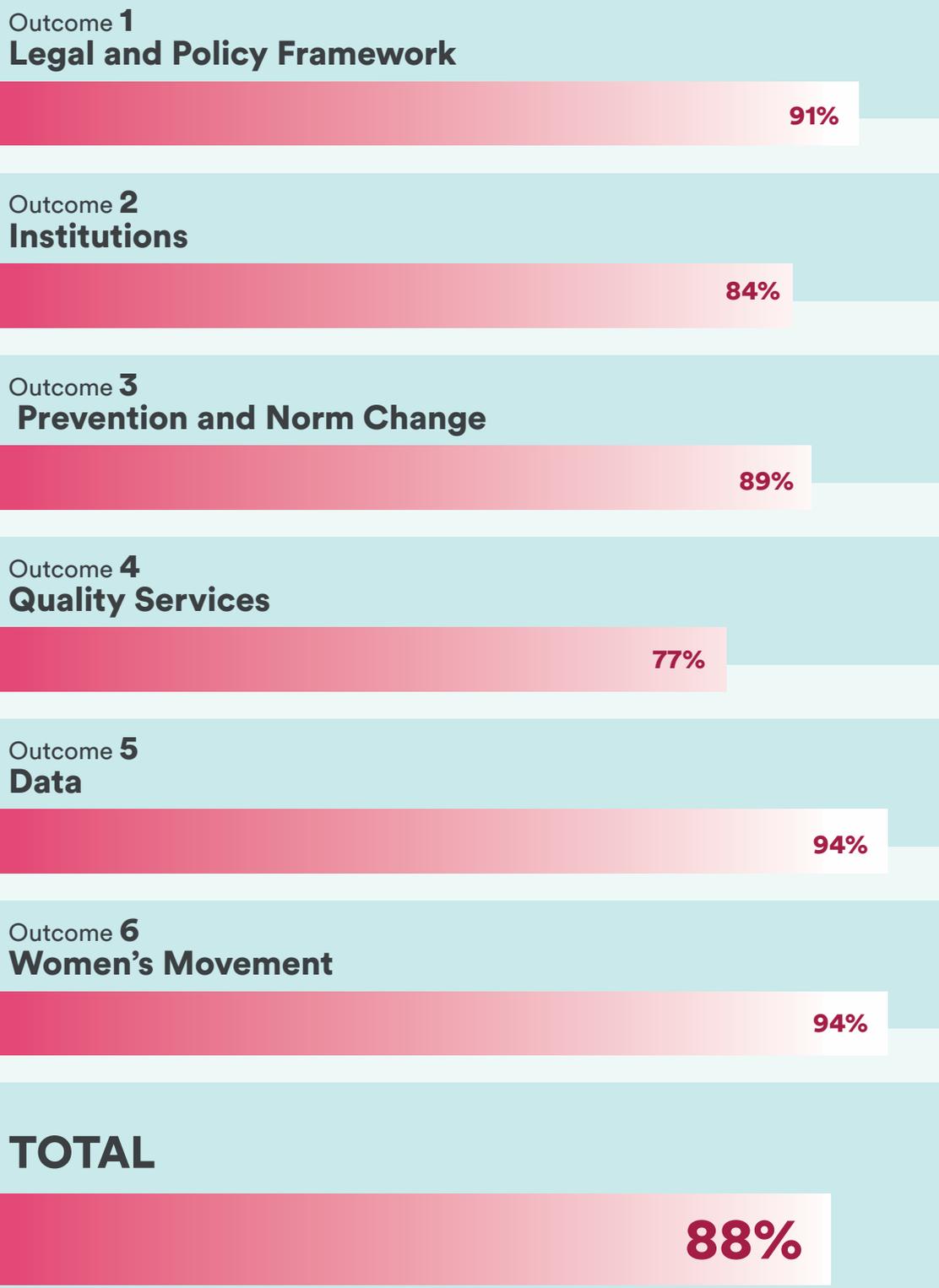
- Consolidating results and strengthening sustainability;
- Enhancing ownership and localization of the SI interventions, processes, and systems by Government entities at national and decentralized levels;
- Expanding and consolidating civil society engagement and agency in GBV prevention and response;
- Scaling-up the mobilization of traditional and religious leaders against GBV and harmful traditional practices;
- Addressing service gaps in emergency settings by protecting the most vulnerable and enhancing the complementarity of the GBV interventions in the humanitarian-development nexus;
- Enabling the identification of a solid, consensual vision for adapted support to system strengthening, behavior change, policy, and data systems for GBV prevention and response post-SI.

As summarized in the table below, SI Mozambique is on track in its implementation. This was possible through RUNOS' investment in detailing acceleration plans for Phase II, in addition to regularly monitoring implementation for prompt identification of bottlenecks or potential barriers to the full implementation.

As demonstrated by the implementation progress, SI Mozambique has performed well in all 6 Outcomes. **26 of the 30 output indicators are on track and in many cases have been surpassed.** Only 4 indicators (in Outcomes 2 and 4) remain off the track due to delays in working with parliamentarians during the first years of program implementation, as well as limited engagement of CSO members in essential services' training which have targeted mostly government partners.

Spotlight Initiative
Outcome areas

Implementation progress
31 Dec 2022



2. Programme Governance and Coordination

National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee (NSC), which was formed on 7 June 2019, has not suffered changes in its composition and general responsibilities. The NSC is the initiative's highest governance body and its value added lies in ensuring high-level accountability and commitment. SI Mozambique programme is unique in its access to influence and receive guidance from the highest political level. While the NSC could not take place in 2022 (with a meeting postponed to the start of 2023) the previous NSC (that met on 10 September 2021) took key decisions on the work plan, budget (including reprogramming), and strategies related to the SI programme's Phase II.

Civil Society National or Regional Reference Group (CSNRG)

The CSNRG in Mozambique has been active since 2019. Prior to it, the initiative had the Interim group that participated during the design and planning stage of the programme and it was comprised of members representing the most at-risk people. Now composed of 13 members, the group is an example of how activists and staff from different and diverse areas can come together to advocate for EVAWG. Its diversity ranges from the areas of work of its representatives, their background and geographical location, although almost 80% of them are based in Maputo.

The CSNRG has been considered one of the innovative aspects of the Spotlight Initiative, bringing civil society to the center of programme design and implementation. The group brings critical accountability to the programme by participating in key events, providing technical feedback to the work implemented by RUNOs in partnership with their CSO/Government implementing partners, advocating for the full implementation of the "leave no one behind" principle and influencing policy-making processes. They have also supported programme implementation by participating in 2 field missions (1 monitoring visit and 1 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) auscultation) in Gaza Province and making recommendations based on the findings, revising annual reports, attending global events (online and in person – SI Global Learning Symposium) and sharing inputs to the annual work plan.

The members have a diverse and broad network and spread information on the SI in the platforms they participate. For example, one of the members during the training to community leaders in a non-Spotlight province shared achievements made by community leaders and lessons from the SI Mozambique, which motivated those leaders to continue their work and also realize their potential contribution to ending VAWG, harmful practices and child marriage.

To increase the scope of work of the group covering advocacy efforts and to ensure its functionality, CSNRG was allocated a budget of 25,200 USD for the SI Phase II to be used for advocacy, annual meetings, monitoring missions, and for communications. Preparation of the annual work plan design was a consultative process. The CSNRG met on a bi-monthly basis. In the second half of the year, the group agreed with the need of meeting more frequently and met on a monthly basis.



**CSNRG
WAS ALLOCATED
A BUDGET OF
US\$25,200**

CSNRG have also been working as a platform for advocacy on ending VAWG through their contributions to the Universal Periodic Review and the lobbying to include SI Mozambique priorities, notably on SRHR, in the National Development Strategy (Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento – ENDE). Two members took a leading role and attended these consultations sharing their inputs to the strategy. This was done to ensure the strategy incorporates actions to EVAWG, end child marriage and advocate for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls. This was considered a major effort by the CSNRG as it will ensure sustainability of the fight to EVAWG in the country and of SI activities.

The programme has continuously worked to reflect on, and mitigate, the challenges in terms of different levels of engagement among members and the ongoing discussion regarding the benefits and challenges of remunerating the CSNRG members.

Despite those challenges, the role of the CSNRG is perceived as important to the programme's success and members are seen as critical allies in echoing EVAWG efforts. This was reiterated during the sustainability strategy consultations, which concluded this group should be considered a best practice for future EVAWG initiatives and recommended to keep the current CSNRG closely engaged in the design of the UN GBV Strategy.

Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms

In line with the Global Spotlight Initiative guidance, the **Resident Coordinator** exercises overall oversight and accountability for the Spotlight Initiative, and is responsible for the quality assurance of programme implementation. This is done with the support of UNFPA as Technical Coherence Lead and is achieved through regular meetings with the heads of RUNOS, high level communication with the MGCAS Minister and the EUD Ambassador and Head of Cooperation.

The SI is embedded in Mozambique's overall UN inter-agency coordination mechanism. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in Mozambique, which started its new cycle in January 2022, not only reflects the Spotlight Initiative under the **Strategic Priority (SP) on Human Capital Development (SP1)**, but has selected ending GBV as this SP's flagship action. This decision is an important reflection of the achievements from the SI Mozambique over the past four years and the investment on sustaining this investment, since the flagship approach highlights areas that will allow the UN leadership (RC and Heads of Agency) to pursue its high-level engagement to support the acceleration of sustainable development in Mozambique¹³.

Under the UNSDCF 2022 – 2026 an inclusive governance and management structure was established to foster greater ownership, accountability and enhance the opportunity to achieve the planned processes and results. One of the key elements of this structure is the SP Groups, which are interagency working groups constituted at the strategic priority level to establish effective coordination between UN Entities and ensure a coherent UN system-wide approach of analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring of their respective SPs. They promote complementarity and synergies and reduce overlaps and gaps within and across priority areas and are accountable to the Programme Management Team. At the end of 2022 the SP1 met at the highest level to discuss how the SI achievements and learnings should inform the UN GBV strategy and how the group would support to sustain the SI investment in Mozambique,

Additionally, SI has engaged with the UN Gender Equality Group (previously called Gender Theme Group) with the aim of sharing experiences and learnings which are also expected to promote synergies with the rest of the UN system's experience in the country.

¹³ The flagship areas contribute to stronger programme coherence (joint programming and UN-Collaboration, leadership); create opportunities for joint resource mobilisation and partnerships (MPTF windows, link with DCP and other mechanisms); and create opportunities for joint advocacy and communication (international and national dates, events, and fora)

At a technical level the SI Mozambique has the following structures to promote **inter-agency coordination** and support SI's principle of "delivering as One" by facilitating joint work and decision making at the technical/thematic/ geographic level:

Pillar lead agency coordination mechanism: the lead agency for each pillar chairs meetings with participating agencies of the pillar. While the meetings were not convened regularly, this structure was important for planning and strategizing in 2022, as detailed in the following section.

RUNOS technical focal point coordination meeting: SI technical focal points of RUNOs and PCU meets on a monthly (and ad hoc) basis to exchange information, promote synergies and improve technical coherence. These meetings were also critical to prepare reports, coordinate joint initiatives (such as the 16 days of activism) and respond to Government requests.

RUNOS provincial coordination mechanism: PCU and RUNOs at the province level meet on a monthly basis to exchange information and ensure the needs of women and girls, men and boys at the different provinces were being met. This was imperative to implement the LNOB as it allowed to contextualize the activities based on the needs and challenges from the differences SI target provinces.

SI Communication Group: led by a Communication Specialist who is part of the PCU, this is a critical structure to engage all RUNOS in planning, implementing, reviewing and reporting on the programme's communications and, together with the Government and the EUD, organize joint events and visibility activities. This ensures that each agency brings their contribution to reinforce the work of the Initiative, and that the SI Mozambique has high-quality and consistent communication and visibility. This group is part of the UN Communication Group, which promotes alignment and exchange with the whole UN system. In addition, the SI Communication group works in close connection with all the implementing CSOs in order to have an aligned communication and to exchange experiences¹⁴.

M&E Reference Group: created in Phase I, this group works under the lead of the PCU M&E Analyst to closely monitor the progress of the initiative, strengthen documentation of best practices by all RUNOS as well as lessons learned and articulate appropriate measures to support IPs in M&E. This group has been critical too in collaborating with RUNOs Focal Points to ensure results oriented reports by IPs.

14 For example, CSOs have been engaged actively in the work of the communications group providing comments on key messages and specific campaigns, bringing their know-how and context to the communication work done by the SI. The Communications Group – and the Communications Specialist in particular, work together to support CSO partners' content production, editing, among others.

Finally it is important to highlight the important role of the **technical committee co-led by the PCU and MGCAS**: this is a technical level committee composed of all SI stakeholders. This committee is a central coordination platform among all the SI stakeholders to discuss and align key decisions of the Initiative before high-level approval at the NSC. In addition to this committee, the MGCAS technical team and the PCU hold coordination meetings on a weekly basis, which contribute to a more effective coordination of the initiative.

In 2022, the **provincial multisectoral mechanism** created in 2020 (composed of representatives from Government, civil society implementing partners and United Nations agencies at provincial level), was strengthened to coordinate the implementation of SI activities through provincial and district coordination meetings to plan activities and share results, constraints, challenges and ways to overcome them. This contributed to greater involvement of the local Government, resulting in better knowledge and understanding of the programme which was key for ownership. The multisectoral mechanism was brought together on regular consultations, accountability, joint planning, monitoring the Government, UN Agencies, Civil Society Organizations, and this allowed linkages among stakeholders and complementarity among implementers and interventions. An example of the impact of this coordination was reflected on the process of facilitating the selection process for participants in economic empowerment interventions and ensuring complementarity among partners.

Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools

At the end of 2021, it was agreed among RUNOs Focal Points and PCU to implement a set of mechanisms to improve interagency coordination and strengthen the delivery as one UN approach in 2022, as detailed above.

Despite some challenges in ensuring full operationalization of these mechanisms, they served as an opportunity to build more synergies among RUNOs. To allow pillar lead monitoring, RUNOs M&E Focal Points followed an [Easy guide](#), filled indicators tracking-sheet and were requested to provide quarterly updates.

In addition, in 2022 two inter-pillar workshops were conducted (one on prevention and women's movements and another on pillar services and data). The workshops were an important platform to exchange ideas and find synergies within and across pillars. One concrete outcome of the pillar lead mechanism workshop on prevention and women's movements was that RUNOs working under Outcome 3 agreed on the need of enhancing their collaboration particularly in the area of Communication for Development and Social Behavior Change (C4D/SBC). As a result of these meetings, RUNOs working under Outcome 3 identified gaps of their implementing partners (IPs) and exchanged effective approaches and materials (guidelines) for the capacity development that could address the gaps. As a result of the meeting, RUNOs under Outcome 3 identified a gap in a coordination platform for the stakeholders working

in the area of SBC and has been advocating to the MGCAS to revitalize the Child Marriage working group to fill the gap.

Other examples of the successful integration of the UN Reform tools in the implementation of the SI Mozambique include:

RUNOS sharing common offices in Nampula, Gaza and Manica, which improved coordination of interventions, including sharing of tools and equipment (such as transport services in Gaza and Manica) and facilitated coordination with the Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Action (DPGCAS) and the Social Affairs Provincial Services (SPAS).

Using joint long-term agreements for the procurement of goods and services hence cutting down on administrative costs related to long procurement solicitation processes.



The intersectoral and multi-stakeholder workshops were an essential platform for exchanging ideas and finding synergies within and between the Spotlight Initiative's pillars of action. **Photo:** © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

3. Programme Partnerships

Implementing a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that addresses the root causes of VAWG is only possible by establishing a wide range of strong partnerships. In 2022 SI Mozambique continued to successfully leverage the partnerships with the Government, civil society, and the EUD in Mozambique, with the aim of bringing partners closer together, building on lessons learned and investing on innovative and promising practices.



Government

Throughout 2022, the SI Mozambique invested in strengthening the coordination with the **Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCAS)** – the lead Government SI partner – and continued to partner with government entities to secure political buy-in and foster national ownership of efforts to end VAWG. In line with **Spotlight’s whole-of-government approach**, the programme was implemented in partnership with a diverse range of ministries that seek to ensure comprehensive government responses to VAWG.

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs (MGCAS) and delegated institutions – provincial directorates in Cabo Delgado, Manica, Gaza and Nampula. MGCAS remains responsible for coordinating the national GBV response and leading the partnership between SI and relevant government Ministries. MGCAS is also a strategic partner for the achievement of many of the SI Mozambique objectives.

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

Under Outcome 5 MGCAS is responsible for coordinating the design, pilot, harmonization and use of Single Form (Ficha Única – FU) – a critical tool for recording cases of GBV in an integrated manner. As a result, in 2022, significant steps were taken towards the harmonization of the FU by the multisectoral mechanism with the four sectors (health, justice, police and social

action) ensuring the respective protocols are included in the FU so that the tool can capture all relevant information from GBV survivors to improve case management across sectors.

The Ministry of Health (MISAU) and delegated institutions – the provincial directorates and district services in Gaza, Manica, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. MISAU is a key SI partner, responsible for health service provision throughout the country, as well as generating forensic evidence for cases of sexual violence. MISAU provides support for survivors of violence through survivor-centered approaches that work to prevent re-victimization while increasing prosecution rates and preventing impunity as a result of lack of evidence. MISAU is also responsible for services provided by the Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (SAJ), which is important in ensuring that girls and young women can access services that respond to their specific needs. In addition, MISAU leads the implementation of SRH and the GBV clinical component.

A key highlight of SI's partnership with MISAU in 2022 is the work done, through their provincial counterparts (Provincial Directorate of Health – DPS and Provincial Health Services – SPS), to conduct mobile clinics, reaching over 75,000 women and men in 2022 (a 56% increase from 2021), including assistance of 4,542 women and girls who experienced GBV/HP. As detailed in section 4 on Results, this has contributed to the reporting of GBV cases, as they reach remote areas that are underserved, thus contributing to implement the principle of LNOB.

The Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MJCR) and other justice system administration institutions (Attorney General's Office (PGR), Judicial and Judiciary Training Centre (CFJJ), Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (IPAJ), Supreme Court (TS), National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC), the Ombudsperson office) are responsible for justice and policing service responses to GBV. Under the SI Mozambique they cooperate to ensure that relevant laws on VAWG meet international standards and are enforced. MJCR, which coordinates the justice administration system (SAJ)¹⁵ and is one of the four members of the multisectoral mechanism, is a strategic partner on improving access to justice for vulnerable groups. They work through the IPAJ, which has been strengthened by the SI investment in the multisectoral mechanism and in the CAIs, to address most GBV reported cases and provide legal assistance to the GBV survivors. In addition the MJCR is the entity mandated to regulate and oversee the work of community courts.

A highlight of this partnership in 2022 was the assessment on the legislative framework on gender-based violence and harmful practices to identify gaps, and develop recommendations for relevant legal reform actions, including with participation of women advocates, which will contribute to strengthening a bold legislative framework for ending GBV/HP. The MJCAR is also a critical SI partner on raising awareness and mobilizing religious leaders to engage in prevention of SGBV and child marriage from the grassroots to the provincial level.

¹⁵ The SAJ includes the following institutions: courts, prosecutor authority, public defenders (IPAJ), the judges training center (CFJJ) and the national penitentiary service

The Ministry of Interior (MINT) and respective provincial and district branches – is a key partner of the SI Mozambique, with long standing relations with the UN on case management, investigations of SGBV cases and in conducting awareness campaigns.¹⁶ Under the Outcome 5, MINT is responsible for the design, piloting and implementation of the Infoviolencia platform, which was strengthened and expanded in 2022. They support training their staff for use, management and expansion of Infoviolencia. They are also responsible for the police registry and accompaniment of reported cases in CAIs, through the Office for Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence (GAFMVV), which the MINT oversees.

In 2022 SI supported MINT to reach the most underserved – and apply the LNOB principle – by providing motorcycles that ensure case management and awareness campaigns on VAC, GBV and Child marriage are possible to conduct in hard to reach areas. In addition, through this partnership, SI inter-linked Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 by provided institutional strengthening to MINT on organizing community outreach and awareness raising on laws and policies on GBV, child marriage and harmful practices to prevent, address and report cases in the communities. In addition, SI invested in training on legislation related to GBV, HIV and Key Populations to technicians that work in the GAFMVV and police departments from all the provinces. This activity was a collaboration with the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF). SI has also supported the development of the Gender Strategy and GBV action plan for MINT in order to advance gender equality (GE) in the workplace. This included raising awareness on sexual harassment in the workplace and how to tackle it, which is critical since promoting GE and a safe working environment at the level of the institutions engaged in the SI is an important step to improve the work done by these institutions to end VAWG.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for leading the implementation of gender responsive planning and budgeting at the national, provincial and district levels, including monitoring and oversight. The SI supported MEF to develop a gender responsive budgeting guideline which allows the government sectors to monitor their budget allocated for GBV interventions. In the medium to long term, this intervention is expected to increase the state budget allocated to GE and GBV. MEF is continuing to increase knowledge and skills of government planners and budgeters so that they are able to track systematically and regularly how much of the state budget is allocated to gender, and to GBV issues and to have budget increased¹⁷.

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

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

The Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) is responsible for implementation of education-related initiatives at national and provincial levels, including curriculum related to gender issues. Under the partnership with the SI the MoE strengthened the capacity of 428 (F:249) school councils members, school health and gender focal points to prevent, identify, report and refer cases of VAC (including child marriage) to relevant entities.

In 2022 the SI entered into a new partnership with the **Ministry of State Administration**, which coordinates the work of community leaders at national level. Through the provincial Secretaries of State in Gaza, Manica and Nampula. SI was able to strengthen its engagement with community leaders in raising awareness and also discuss the harmful social norms and practices on SGBV and early marriage prevention. Community leaders proved to be very important allies for changing harmful norms by those that will contribute to reducing cases of SGBV and CM.



The Spotlight Initiative was implemented in partnership with a diverse range of ministries seeking to ensure comprehensive government responses to GBV. The Integrated Care Centres (CAI, in the Portuguese acronym) are an example of a coordinated response between the different sectors needed to provide quality care to survivors of violence. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

The Secretariat of State for Youth and Employment (SEJE) is the national governmental institution for adolescents and youth with the role of coordinating and monitoring the implementation of policies and strategies for the youth sector and all interventions related to the rights of adolescents and youth. Due to the mandate of the SEJE, its partnership with SI Mozambique served as an entry point for engagement with youth on issues related to GBV. Under Outcome 2, SEJE is responsible for conducting training on SRHR to the members of the Intersectoral Committee for the Development of Youth and Adolescents (CIADAJ) at province and district level. There is a focus on advocacy so that they can advocate for these rights to be included in the laws and policies that concern them and be able to respond to the adolescent and youth demand in their respective environment. They also provide institutional support and train adolescents and youth as activists to empower them to claim for their rights and ensure their concerns are prioritized by the Government. For youth, in particular, apart from training them, SEJE also provides kits for them to start small businesses as a way to improve their economic opportunities and reduce unemployment. A highlight in 2022 was the training of 510 young activists from all SI provinces in SRHR for adolescents and youth, combined with training grants to ensure the continuation of their studies and scholarships for professional training courses. This supports their skills to become employable or start their own business, reducing their risk of vulnerability to SGBV.

Thanks to SI's multi-sector – and whole of Government – approach, and to the solid partnerships built with these line ministries, SI is fostering **national ownership, strengthening institutional capacities, consolidating a multi-stakeholder alliance against VAWG, SGBV and HP** both at central and local level, which in turn is ensuring institutional engagement and communities commitment for long lasting change. Such an approach is running through different layers of the socio-ecological model, creating a **continuum between policy reforms, service provision, community awareness, enabling environment and individual agency.**



Civil Society

Historically, civil society in general and women's rights organizations in particular have played a key role in promoting gender equality, addressing GBV and championing SRHR in Mozambique. However, limited financial resources and sustainability issues have limited their impact and reach. The SI Mozambique was critical to change this, making civil society a central strategic partner to the Initiative.

“

Civil Society has a central role in the elimination of Gender Based Violence. I remember the actions launched by Civil Society in Mozambique, soon after the 1995 Beijing Conference, to fight domestic violence against women and girls. We were taking small but important steps. The Spotlight Initiative comes almost 30 years later, and we feel that we have taken a bigger step with this ambitious program. Our National Civil Society Reference Group is made up of national experts who, in all of the Initiative’s target provinces, provide advice to the Spotlight Initiative on strategic actions with the Civil Society”. **Terezinha da Silva**, member of the Spotlight Initiative National Reference Group, at the launch of the 2022 Spotlight Initiative photo exhibition, “No to Violence Against Women and Girls”.

SI Mozambique has invested significant efforts to engage with a wide range of civil society organizations, especially promoting mechanisms to establish meaningful partnerships with grassroots organizations. In 2022 SI Mozambique continued its previous partnerships with 10 civil society organizations and established new partnerships with five national organizations (four of which were new partners of the respective RUNOS).



Terezinha da Silva, member of the CSNRG, during the event “High-Level Dialogue of the Civil Society National Reference Group for the Spotlight Initiative”. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

Since the launch of the initiative the SI Mozambique has awarded a total amount of USD 7,585,782 to 25 CSOs¹⁸ and by December 2022 USD 6,982,556 had been disbursed to the recipient organizations.

Significantly, through the partnership with Forum Mulher, a **national platform that congregates several feminist grassroots organizations and works with them for the implementation of SI at province and district levels**, various grassroots CSOs have been reached. Through the Associação Sócio-cultural Horizonte Azul (ASCHA), **small associations of women and persons with disabilities¹⁹ have received training on business** and, upon approval of their business plans, some of them benefited from kits for the start up of small income generating businesses²⁰. Similarly, the funds allocated to Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), which leads the consortium against sexual violence, were then distributed to five national organizations, and the funds allocated to Gender and Sustainable Development Association (GSDA) (formerly Gender Links) are distributed to three national organizations.

In addition, training provided to local and grassroots organizations on gender transformative approaches (including knowledge, strategies, methodologies) under Outcome 6 has been improving their programme design, implementation, monitoring and reporting, which is contributing to the growing technical capacities of local organizations, groups of women and individuals.

This approach has brought the experience of civil society, and particularly women-led organizations (over 50% of partners) in EAWG programming. In addition, working with national and local CSOs enhances the outreach of SI interventions to remote and hard to reach areas, with a view at ensuring the application of an equity approach and reaching vulnerable and other groups at risk of exclusion and promoting the sustainability of the initiative.

SI Mozambique's investment in working with – and, under Outcome 6, strengthening – CSOs – has been significant to implement awareness raising and behavior change activities (under Outcome 3). In 2022 over 311,600 people were reached across all the SI provinces by initiatives to raise awareness and prevent GBV and child marriage in actions led by or including CSOs, which shows the important role of these actors in changing inequitable social norms and attitudes at community and individual levels to EAWG.

18 Two international organizations and the remaining 23 national NGOs, three of which are local/ grassroots organizations

19 ADEMUDE, ADEMIMO, ACAMO, KUVUMBANA, Amor a Vida, AJEEN-Nhelete and SOL Association, Nhonchane, Tsembe Tamu, Hlula Sida, Kutenga, Association of Violence Against Women, Ku-kombissana, Pfcucane Litlatla, Association of Young Women and Girls.

20 The associations carry out the activity, but the income is distributed among vulnerable women. The impact of this is the creation of financial self-sufficiency for women victims of violence and the prevention of potential cases of GBV perpetuated by women's low economic status.

In addition, CSO partners are critical for the support to the GBV referral system. These organizations are an important channel for identification of cases at community level and provide guidance on the use of reporting mechanisms for denouncing cases of VAWG. And despite challenges in operationalization, they also play an important role in providing accompaniment to the survivors, from the identification until the closure of the cases, as some of them are fully dedicated to assist GBV survivors. In some cases they provide legal and psychological support that in many cases state institutions cannot provide. CSOs also support on survivor recovery process by providing income generation opportunities to allow for their financial independence and, in turn, reduce the risk of having survivors return to the scene of the assault because they cannot afford to support themselves

Annex C to this report contains the full list of SI Mozambique CSO partners and below are the highlights of the key partnerships from 2022:

WLSA is a national feminist civil society organization, partnering with SI through UN Women and UNFPA, for the social mobilization of women, girls, men and boys. WLSA is leading a consortium against gender-based violence composed of six organizations (WLSA, Forum Mulher, ASCHA, LeMuSica, Ophenta and Kutenga).

Gender and Sustainable Development Association (formerly Gender Links) is an organization partnering with UN Women, involved in establishing and strengthening mechanisms to address gender issues in the country; increasing the knowledge of government institutions, Parliament, and formal and informal decision-makers on relevant laws related to gender and their implementation, which significantly strengthens the SI's aims and goals under Outcome 1. The organization also works to create community, provincial and national leadership forums in order to increase women's political participation.

Muleide is a key partner to the SI (UN Women and UNFPA) due to their experience and expertise as one of the oldest feminist CSOs in Mozambique. They have extensive knowledge of the laws and policies on GE and GBV, having led or been engaged in multiple efforts to improve critical national instruments to end VAWG. Building from this experience, Muleide worked under Outcome 6 to improve the lobbying and advocacy strategies and skills of local CSOs and community-based organizations, as well as contributing to incorporating women's rights and the needs of vulnerable groups into the work of those organizations. Muleide also identified gaps in gender legislation and implementation and worked to increase education sector participation in the prevention of GBV in schools. Significantly, in 2022 Muleide, partnered with SI in Cabo Delgado to support community advocacy to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors (under Outcome 3).

Livaningo (based in the province of Nampula), **Kuvumbana** (based in the province of Gaza) and **Girl Child Rights** (based in the province of Manica) are local organizations partnering with UN Women that have contributed to improving the lives of girls and young women survivors or those at risk of GBV, through economic empowerment interventions with a focus on increasing economic literacy and providing start-up kits for the creation of businesses, revolving credit mechanisms and training on business management. In Nampula this included the establishment of mobile financial services and in Gaza it included the creation of three district level Centers for Community Development that are used as a referral/safe space for girls and young women to become economically autonomous.

KUHLUKA Movement – one of the new partnerships established in 2022 – is a women-led CSO working to protect women survivors of violence, prioritizing their rights and needs. Kuhluka promotes a shelter program (with therapy, reintegration into society, education of



Mentors and activists from CSO ASCHA on their way to a primary school in Chongoene, Gaza province, for a sensitisation session on GBV and child marriage. **Photo:** ©ASCHA Mozambique

financial capacity in order to reduce chances of returning to the aggressor) and with SI's support through UNDP it has launched the process to create a network of women and girls survivors of VAWG in the SI provinces. This aims to create a reference point for the justice system, CSOs and donors, to allow survivors' voices to be heard. In the reporting period field visits were made to the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Manica and Gaza, to engage survivors and plan the network launch in 2023.

Associação Sócio Cultural Horizonte Azul (ASCHA) is an important SI partner, supported through UNICEF, in the effort to prevent violence and promote access to SRHR information through peer to peer programmes with adolescents and youth.

Fórum Mulher is the national convening NGO for feminist movements, focusing specifically on human rights advocacy and the implementation of GBV interventions. As a key partner to the Spotlight Initiative, through UNFPA, under outcome 6, Forum Mulher works to strengthen the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and other relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and marginalized groups. Forum Mulher works to influence and advance progress on gender equity and equality, women's empowerment, and on ending violence against women and girls, including harmful practices.

N'weti, partnering with UNICEF, has enabled the engagement of a wide number of community actors on dialogue session aimed to addressing SGBV and child marriage by tackling unequal gender power dynamics, intra-household and community gender roles and social norms associated with harmful practices.

Other important CSO partnerships from 2022 include the engagement with the **International Child Development Programme (ICDP)** (through UNICEF) to strengthen community child protection system for identification, referral and assistance for children victim or at risk of child marriage and violence, through technical assistance to SDSMAS and by reinforcing the coordination between all the community actors and to link the victims to the services; **Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade (FDC)** (together with UNFPA) for mentorship sessions for adolescent girls and young women, and **REPPSI** (through UNICEF) in the areas of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) through capacity building of SGBV service providers and **Associação dos Assistentes de Sociais Moçambique (AASSMO)** in strengthening the social workforce, which is a critical gap in the service provision to survivors of GBV.

Finally, through their collaboration with the MJACR under the SI Mozambique, and with UNICEF's support, **PIRCOM** is working with this ministry engaging religious leaders in remote areas in the prevention and risk mitigation of SGBV and Child Marriage, while empowering women and girls in mapping gender barriers and GBV risks and in voicing their needs vis-a-vis community leadership.



The European Union in Mozambique Ambassador, Antonino Maggiore, with the Permanent Secretary of MGCAS, Dr Fortunato Rafael de Oliveira, at the launch of the photographic exhibition “No to Violence against Women and Girls”, promoted by the Spotlight Initiative as part of the 16 Days of Action against GBV campaign. **Photo:** © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle



European Union Delegation

Beyond its formal role as a donor, the EU is also a key programme partner to the Spotlight Initiative. Despite some interruptions in the regular technical meetings with the PCU, there was ongoing communication to update the EUD on critical issues, to coordinate communication and visibility efforts²¹ and to promote joint monitoring missions, where the EU participated together with the government and the CSNRG.

The EUD has provided valuable inputs in the elaboration of critical documents of the Initiative (such as the non-cost extension request), actively participated in all the technical level workshops organized by the Initiative²² and supported the SI at national level events²³: This included

21 For example, SI Mozambique was one of the programs with a booth at the EU 2022 fair.

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

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

providing feedback and supporting advocacy efforts, including the high-level participation of the EU Ambassador sharing important messages such as the importance of engaging men and boys for ending VAWG.

In addition to being part of the consultative process, and thus in the line of approvals, of the SI Mozambique's communication materials and visibility products, the SI communication group has an EU focal point who is part of the technical discussions. This engagement guarantees that SI activities incorporate the EU's perspective and integrate constructive feedback to ensure the government and UN synergize the SI activity with other EVAWG efforts in the country.

The EUD has supported the implementation of the SI work plan and the monitoring of the UN and MGCAS' commitments through the high-level engagement with the Minister of Gender. The EU has also leveraged their strong relationship with other influential Ministries, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to join the effort in EVAWG by strategically involving them in SI activities (such as joint monitoring missions).



Cooperation with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies

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



Other Partners

Community and traditional leaders. SI has continued to invest in the critical engagement of community and traditional leaders, who are often the guardians of social norms, to raise awareness and change mentalities on VAWG and to become champions of change in ending child marriage. In 2022, the SI strengthened this partnership through the realization of the Regional Community Leaders Forum as a follow up of the provincial forums established in 2021.

The community leader's forum brought together leaders from the whole country in partnership with Civil Society Organizations (ROSC and Plan International) and linking the leaders with COTLA (the Confederation of the Traditional Leaders of Africa) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). The realization of this forum will contribute to improve leaders' networking



Participants at the Regional Forum of Community Leaders in Maputo. **Photo:** ©ONU Mulheres Mozambique/ Celma Costa

among them and promote their mutual support not only within SI provinces but more broadly, which is critical for the sustainability of this initiative.

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

Media platforms. SI has also partnered with media platforms such as Radio Mocambique and Forum das Radios Comunitarias (FORCOM) on broadcasting of SGBV prevention messages through Social and Behavior Change communication principles.

4. Results

Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

The consultations held with SI stakeholders and development partners in Mozambique have been consistent in highlighting that one of SI's undisputed results was **elevating the EVAWG agenda in Mozambique**, not only at the national but also, and perhaps most significantly, at provincial and district levels.

SI Mozambique reinforced – and broadly articulated to partners and stakeholders – the **value added of its comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach**. In particular it showed how bringing government and civil society together supported advocating for marginalized groups, lobbying for civil society representation and leadership in national efforts to end VAWG.



Our interventions operate in a coordinated and multisectoral manner, meaning that we act as a single team. Police, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the Department of Women's Affairs and Social Action, local leaders, civil society organisations, communities, and girls and boys in schools, among many others, are all working together to report cases of child marriages and violence and to promote and expand access to sexual and reproductive health services". **Judite Nota**, civil servant working as a Women's Affairs Officer



Judite Nota (right) spreading information about GBV in Muchenessi, Mossurize district, Manica province. **Photo:** © Girl Child Rights Mozambique.

In 2022 this was reinforced by continued support to the **multi-sector mechanism for VAC** in schools in Nampula and Cabo Delgado. This mechanism, that includes the representatives from the police, health, social work and education had important repercussions in strengthening the institutional engagement on ending violence against girls, including enhanced inter-ministerial coordination, stronger accountability and potential for enhanced oversight on VAC trends. In addition, it created an entry point to expand awareness and access to referral services and to mobilize communities around the importance of strengthening children safety in schools as a crucial component of quality education, with an impact in the prevention of violence against girls. In addition, through the increased children awareness on VAC and SGBV, the initiative has the potential to shift perceptions on violence – including gender based violence – agency for children and adolescents, and socialize them to non violent gender relations, with long-term impact in EVAWG²⁴.

In 2022 SI Mozambique strengthened the investment in **reaching the most vulnerable groups and ensuring the LNOB principle**. This included the expansion of SI implementation to Cabo Delgado, responding to the needs of women and girls in this humanitarian and fragile setting. In addition, SI maintained the investment in deploying mobile brigades that, as detailed in Outcome 4 below, reached over 75,000 women and men, including 4,542 women and girls survivors of GBV. Through the partnership with the CSNRG, SI promoted the LNOB principle by advocating for the inclusion and defense of the rights of vulnerable groups and those most left behind and representing them in relevant forums. Finally, the programme revisited the lessons learned in the past years and continued to adapt its content to local languages in the districts where it is implemented, adding, whenever possible, sign language to the audiovisual materials of the Spotlight Initiative, promoting improved perception and understanding of the messages disseminated.

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

24 In the consultation workshop held to discuss and validate this document, it was requested to include a note reinforcing the need to include training on sexual education in the school curriculum in Mozambique, considering this is a key tool for prevention of VAWG/HP.

An example is the investment in **disseminating existing laws** (Outcome 1) through social mobilization aiming at **transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviours at the community and individual levels** (under Outcome 3). In 2022 SI Mozambique reached a total of **311,600 people** in multiple actions to raise awareness and prevent GBV and Child marriage, which is a critical tool to also increase the reporting of cases and access to services, including women economic empowerment (Outcome 4). “After the community sessions, I gained courage and filed a complaint to the mobile clinic. They provided me with medical and emotional assistance and helped me find a place to live safely”, Josefina, a GBV survivor who participated in awareness-raising sessions led by activists from CSOs partnering with SI Mozambique.



311,600
people
reached in multiple actions to
raise awareness and prevent
**GBV and CHILD
MARRIAGE**

SI’s investment in **civil society and women’s movements** included training to local and grassroots organizations on gender transformative approaches and advocacy that has been improving their programme design, implementation, monitoring and reporting, which is contributing to the growing technical capacities of local organizations, groups of women and individuals. As a result of the investment in engaging and empowering local organizations, 8 CBOs integrated 16 co-management committees²⁵ in Nampula, Manica and Gaza to represent CSOs for gender equality and human rights of women and girls as part of the local forums to address child marriage, HPs and SRHR. In addition, SI continued to support the establishment of provincial and district civil society platforms to promote human rights of women and girls. The platforms received funding to train 285 people and resulted in the creation of 18 women and girls’ community associations in four target districts.

²⁵ Co-Management Committees It is a multidisciplinary body made up of health workers, managers, and community members who work together in the planning, execution, follow-up, and monitoring of activities including analysis and decision making about the life of the Health Facility.

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

In 2022 PMER was not only applied by PCU but also by RUNOs with the involvement of CSNRG members and government staff. A total of 4 monitoring visits were conducted by RUNOs to all SI provinces except the recently integrated province, Cabo Delgado. All were planned to include CSNRG members who were able to attend 1. All visits included consultations with implementing partners and beneficiaries to assess the level of implementation of the programme, identify main challenges, successes, best practices, and recommendations to improve programme implementation.

Information collected in these visits was then used when preparing joint progress reports to ensure that they reflect the perceptions of all stakeholders, also serving as a means to identify potential human-interest stories. For example, a Reflection meeting with CSOs and CBOs based in Manica Province was organized by PCU and facilitated by two members of the CSNRG members as part of the M&E and knowledge management component. This was an opportunity to discuss the progress of the initiative, collect recommendations to maximize programme results & effectiveness of CSOs intervention and finally identify pathways to sustain the work done so far by CSOs and CBOs who directly represent the interests of communities based in that province. Given its success, and as preparation for the handover of the programme, the same exercise is planned to take place in the three remaining SI provinces in 2023.

“

Before there was no coordination of the multisectoral group. But with the start of the initiative, in fact there is already that linkage, the work is proceeding in a good and healthy way”. **Otilia Felipe**,
Police Superintendent, Manica Province

“

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



CSO LeMusica activist at an awareness campaign against GBV in Manica. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

OUTCOME 1: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

In 2022 the SI in Mozambique continued to build on the work done since 2019 to **reinforce and implement legislation and policies on ending VAWG, with a focus on ensuring dissemination of key legal and policy instruments to which the Initiative had contributed²⁶, while strengthening the capacity of government officials** to deliver GBV related services and enabling rights holders to know and demand their own rights.

²⁶ These instruments include the [Multi-sectoral Mechanism for Prevention, Reporting, Referral and Response to Violence against Children at Schools, including Assistance to Victims](#); [Gender Strategy for the Public Administration \(2020-2024\)](#). HIV and AIDS Strategy in the Public Administration (2020-2024); [Regulation on the Organization and Functioning of Center for Integrated Assistance to Survivors of Violence](#).

SI supported national partners to **improve evidence-based knowledge and capacity to assess gaps and strengthen legislation on EVAWG** by raising awareness and providing training to institutions that play a critical role in ensuring women and girls in Mozambique live free of all forms of violence, including harmful practices. In 2022 the programme has:

Brought together members of the Government and Civil Society organizations (a total of 41 women and men), including the important participation of women advocates, for a **seminar to assess the legislative framework on GBV/HP**. This aimed to identify gaps, and develop recommendations for relevant legal reform actions. A National Report on the Legal Environment of GBV/HP in Mozambique was produced²⁷. In the words of the National Director for Human Rights and Citizenship, Dionísio Macule: “the Evaluation and the Report shall serve and inform the Mozambican Government of what measures/actions to be taken in the field of promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and girls, who have been victims of Gender-Based Violence.” This is critical because despite the important achievements in legal and policy strengthening, there are still gaps in the legislative framework for ending GBV/HP and its implementation in practice.

Supported developing a **‘Ministerial Instruction’ for retention and re-entry of pregnant adolescent girls in school**, a critical element of EVAWG prevention. The draft was finalized in December 2022 through a participatory process with bilateral, multilateral and CSO partners, led by the MINEDH. It is currently in the process of review by the Juridical Office of MINEDH and, once approved, it will be circulated to all the schools in Mozambique and reach all pregnant girls that are enrolled in the school system. The policy will guide the education sector on the inclusion and protection of pregnant girls enrolled in schools.

Trained members of the NCHR, Ombudsperson, Lawyers, and paralegals (39 women and men participants) on legislation related to GBV, HR and HP to improve and support evidence-based prevention programs, promote gender-equitable social norms, attitudes, and behaviors, and ensure essential and quality services for victims. As a result, SI is promoting a better understanding of the role of the judiciary in the protection of human rights, especially in the rights of women and minors, aiming at a more effective system of social protection.

²⁷ One of the main recommendations was that prevention is not only achieved with legal-criminal measures but also with educational measures, which should interfere early in the socialization processes of the individual, both men and women, in their social roles, since domestic violence, mostly exercised by men against women, embodies a cultural practice with a very strong influence on the principles and values of life transmitted to the younger generations.

Disseminated, under the partnership with the MEF, the **guidelines for gender sensitive planning and budgeting** (developed with SI's support) to approximately 400 technicians and central and provincial level, notably planners and budget officers, to influence the upcoming national planning and budgeting cycle. This is expected to ensure longer-term national commitment through the allocation of a national budget to gender related activities including EAWG, which has been traditionally underfunded.

Continued to support **strengthening the knowledge of community members on laws and polices on SGBV, child marriage and harmful cultural practices**, since legal strengthening is only impactful once it is known, followed and enforced. Through awareness campaigns conducted by the police, community sessions on existing GBV legislation and on behavior change, and campaigns held in public spaces a total of 34,039 people were reached across the SI targeted provinces.

In 2022, SI also contributed to the objective of strengthening partners' ability to develop and cost evidence-based action plans on EAWG, including by supporting the capacity of and advocacy by rights' holders. Highlights from 2022 include:

Support to **develop MINT's gender strategy and GBV action plan**, with the participation of 52 technicians, 85% women, in a seminar to promote transformative institutional culture, advance the gender equality agenda in the workplace, reduce the incidents of sexual harassment in the workplace, advance the mandate of justice and security ensuring that their deliver on their mandate on gender based violence, and women's access to justice.

Strengthened capacity of adolescent girls and young women to advocate for their rights, including training to 510 activists on SRHR in Nampula, Gaza, Cabo Delgado and Manica (with particular emphasis given to expanding activities to Cabo Delgado to benefit those survivors of armed conflict). In a link with Outcome 3, girls from Macomia, Mocímboa da Praia and Ancuabe also benefited from combined training grants to ensure the continuation of their studies and scholarships to attend professional training at the Alberto Cassimo Institute for Professional Training and Labor Studies (IFPELAC). The training aims to empower girls economically by giving them the possibility to become employable or start their own self-employment, thus reducing their risk of vulnerability to SGBV.

129 community sensitizations (reaching 3,230 women – 89% – and men – 11%) in all SI targeted districts for the dissemination of the CAI Regulations to increase adherence of integrated care services and SRHR protection of women and girls including vulnerable people, people living with HIV, persons with disabilities.

In a critical link with Outcome 3, SI invested in **campaigns to massify the information about the existing laws in Mozambique to prevent and combat GBV**. Copies of the legislation were printed and distributed during these activities held in partnership with the central and provincial Government, CSOs and women's movements, including multiple activities held as part of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign, estimated to have reached 6.5 millions of women, girls, men and boys²⁸.

OUTCOME 2: INSTITUTIONS

The **capacity of national and subnational systems and institutions** to plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG/HP including in other sectors is critical to **promote effective prevention and survivor-centered response to GBV**.

In 2022 SI continued to support the **multi-stakeholder mechanisms for addressing VAWG**, considered critical for effective coordination to a long-lasting impact in the lives of women and girls in Mozambique. The SI Mozambique has been supporting four key mechanisms, the Intersectoral Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth (CIADAJ²⁹), the Multisectoral Mechanism to Support Women Victims of Violence³⁰, gender units of the Justice Administration System (SAJ) gender units, and the Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP). In 2022 this included:

Strengthening the capacity of MGCAS including the provincial DPGCAS to coordinate actions to eliminate GBV through purchase of office supplies, support to the preparation of celebration events such as 16 days of activism, women month and others.

Training 130 district administrators throughout the country, with emphasis on the provinces covered by SI Mozambique. The training aimed at strengthening the functioning of CIADAJ at the provincial and district levels in dealing with adolescent and youth issues in matters of GBV prevention. Institutional support was also provided to the same provinces, in addition to monitoring visits.

28 Photo exhibition entitled: "NO to Violence Against Women and Girls" (details in Section 9 on Communications and Visibility); social media campaigns by the SI and by RUNOS

29 This mechanism is led by the State Secretary of Youth and Employment, with representation at national, provincial and district levels.

30 This mechanism is led by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and is comprised of representatives from government entities (Justice, health, internal affairs with involvement of the education sector) and CSOs with a mandate on EAWG at central, provincial and district levels.



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

Working with SERNIC in building the capacity of its agents (48 women and men) on SGBV and HP, in addition to support with equipment and, in collaboration with the PGR, the operationalizations of their database system which will enhance the capacity to manage and analyze GBV related data, avoiding duplication of efforts between the two institutions and contributing to reducing the number of GBV cases that are not solved due to lack of adequate information.

In partnership with MEF, SI Mozambique worked to ensure domestic mobilization of funds to EVAWG through the completion of the “Guideline for Planning and Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures on Gender-Based Sexual Violence”, that was tested in 4 consultation meetings (at central level, Gaza, Manica and Nampula).

The initiative followed the **MTA recommendation** to sustain the investment on strengthening the police and justice institutions at the provincial and district levels to effectively respond to community demand on GBV.

This included support to the district police to improve transportation, case follow up and response to GBV in hard to reach areas (**linked with Outcome 4**).

It also included funding to the Office for Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence (GAFMVV) to conduct awareness campaigns on laws and policies on GBV and child marriage to support prevention of VAWG (**linked with Outcome 3**).

Finally, working in partnership with the MINT, SI Mozambique provided training to police from the GAFMVV from all SI target districts on the use and management of Infoviolencia, which addressed the MTA recommendation to continue to prioritize the “technical support and capacity building to courts and police to provide disaggregated data on GBV and VAWG” (linked with Outcome 5).

OUTCOME 3: PREVENTION AND NORM CHANGE

In 2022 SI Mozambique continued its investment in **transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviours at the community and individual levels** by working with women and adolescent girls, men and adolescent boys and informal decision makers (community, traditional and religious leaders) to raise awareness and prevent GBV and child marriage which continued to contribute to reporting of GBV and Child marriage cases.

A **total of 311,600 people** were reached by SI initiatives, notably through national TV debates (3), radio debates (8) and radio spots (6), door-to-door community sensitization campaigns, mentorship sessions and mobilization in schools, focusing on child marriage, GBV and HP (including dissemination of national legislation)³¹. Highlights from 2022 include:

98,714 community members accessed comprehensive information on GBV prevention and sexual harassment (including support to survivors of violence³²) through door-to-door campaigns, mass mobilizations in bus stations, in community gatherings and meetings with students, as well as social mobilization campaigns in public spaces such as markets, semi-collective terminals and churches. SI’s work demonstrated that engaging directly with the government structures at community level promotes sustainability, ownership and wide coverage of these interventions.

1,384 activists – including 822 activists from women’s organizations (ASCHA, Ophenta, LemuSica, Fórum Mulher and Kutenga) gained improved knowledge on protection of human rights and prevention of GBV and child marriage – including legislation against GBV – to lead and conduct GBV awareness raising campaigns in communities to prevent and fight SGBV after refresher trainings on gender transformative approaches.

³¹ Estimated to reach over 50,000 people nationally

³² Including hearing survivors tell their stories, providing referral to services and in some cases accompanying them to make the reports.

838 community and religious leaders engaged in activities aimed at transforming and making community and traditional leaders stronger agents of change in relation to SGBV and HP against women and girls. This included a national forum of community leaders with the motto “One leader engaged, a thousand girls protected from premature unions” gathering 300 community leaders (141 women) from Mozambique and Africa-Confederation of Traditional Leaders of Africa (COTLA), CSOs and senior government representatives from central and provincial level to discuss the role and engagement of African community leaders as spokespersons in the prevention and fight against premature unions. In the forum participants shared experiences on the prevention of this harmful practice and on the legislation against premature unions, the mission and goal of COTLA and the creation of the Mozambican national movement of leaders. An important [Declaration of Commitment from Community Leaders](#) to eradicate early unions was also drafted and approved. Other 2022 highlights included:



Throughout the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, social activists, community, traditional and religious leaders and matrons worked together to eliminate GBV and child marriage. In the photo, the group of community leaders from the Namicopo neighbourhood, with the neighbourhood matron and a social activist from CSO Ophenta. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

- Awareness-raising and mobilization seminars (reaching 88 religious leaders) in Gaza and Manica districts, resulting in a strengthened implementation of the Code of Conduct for FBOs to prevent SGBV and HP;
- Sessions for 50 community leaders to reflect on social norms and its impacts in the lives of women and girls and in the society at large³³ ;
- Training to 400 leaders (52% women), including informal decision makers³⁴, on ERAW and prevention of child marriage, as well as how positive masculinities can be used to address GBV in the communities. One ripple effect of these actions was evidenced in the district of Chicualacuala where leaders conducted 27 meetings on child marriage and GBV prevention and response reaching and estimated 139,994 community members (58% women). In addition, through the partnerships with the secretaries of state (at central and district level) that coordinate the work of community authorities and key community influencers **SI Mozambique is estimated to have reached 139,994 community members (80,950F and 58,944M) with SGBV and child marriage prevention and response messages by the community and religious leaders;**
- participation of community and religious leaders in community dialogues focusing on access to SRHR, SGBV and child marriage prevention to develop specific action plans for their communities;
- training on gender equality and ending GBV to 50 women and men focal points of the religious confessions and professionals of MJCR/DNAR (at central level and Gaza province) focusing on tools to support the implementation of ERAW national and regional instruments. The expected result is to not only sensitize religious leaders to strengthen their action to prevent and respond to SGBV/HP but also to advance this agenda in the MJCR/DNAR.

33 Open discussions in a transformational manner were held where the leaders were guided to understand how certain social norm/practice harmful impact on women and girls can have while even some men/leaders follow such practices without understand the meaning, most do because their antecessors did. Similar workshops are expected to be held in Gaza and Manica to deconstruct harmful social norms, equip better the community leaders in their roles

34 Community leaders, religious leaders, matrons, traditional healers, influential people and neighborhood secretaries



Mentorship session on GBV and Child Marriage, promoted by the CSO ASCHA, under the Spotlight Initiative. Photo: © ASCHA Mozambique.

Mentorship sessions to 28,920 women and girls but also men and boys (including those affected by the conflict in the north) resulting in strengthened knowledge of rights' holders about SRHR, GBV and reporting mechanisms. This required training 20 new mentors in the Chiure district in Cabo Delgado (who conducted 12 mentoring sessions reaching 3,600 girls) and continuing the critical strengthening of the mentoring work developed in the other SI provinces since 2019. New mentors were engaged and existing mentors were supported with refresher training which enabled SI to extend this mentorship to areas that had not been reached in previous years. In an important link to Outcome 4, 215 girls were supported in cases of violations of their rights (cases identified and referred to victim support services) and 5,170 girls used SRH services (both in SAAJ and Mobile Brigades) for counseling, family planning and HIV testing (with treatment and support provided to girls who tested positive for HIV/AIDS).

2,728 women and men mobilized through safe spaces (65% young women and girls) improved their perception in relation positive masculinity and gender transformative approaches to prevent and combat GVB /HP through social mobilization in safe spaces in their communities such as “Quinta da Malta” and “Speak my Sister”. In these safe spaces, participants carried out open discussions on gender and GBV, masculinities and the rights of women and girls to live lives free from GBV. This is supporting the community to identify and report GBV cases to the authorities and enabling survivors to access psychosocial support.

11,441 people (4,161 male 7,280 female) engaged in 516 community dialogue cycles with the aim of addressing harmful practices that perpetuate SGBV and child marriage in communities. The community dialogues are run in a six weeks cycle involving community leaders, women, men and youth.

Schools remained a critical entry point to promote prevention, identification and reporting of VAC³⁵ with SI training 250 (F:130) students and 125 (F:55) teachers as mobilizers and mentors to engage **12,500 students (52% girls) in school clubs** that included activities targeting prevention and reporting of SGBV and child marriage³⁶.

428 (F:249) school directors, gender and school health focal points, teachers and council members were trained to integrate SGBV and gender mainstreaming in planning instruments including training on VAC multisectoral referral mechanism for them to support in preventing, identifying, reporting and referring cases of VAC (including child marriage) to relevant entities.

Finally, in an important **link with the work done under Outcome 2**, 181 Participants (54 women) in representation of multisectoral mechanisms, government entities responsible for managing GBV cases and providing essential services, and CSOs, exchanged experiences on good practices and lessons learned with SI Mozambique during the provincial forum of best practices and lessons learned³⁷. Key learning and good practices of the 4-year of Spotlight Initiative implementation were shared and documented.

35 The activities done in schools have contributed to improved knowledge for school councils, gender focal points, teachers and learners in life skills, as well as knowledge of referral mechanism and gender responsive budgeting in schools which in turn will result in a conducive learning environment free from violence and inclusion of VAC issues in their plans

36 It should be noted that this activity only started in 2022, implemented in Cabo Delgado and Nampula and that it aims to strengthen the capacity and agency of young students to report cases of violence. The evaluation of this activity will be completed at the end of 2023 and this will provide a clearer idea of what change has been achieved by this activity.

37 Since 2021 the consortium against sexual violence has been holding provincial forums to share best practice lessons, challenges and strategies to prevent and eliminate GBV, early unions and harmful social norms in communities. Additionally, the forum has served as a space to disseminate the law against early unions. These forums have been attended by consortium member organizations, local CBOs working in the area of GBV and government (DPGCAS/SPAS)

OUTCOME 4: QUALITY SERVICES

The quality of services available for survivors of violence has constituted one of the key challenges to EAWG in Mozambique, making it a priority investment from SI in Mozambique. Since its launch SI Mozambique increased the demand for essential services through mobilization and sensitization activities under Outcome 3, by making communities aware of existing services. During the COVID pandemic an investment was made in further mobile services to reach remote populations.

In 2022 SI continued working with service providers to ensure appropriate provision of services to survivors, notably acknowledging the need to reduce their re-victimization. Highlights include:

Integration of **essential services packages and GBV case management in coordination with the relevant sectors** (Health, Gender and Social Affairs, Police and Justice) and amongst the RUNOS, to enhance synergies in service delivery, as well as **continued investment to strengthen the capacity of Government service providers to deliver quality essential services in response to GBV/HP**, including:

- 218 Providers (26 Nampula, 85 Manica and 107 Gaza) trained to better respond to the needs of the 20,645 women and girls GBV survivors assisted in Health Units and SAAJ, who benefited from improved survivor-centered care.
- 216 police officers from Nampula, Manica and Gaza with strengthened capacity to assist and report GBV cases, which have resulted in 6,000 GBV reported cases, in the 3 provinces, representing an increase of 47.8% reported cases compared to 2021 data.
- Two-day refresher capacity-building workshop led by MGCAS for 86 Members (36 women) of the multisectoral mechanism for support to survivors of GBV to increase the knowledge and capacity of government service providers but also community leaders, to deliver coordinated essential services for GBV survivors³⁸.
- 182 (F:97) multisector groups (CAIS – Police, Justice, Health and MGCAS) trained on the multi-sectoral mechanism for prevention, reporting, referral and response to VAC in schools, including assistance to victims, resulting in strengthened collaboration and improved joint work in tackling SGBV and VAC both in and out of school

³⁸ Through this investment SI has increased the knowledge of Police, Attorney's office, Health, and Social Services, CSOs and Community Leaders and continued to enhance their capacity to deliver coordinated and improved essential services for GBV survivors

- Purchase of equipment (four motorcycles and 42 desk sets) for the Police-DAFVV in Nampula, Maputo and Cabo Delgado with the aim of strengthening their institutional capacity to smoothly handle SGBV and VAC in hard to reach areas.

Continued investment in **mobile brigades for the provision of integrated services** to survivors of violence and SRH services in the communities: 401 mobile brigades were carried out in 2022 (203 Gaza, 98 Manica, 100 Nampula), reaching 75,183 people (22,555 men and 52,628 women), where 4,542 cases of violence and harmful practices against women were assisted.

Building on the work done since 2019 to strengthen the provision of **long-term recovery services and initiatives** to women and girl survivors of GBV³⁹, over 6.900⁴⁰ women were engaged in economic empowerment activities to strengthen their agency and financial independence and the reintegration of SGBV survivors. In particular:

- 1,070 young women (including 20 from the most vulnerable groups) increased their knowledge in Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) groups, financial literacy and business management and accessed business kits (plastic sheets, poultry and flashlights) to diversify their income generation activities.
- In partnership with IFPELAC, 10 survivors of GBV had access to professional and vocational training⁴¹, in a pilot intervention that has the potential to be further developed in future WEE initiatives.
- 252 Young women and girls were selected and integrated into 10 rotating savings and credit groups, starting their businesses after training in financial literacy, small business management, and receiving self-employment kits. 140 new businesses were created because of the rotation of the start-up kits distributed in the VSLA groups.
- 69 People (53 women) participated in the Spotlight seminar on the best practices and lessons learned on the economic empowerment of women and girls. One of the major outcomes of the seminar's reflections is the need to collectively engage and involve everyone in the economic empowerment of women and girls as a way to increase the profitability of their businesses and thus mobilize more women.

39 16 VSLA groups established in the first phase of Spotlight, saved over MZN 343,720.00 approximately USD 5.383,80. 10 young women and girls trained in professional courses have accessed formal work in 2022, as a result of the mentoring and technical support provided

40 2,604 newly engaged in 2022 and remaining 4,349 engaged in previous years and benefiting from continuous training and follow-up support

41 This training is selected by participants who often choose Credit and Savings training because it requires a lower time investment and is considered to have quicker returns. In addition, fees charged by IPFLAC (even here with a discount) are too high to accommodate a wider number of participants at this stage of the Initiative.

Over 37,500 adolescent girls and boys were reached by comprehensive and personalized SMS based information on HIV, SGBV and child marriage through the expansion of SMS BIZ to more than 20 districts in Nampula (27,083 users); Gaza (4,948 users) and Manica (5,492 users).

Showing the important link between Outcome 5 and improved service delivery, SI invested in a capacity building seminar for the **expansion to the SI target districts of the database system from PGR/SERNIC**. This is a tool that aims to enhance the use of ICT technologies in criminal investigations, which will contribute to minimize deviances in the investigation of GBV cases, which is expected to decrease the number of GBV cases that are not prosecuted or solved due to lack of data.

In an important link with Outcome 6, SI partnered with the national organization KUHLUKA to establish and support the **launch and formalization of a network of women and girls' survivors of VAWG**, dedicated to amplifying the voices of survivors to ensure access to specialized services, and the promotion and defense of women and girls' rights.



Nurse Elsa Chiluvane at a mobile clinic in Chongoene, Gaza. In 2022 alone, 401 mobile brigades were carried out in the provinces where the Initiative was implemented, reaching 75,183 people, where 4,542 cases of violence and harmful practices against women were attended to. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/ Mauro Pereira

In partnership with IPAJ 12,000 students, teachers, community leaders, religious leaders, neighborhood secretaries, representatives from the organization “Organização da Mulher Moçambicana” and local chiefs from Gaza, Manica and Nampula participated in **awareness raising activities which promote the legal literacy of community members on SGBV/HP** against women and girls. This aims to increase communities’ awareness of their rights – to be protected against SGBV/HP – but also their duty to prevent and respond to VAWG.

A total of 45 technicians from MINT participated in a harmonization seminar on the legislation related to GBV, HIV and Key Populations. This activity was a collaboration between SI Mozambique and Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), with a view to design a brochure that will serve as a basis for dissemination and training with provincial commands, district commands and police stations as a way to improve the procedures for processing, attending and referring GBV cases. This brochure is expected to be integrated into MINT’s training modules, ensuring reach and sustainability.

OUTCOME 5: DATA

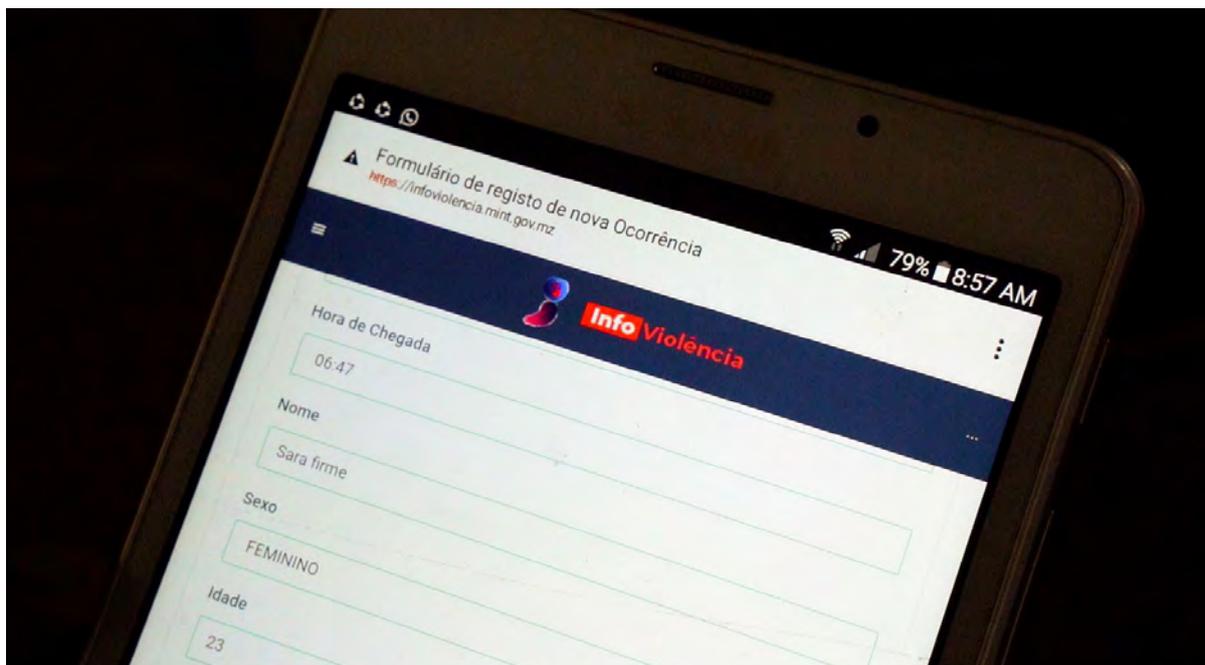
To improve quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG/HP, SI Mozambique invested in improving the management, analysis and use of data about prevalence of GBV in the country, mainly through the set-up and piloting the InfoViolência digital platform.

In 2022, and in line with the MTA recommendations, SI Mozambique invested in the roll out of this GBV data management system platform and documentation of good practices and bottlenecks. Highlights include:

164 police officers (56 in Xai-Xai , 55 in Chimoio and 56 in Nampula) were trained on the use InfoViolência, with the aim of strengthening the knowledge acquired in the previous trainings, filling existing gaps in the use of the system and expanding the platform to the all the SI target districts where it was not yet established.

Joint missions with MINT representatives to monitor the progress of project implementation, and on-job training on GBV data management in all SI target provinces, which improved skills of police officers to enter GBV cases data and strengthened the role of provincial managers of the InfoViolência Platform in the process of integrating new users (police officers);

Distribution of ICT equipment requested by MINT to support the use of the platform. The equipment were delivered at the provincial delegations and included complete desktop computers, tablets, UPSs, printers, internet modems.



The *InfoViolência* software won the Innovation Award at the Spotlight Initiative Global Symposium (Mexico). The national expansion of the system for the collection and management of GBV data is being considered. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/ Mauro Pereira

This system has been expanded and is now operational in the Police Stations in the City and province of Maputo, Police Posts and District Commands in the provinces of Gaza, Manica and Nampula, providing integrated and up-to-date data which is key to improve referrals of survivors of violence and which will enable evidence-based policy making. Importantly the number of GBV cases entered on the platform tripled from 2021 to 2022. The platform currently has approximately 6,000 GBV cases registered, with 73.9% new cases registered in 2022, which represents a significant increase from the 26.1% of new cases registered in 2021.

In addition, SI Mozambique invested in the **harmonization of the single form (FU)**, a multi-sectoral platform for GBV data management, mainly used in the CAIs by the four service providers (MGCAS, MINT, MJCR and MISAU). Under the coordination of MGCAS, SI organized workshops at central and provincial levels to ensure the tool reflects each of the institutions' protocols as a way to improve GBV case management. As a result, the service providers issued a draft declaration with a commitment to use the FU as the single form for GBV data collection in CAIs. This was followed by a pilot of the improved tool in one of the CAIs which resulted in the development of a guide on the use of FU, called "Protocol in the Care and Assistance to Victims of Gender-Based Violence in Integrated Care Centers".

Finally, and in an important link with Outcome 2, officials from the National Institute of Statistics and MGCAS participated at a comprehensive 5-days training on Gender Statistics in Nairobi. The training provided a platform for sharing best practices and developing common strategies

to rationalize, harmonize and improve the measurement and use of gender statistics in Africa⁴²; share guidelines and best practices on measuring VAWG through administrative and survey data sources as well as statistical standards for the measurement of femicide..

OUTCOME 6: MOVIMENTO DAS MULHERES

Women are at the center of the prevention and response to GBV both as survivors of violence and as agents of change to lobby and advocate for strengthened laws and policies; to demand improved services; to mobilize women, men, girls and boys, traditional leaders and governments to fight against unequal social norms and harmful practices; and to link up survivors of violence to existing essential services.

In 2022, SI Mozambique continued to **prioritize strengthening CSOs and women's rights groups to more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equality and women's empowerment and ending VAWG**. Highlights include:

26 Mozambican CSO and CBOs⁴³ met to **exchange experiences on SGBV/ HP prevention and promotion of SRHR**, sharing challenges and the ingredients for successful interventions.

3 SI Mozambique implementing partners (WLSA, Livaningo and Girl Child Rights) submitted abstracts to the Spotlight Initiative Africa Region Programme (SIARP). The abstract from Girls Child Rights (GCR) was selected and with SIARP's support GCR was able to present their experience at the Civil Society Learning Workshops in Addis Ababa and Dakar.

Over **17 local CBOs (members of community platforms) lead community awareness raising campaigns** to prevent and fight GBV, child marriage and harmful practices, notably through a radio debate focusing on EAW and promotion of SRHR. As a result, 1,783 People (104 girls; 55 boys, 753 women and 624 men) were reached⁴⁴.

As a result of the investment in the engagement and empowerment of local organizations, **8 CBOs integrated 16 co-management committees** in Nampula, Manica and Gaza to represent CSOs for gender equality and human rights of women and girls as part of the local forums to address child marriage, HPs and SRHR.

42 By presenting/disseminating at the Africa Programme on Gender Statistics III, latest developments around Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030

43 Associação 7 de Abril, Associação de Artesanatos, Associação Awiwana, Associação Luísa Diogo, Gender Link, Ekume, Okalikana, Watana, Anateo, Associação Graças a Deus; Girl Motivation, Mulher Avante, Associação de Costureiras, Grupo de Poupança Nvileke, Grupo de Poupança Ophavela, Muleide, TCV/Todos Contra a Violência, AMR/Associação da Mulher Rural, Fórum Mulher, MMR/Movimento Moçambicano de Mulheres Rurais, Ikuru Sithiana, AMRC/Associação Moçambicana das Raparigas Camponesas, Associação para a Conservação e Preservação do Meio Ambiente- LIVANINGO, Associação Girls Child Rights, Associação Kuvumbana, Associação Ophenta

44 This is based on the number of participants registered in the debates – it does not account for people reached by the radios.



Members of the Piloto neighbourhood Women’s Group in Nampula. The group meets weekly for training sessions, awareness campaigns against GBV in their communities and talks. The Women’s Groups also act as a community support network for preventing and reporting cases of GBV. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

In the spirit of the country’s policy of decentralization, SI supported the establishment of **district platforms to promote human rights of women and girls**⁴⁵, training 285 people and resulting in the creation of 18 community women and girls’ associations in four target districts.

In Manica and Nampula SI promoted spaces for advocacy for the human rights of women and girls, with plenary debates and group discussions on the implementation of public policies, strategies for effective community mobilization, and overcoming challenges on access to SRHR, attended by 65 influential people (53 women and 12 men) from CSOs and government institutions.

To support the sustainability of local women’s projects, SI supported the set up of groups of multiplier women in Manica (composed of 57 people – 54 women and 3 men) where sessions on mentoring and financial education to support women’s economic empowerment were articulated with content on GBV and SRHR.

⁴⁵ With a focus on Gender, Human Rights, SRHR and Governance to prevent and respond to GBV.

Reporting on SRHR

SI Mozambique committed close to 80% of its budget to advance SRHR in the country, through multiple initiatives in close partnership with both the Government and civil society organization. In 2022 the main highlights include:

Integrated mobile brigades for the provision of integrated services to survivors of violence and SRH services in the communities: 401 mobile brigades were carried out (203 Gaza, 98 Manica, 100 Nampula), reaching 75,183 people (22,555 Men and 52,628 Women), where 4,542 cases of violence and harmful practices against women were assisted.

Training to multisectoral the mechanism focusing on GBV essential services package (ESP), including SRHR and the protocols and guidelines for assistance and care of GBV survivors, including referral mechanisms. 276 public service providers (both women and men) from Nampula, Gaza and Manica with improved ability to provide SRHR to GBV survivors, notably at the CAIs.

Mentorship sessions for girls to raise awareness on access to SRHR and to enhance their ability to advocate for their rights. This resulted in 5,170 girls who used SRH services (both in SAAJ and Mobile Brigades) for counseling, family planning and HIV testing, during the reporting period.

Equipment and ongoing support to 9 SAAJ containers that contribute to increased access to SRHR for adolescent and young women. SAAJ facilities were installed at district levels, where access to these services was particularly limited and often non-existent.

Under the social norm change and prevention investment, SI integrated SRHR issues when conducting community dialogues and through the SMS BIZ, improving community awareness of SRH rights and services. A total of 11,441 people (4,161 male 7,280 female) engaged in 516 community dialogue sessions on SRHR. A total of 37,523 adolescent girls and boys were reached by comprehensive and personalized SMS based information on HIV, SGBV and child marriage through the expansion of SMS BIZ to more than 20 districts in Nampula (27,083 users); Gaza (4,948 users) and Manica (5,492 users).

5. Spotlight Initiative Mozambique's Rights Holders

	Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
	Women (18 yrs. and above)	224,219	1,918,506
	Girls (5-17)	79,962	2,957,521
	Homens (18 yrs. and above)	128,671	2,165,393
	Boys (5-17)	48,409	2,962,200
	TOTAL	495,694	10,308,940

Comments/Explanations

Direct Beneficiaries include people reached by face to face sensitization campaigns, training sessions to community members and service providers (including on-the-job training), community debates.

Indirect Beneficiaries include people reached during 16 Days of Activism Campaign, people reached by the direct beneficiaries of face to face campaigns, mentees and listeners of community radios.

6. Challenges and Mitigating Measures

In addition to the contextual challenges caused by cyclical climate and environment related disasters and the increased violence and insecurity in the northern part of the country, SI faces some structural and programmatic challenges that impact its implementation. The highlights in this section include the inputs collected from the Government and CSO partners during the multisectoral mechanism reflection meetings held in 2022, as well as bilateral consultations with IPs for the elaboration of this report:

Stigmatization (and higher risk) of GBV survivors at community level and resistance to change from family, community, traditional and religious leaders, notably given the limited knowledge of existing legislation on Prevention of GBV and Child marriage. This has been mitigated by the sessions to disseminate the law to community leaders and increase work with the police to support community leaders in preventing and referring child marriage and GBV cases to the authorities.

The engagement of multiple stakeholders at multiple levels (central, provincial and district) is one of the ingredients of success for the initiative but it also presents a coordination challenge. This has been mitigated by the strengthening of multisectoral mechanisms at provincial and district levels and by preparing exchange learning events among multisectoral mechanism members, to be held in 2023.

Survivors of violence continue to suffer from the lack of shelters and the limited functionality of existing ones as well as the lack of social protection benefits and of economic empowerment opportunities. This has been mitigated by reinforcing SI's WEE activities but the scale of this gap, which has been further highlighted with the increased demand created by SI's investment on social mobilization, requires a renewed focus for advocacy with the Government to increase the investment on creating and supporting shelters.

Lack of forensic doctors and psychosocial experts.

Challenge of maintaining confidentiality of GBV whistleblowers remains a deterrent to reporting⁴⁶;

IP's highlighted that, despite SI's investment in coordination, there is still limited communication and synergies among initiatives working in the area of GBV at provincial level, which impacts achieving a more holistic support to survivors of violence. IPs have been encouraged to attend provincial coordination meetings led by the DPGCAS, to inform the government, other CSOs and UN Agencies about the work done in EVAWG.

⁴⁶ In the meeting to discuss and validate this report, it was also indicated that it would be relevant to collect information on the experience of people reporting cases of GBV/HP to better understand how it can be improved.

Partners have reported that survivors of violence often only access health units at a stage when collecting adequate forensic evidence is not possible and doctors are unable to observe the protocol to obtain evidence of the aggression and refer survivors to the justice sector and ensure prosecution of perpetrators. This has been a major concern since the beginning of implementation which led CSOs working in sensitization campaigns to focus more on sensitizing communities about the importance of denouncing cases of GBV within 72 hours.

Partners also report that some survivors of child marriage do not have their birth certificates, for various reasons, notably the lack of knowledge of paternity. This hinders the work of legal entities in the case of child marriage. In 2021 and 2022 awareness raising campaigns to promote legal literacy at community level were conducted, in partnership with Organização da Mulher Moçambicana and IPAJ. In the future this can be combined with a brigade to issue birth certificates.

Challenges to engage partners and ensure national ownership and commitment to transformative change. In 2022, local and grassroots received training in gender transformative approaches for programme design and implementation.

Challenges to reach the most vulnerable – notably due to accessibility. The mobile brigades have been the major strategy to reach hard-to-reach communities with essential health services. This is being coordinated by the Ministry of Health at central level, DPS and SDSMAS at provincial and district levels.

The reduction of SI budget in Phase II led to staff cuts at a number of CSO IPs which affected their capacity to implement activities at the same rate. This meant a pause in the assistance to some groups established during Phase I causing some members to withdraw from the groups.

7. Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

In addition to the lessons learned and new opportunities that have been reported over the years of SI Mozambique implementation, the programme implementation in 2022 highlighted the following, that are being integrated as part of SI's sustainability strategies:

Lessons Learned

At a programmatic and operational level

SI Mozambique reinforced – and broadly articulated to partners and stakeholders – the value added of its comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach. In particular it showed how bringing government and civil society together supported advocating for marginalized groups, lobbying for civil society representation and leadership in national efforts to end VAWG. The multisectorial engagement is critical to improve follow-up of GBV survivors and the screening of new cases. It should be noted that in some districts (such as Moma, in Nampula province) the creation of a Whatsapp group for communication between stakeholders was promoted. During the discussion and validation of this report, this practice was highlighted as critical for better coordination.

Meetings with members of the multisectoral mechanisms allowed more appropriation of the initiative by government authorities at provincial and district levels and created a system that will enhance the identification and referral of cases. This also promoted exchange of knowledge between government institutions, CSOs and UN Agencies. For example in the Province of Manica this was considered important to improve the enforcement of whistleblower confidentiality.

The importance of strengthening localized convergence across sectors and components of GBV prevention and response, to ensure that GBV survivors have access to quality, accessible services, but also to harness the awareness and engagement activities with different population groups to expand outreach and create collective shifts in behaviour.

The potential of VAC/GBV mechanisms in schools to engage parents and community leaders around GBV prevention, a collective stance against impunity and the support to safe and protective environments in and around schools.

While operationalizing the UN “new way of working” faced some challenges, the pillar lead system – whereby one or two agencies lead on a particular pillar but all agencies come together to ensure technical coherence and coordination across pillars – showed great potential to strengthen delivery as One UN. In 2022 two pillar lead workshops were held, bringing together UN Agencies implementing in Outcomes 3 and 6 and 4 and 5, serving as an opportunity to identify synergies and strategies to avoid duplication of efforts and to implement effectively.



The Spotlight Initiative supported groups of women and young women with training in Business Management and Savings and by delivering business start-up kits. In the photo, Agira, Antércia, Estefânia and Sónia own a hairdressing salon in Mogovolas, Nampula. With the savings from their business, some of the young women returned to school, and the money was essential to help rebuild their business, which was affected by Cyclone Gombe. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

Undertaking joint monitoring missions among UN, EU, Government, and CSNRG is an effective way to strengthen programme interventions and identify common gaps, challenges, and solutions while bolstering the partnership among key SI stakeholders and elevating the joint visibility of the initiative.

Provision of technical support to Women Economic Empowerment groups in partnership with government staff is a strategy to ensure continued support to the established WEE groups beyond the initiative's direct actions.

SI Mozambique clearly demonstrated that working with local level CSOs is critical for the impact and the sustainability of EVAWG efforts and that this investment is particularly effective when RUNOS discuss and plan activities together, with joint implementation and monitoring contributing to synergetic interventions. If CBOs and CSOs and marginalized groups are trained, they can help to refer survivors. As an example, Muleide and LeMusica are contributing to service provision (shelters for GBV survivors)

Dedicated capacity development is needed for SI to deliver in a timely way against the ambitious target of implementing 30-50 percent of programme funds via civil society partners. At the same time, this ambitious goal gave UN Agencies an opportunity to enhance small/grass roots organization's access to funding by adapting CSOs' partnership processes⁴⁷.

SI also demonstrated that working directly with Government structures at community level promotes sustainability, ownership and wider coverage of EVAWG interventions⁴⁸.

When RUNOS shared offices – and specially when this was done together with the Government – SI saw a significant improvement in coordination and effective planning and implementation of activities.

The visibility of the SI was enhanced at the local level through more direct contact with implementing partners and institutional actors at the local level. The effort to decentralize the visibility of the initiative was reflected in the presentation by the EU of extremely positive feedback regarding programme recognition, key messages and perception of GBV gathered during its assessment at the end of Phase II of the programme. All RUNOs, partners, the EU and government institutions worked together for this outcome. The coordination of this effort was the responsibility of the SI Communications Specialist, who facilitated direct communication channels with the initiative's partners.

Integration with other programmes such as Rapariga BIZ in Nampula and My Choice in Cabo Delgado, have been fruitful for synergies and sharing of common approaches. This includes using the same mentorship approach, same base manuals adapted for specific beneficiaries and the same IEC material for GBV awareness raising. They also leverage the experience of the same implementing partners and rely on the same service providers. The three programmes create demand for GBV services and, where available, they use the same CAIs for referencing cases. Finally, they all use the same multisectoral mechanisms to discuss gender and GBV related issues.

The results from 2022 further show that strengthening convergence at geographical level is crucial to ensure further impact and sustainability, linking demand generation with quality, accessible, integrated service provision. Future GBV related interventions should enhance joint actions in the same localities in terms of:

- Community awareness and mobilization for social and behaviour change
- Empowerment of women and girls, including the support to CBOs and grassroots organizations

47 UN Women created a consortium of small CSOs that cannot qualify for the funding alone but managed to receive resources through the consortium; UNDP strengthened the capacity of the IPs in light of its direct implementation modality, UNICEF strengthened the capacity of local CSOs through its Programme Document implementation modality

48 See example under Outcome 3 of the reach enabled by working in partnership with district level secretaries of state that coordinate the work of community authorities and key community influencers.

- Creation of an enabling environment at community and local level
- Capacity strengthening of service providers for enhanced quality, outreach, inclusiveness and gender responsiveness
- Consolidation of the policy and institutional framework on gender based violence, harmful practices, women and girls rights

Technical lessons

Given their influencing power, community leaders, including matrons, continue to play a key role in preventing VAWG and ensuring referral of GBV and child marriage cases in the communities. This has resulted in SI's continuous investment in their engagement on SGBV and Child marriage prevention and response, with demonstrated improvement of leaders' ability to engage in sensitization and to tackle SGBV and CM issues effectively within their communities.

Integration and addressing masculinities is important in gender equality, to deconstruct unequal social norms and eradicate harmful practices at the community level.



Hélio Cumbe, 18, participated in different activities on positive masculinities, GBV and early unions, organised by the Spotlight Initiative in partnership with different CSOs in Chongoene, Gaza. For Hélio, including men in the discussion of GBV is essential. At the “Quinta da Malta” sessions he attended, one of his favourite moments was staging theatre plays. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

Mentorship models (detailed in Outcome 3) have shown critical impact in creating demand for service provision for the services included in the CAIs.

While the operationalization of CAIS (as well as the Essential Service Package) in the three target provinces is still ongoing, with reinforcement of norms, and guidance approved by MGCAS, SI Mozambique was instrumental in raising the need, importance and relevance of the integrated services at the national level.

SI has demonstrated the importance of continued investment in mobile clinics and a clear link to the increase of case reports, in addition to the access to health services to survivors unable to reach a health unit, serving those most left behind.

SI showed the positive impact of training SAAJ and mobile clinics' staff on screening GBV survivors as well as on referral mechanisms, which has contributed to improved quality of services delivered to GBV survivors.

The continued investment in the use of "Ficha Única" for referral of GBV survivors has proved to be an important tool to avoid revictimization of the GBV survivors.

Promoting involvement of communities as a whole (local government, community and religious leaders, men, women and youth) in discussions and actions on prevention of SGBV and child marriage and SRHR awareness and access has shown positive results in sustainability and ownership of the activities and progress in achieving communities free from GBV. This learning should support future investment in strengthening the social workforce case management, community dialogues on SRHR access, SGBV and child marriage prevention and response, peer to peer counseling among the youths and engagement of leaders on SGBV and child marriage prevention and response.

Mobilizing young people is crucial to strengthen ownership at community level of the change we aim at promoting: it enables them voicing their views on different gender power dynamics and different views on masculinities; it empowers them in taking action to promote the change with their peers, but also in daring promoting an intergenerational shift in their community.

From the launch of the initiative implementing partners have highlighted the importance of strengthening the linkage between actions to end VAWG and women economic empowerment initiatives. This resulted in the strengthening of the investment in this component in 2022 and, while the impact of these activities on GBV prevention requires additional time and investment, this has been a critical improvement in the services available to survivors of GBV.

The training of provincial and district multi-sectoral teams on the implementation of the VAC mechanism in schools is a success in improving the level of coordination and capitalization of knowledge for the various actors who help in raising awareness, reporting and forwarding cases of violence against children, thus contributing to the entry, retention and completion of the various teaching subsystems.

Supporting the implementation of life skills activities in schools through training groups of young mentors to support the implementation of life skills activities is a success in the fact that young mentors themselves influence other pupils in carrying out activities and changing behaviour.

New Opportunities

At a strategic level it is important to highlight that SI has influenced the UN's decision to select ending GBV as a flagship action under the UNSDCF 2022-2026, thus prioritizing investing in the sustainability of the SI.

In addition SI has also influenced a stronger articulation of ending GBV as a priority by RUNOS⁴⁹.

Advocate for and invest in increasing frequency of meetings among members of the multisectoral mechanism at district level to further strengthen and promote connections and synergies among stakeholders implementing EAWG initiatives.

Training of health providers in the filling of the lesion mapping form will allow to fill the gap of lack of forensic doctors and occasional experts, since qualified health providers can assist the justice sector with evidence of the occurrence of GBV cases.

⁴⁹ For example, UNFPA's CPD 2022-2026 has ending GBV as a corporate transformative result

8. Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

In 2022 the selected practices – detailed in **Annex D** – were:

Innovative Practice

Community clubs as sustainable safe space to address GBV at community level. Community clubs are safe spaces where women, girls, men and boys learn and share their knowledge about SGBV, SHRH, child marriage, deconstructing harmful discriminatory stereotypes and social practices that fuel and perpetuate GBV. In the province of Nampula, affected by the armed conflict in the north of the country, SI worked with Ophenta, a local CSO, to promote women clubs (like “Fala Minha Irmã”) and men clubs (like “quinta da Malta”) as an innovative practice to address GBV at community level. In the women clubs participants are supported to organize themselves into small groups based on their neighborhood and serve as sentinels where they have the responsibility to report GBV/HP



“À Volta da Fogueira” session, a safe, intergenerational space for women and girls to discuss issues related to violence. **Photo:** © Consórcio Contra a Violência

Promising Practices

Community and Religious leaders activism for changing social norms and combating GBV/ early child marriage in Chicualacuala, Gaza province.

The SI Mozambique, in line with other SI counties, demonstrated the importance of engaging community and religious leaders in preventing VAWG and ensuring referral of GBV and child marriage cases in the communities. In 2022 SI went a step further by promoting a closer engagement of the District Administrator to actively involve community and religious leaders in changing social norms and disseminating messages to fight GBV. This was piloted in partnership with the District Secretariat of Chicualacuala (Gaza) using social mobilization and activism as the strategy to promote prevention (Outcome 3). The practice proved to be highly inclusive and effective in disseminating information about VAWG, SGBV and HP. From the meetings with 329 (F:181) community and religious leaders Influencers, Neighbourhood Secretaries and matrons 27 meetings were then facilitated on child marriage and GBV prevention and response reaching 3,364 (F:1170) people. Additionally, the community leaders were able to dissolve four premature unions in their areas⁵⁰



Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

Branding public buses for increased GBV awareness in SLI provinces.

As part of the work done to disseminate messages to EVAWG and increase communities' knowledge on existing GBV reporting mechanisms, the Initiative branded 9 buses in Manica (4), in Gaza (3) and in Nampula (3). The messages promoted non-violence in the family, encouraged the reporting of GBV and provided information on reporting mechanisms (police, health units and help lines). This increased the visibility of messages that advocate for the elimination of GBV and disseminated more broadly the mechanisms for reporting cases of GBV, particularly in remote areas. Due to the normalization of violence and under-reporting in Mozambique this practice can be replicated in other provinces and scaled-up to include other features in the buses.



Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

⁵⁰ It should be noted that during the discussion and validation meeting of this document it was mentioned by participants from Nampula province that a similar approach (of involving the community and authorities as a whole) has been sought by stakeholders engaged with the Spotlight Initiative in this province, which highlights the relevance of this practice.

9. Communications and Visibility

Overview

The Spotlight Initiative Communication and Visibility Plan for 2022 had a strong focus on the strengthening of a strategic, coordinated and decentralized implementation, and was characterized by an increased investment in promoting – and supporting – the involvement of all partners in the Initiative for its operationalisation. This resulted in an impressive implementation rate of 90% and growing ownership by all communication focal points.

The main 2022 results were: more than 40 articles published in national and international newspapers and on institutional platforms; 236 publications on social media (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram), reaching 436,172 viewers and resulting in more than 62,196 interactions. Five web stories, with 186,949 readers, and three videos about the programme were also disseminated – the contents were replicated on global websites, such as the European Commission’s website or that of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group. CSOs partnering with the Spotlight Initiative contributed to the programme’s photo archive with over 4,000 photographs of coverage of their activities.

In 2022, the Spotlight Initiative’s Communication and Visibility Group (GCV-SI) supported directly some ten events at local and central levels, four of which were attended by high-level MGCAS, UN and EU representatives. More than 400 Visibility products⁵¹.

As one of the main results highlights, the Communication and Visibility of the Spotlight Initiative were firmly appropriated by the MGCAS, RUNOs and CSOs’ Communications focal points, representing about 60% of the total materials and content produced under the Spotlight Initiative in 2022. The coordination of the work resulted from more than ten meetings that brought together the Communication and Visibility focal points of the Initiative. Focal points from the EU and the RCO participated in most group meetings. The proximity of the members of the GCV-SI also resulted in the acceleration of the consultative and approval processes of the Spotlight Initiative materials and contents, contributing to the increase in the number of the group’s actions and the decrease in the time of their execution.

A direct communication support channel was created for CSOs, enabling them to produce more informed material and publicize their work under the Initiative. More than 15 media packages were developed to support interviews or interventions of CSOs representatives. As one of the results to be highlighted, a video of a CSO partner of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique was presented at the regional meeting for CSOs promoted by the programme’s regional team.

⁵¹ Including not only programme developed products but Spotlight products developed by CSOs for key events (banners, t-shirts, hats, roll-ups, among others)

DEFENDE NYELETI MONDLANE

Consolidar acções e planos para empoderar a mulher

GOVERNO advoga pela consolidação das acções e alinhamento dos planos operacionais à iniciativa spotlight, focando intervenções na prevenção e combate à violência sexual e baseada no género, uniões precoces e empoderamento da aliber e rapariga.

A posição foi defendida, dias, pela ministra do Género, Criança e Acção Social (GCAS), Nyeleti Mondlane, reunião do Comité Director Spotlight, evento que pretendia fazer o balanço da implementação da iniciativa nos últimos quatro anos.

"Aprendemos muitas lições, das quais podemos tirar acções que irão apoiar o nosso desempenho na realização das actividades" disse a ministra.

A governante enalteceu o papel das Nações Unidas e da União Europeia pela inclusão de Moçambique na iniciativa e o apoio financeiro prestado à implementação dos pro-



Governo defende reforço das acções para empoderamento da mulher

uma contribuição valiosa para o empoderamento da mulher, rumo a uma sociedade livre de violência e uniões prematuras.

"Estamos satisfeitos com

o mais importante é alinhar as estratégias e acções para que o trabalho tenha mais impacto nas famílias e comunidades", frisou Mondlane, realçando os

com a pandemia da Covid-19.

Para a governante, a segunda fase tem o desafio de expandir a iniciativa para a província de Cabo Delgado, no âmbito

para que os programas atinjam as populações afectadas e estabeleçam as suas próprias zonas de retorno.

Por seu turno, a chefe de Missão da Delegação da União Europeia em Moçambique, Paula Vasquez Horta, disse que os direitos humanos, a liberdade, democracia e a igualdade de género são valores fundamentais que tornam as sociedades mais resilientes. "Por isso combatemos todas as formas de violência contra as mulheres e raparigas, incluindo as práticas que violam os direitos humanos".

Para Teresinha da Silva, do Grupo Nacional de Referência da Sociedade Civil, o trabalho de 17 organizações não governamentais permitiu estabelecer uma ligação com as lideranças comunitárias na educação das populações contra uniões precoces bem como maior interação com as instituições

Copy of an article published in the Mozambican national newspaper "Notícias" about the 2022 Spotlight Initiative Steering Committee. Photo: ©DR

Significantly, the EUD was actively involved in all Communication and Visibility activities. During key programmatic dates, such as International Women's Day or the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, the EU Ambassador was highlighted as a male champion for eliminating GBV on national radio programmes or through interventions at high-level events.

Media Coverage⁵²

In 2022, the GCV-SI was dedicated to supporting the Department of Image and Communication of the MGCAS (DCI-MGCAS) through technical support for producing Press Releases and articles for the Ministry's website or design services. More than 20 meetings were held with the DCI-MGCAS in the programme Communication and Visibility. The appropriation level for the shared management of the programme's Communication by the management of the DCI-MGCAS should be highlighted.

Five press releases were sent to the national and international media on behalf of GCV-SI. In 2022, the Spotlight Initiative had more media and institutional coverage at the national level (30 articles).

⁵² Clipping available at Annex F

Social Media⁵³

In 2022, the main channels used to disseminate information were Facebook (the social network with the most users in the country) and Twitter (with high percentages of international engagement). Overall, the publications shared by RUNOs (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women and RCO) with the hashtags #WithHer and #GlobalSpotlight reached more than 623,121 viewers, resulting in more than 62,196 interactions. More than 186,949 people read the stories published on the global Spotlight Initiative, UN News and UN Mozambique websites.

Messages

In 2022, the programme revisited the lessons learned in the past years and continued to adapt its content to local languages in the districts where it is implemented. Whenever possible, and based on the LNOB principle, sign language was added to the audiovisual materials of the Spotlight Initiative, promoting improved perception and understanding of the messages disseminated.

The evaluation of the programme conducted by the EUD at the end of Phase II found that the implementing partners had a thorough knowledge of the programme, and rights holders highly perceived concepts such as Sexual and Gender-based Violence and harmful practices.

“Violence is a crime – Report it” The message is compelling with all target groups of advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns. It is clear, straightforward, and encourages action, leading to more questions about reporting channels and follow-up. As of 2021, this was one of the main messages disseminated by the programme, spread mainly in campaigns run on public transport and with additional information on channels for reporting.

“NO to Child Marriage” Since the programme’s inception, this message has been the motto of community leaders involved in eliminating GBV and harmful practices, such as child marriage. The message is disseminated in their interventions with the community and in most of their activities. It was the motto of the Southern Africa Region Community Leaders Forum. The message is always accompanied by complementary information on the national law criminalising child marriage.

“NO to Violence against Women and Girls” The message was replicated in most of the programme’s Communication, Visibility and Awareness material. It was the title of the SI photo exhibition during the 16 Days of Activism campaign. It continues to be widely used in activities developed with adolescents.

⁵³ All social media packages disseminated through implementing partners are available in Annex F

In 2022, the Communication and Visibility of the Spotlight Initiative also focused on disseminating messages regarding the impact of climate change on the well-being of Mozambican women and girls. Also noteworthy was the call to action, by high-level representatives, for everyone's involvement (activism) against GBV.

Media and visibility events

The International Women's Day (March) ceremony, led by DNG-MGCAS, was supported by GCV-SI in covering the event and producing visibility materials. They were promoting disseminating the results of the Spotlight Initiative, particularly at the level of GBV response and prevention services and disseminating the programme's key messages. Through the support provided by RUNOs to IPs, the Initiative also supported IWD activities at provincial and district levels.

The Mozambican Women's Day (April) ceremony, led by DNG-MGCAS, received technical support from GCV-SI to cover the event and produce visibility materials. The main themes of the content produced and disseminated were the coordinated action of the SI multisectoral mechanism, the leadership of MGCAS, and the impact of climate change on the lives of Mozambican women and girls.

The banner features a red background on the left with white text and a photograph of a young girl on the right. The text on the left includes: 'Exposição Fotográfica', 'NÃO à Violência Contra a Mulher e a Rapariga', '30 Novembro - 10 Dezembro 2022', 'CCBM - FFLC - FEIMA', and '16# Dias de Activismo Contra a Violência Baseada no Género'. The photograph shows a young girl in a yellow shirt and blue skirt holding a megaphone. At the bottom left are logos for Mozambique, the Spotlight Initiative, the European Union, the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Spotlight Initiative Mozambique logo. The text '@UNFPA Mozambique / Mbuto Machii' is visible at the bottom right of the photo.

Banner for the exhibition “No to Violence Against Women and Girls”, organised by Spotlight Initiative as part of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV. **Photo:** © Spotlight Initiative Mozambique



Detail of the Spotlight Initiative stand at the Europe Day event in May 2022. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

The Europe Day event (May 2022) had a Spotlight Initiative stand from which Communication and Knowledge materials of the programme were distributed. The Spotlight Initiative team also answered questions about the programme from members of the diplomatic corps, CSO representatives, students and the general public. The Fair had around 400 visitors, to whom over 300 SI products were distributed, some of them produced specifically for the event.

The event for the analysis and validation of the strategic documents and work plans for the Spotlight Initiative (June 2022), which brought together the technical teams from all the districts where the Initiative is implemented, as well as the ministerial groups at the central level, had the technical support of the GCS-SI for the event coverage and production of specific Communication and Knowledge materials. The Communication and Visibility plan was updated based on the needs identified during the event.

GCV-SI was represented at the Global Symposium of the Spotlight Initiative (Mexico, September 2022). The group supported elaborating the requested material for the Mozambique presentations, and its representative shared the group's work done nationally. The Communication and Visibility plan, considering the experiences shared and the examples highlighted, was updated.

The International Day of the Girl (October 2022) was marked by the publication of the web story with more views and shares of 2022 about the deconstruction of Gender roles. The selected theme and story generated the most significant social media debate ever recorded on the programme. The discussion was mediated with the support of RUNO's Communication and Visibility focal points, with the sharing of information on the theme and the dissemination of programmatic content complementary to it.



Sarudzai Saize, 26, president of the savings and revolving credit group in Mpengo, Manica, was invited to the launch ceremony of the photographic exhibition “No to Violence Against Women and Girls”. In the photo, Sarudzai is next to her photo at the Fernando Leite Couto Foundation. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

The Community Leaders Forum of the Southern Africa Region (November 2022) was covered by the Spotlight Initiative, with visibility materials and content disseminated on the social networks of all RUNOs.

The launch event of the photo exhibition “No to Violence against Women and Girls”, planned as part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign (November-December 2022), brought together the high-level representatives of the Initiative (MGCAS, EU and UN). The launch was highlighted by the presence of women and girls involved in economic empowerment interventions and GBV survivors sharing their experiences.

GCV-SI supported all high-level technical meetings of the programme with Communication and Visibility materials and summaries on its work plan implementation. The group’s presence and exchange of information contributed to the strategic adaptation of the work plan where necessary.

GCV-SI was present at most of the Spotlight Initiative coordination meetings led by DNG-MGCAS, providing technical support to the Ministry and aligning the actions of DCI-MGCAS and GCV-SI.

Campaigns

The GCV-SI supported the SI campaigns/activities by producing visibility material, media opportunities and content production, among many others. It should be noted that most of the campaigns were led by the CSOs, with the GCV-SI supporting their plans and providing technical guidance.

Awareness and referral campaign on GBV on public buses – In the three provinces where the programme was implemented, buses of the busiest daily routes of the SI districts circulated with messages on the types of Gender-based Violence, with a call to action (CTA) for reporting and identifying channels for case referral. The key messages of the programme were disseminated. The campaign is taking place in the three provincial capitals of the Spotlight Initiative since September 2022, with the nine buses running 7 days a week on a continuous route. The campaign will circulate until April 2023, after which the number of people reached will be collected.

International Women Day – The campaign was marked by the release of the documentary “Leave No One Behind”, and the dissemination of a Human Interest Story. The program supported MGCAS with visibility materials for the main ceremonies at the local and central level, and the production of content for MGCAS social networks. More than 10 publications covering the ceremonies at central and local level were shared, reinforcing all partners’ visibility. The Spotlight Initiative also participated in the global article on the impact of climate change on the lives of girls and women in Mozambique.



One of the posters used on social media to disseminate the documentary “Leave No One Behind” produced by the Spotlight Mozambique Initiative. **Photo:** ©Spotlight Initiative Mozambique

EU Day – The Spotlight Initiative was present, with a programme stand, at the European Union Fair, organized as part of the celebrations of the European Union Day in May. The program’s main Communication and Knowledge materials were distributed and the documentary “Leave No One Behind” was showcased for about 500 visitors. Social media cards were produced and disseminated by the CVG-SI to celebrate the day and reinforce EU visibility.

International Day of the Girl Child – The date was marked by the publication of a story of Dulce Santos, about the relevance of deconstructing gender roles and women’s economic empowerment. This web story was the most read content of the year by the Spotlight Mozambique Initiative, with almost 200,000 readers on national and international websites, media platforms and social media channels.

16 Days of Activism against GBV – The national campaign led by MGCAS to raise awareness about GBV had Spotlight Initiative as one of its supporters. GCV-SI’s main activity during the campaign was the “No to Violence against Women and Girls” photo exhibition, showcased in three cultural centres in the country’s capital. The exhibition’s objective was to raise awareness about GBV in Mozambique and the concrete actions of the programme for its elimination. Three themes were highlighted: WEE; positive masculinities; awareness raising and movement building. The exhibition, which took place in outdoor and freely available spaces, was underscored by MGCAS as one of the 16 Days of Activism campaign’s key activities and referenced at the Southern African Development Community (SADC) level by the Ministry. In addition to the photo exhibition at the central level, GCV-SI supported DCI-MGCAS 16 Days campaign by supporting the development of visibility materials for the local level events, web stories dissemination (national and international) and media packs. The group’s actions were intended to increase public awareness of the prevalence of GBV in the country, inform them of the work being done to eliminate it and encourage all to become activists for the elimination of Gender-based Violence.



“Fala Minha Irmã”, “A Quinta da Malta” and “À Volta da Fogueira” participants in the provinces of Gaza and Nampula. **Photo:** ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

More than 80 raise awareness sessions⁵⁴, including the programme main messages took place in 2022, namely:

- **“Fala minha irmã” (Speak to Me, Sister)** – Implementing partners created women’s and girls’ clubs, considered safe spaces for girls to share and discuss issues related to GBV, namely SRH and Child Marriage. The key messages of the programme were disseminated. SI visibility materials were showcased.
- **“A Quinta da Malta” (Men and Boys Groups)** – Implementing partners created men’s and boys’ clubs, considered safe spaces to deconstruct and discuss toxic masculinity and GBV, raising awareness on harmful behaviors and promoting a community where women and girls live free from GBV. The key messages of the programme were disseminated. SI visibility materials were showcased.
- **“À volta da Fogueira” (Around the Bonfire)** – Implementing partners facilitated intergenerational meetings and discussions with girls, women, boys and men. Intergenerational knowledge sharing and analysis of changing social norms contributed to the debate on new behaviours about GBV. The key messages of the programme were disseminated. SI visibility materials were showcased.

Communications and Visibility indicators

Objective 1: Raise awareness of sexual and gender-based violence and early marriages and its prevalence in Mozambique: by publicizing up-to-date data and supportive facts, and creative messaging to key audiences

Indicator(s): Percentage of the audience with accurate knowledge on the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and early marriages in Mozambique [Baseline: 50%, Target: 60%, Results: 82%]

Objective 2⁵⁵: Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions: by finding, sharing and promoting the stories of women and girls whose lives have been positively transformed by Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions.

Indicator(s): Percentage of identified audiences with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative [baseline: 66%, target: 70%, Results: n/a] ; Percentage of identified audiences with knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative [Baseline: 83%, Target: 85%, Results:n/a]

⁵⁴ *Fala Minha irmã* : 21 sessions; *A Quinta da Malta* : 20 sessions; *À volta da Fogueira* : 36 sessions

⁵⁵ For indicator 2 a detailed survey needs to be administered

Objective 3⁵⁶: Coordinate with agencies engaged in communications for development/behaviour and social norm change communication to strengthen Spotlight Initiative’s programme implementation

Indicator(s): Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated [Baseline: 4, Target: 4, Results: 6]

Objective 4⁵⁷: Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners

Indicator(s): Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented) [Baseline: 522%, Target: 15%, Results: 11%]

56 Section f) Campaigns

57 Objective 4. Indicator(s): Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented) [baseline: 522%, target: 15%, results: 11%]. Based on social media reach and engagements across United Nations social media accounts in Mozambique (Facebook, Instagram and Twitter). Total reach in 2019: 583,413 people; total reach in 2020: 3,631,705 people); total engagements in 2019:57,643; total engagements in 2020: 382,228; total reach in 2021: 4,391,285 ; total engagement in 2021:108,537; total reach in 2022: 623,121 ; total engagement in 2022: 62,196). All the 2022 results were organic.

Web stories and articles



Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

“Today I am a financially stable woman” – how business start-up kits are changing lives in Mozambique

By accessing economic opportunities and learning how to run businesses, women find alternatives and that support their long-term recovery, overcoming their financial dependence on their partners. [Read more](#)



Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

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

How economic empowerment, diversification of income sources and access to information on GBV increase women’s resilience to climate shocks. [Read more](#)



Photo: © Girl Child Rights Mozambique

“We can eliminate violence if we work together” – multi-sectoral teams are eliminating gender-based violence in Mozambique

It is by working together and joining forces that we will have an impact,” shares Ms Judite. Coordinated and inter-team work in Mozambique to eliminate GBV: a key strategy. [Read more](#)



Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

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

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

Testimonials



I was living in despair. He did many things to me. I suffered a lot and thought about ending my life. After the session, I realised I was being mistreated, and I went to report him. Today he is in prison, and I feel safe”.

Ivone, a GBV survivor who, after a raise awareness session by her community leader on eliminating violence, reported her partner



After the community sessions, I gained courage and filed a complaint to the mobile clinic. They provided me with medical and emotional assistance and helped me find a place to live safely”.

Josefina, a GBV survivor who found support in the GBV elimination awareness-raising sessions led by activists from Civil Society Organisations partnering with the Spotlight Initiative and who availed of the services of the mobile clinics supported by the programme



One good thing about the Savings Group that the Spotlight Initiative helped us form is that we can support each other. Today we don't accept violence because we no longer depend on anyone. Even after the cyclone destroyed our hair salon, I know it is a matter of time before we have it again”.

Agira Fernando, 18 anos, a partner at a hair salon in Mogovolas, hit by Cyclone Gombe



We are so proud to see her back at school”.

Ivone Adelino, activist and mentor in Mogovolas, Nampula. Through awareness raising supported by the Spotlight Initiative against Child Marriage, Ivone supported Maria, a girl bride, to leave this condition and return to school





“

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

Judite Nota, 36 anos, Government of Mozambique Women’s Affairs Officer, on strengthening the Multi-Sectoral Mechanism, supported by the Spotlight Initiative in Manica

“

We have learned many lessons from the Spotlight Initiative, from which we can draw lessons that will support our performance in the future. We are pleased with the intervention of the Spotlight partners. We will align strategies and actions so that our joint work will increasingly impact families and communities”.

Nyeleti Mondlane, Ministra da MGCAS, Minister of MGCAS, Spotlight Initiative Steering Committee, 2022



“

We strongly condemn all forms of violence against women and girls, as a flagrant violation of human rights. More than ever, we need to unite our efforts, and strengthen our commitment to continue supporting the government and women’s movements through initiatives for a society free from all forms of violence”.

Antonino Maggiore, Ambassador of the European Union, Spotlight Initiative Photo Exhibition launch, 2022



“

The Spotlight Initiative will leave us with an important legacy. It will enable us to think about the formulation of new programs and strategies for Gender Equality in a long-term and sustainable way”.

Myrtra Kaulard, UN Resident Coordinator in Mozambique, Steering Committee of the Spotlight Initiative, 2022



Photos

Submitted in the [PHOTO SUBMISSION PLATFORM](#).

Videos



[The impact of economic empowerment on the lives of women and girls in Mozambique](#)



[“Leave No One Behind” documentary: taking health and care services to isolated communities in Mozambique](#)

10. Sustainability

The **sustainability** and investment in the **local ownership** of the SI Mozambique have been a consideration from the design of the initiative and a priority across multiple levels. At the **activities' level**, SI Mozambique aimed to prioritize actions that were fully integrated and aligned with the national context and socio-economic environment. The multisectoral mechanisms to eliminate GBV, including in schools, InfoViolencia, the CAI regulations and the mobile clinics are initiatives that were aligned with government lead and approved strategies, which will continue beyond this SI investment.

Another example of sustainable investment can be found in the economic empowerment of women and young women, who have not only built their own businesses but engaged in credits and savings groups, enabling their continuous socio-economic engagement, which has the potential to contribute to prevent GBV/SGBV and reduce revictimization of survivors. All partners implementing these interventions are preparing internal sustainability plans for their activities.

At the level of **engagement with governmental partners**, there were multiple examples of Government engagement in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of activities, both at central level (for example, with MGCAS, MINT, MINEDH) and at provincial level (for example with the DPGCAS and the District Services of Health, Women and Social Action – SDSMAS). This is critical to promote ownership and contribute to the sustainability of achievements. One important example of this engagement is the development of guidelines for gender sensitive planning and budgeting by MEF, which will contribute to track the funding allocated to GBV by each government institution in the state budget and support the advocacy effort to increase this investment.

This focus on ownership and sustainability is also reflected in the significant investment in **multi-sector engagement and consultative processes**. For example, the approval of the “Operational Plan of the Multisectoral Mechanism for Prevention, Reporting, Referral and Response to VAC in Schools”, which took place in December 2022, was preceded of a long process of multi-sectoral consultations with different government institutions, education civil society partners, UN Agencies and internal cross-sector collaboration. This crucial step institutionalizes the role and responsibilities of different entities and strengthens ownership, accountability and sustainability of the prevention and response to violence against children in school.

In addition, the SI Mozambique’s investment in **data management** will continue to have a significant impact in the lives of women and girls in Mozambique across the SI Theory of Change.

The *Infoviolência* platform, which was developed to be Government owned and led, has been hosted under the MINT and its continuity has been ensured by the important investment in training of technicians responsible for its management and the procurement of materials



A group of women who, with the support of the Spotlight Initiative, have started their businesses, mainly poultry. Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

required to operate, maintain and expand this critical platform for recording and data management of GBV cases. It's significant to highlight that this concern with the Initiative's sustainability is reflected in MINT's commitment to training their counterparts at provincial levels and providing the necessary materials to ensure the platform is used where it is most needed. This platform will be used together with the FU single form, agreed by the members of the multisectoral mechanism (MGCAS, MISAU, MINT, and MJACR) as the instrument for data collection at the CAIs, which was only possible given SI's support in its digitalization and use in the CAIs, in a pilot phase.

Furthermore, the database system⁵⁸, designed by the Office of the General Attorney (PGR) and the Forensics Police (SERNIC), will enhance efficiency and reliability in the investigation process by consolidating the procedures between SERNIC and the PGR. This tool will contribute to reducing the amount of unsolved crimes, including GBV, contributing to minimize deviances in the investigation. The investment in developing the database and training district level technicians has resulted in a product that is nationally owned and that will continue beyond the initiative, contributing to its sustainability.

58 The system introduces both institutions into electronic justice for procedures on crime investigation. It allows migrating from the current format of collecting and processing statistical data on excel to a digital and systematized processing format of criminal data related to GBV and other crimes. It also ensures the flow and exchange of interinstitutional information between both.

In addition to the sustainability components of the initiative that have been strengthened in 2022, the SI Mozambique has intensified discussions on how to ensure the gains from the SI are sustained, and how future investment is mobilized to areas that have been identified as a priority to achieve the goal of eradicating all types of violence against women and girls. This has included RUNOS reflections on how to i) consolidate results and strengthen ownership at institutional and community level; ii) identify potential for scaling up interventions; iii) enhance convergence and linkages between community awareness, empowerment of local actors, GBV prevention and response.

To ensure sustainability it will be crucial to give continuity to the complementary, intersector approach in the provinces and districts that were engaged in SI implementation, building on the progress achieved and strengthening the ownership at community level, while consolidating referral and service provision.

In 2022 the SI engaged a consultant to support the team developing the SI Mozambique sustainability strategy, based on the achievements and learnings of the initiative. Based on review of key programme documents and country reports (October); consultations with RC/RCO and technical level discussions with RUNOS, MGCAS, CSNRG, meeting with EUD and other donors (November) the following preliminary findings on what worked and key challenges of Spotlight 1.0. were shared with RUNOS (December):

What worked

- Unprecedented investment in a comprehensive theory of change to address the holistic nature of GBV as the central goal of the initiative
- Multisectoral approach – with the strengthening of multisectoral mechanisms⁵⁹ with strong government engagement and ownership, which was particularly visible at provincial level
- Central role for Civil Society, supported by significant investments and innovative CS Reference Group
- Building on evidence and successful initiatives leveraging existing partnerships and connections. Key successes highlighted by IPs include:
 - Strengthened legal framework, with strong community dissemination;
 - Government institutions with stronger knowledge of Gender Equality and how to prevent and respond to GBV and Child Marriage and with stronger internal awareness and tools (though gender strategies);

⁵⁹ Notably the institutionalization of a multisector mechanism for violence against children in school engaging different sectors in a comprehensive approach to reduce VAC and GBV in school, socializing children to non violent relationships and strengthening the link to referral services

- Unprecedented social mobilization, engaging community leaders and influencers, including training and engagement of women and men activists
 - Service provision improved by training and equipment of CAIs and Health Units, as well as mobile clinics, which are a successful approach to LNOB;
 - Improved data management – with new platforms;
 - Strengthened capacities of services and partners in preventing and responding to GBV, including for children, despite the need to improve sustainability of institutional level training ;
 - WEE and vocational training to women and girls survivors of GBV as an important component of service delivery;
 - Innovative ways to address the gap in forensic experts by providing training to occasional experts.
- Joint monitoring and efforts to promote wider impact through joint work
 - Spotlight brand recognized and valued – particularly in provinces, despite need for localization of the name
 - Useful technical support from Spotlight Initiative Secretariat and opportunities for knowledge exchange

Key Challenges

- Time frame – SI’s comprehensive Theory of Change and innovative approaches were difficult to operationalize in the short time frame of the initiative, making it challenging to monitor effective change and to communicate to participants, partners and wider donor community
- Global structure – with resulting global and national accountability structures – created heavy processes
- Global governance and complex programmatic structure resulted in less flexibility to respond to needs in a time effective manner
- Modality for Government coordination was not sufficiently funded/supported, causing delays and constraints
- Challenges in timely decision making given the de facto duality of coordination roles between RC/RCO and Lead Entity

Delivering as one is a strong principle, with significant benefits reflected in the results of the initiative, but operationalization of synergies, notably with partners, was not always fully possible.

Spotlight brand at central level was less visible than in provinces and the perception of SI as a prevalently EU-featured intervention limited other donors' interest in joining the initiative.

The preliminary findings also concluded that while it is critical to pursue opportunities for new joint programmes and funding to EVAWG, this should include a reflection on **what is the transformative change that the UN support can promote in future initiatives**. In 2023 this process will be completed.

11. Next Steps

In 2022 it was agreed to have a non-cost extension of the initiative to focus on a small number of actions that would benefit from an additional period to ensure quality, outreach, appropriation, and sustainability.

It was agreed that activities would be implemented between January 1 and April 31 to focus on: i) dissemination of the GBV approved regulations and trainings to institutions that oversee the implementation of the Human Rights based legislation and policy (Pillar 1); reinforcing the integration VAWG/SGBV/ HP and their linkages to SRHR into pre and in service curriculum for health workers and service providers, as well as modules for integrated packages for Social Action (Pillar 2); improving quality of services offered by the CAIs, SAAJs and mobile clinics and identifying areas to prioritize in the future (Pillar 4); consolidating the digital system for recording and data management of violence cases – InfoViolência – and ensuring Government



Photo: ©UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

ownership at provincial levels (Pillar 5); operationalizing the multisector mechanism for VAC in school; strengthening capacities of referral services.

Key activities for this period include:

- Exchange learning events among multisectoral mechanism members.
- Finalization of the Declaration on the use of the “Ficha Única” and the accompanying guide which will be validated in a workshop to be held with high level representatives of the multi-sectoral mechanism institutions.
- Investment on improved gender statistics through the consultation with the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and MGCAS in a technical level workshop to replicate the trainings provided in the past to further technicians and best position the country in the production, usage and dissemination of gender statistics.
- Approval of the ‘Ministerial Instruction’ for the policy on retention and re-entry of pregnant adolescent girls in school to be circulated to all the schools in Mozambique and reach all pregnant girls that are enrolled in the school system.
- Finalization and distribution of 150 serialized albums (with illustrations) on GBV and Child marriage to reach people who can’t read and write. The album was developed in response to the challenge many beneficiaries were finding in being able to understand key issues related to GBV and GBV, because they were not able to read and write.
- Finalization and distribution of a booklet on the existing accountability mechanisms to prevent and combat GBV and Child marriage.
- Advocacy for MGCAS to include community leaders and CSO/CBOs in the training to service providers at provincial level, to improve service provision and prevention.
- Finalization of the gender sensitive budgeting and development of a budget tracker to be adopted by government entities to track budget allocated to EVAWG and dissemination of these guidelines.
- Launch and formalization of a network of women and girls’ survivors of VAWG in the target provinces, dedicated to amplifying the voices of survivors to ensure access to specialized services, and the promotion and defense of women and girls’ rights.

In addition, SI will prioritize support to the CSNRG in their efforts to advocate for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups and influence the SI agenda into the national development plan, notably through the organization of a high-level policy dialogue. Final joint monitoring will be also prioritized in order to support the finalization of the group's SI shadow report.

The SI Mozambique is now coming to the end of its first iteration. At a strategic level it is important to highlight that the UN SP1 met at the highest level in December 2022 to discuss how the SI achievements and learnings should inform the UN positioning on ending GBV and how the group will support sustaining the SI investment in Mozambique. This work will be finalized as part of the discussion and approval of the SI Mozambique sustainability strategy.

Annexes

Annex A: Results Framework

Annex B: Risk Matrix

Annex C: CSO Engagement Report

**Annex D: Innovative, Promising or Good Practices
Reporting Template**

Annex E: Annual Work Plan

Annex F: Communication and Visibility

Annex A. Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
OUTCOME 1 SUMMARY TABLE						
Outcome Indicator						
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	Legal age of marriage 0.5	0	0	0	0	
	Parental Authority in Marriage 0	0	0	0	0	
	Parental Authority in Divorce 0.5	0	0	0	0	
	Inheritance rights of Widows 0.5	0	0	0	0	
	Inheritance rights of Daughters 0.5	0	0	0	0	
	Laws on Domestic Violence 0.25					
	Laws on Rape 0.25					
	Laws on Sexual Harassment 0					
Output Indicator						
Indicator 1.1.3 Number of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year.s	3	0	0	11	0	No work was done towards designing new legislation and policies in 2022.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	Parliamentarians 0	250	0	0	250	
	Women Parliamentarians 0	116	0	0	116	
	Human Rights Staff 0	550	120	2250	1000	
	Women Human Rights Staff 0	275	64	1588	550	
Indicator 1.1.6 Number of assessments completed on pending topics and strategic litigation implemented by women's rights advocates, within the last year.	0	0	0	0	0	This indicator is not being reported in Mozambique.
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidencebased national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.	National					
	Evidence-based, Programs & activities costed, Needs of ALL women & girls	Evidence-based, Programs & activities costed, Needs of ALL women & girls	0	2		During the reporting period no new action plan was developed, however the Spotlight Initiative has contributed to strengthening the capacity of partners to draw up and budget for evidence-based action plans through the providing training for officials of the Ministry of Economy and Finance
	Sub-National					
	Does not apply/ There is no plan	Does not apply/ There is no plan				Does not apply/ There is no plan
						No plan was prepared in 2022.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying	Government Officials 0	100	400	1453	480	In partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the guidelines for gender sensitive planning and budgeting were developed, in 2022 focus was in ensuring that 400 technical staff were knowledgeable in the guidelines and can influence the upcoming national planning and budgeting cycle.
OUTCOME 2 SUMMARY TABLE						
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The country has four multisectoral coordination mechanisms that the SI is supporting: 1. Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth – CIADAJ 2. Coalition to End Child Marriage – CECAP 3. Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance of Women and girls survivors of Violence 4. Justice Administration System (SAJ) Institutions Gender Units
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP.	0.0023	0.0027	0.0000	0.0000	0.0027	Information to be provided after the launch of the 2022 Social Sector Budget Analysis (which is still to be released, based on the State budget for 2022, in 2022, the state budget was 450,576,824.61 MZN but information on the budget allocated to the Ministry of Gender is still to be confirmed from the Social Sector Budget Analysis). Until this information is available, programme can not report on this indicator.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.3. Extent to which VAWG/HP is integrated in 5 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards.	Health					There is no specific GBV response plan for the justice, Health, Security, and social services sector in Mozambique. The country has a national GBV strategy that comprises efforts from multiple sector which includes the justice. Therefore, during the reporting year, there was only preliminary work to develop gender strategies for two justice administration institutions. Work is ongoing and expected to be finalized in 2023. The education sector in Mozambique has a Mechanism for prevention, Reporting, Referral and Response to VAC a Schools that was approved by the Ministry of education and human development in 2020. The education sector also has a 10-year strategic plan that prioritises retention of girls at schools. The plan has an operational plan and the M&E Framework. Therefore, there is high integration of gender and EVAWG efforts in the education sector.
	Low	Medium	0	0	High	
	Education					
	Low	Medium	0	0	Medium	
	Justice					
	Sem integração	Low	0	0	Low	
	Security					
	Low	Medium	0	0	Medium	
	Social Services					
	Low	Medium	0	0	Medium	
Output Indicator						
Indicator 2.1.1. Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	2	0	0	5	During the reporting year, there was only preliminary work to develop gender strategies for two justice administration institutions. Work is ongoing and expected to be finalized in 2023. Not included in the results framework

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.3. Number of strategies, new plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	Health					No new GBV plans were developed for the sectors indicated. The SI supported development of the National GBV Response Plan and Gender Inclusion Strategy for the Health Sector in 2020 and subsequent provincial plans were developed. The Ministry of Gender (here indicated as social sector) the Ministry of education and the Ministry of Agriculture already had their GBV National Plan prior to the SI. Mozambique has a national GBV response plan that comprises multiple sector including the police. During the reporting year, there was only preliminary work to develop gender strategies for two justice administration institutions (National investigation services – SERNIC and the Ministry of Interior – Police). Work is ongoing and expected to be finalized in 2023. There is high integration of VAWG in social services in Mozambique given its linkages with the ministry of gender. The ministry coordinates the gender sector in the country and has a 5 year EVAWG plan containing an operational plan and a M&E plan. There is ongoing work to develop GBV action plans to 4 justice administration institutions (Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, National Investigation Services and the Attorney General Office).
	0	0	0	3	0	
	Education					
	0	0	0	3	1	
	Justice					
	0	0	0	3	0	
	Security					
	0	0	0	2	1	
	Social Services					
	0	1	1	0	10	
Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.	48	10	0	1	10	No work was done to integrate GBV in public servants training manuals. There has, been significant work done to train public servants in the existing essential services training package and other instruments the SI supported its design such as the Mechanism for prevention and referral of violence against children at school.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level	The multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism (Multi-stakeholder Mechanism to support women's victims of violence at central, provincial and district levels) exists and SLI is supporting the coordination unit in improving its role. The second mechanism is the CIADAJ, third Justice Administration System institutions Gender Units and fourth the Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP). The multisectoral mechanism to support women and girls survivors of violence holds meetings at provincial and district levels to coordinate all efforts on EAWG in each province and district of the country.
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of regional, national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year.						
	National Level Meetings					
		4	2	16	13	1 Multisectoral mechanism meeting in Chiure (Cabo Delgado Province) and 1 Multisectoral Mechanism in Chimoio (Manica Province). "Here we are counting one reflective meeting held in Manica with members of the multisectoral mechanism for assistance of women and girls' survivors of violence. 1 validation meeting that happened with participation of members from the multisectoral mechanism at central and all SI provinces (4 provinces including Cabo Delgado).
	Sub-National Level Meetings					
		4	2	29	13	1 multisectoral mechanism that took place at Chiure District (Cabo Delgado Province). There are, indeed, frequent meetings held at provincial level led by the provincial directorate of gender of the four SI target provinces as part of their coordination routine."

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.3.2 Number of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	Parliamentarians 0	40	0	0	70	Training of parliamentarians was initially scheduled to take place in 2022 but it was postponed to the first quarter of 2023.
	Women Parliamentarians 0	12	0	0	21	
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year.	Government Officials 0	30	400	1756	120	This is the same information that was reported under indicator 1.2.2.
	Women Government Officials 0	10	160	160	30	

OUTCOME 3 SUMMARY TABLE

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/ intimate partner.	0.149	0.134	0.00	0.00	0.134	This indicator will be reported at the end of the project after IMASIDA survey report is finalized.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Output Indicator						
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/ both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.						
	In-School Programmes					
	0	30,000	12,500	25,145	150,600	Students were reached by the 125 teachers trained. Students were trained during school clubs' sessions. A total of 272,157 people (130,428 women, 92,564 men, 37,085 girls and 12,080 boys) by community sensitization campaigns.
	In-School Programmes Girls					
	0	18,000	6,500	11,227	57,960	
	In-School Programmes Boys					
	0	12,000	6,000	13,918	92,640	
	Out-of-School Programmes					
	0	70,000	49,165	1,188,658	351,700	
	Out-of-School Programmes Girls					
	0	28,000	37,085	679,614	140,680	
	Out-of-School Programmes Boys					
	0	42,000	12,080	509,044	211,020	
Output Indicator						
Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction						
	0	10	14	14	10	The platforms registered here are the same that SI has been supporting since 2019. The SI revitalized and in some cases established advocacy platforms in 11 SI target districts and in 3 capital cities. These platforms meet regularly, have their action plans and received funds to implement them at community level, ensuring more synergies between CSOs members of the platforms and improving the capacity of community based organizations.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes																				
OUTCOME 4 SUMMARY TABLE																										
Outcome Indicator																										
Indicator 4.1. Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	Women					This indicator will be measured at the end of the program using the IMASIDA report that is still to be published.																				
	140,628	120,033	0	0	1,143,699																					
	Girls																									
	0	0	0	0	0																					
Indicator 4.2. a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police; b) number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court; and c) number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators.	2,328	3,408	5,513	16,656	3,408	GBV cases reported to the police are disaggregated as follows:																				
						<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Provinces</th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nampula</td> <td>2,953</td> <td>3,957</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manica</td> <td>184</td> <td>778</td> <td>962</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gaza</td> <td>516</td> <td>1,782</td> <td>2,298</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>5,513</td> <td>7,217</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Provinces	Men	Women	Total	Nampula	2,953	3,957	1	Manica	184	778	962	Gaza	516	1,782	2,298	Total	5,513	7,217	1
Provinces	Men	Women	Total																							
Nampula	2,953	3,957	1																							
Manica	184	778	962																							
Gaza	516	1,782	2,298																							
Total	5,513	7,217	1																							
						Devido ao contexto do país, há dificuldades. Due to the context of the country there is difficulties in linking the cases reported to the police to the number of cases that are brought to court because some cases are directly reported to the Attorney at provincial level and the cases that come from the police change the number of the process as soon as they enter in the justice sector. An integrated and harmonized system to register GBV cases would ease this process and allow appropriate tracking of cases brought to court and those sentenced.																				

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Output Indicator						
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services.	Women					A total of 37,523 girls and boys had access to SMS Biz platform, of which 13,522 were girls.
	0	50,000	0	705,311	200,000	
Girls	0	80,000	13,522	499,426	320,000	
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	Government Service Providers					A major investment was made in providing training to service providers in multiple areas that are related to provision of quality services to survivors of violence. This included School Directors, School gender focal points, teachers, police officers, justice sector professionals, investigation officers, health staff and members of the multisectoral mechanism (justice, health, social, police sectors and Civil Society Organizations staff).
	0	150	1.570	4.778	1.200	
Women Government Service Providers	0	75	808	2.368	600	
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year.	Women's Rights Organizations					CSO include FDC, KUBATSIRA, GCR, SADECO, ADEMURE, RUBATANO, Manica Province CS Platform, and PIRCOM. JOSOAL was also trained, but because this organization was covered in 2020, it is not being counted in this reporting cycle.
	0	15	8	8	0	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	Girls with Knowledge of ES					We are considering women and girls that accessed the services (mobile brigades that integrate in the health, social action, police and justice sectors, STI, SRH related services provided at Health Units and at the Youth and Adolescents Friendly spaces (SAAJ)) as people that now have increased knowledge about the services.
	0	2.583	10.951	114.578	10.332	
	Women with Knowledge of ES					
	0	1.617	67.492	204.712	6.468	
Girls with Knowledge of longer term services	0	2.583	15	103.642	10.332	We are considering women and girls that accessed the long-term support initiatives (women economic empowerment initiatives at community level) as people that now have increased knowledge about the initiatives.
	Women with Knowledge of longer term services					
	0	1.617	1.340	138.560	6.468	
	Girls with Access of ES					
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased ACCESS to a) to quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	0	250	10.951	113.082	700	We are considering women and girls that accessed the following services: mobile brigades that integrate in the health, social action, police and justice sectors, STI, SRH related services provided at Health Units and at the Youth and Adolescents Friendly spaces (SAAJ).
	Women with Access of ES					
	0	200	67.492	115.425	800	
	Girls with Access to Recovery Services					
0	250	15	3.439	150	Here we are considering women and girls that were included in the network of women and girls' survivors of violence, also women and girls that were integrated into village savings groups and that received complementary training on financial literacy.	
Women with Access to Recovery Services						
0	200	1.340	9.320	200		

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
OUTCOME 5 SUMMARY TABLE						
Outcome Indicator						
Indicator 5.2. Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, nonpartner sexual violence, family violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level	IPV					
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	GBV cases reported in Mozambique include all disaggregation categories except for FGM that is not a common practice in the country.
	FGM					
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mozambique has a law that penalizes child marriage, approved in 2019 and child marriage cases are recorded and tracked by the national police.
Femicide						
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Femicide is punished in the Mozambican Law as part of Criminal Code. The national police keep track of the cases of femicide.
Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors.	NoSecurity	YesSecurity	Yes	Yes	YesSecurity	Mozambique has national system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP but with number of limitations. The system is not available across different sectors and data collection frequency is not frequent to obtain the real time data. To address this constraints, the SI has been supporting the piloting and expansion of the Info Violencia, a real time software to register GBV cases. The SI has also been providing training tot he police officers in targeted provinces to ensure the smooth roll out of the software.”

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Output Indicator						
Indicator 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year	National Statistics Officers 0	6	4	253	15	During the reporting period a total of 4 National Statistical Officers from the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Gender participated in a 5 days training on Gender statistics in Nairobi. The training provided a platform for the producers and users of gender statistics to share best practices and develop common strategies to rationalize, harmonize and improve the measurement and use of gender statistics in Africa .
	Women National Statistics Officers 0	3	0	86	15	
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year	Government Personnel 0	15	296	455	95	Statistical Officers were trained in the harmonization of the single file and InfoViolencia.
	Women Government Personnel 0	5	142	210	30	
	Produtos de conhecimento					
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	6	0	9	34	4	9 Knowledge products (1 assessment, 1 guide, 2 brochures, 2 flyers, 1 booklet, 1 SI two pager) developed aiming to inform the general public about the status in implementation of the programme and also to support the SI programme team to evaluate and assess the functionality and sustainability of the CAIs by developing a comprehensive report that builds on previous findings on the subject.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
OUTCOME 6 SUMMARY TABLE						
Outcome Indicator						
Indicator 6.3 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG	0	12	3	110	29	During the reporting period no CSO and CBO were trained in advocacy but 26 organizations participated in exchange learning events, 3 CSO implementing partners (WLSA, Livaningo and Girl Child Rights) submitted abstracts to the SI Africa Region Programme (SIARP) where Girl Child Rights abstract was selected and two presentations were made by this IP during the Civil Society Learning Workshop that took place in Addis Ababa and Dakar. This showcases the increased capacity of CSO in documenting their work and showcasing it at high level.
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multistakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year	16	4	1	29	12	Members of the SI participated in consultations to influence the development of the National Development Strategy. Members participated in multiple meetings to share their contributions by advocating for a development strategy that addresses the challenges faced by women and girls always looking at the long-term impact of child marriage and school drop-out levels among women and girls.
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	41	10	0	2,525	81	During the reporting period, 1. day dialogue to discuss progress and key results in the work done to EVAWG, protect SRHR of women and girls. 3 best and promising practices workshops aiming on promoting dialogue among CSO, CBOs and government staff on innovative ways to address VAWG at community level. 1 reflective meeting with members of the multisectoral mechanism in Manica province.

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year	0	11	0	108	14	During the reporting period no additional CSO received training in accountability mechanisms. Currently, efforts were made to prepare a booklet about existing accountability mechanism to also report GBV cases. This will be finalized in the first quarter of 2023 and will serve as a way to ensure continuity in the dissemination of this information to CSO and CBO.
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	9	0	12	9	During the reporting period there was no training provided to other CSO and CBO on M&E and RBM. CSO and CBO IPs continued received on-the job support to improve their M&E and report writing skills but no specific session was organized.

Annex B. Risk Management Report

Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk (2022): Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	Partner reports and assessments		
Contextual Risks					
Weak consideration for recurrent climate change impacts (e.g., floods, drought, heatwaves, sea-level rise, severe storms, etc.) on programmatic interventions and/or operational capacity to achieve results within limited timeframe.	5	5	Monthly	Partner reports and assessments	Recipient United Nations organizations (RUNOs) and implementing partners
The country's decentralization process was identified as a potential risk due to the need to adjust to new provincial and district levels structures from SI governmental partners.	5	5	Regularly	Report shared by the Government	RUNOs and government counterparts

Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	Addressing the Risk (2022): Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/ Unit
<p>Risk</p> <p>The country is affected by military instability in the north (insurgency) leading to the displacement of people to geographical areas considered to be of lower risk including the Spotlight provinces. Due to the urgency of basic needs such as food, health services, water, and sanitation, the government and humanitarian/development actors may overlook the rising risk of GBV in the humanitarian context.</p>	4	4	Monthly coordination meeting	Monthly	Monthly coordination meeting	<p>GBV has been included systematically in the humanitarian actors discussions on the interventions in the conflict-affected areas, including in the districts where IDPs has recently started displacements. GBV is also included and budgeted for in the humanitarian response plan for 2023 (HRP), and thanks to Protection Cluster and GBV Area of Responsibility reports, regular monitoring of risks and trends are shared with all humanitarian actors (Inter Cluster Coordination Group and Humanitarian Country Team). Activities were expanded to Cabo Delgado to address some of the most urgent GBV concerns.</p>	RUNOs e parceiros de implementação
Programmatic Risks							
<p>Limited resource of implementing partners, including the Government and civil society organizations, constrain the effectiveness of the Spotlight programme.</p>	4	4	Monthly/ quarterly reports, including financial report	Always	Monthly/ quarterly reports, including financial report	<p>Synergies with other initiatives being implemented in the SLI areas of intervention are identified and help strengthening complementarities which can reduce the effects of the limited resources</p>	RUNOs
<p>Stigmatization (and higher risk) of GBV survivors at community level and resistance to change from family, community, traditional and religious leaders, notably given the limited knowledge of existing legislation on Prevention of GBV and Child marriage.</p>	4	3	Quarterly reports	Monthly	Quarterly reports	<p>Mitigated by the sessions to disseminate the law to community leaders and increase work with the police to support community leaders in preventing and referring child marriage and GBV cases to the authorities</p>	RUNOs and implementing partners

Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk (2022): Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/ Unit	
Risk	4	3	Periodicity Monthly	Source for monitoring Quarterly reports	RUNOs and implementing partners	
The engagement of multiple stakeholders at multiple levels (central, provincial and district) is one of the ingredients of success for the initiative but it also presents a coordination challenge.	4	3	Monthly	Quarterly reports	This has been mitigated by the strengthening of multisectorial mechanisms at provincial and district levels and by preparing exchange learning events among multisectorial mechanism members, to be held in 2023.	RUNOs and implementing partners
Survivors of violence continue to suffer from the lack of shelters and the limited functionality of existing ones as well as the lack of social protection benefits and of economic empowerment opportunities.	4	4	Monthly	Quarterly reports	This has been mitigated by reinforcing SI's WEE activities but the scale of this gap, which has been further highlighted with the increased demand created by SI's investment on social mobilization, requires a renewed focus for advocacy with the Government to increase the investment on creating and supporting shelters	RUNOs and implementing partners
Institutional Risks						
Weak capacity of civil society organizations to present annual plans and proposals for activities.	3	3	Periodically	Meetings minutes	CSOs and implementing partners are regularly supported to improve their planning, budgeting and reporting capacities	RUNOs
High staff turnover and its negative impacts on the implementation of the programme.	4	4	Monthly	Monthly coordination meeting minutes	Turnover effect is mitigated by solid handover and the historic memory on SLI that is provided by long term focal points and PCU members. Knowledge management, when systematic and thorough, can also mitigate this risk	RUNOs senior management
Understaffing at implementing partners and RUNOs may affect programme implementation.	5	4	Irregular	SI Organogram & HoA meeting minutes	The identification of staff and focal points for SLI and the allocation of a dedicated share of their time to the initiative helps ensuring that SLI related activities are covered with adequate human resources	RUNOs and implementing partners

Risk Assessment	Likelihood: 5 Almost Certain 4 Likely 3 Possible 2 Unlikely 1 Rare	Impact: 5 Extreme 4 Major 3 Moderate 2 Minor 1 Insignificant	Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Addressing the Risk (2022): Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	Responsible Person/ Unit
The limited resources from MGCAS for coordination can cause delays in decision-making and overall implementation of the programme.	4	4	Monthly	Quarterly reports	RUNOs and PCU
Migration to the new UN management system (Quantum) may delay completion of activities	5	4	Monthly	Quarterly reports	RUNOs
Fiduciary Risks					
Due to political, economic and financial crisis caused by the pandemic and conflict in the northern region of the country, there is a risk that some implementing partners might use the funds not for the original purpose of the project but to cover financial gaps they face in order to continue operating.	2	4	Quarterly	Project's staff monitoring visit report	RUNOs

Assumptions:

- There is political will and commitment by the government and CSOs to end VAWG including HP as a national priority and anchor/absorb SI achievements beyond the SI.
- Continuous provision of technical support and capacity building will result in improved coordination and delivery of the programme.
- Increased access to information will lead to change in attitudes/beliefs which will ultimately lead to changes in behaviors.
- There is a willingness on the part of influential persons and custodians of culture to engage in EVAWG.

Annex C. CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
6.3	UN WOMEN	Fórum Mulher	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$387,824	\$387,824	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing
1.1	UN WOMEN	Muleide	National	Grantee	\$176,428	\$167,428	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
1.1	UNDP	National Human Rights Commission	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$40,000	\$17,000	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing
3.1	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$483,037	\$483,037	Yes	0%	3	20%	Yes	Existing
3.1	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$387,210	\$387,210	Yes	0%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
3.1	UNICEF	N'weti	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$300,789	\$115,000	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	Existing
3.1	UNICEF	ASCHA	Local and grassroots organizations	Implementing partner (IP)	\$200,000	\$38,000	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
3.1	UNICEF	PCI Media Impact	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$100,000	\$100,000	No	0%	0	25%	No information available	Existing
3.1	UNICEF	FDC	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$120,000	\$120,000	No	0%	0	25%	No information available	Existing

Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
3.1	UNICEF	Mozambican Women's Lawyers Organization – AMMCJ	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30,000	\$30,000	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	Existing
3.2	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$279,282	\$279,282	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
3.2	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$227,102	\$227,102	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
3.2	UNFPA	Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$710,422	\$673,752	No	0%	0	11%	Yes	Existing
3.2	UNFPA	MULEIDE	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$11,962	\$11,962	No	0%	0	7%	Yes	Existing
3.2	UNFPA	Coalizão da Juventude Moçambicana	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$267,378	\$242,854	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	Existing
3.2	UNFPA	John Hopkins University	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$102,808	\$102,802	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	Existing
3.3	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$91,029	\$91,029	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
4.1	UNICEF	AASMO	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30,000	\$30,000	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	New

Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
4.1	UNICEF	FDC	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30,000	\$30,000	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	Existing
4.1	UNICEF	REPSI	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$20,000	\$20,000	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	New
4.1	UNICEF	Mozambican Women's Lawyers Organization – AMMCJ	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30,000	\$30,000	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$551,845	\$551,845	Yes	0%	3	0%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UN WOMEN	LIVANINGO	National	Grantee	\$350,681	\$350,681	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UN WOMEN	KUVUMBANA	Local and grassroots organizations	Grantee	\$250,831	\$250,831	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$446,968	\$446,968	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UN WOMEN	GIRL CHILD RIGHTS	Local and grassroots organizations	Grantee	\$74,776	\$74,776	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing

Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
4.2	UNFPA	FSDMOZ – Mozambique Financial Sector Deepening	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$131,018	\$68,781	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing
4.2	UNFPA	Coalção da Juventude Moçambicana	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$198,834	\$198,834	No	0%	0	0%	No information available	Existing
4.2	UNDP	KUHLUKA	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30,000	\$20,000	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	New
6.1	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$85,762	\$85,762	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
6.1	UN WOMEN	MULEIDE	National	Grantee	\$143,450	\$143,450	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing
6.1	UN WOMEN	MULEIDE	National	Grantee	\$52,831	\$52,831	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing
6.1	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$310,350	\$310,350	Yes	0%	3	0%	Yes	Existing
6.2	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$197,629	\$197,629	Yes	0%	3	0%	Yes	Existing
6.2	UN WOMEN	Gender Links	National	Grantee	\$203,044	\$203,044	Yes	0%	3	0%	Yes	Existing
6.3	UN WOMEN	MULEIDE	National	Grantee	\$67,509	\$67,509	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing

Outcome	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Tipo de OSC	Modality of Engagement	Total Award Amount (USD)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs?	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	Que percentagem da atribuição é para custos de operação da OSC?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?
6.3	UN WOMEN	WLSA	National	Grantee	\$107,893	\$107,893	Yes	80%	5	0%	Yes	Existing
6.3	UN WOMEN	Fórum Mulher	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$387,824	\$387,824	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing
1.1	UN WOMEN	Muleide	National	Grantee	\$176,428	\$167,428	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing
1.1	UNDP	National Human Rights Commission	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$40,000	\$17,000	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing
1.1	UNDP	Parlamento	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30,000	\$0	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing
1.3	UNICEF	Mozambican Women's Lawyers	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30,000	\$30,000	No	0%	0	25%	Yes	Existing

Annex D. Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

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

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

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

Section A: Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

Guidance and Template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

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

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

Definition of an Innovative Practice

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

Definition of a Promising Practice

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

Definition of a Good Practice

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

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

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

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

PROMISING PRACTICE	Community and Religious leaders activism for changing social norms and combat-ing GBV/early child marriage in Chicualacuala, Gaza province.
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>The SI Mozambique, in line with other SI counties, demonstrated the importance of engaging community and religious leaders in preventing VAWG and ensuring referral of GBV and child marriage cases in the communities. In 2022 SI went a step further by promoting a closer engagement of the District Administrator to actively involve com-munity and religious leaders in changing social norms and disseminating messages to fight GBV (Pillar 3). The activity began in January 2022 and is on-going.</p> <p>This practice started in the district of Chicualacuala (Gaza province) using social mobi-lization. Community meetings and counseling was organized in collaboration with offi-cials from the secretary district of Chicualacuala office engaging all relevant govern-ment institutions such as police, justice, health, and education in the communities.</p> <p>The practice proved to be highly inclusive and effective in disseminating information about violence against women and girls, notably about child marriage and SGBV. One of the messages used was: Stop SGBV, Stop child marriage. together we can make Chicualacual free from SGBV and child marriage.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>To sensitize communities on the effects of GBV and Child marriage and create a community platform that condemns violence and harmful practices.</p> <p>Improve knowledge on social norms that contribute to normalizing and perpetuating GBV and Child marriage</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Target beneficiaries are adolescents, women and men in general, with a focus onparents in particular. Stakeholders such as experts from the district administration, police officers, education officers, religious and community leaders, matrons, secretaries from bairros and influences were all involved and were part of the team that conducted sensitization meetings in the communities</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The strategy enabled reaching a large number of people in a short period of time and expanding the geographical area of outreach.</p> <p>For example, 329(F:181) Community and Religious Leaders, Influencers, Secretary to the Bairros, AMETRAMO and Matronas were engaged on prevention and ending Child Marriage(CM) and GBV in ten communities (Chitanga, Chicualacuala rio, Dingue, Petule, Macassane, Mbuzi, Salane, Tchale, Cunguma and Pafuri sede communities) in Chicualacuala district.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Some youths could not adhere to the child marriage and GBV preventive messages being delivered by the community leaders. In order to address this problem, the community leaders requested help from ASCHA to engage the youths in the area.</p>

Outputs and Impact

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

An important reflection of the impact of this activity is

the ownership of the Community and Religious Leaders, Influencers, Secretary to the Bairros, Amentramo and Matronas engaged in the community meetings who conducted 27 meetings in their communities on child marriage and GBV prevention and response reaching 3,364 (F:1170) people.

Additionally, the community leaders were able to dissolve four premature unions in their areas.

Adaptable (optional)

In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?

This initiative can be used in the future for programmes aimed at changing harmful gender behaviours and practices at the individual and collective level.

Replicable/Scale-Up (optional)

What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?

Recognizing that child marriage and GBV is a widespread problem, this practice can be replicated elsewhere in the country.

Sustainable

What is needed to make the practice sustainable?

The activism meetings were well accepted in the communities and had ownership of community authorities and leaders, which indicates that this is a practice to be main-tained even after the end of the programme and replicated elsewhere.

Validated (for a good practice only)

Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?

Additional details and contact information

Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.

Secretária Permanente : Dr. Hermínio 76311401

PROMISING PRACTICE Branding public buses for increased GBV awareness in SLI provinces**Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?**

(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)

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

The activity began September 2022 and is ongoing.

Objective of the practice

What were the goals of the activity?

Give visibility to messages that advocate for the end of GBV

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

Stakeholders involved

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

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

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

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

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

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

What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?

Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.

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

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

<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The main challenge was to ensure Government allocation of buses for the branding as in most of the cases, they were circulating in their normal activities.</p>
	<p>Given that they are public transportation, the maintenance is not so regular, so it makes it difficult to find buses in good working condition. Actually, the weak maintenance will continue to be a challenge to ensure the ongoing dissemination of the message as SLI does not have control of the daily management of the buses.</p>
	<p>To prevent it, an Agreement was signed with Fundo de Desenvolvimento de Transportes e Comunicação to ensure the circulation of these vehicles during the agreed period (1 year).</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>In the future an assessment can be done to assess whether this strategy is effective by setting up a reference mechanism where GBV survivors can report if they had information through the messaging on the buses or whether the general public has increased knowledge on GBV services through the buses</p>
<p>Adaptable (optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>The practice can easily be adapted to different contexts in the future and used to disseminate information on different topics other than GBV.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Due to the need to increase the number of GBV cases reported throughout the country, depending on the level of effectiveness of this practice it can be replicated in provinces and scaled-up to include other features in the buses or even in the messages.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>This practice can be sustained by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrating through results the reach and impact at community level in terms of behavior change, i.e, increased number of GBV reported cases as a result of message disseminated in the buses; • have the Government partners committed to support with the continued circulation of the buses, by paying the circulation fees.
<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>Additional details and contact information Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>MGCAs and DPGCAS from Nampula, Gaza and Manica provinces. Final design can be found here.</p>

INNOVATIVE PRACTICE

Clubes comunitários como espaços seguros sustentáveis para abordar a GBV a nível comunitário

Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?

(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)

Community clubs are safe spaces where women, girls, men and boys learn and share their knowledge about SGBV, SHRH, child marriage, deconstructing harmful discriminatory stereotypes and social practices that fuel and perpetuate GBV. In the province of Nampula, affected by the armed conflict in the north of the country, SI worked with Ophenta, a local CSO, to promote women and men clubs as an innovative practice to address GBV at community level. In the women clubs participants are supported to organize themselves into small groups based on their neighborhood and serve as sentinels where they have the responsibility to report GBV/HP.

Objective of the practice

What were the goals of the activity?

Empower the community in the prevention of and response to GBV and Child marriage. Ensure sustainability and ownership of communities' members to end VAWG

Stakeholders involved

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

Community clubs can be composed by women, girls, men, or boys. When creating or establishing clubs, gender and age issues are taken into consideration to allow different groups to discuss and deconstruct specific issues about GBV and early unions. The clubs are created and set up with the support of community leaders, who also ensure the regular functioning of the clubs and offer support when needed.

What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?

Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.

Community clubs to EVAWG are an innovative practice that contribute to the sustainability of GBV sessions in safe spaces since they operate without direct/constant supervision.

Likewise, during the creation of the clubs, a leadership structure is also put in place that has a responsibility to ensure that the club sessions take place.

Community clubs have contributed to discouraging cases of GBV in communities through reporting and follow-up.⁴

What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?

One of the challenges faced in establishing the clubs in Nampula City is related to the rejection of messages disseminated by club members during social mobilization campaigns to prevent GBV and child marriage.

To overcome this challenge, club members have received support from community leaders that allowed for acknowledgment and acceptability thanks to the influential power that the community leaders have in the community.

Outputs and Impact

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

One of the great results of the work developed by the clubs has to do with the reporting of GBV cases. In 2022 alone, the Namicopo community club identified and reported 5 cases of GBV and aborted 1 case of early union. Likewise, the clubs have conducted social mobilization campaigns to prevent and combat GBV and early unions in the communities.

⁴ As a way to ensure that the reported cases are followed up, all the clubs are presented to the police stations of their specific neighborhoods where they have been explained the work that will be developed by them and what is expected from the authorities, which has facilitated the work of the groups as well as reinforced their role and acknowledgement in the community.

Additional details and contact information

Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.

Organization: Ophenta

Focal point: Marlene Julane – Programme Officer

Contact: : marlenejulane@ophenta.org.mz

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

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

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

Types of Knowledge Products include the following:

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

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

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
UNICEF – Guide for the implementation of Circles of Interest on Life Skills in schools	Capacity Development Module	<p>The purpose is to support the teachers in guiding the students throughout the learning process to build students’ competencies and skills. Also, prepared the students to face the challenges of personal, social, and professional life, in addition to contributing to the creation of a safer, more dynamic, and inclusive school environment.</p> <p>There is a three-part guide in the guide which can take step by step through the implementation of this work and offers information that can support the teacher throughout the process.</p> <p>PART I provides key concepts and guidelines for working with active methodologies that are appropriate for building competencies.</p> <p>PART II includes activities that inform about relevant issues in the area of gender and, at the same time, create opportunities for students to develop essential skills to deal with gender-related challenges. Finally, PART III consists of a glossary of concepts, which the teacher can refer to at various points in the planning and development of the activities.</p>	The content was completed and approved by Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) on 5 March 2022. The layout is still pending approval	Manual
UNICEF – Child friendly brochure	Brochure	Child Friendly Brochure on the new Child marriage law.	Completed and approved by MGCAS in December 2022 with introductory note from the Minister.	LUP CF brochure final
UNICEF – Child friendly brochure	Brochure	Child Friendly Brochure on VAC	Complete	VAC brochure – Child Friendly

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
UNICEF – Plano Operacional do Mecanismo par Prevenção, Denúncia, Encaminhamento e Resposta à Violência contra as Crianças Na Escola, incluindo Assistência às Vítimas	Manual	A multisectorial mechanism to operationalize the multisectorial group activities in preventing, denouncing and responding to VAC in schools	Concluído.	Manual
UNICEF – Mecanismo Multisectorial para a Prevenção, Denúncia, Encaminhamento e Resposta à Violência contra Crianças nas Escolas, Incluindo Assistência às Vítimas	Brochure	A multisectorial mechanism to support the multisectorial group to prevent, denounce and respond to VAC in schools.	The layout was approved by UNICEF in August 2022.	Brochure
UNICEF – VAC	Poster	Poster for prevention and awareness raising.	Not approved. Expected to be approved this year	Poster

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product
UNFPA – Assessment of the Functionality and Sustainability of the CAIs	Assessment	The specific purpose of this consultancy is to support the SLI programme team to evaluate and assess the functionality and sustainability of the CAIs by developing a comprehensive report that builds on previous findings on the subject and that i) assesses current status and improvements of the CAI model as a response to VAWG over the course of SLI implementation and a comparison with CAIs not funded by SLI; ii) highlights best practices and lessons learnt from a technical and operational perspectives vis a vis interventional standard of prevention and response to VAWG and other models; iii) identifies clear actions to render the CAIs a more functional and sustainable in the post-SLI-phase to ensure full government ownership.	Expected to be completed by 15th of March 2023	
UN Women – Law for the Prevention and Combat of Early Unions	Serial Album	The Serial Album is a tool to help activists and interested people to understand in a simple and brief way the law to prevent and combat premature unions	In pipeline	
UN Women – Booklet of Laws about Gender-Based Violence	Policy brief	An explanatory tool on the main GBV laws in Mozambique	In pipeline	
UN Women – Initiation Rites Flyer	Flyer	is an explanatory guide about initiation rites as a harmful practice.	In pipeline	
PCU – Programme 2-pager	2-pager	Descriptive products of the pro-gramme, with results. Produced for public events (EU fair, high-level events)	May 2022 (PT/EN) November 2022 (PT/EN)	SLI 2-pager may SLI 2-pager may

Annex E. Communication and Visibility

Stories and articles



Photo: © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

“Today I am a financially stable woman” – how business start-up kits are changing lives in Mozambique

By accessing economic opportunities and learning how to run businesses, women find alternatives and that support their long-term recovery, overcoming their financial dependence on their partners.

[Read more](#)



Photo: © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

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

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

[Read more](#)



Photo: © Girl Child Rights

“We can eliminate violence if we work together” – multi-sectoral teams are eliminating gender-based violence in Mozambique

“It is by working together and joining forces that we will have an impact,” shares Ms Judite. Coordinated and inter-team work in Mozambique to eliminate GBV: a key strategy.

[Read more](#)



Photo: © UNICEF Mozambique/Lara Longle

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

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

[Read more](#)



Photo: © UNFPA Mozambique/Hélder Xavier

“Girls should be able to focus only on their studies”: how activism changes girls’ lives in Mozambique

Social activists organise awareness-raising sessions in safe spaces. Maria was a child bride who found information and support in these spaces. Today Maria is back at school.

[Read more](#)

Testimonials

“*Because of my business, I can do many things. At home, we are only women, three sisters and my mother. We have no father to help. With the income from my work, I can buy my material for school and help my mother with food for the house. Our life has improved greatly*”.

Dulce Santos, 18, a beneficiary of Women’s Economic Empowerment interventions supported by the Spotlight Initiative in Angoche, Nampula province

“*By working together and joining forces, we will have a greater impact. We act fast and in an integrated way, and we fulfil the principle of not leaving any girl and woman behind*”.

Judite Nota, 36, Government of Mozambique Women’s Affairs Officer on strengthening the Multisectoral Mechanism, supported by the Spotlight Initiative in Manica province

“*We are proud to see her back at school*”.

Ivone Adelino, an activist and mentor in Mogovolas, Nampula province. Through the awareness-raising activities supported by the Spotlight Initiative against Child Marriage, Ivone prevented Maria’s marriage and supported her in returning to school

“

The Savings Group that the Spotlight Initiative supported us to organise gave us a chance to support each other. Today we don't accept violence because we no longer depend on anyone. Even after the cyclone destroyed our hair salon, I know it is a matter of time before we have it again. We are all together this”.

Agira Fernando, 18, a partner at a hair salon destroyed by Cyclone Gombe, Mogovolas, Nampula province

“

We are a mobile health and gender-based violence case management support service that reaches those who do not have access to primary health care. Our goal is to end Gender-based Violence, eliminate Child Marriage and promote the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls, leaving no one behind”.

Ricardo Cuamba, a health technician at the Mobile Clinics supported by the Spotlight Initiative in Gaza province

“

We work for all women and children living in rural areas in difficult conditions. We aim to offer integrated care centres where victims of violence can find all services, such as medical care, psychological support, police protection, and social and judicial support. A single quality one-stop centre”.

Rosita Guambe, Head of Women's Affairs and Social Action Rep. in Chicualacuala, Manica province, talks about the Integrated Support Centre (CAI, in the Portuguese acronym)

Testimonials (cont.)

“ *I was living in despair. He did many things to me. I suffered a lot and thought of ending my life. After the session on GBV, I realised I was being mistreated and went to report him. Today he is in jail, and I feel safe”.*
Ivone, a GBV survivor reported her partner after a raise-awareness session by her community leader on eliminating violence

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

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



The Spotlight Initiative will leave us with an important legacy. Based on it, we can think about developing new programs and strategies for Gender Equality in sustainable and long-term ways”.

Myrtra Kaulard, UN Resident Coordinator in Mozambique, during the Spotlight Initiative Steering Committee, 2022

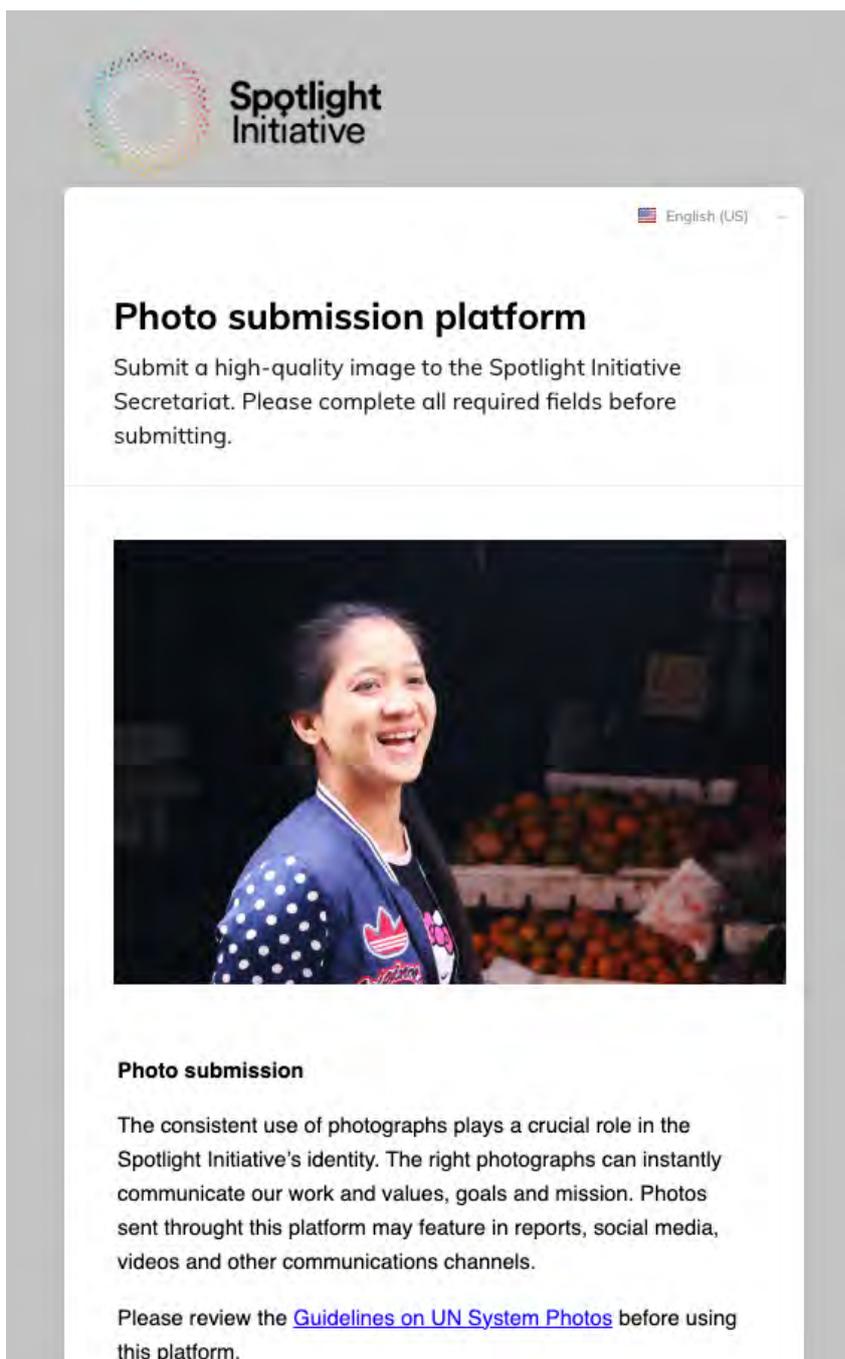


We have learned many lessons from the Spotlight Initiative, from which we can draw lessons that will support our performance in the future. We are pleased with the intervention of the Spotlight partners. We will align strategies and actions so that our joint work will increasingly impact families and communities”.

Nyeleti Mondlane, MGCAS Minister, Spotlight Initiative Steering Committee, 2022

Photos

The archive of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique contains more than 5000 photos collected by all the implementing partners of the programme. The images, mostly sent via WhatsApp by the partners in the different districts, mainly cover activities, events and web stories and articles.



The screenshot shows the 'Photo submission platform' interface. At the top left is the Spotlight Initiative logo, which consists of a circular pattern of colorful dots next to the text 'Spotlight Initiative'. In the top right corner, there is a language selector showing 'English (US)'. The main heading is 'Photo submission platform', followed by a sub-heading: 'Submit a high-quality image to the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat. Please complete all required fields before submitting.' Below this text is a large photograph of a young woman with dark hair, smiling and looking to her right. She is wearing a dark blue jacket with white polka dots and a red crown logo. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some orange flowers. Below the photo, the section is titled 'Photo submission' and contains the following text: 'The consistent use of photographs plays a crucial role in the Spotlight Initiative's identity. The right photographs can instantly communicate our work and values, goals and mission. Photos sent through this platform may feature in reports, social media, videos and other communications channels.' At the bottom, it says: 'Please review the [Guidelines on UN System Photos](#) before using this platform.'

Videos



[The impact of economic empowerment on the lives of women and girls in Mozambique](#)

The impact of Economic Empowerment interventions on the lives of women and girls in Manica province. Through their voices.



[“Leave No One Behind” documentary: taking health and care services to isolated communities in Mozambique](#)

The impact that the services provided by the Centros de Assistência Integrada (CAIs) and the mobile clinics supported by the Spotlight Initiative have on the health and lives of Mozambican women and girls through the voices of those who provide and those who receive these services.

Media Clipping

#	Date	Title	Subject	Mention	Medium	Media	Location
1	11.01.2023	How business start-up kits are changing lives in Mozambique	WEE, GBV	Direct	Online	Africa Renewal	Global
2	30.11.2022	Three exhibitions in Maputo to counter violence against women and girls	16 Days of Activism, GBV	Direct	Online	Club of Mozambique	Mozambique
3	25.10.2022	Mozambique: 'Everyone Said I Couldn't Be a Mechanic, but I Can Be Whatever I Want'	WEE, GBV	Direct	Online	All Africa	Regional
4	23.07.2022	Comunidades envolvidas na divulgação da lei	Child Marriage, GBV	Direct	Newspaper	Notícias	Mozambique
5	02.12.2022	DAFMVV do Comando-Geral da PRM conta com mais oito motorizadas	Institutions, GBV	Direct	Newspaper	Semanário do Agente	Mozambique
6	25.01.2023	Mozambique: 'I Can Now Go Back to School' – Teenage Mother Overjoyed She Can Prevent Unintended Pregnancies With Contraception	Child Marriage, GBV	Direct	Online	All Africa	Regional
7	16.10.2022	A new, financially independent life for former child brides in Mozambique	Child Marriage, GBV	Direct	Online	UN News	Global
8	12.09.2022	Mozambique: 'We Can Eliminate Violence If We Work Together' – Multi-Sectoral Teams Are Eliminating Gender-Based Violence in Mozambique	Institutions, GBV	Direct	Online	All Africa	Regional
9	08.03.2022	Entrevista com Embaixador da União Europeia	IWD, male engagement, GBV	Direct	Radio	Maputo Corridor	Mozambique

10	07.04.2022	Entrevista com Coordenadora Residente da ONU	Mozambican Women's Day, Climate Change, Spotlight Results, GBV	Direct	Radio	Maputo Corridor	Mozambique
11	25.11.2022	Entrevista com Coordenadora Residente Da ONU	16 Days of Activism, Spotlight Initiative Results	Direct	Radio	Maputo Corridor	Mozambique
12	16.02.2023	Comité Director 2022	Mutisectoral Mechanism	Direct	Newspaper	Notícias	Mozambique

Institucional Clipping

#	Date	Title	Subject	Mention	Medium
1	30.06.2022	Spotlight Initiative: Técnicos da DNAR e pontos focais de confissões religiosas beneficiam de capacitação em matéria de VBG	GBV training for community leaders	Direct	Website UNDP
2	05.05.2022	"Spotlight Initiative – Um projecto que erradicou a fome na minha família", diz Adelina Moliua	WEE	Direct	Website CSO
3	11.05.2022	130 milhões de raparigas e mulheres africanas hoje em uniões prematuras enquanto ainda crianças	GBV and Child Marriage	Direct	Website UNICEF
4	16.12.2022	Envolver rapazes para promover e proteger os direitos das raparigas em Nampula	Male engagement and GBV	Direct	Website UNFPA
5	10.10.2022	"Mãe, eu não posso casar-me com este homem. Sou demasiada jovem. Quero continuar os meus estudos"	Child Marriage	Indirect	Website UNFPA
6	19.04.2022	Documentário "Não deixar ninguém para trás": levando serviços de saúde e cuidados a comunidades isoladas em Mozambique	Services	Direct	Website UNFPA
7	10.01.2023	"Agora posso voltar à escola", exclama Fátima (18), pois usa contraceptivo pela primeira vez	SRHS	Direct	Website UNFPA

#	Date	Title	Subject	Mention	Medium
8	30.01.2022	Empoderamento da juventude em acção: Influenciando a Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento de Mozambique	Yoouth/Rights	InDirect	Website UNFPA
9	30.06.2022	Cyclone Gombe: Impacto das mudanças climáticas nas mulheres e raparigas em Mozambique	Climate Change, Women's groups, WEE	Direct	Website UNICEF
10	31.03.2022	"Hoje sou uma mulher financeiramente estável"	WEE	Direct	Website UN Moz
11	14.09.2022	"Podemos acabar com a violência se trabalharmos juntos"	Institutions	Direct	Website UN Moz
12	08.03.2022	Spotlight Initiative leva serviços de saúde e de atendimento a casos de violência baseada no género a comunidades isoladas	Services, Institution, GBV, SRHS	Direct	Website UN Moz
13	08.03.2022	Documentário "Não Deixar Ninguém para Trás": levando serviços de saúde e cuidados à comunidades isoladas	Services, Institution, GBV, SRHS	Direct	Website UN Moz
14	11.10.2022	"Diziam que eu não podia ser mecânica, mas eu posso ser o que quiser"	WEE	Direct	Website UN Moz
15	09.05.2022	"Estamos fartas de recomeços, precisamos de tranquilidade"	Climate Change, Women's groups, WEE	Direct	Website UN Moz
16	14.11.2022	'Recuperando a Minha Dignidade' – Quebrando o Ciclo de Violência em Mozambique	WEE	Direct	Website UN Moz
17	14.09.2022	O impacto do empoderamento económico na vida das mulheres em Mozambique	WEE	Direct	Website UN Moz
18	07.03.2022	Como as mudanças climáticas influenciam a violência contra mulheres e raparigas – e o que podemos fazer em relação a isso	Climate Change, WEE	Direct	Website UN Moz
19	10.01.2023	"Agora posso voltar à escola"	GBV and Child Marriage	InDirect	Website UN Moz
20	16.12.2022	Envolver rapazes para promover e proteger os direitos das raparigas em Nampula	Male engagement and GBV	Direct	Website UN Moz
21	16.06.2022	130 milhões de raparigas e mulheres africanas hoje em uniões prematuras enquanto ainda crianças	GBV and Child Marriage	Direct	Website UN Moz
22	25.11.2022	"Girls should focus on their studies": how activists are changing girls' lives in Mozambique	GBV and Child Marriage	Direct	Website ReliefWeb

#	Date	Title	Subject	Mention	Medium
23	12.2022	“Girls should be able to focus only on their studies”: how activism changes girls’ lives in Mozambique	GBV and Child Marriage	Direct	European Commission Website
24	13.02.2023	Alinhar planos operacionais da Spotlight para empoderar a mulher	Spotlight Initiative, Steering Committee	Direct	Website MGCAS
25	11.02.2023	Spotlight Initiative regista progressos no combate à violência	Spotlight Initiative	Direct	Website MGCAS
26	11.01.23	How business start-up kits are changing lives in Mozambique	WEE	Direct	Website UNSDG

Pacotes para as Redes Sociais

Date	SM Package
February	CSOs work impact
March/April	IWD & Mozambican Woman Day
May	Europe Day
September	WEE video + Web story Social Media
October	International Day of the Girl Child
November	Community Leaders Regional Forum
November – December	16 Days of Activism Against GBV

2022 Communications and Visibility Plan

Activities	Indicators	Audience(s)	Partners	Baseline	Target	Results
<p>Objective 1: Raise awareness of sexual and gender-based violence and early marriages and its prevalence in Mozambique: by publicizing up to date data and supportive facts, creative messaging to key audiences</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of the audience with accurate knowledge on the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and early marriages in Mozambique [baseline: 50%, target: 60%]</p>						
1.1. Develop and distribute op-eds, secure radio interviews and TV appearances on traditional media	Number of media hits and media coverage	Media General public (focus on youth)	National media outlets (RM, TVM, STV, Jornal Noticias, etc.)	47 (hints)	5	38
1.2. Roll out digital and social media content to raise awareness on SGBV and early marriages in Mozambique, raising visibility for the Government of Mozambique, the European Union and partners	Number of engagements Estimated reach	Taxpayers in the EU, EU Commission, Donor community, UN System, General public (focus on youth)	Implementing agencies, EU and RCO (for distribution)	380.000 (engagement) 4 M (reach)	400,000 (engajamento) 4,2M (reach)	62,196 (engajamento) 623,12 (reach)
1.3. Conduct training sessions on Spotlight branding and basic communication skills for implementing partners	Total number of people trained	Implementing partners from civil society and government	Implementing agencies	15	30	Postponed March 2023
<p>Objective 2: Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions: by finding, sharing and promoting the stories of women and girls whose lives have been positively transformed by Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions.</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of identified audiences with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative [baseline: 66%, target: 70%]; Percentage of identified audiences with knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative [baseline: 83%, target: 85%]</p>						
2.1 Produce and share a minimum of 6 human-interest stories for publication across digital platforms	Number of reads	Taxpayers in the EU EU Commission Donor community UN System, Media Government and implementing partners Women and girls; youth	Implementing agencies and implementing partners	5,000	5,000	5 HIs + 2 videos published (270,000 viewers)

1 For indicators 1 and 2 a detailed survey (perception) needs to be administered

Activities	Indicators	Audience(s)	Partners	Baseline	Target	Results
2.2 Produce a brochure with success stories	Number of copies distributed	EU Delegation Donor community UN System Government and implementing partners, Media	Hired graphic designer	0	2000	DONE
2.3 Photo Gallery	Number of photos	EU Delegation Donor community UN System Government and implementing partners, Media	Comms Specialist and IPs	0	N/S	5,000 + photos
2.4 Produce a short documentary summarising Phase 1	Number of views	Taxpayers in the EU EU Commission Donor community UN System Government and implementing partners, Media	Hired videographer	0	20,000	ONGOING
<p>Objective 3: Coordinate with agencies engaged in communications for development/behaviour and social norm change communication to strengthen Spotlight Initiative's programme implementation</p> <p>Indicator(s): Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated. [baseline: 4, target: 4]</p>						
3.1 Support implementing agencies & IPs' campaigns and C4D activity to ensure consistency between visibility activities and behaviour and social norm change interventions.	N/A	Program beneficiaries	Implementing agencies and IPs	4	4	6
3.2 Promote communication materials developed by C4D teams on social media platforms	N/A	Communities in pilot provinces General public	Implementing agencies	0	4	6
<p>Objective 4: Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners</p> <p>Indicator(s): Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented) [baseline: 522%, target: 15%]</p>						
4.1 Produce visibility and merchandise materials	N/A	General public, beneficiaries, implementing partners, government partners	N/A			DONE
4.2 Provide Communication & Visibility support to main events (e.g.: launches, handover of equipment, partners' activities)	N/A					DONE



Iniciativa Spotlight

*Para eliminar a violência
contra as mulheres e raparigas*

