



# Spotlight Initiative

## **ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRAMME REPORT 2021**

**PROGRAMME TITLE:** ACCELERATING THE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO SGBV AND EARLY MARRIAGE FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN (AGES 10 - 24) IN MOZAMBIQUE.

**PROGRAMME START DATE:** 01 JANUARY 2019

**REPORTING PERIOD:** 01 JANUARY 2021 – 31 DECEMBER 2021



Programme Title & Programme Number	Priority regions/ areas/ localities for the programme												
<p>Programme Title: Accelerating the Prevention and Response to SGBV and Early Marriage for Adolescent Girls and Young Women (ages 10 - 24) in Mozambique.</p> <p>Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office Project Reference Number:<sup>1</sup> 00111642</p>	<p>Three provinces encompassing 10 districts: Gaza Province: Xai Xai, Chongoene and Chicualacuala districts Manica Province: Chimoio (focus on Gondola), Mossurize, and Tamara districts Nampula: Nampula City, Mogovolas, Moma and Angoche districts</p> <p>Spotlight implements key components from all pillars in all districts. 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).</p>												
Recipient Organization(s)	Key Partners												
UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF	<p><b>Government</b> 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; Secretary of State for Youth and Employment.</p> <p><b>State Institutions</b> Parliament, Ombudsman, National Human Rights Commission, General Attorney's Office, Professional Council of the Judiciary, Family and Minors Courts, Supreme Court.</p> <p><b>Non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations</b> National Civil Society Reference Group, national and local civil society organizations - see Annex C.</p>												
Programme Cost (US\$)	Programme Start and End Dates												
<p><b>Total Phase I budget, and (where OSC approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD:</b> 29,575,934 USD</p> <p><b>Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding:</b><sup>2</sup> 28,571,429</p> <p><b>Agency Contribution: 1,004,505</b></p> <p><b>Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="217 1422 829 1736"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of Recipient UN Organizations</th> <th>Spotlight Phase I (+ II, where OSC approved) (USD)</th> <th>UN Agency Contributions (USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$5,732,960</td> <td>\$165,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>\$8,925,741</td> <td>\$378,485</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UN Women</td> <td>\$8,439,885</td> <td>\$238,190</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of Recipient UN Organizations	Spotlight Phase I (+ II, where OSC approved) (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)	UNDP	\$5,732,960	\$165,000	UNFPA	\$8,925,741	\$378,485	UN Women	\$8,439,885	\$238,190	<p><b>Start Date:</b> 01.01.2019</p> <p><b>End Date:</b> 31.12.2022</p>
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<sup>1</sup> The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>2</sup> The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the recipient United Nations organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).



<b>UNICEF</b>	\$5,472,843	\$222,830	<b>Report Submitted By:</b> Maya Soma, Programme Coordinator, on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Recipient Organization
	<b>\$28,571,429</b>	<b>\$1,004,505</b>	

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## Acronym List

AYFS	Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services
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)
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPS	Provincial Directorate of Health (“DPS” in its Portuguese acronym)
EUD	European Union Delegation
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCR	Girl Child Rights
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICS	Media Institute (“ICS” in its Portuguese acronym)
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPAJ	Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (“Public Defenders”) (“IPAJ” in its Portuguese acronym)
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual and Intersex persons
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (“MGCAS” in its Portuguese acronym)
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)
SPAS	Social Affairs Provincial Services (“SPAS” in its Portuguese acronym)
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme



UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls



## Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative has been working to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), including specifically violence against women and girls (VAWG) and child marriage, in Mozambique since the beginning of 2019, aiming to achieve results both at the national level and in the three focus provinces of Gaza, Nampula and Manica. In 2021, Spotlight built upon the successes of previous years and reached 1.3 million<sup>3</sup> rights holders and 26.1 million persons<sup>4</sup> indirectly, through support for government legislation and policies, strengthened institutions, social norms changes, provision of GBV and sexual and reproductive health services, and strengthening of the GBV data. Recognizing the important role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Women's Movements, 30 percent of the Spotlight budget was implemented by women's organizations, and 10 percent of the budget was invested in developing the capacities of these organizations. This dedicated allocation also serves the programme's objective of supporting broader movement-building in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of efforts to eliminate VAWG.

Phase II of the programme began in 2021 and recorded notable achievements during the year, in spite of a challenging period due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to mitigate its spread, as well as the effects of climate change, with recurring storms and flooding in some programme implementation areas, and conflict in the North of the country. These significant challenges impacted programme delivery, but also represented opportunities for the Initiative, which responded in an innovative and timely manner to mitigate their impact. Through the renewed leadership of the Government of Mozambique and the UN Resident Coordinator, new programme governance and coordination approaches were created, bringing multiple partners closer together, expediting approval processes and strengthening results-based management for the SI to continue in alignment with the UN reform.

To mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the Initiative's activities, much of the work was carried out virtually. Instant messaging apps, community radios, tv, mobile brigades and information delivered by SMS were used to continue reaching communities. Concurrently, in alignment with leave no one behind principle, the SI expanded the use of mobile units to provide quality GBV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services to remote areas of Mozambique to assist those left further behind. To respond to the impacts of the conflict in Northern Mozambique and in the focus provinces, SI has strengthened the coordination with humanitarian actors working to prevent and respond to GBV in impacted communities.

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<sup>3</sup> Breakdown of 1.3 million right holders are provided in the table of rights holders under section 7

<sup>4</sup> Breakdown of 26.1 million right holders are provided in the table of rights holders under section 7



In the context of strengthening the legislative and policy framework, the SI reinforced the foundational work done in previous years by disseminating key legislation and policies related to ending VAWG. As a result, more than 4,000 community members were sensitized on their rights and existing legal services related to GBV and SRH. More than 1,000 government service providers received training on the new regulations to improve the operationalization of the Integrated Assistance Centers (CAIs) for GBV survivors. To enhance institutional strengthening and sustainable funding to end VAWG, the SI led the process of developing Gender Strategies and GBV Action Plans for four justice institutions and trained 874 budget officers from different government entities on gender sensitive budgeting.

The SI continued to focus on prevention and transformation of social norms, especially at the community level. Over 700,000 boys and girls were reached through awareness raising sessions. A total of 13,389 adults and 11,524 adolescents were involved in 210 community dialogues to raise awareness of GBV, which contributed to identification and reporting of 239 cases of child marriage. In 2021, over 400,000 GBV survivors had access to essential services, as the SI support to ensure quality essential services for survivors continued. To enhance GBV data management to inform policy and programme, the SI contributed to the development of the GBV information management system InfoViolencia and the digital migration of the Justice sector to expedite criminal investigation processes. Finally, more than 60 women led CSOs benefitted from capacity development under the SI, of which five have been registered and gained legal status, subsequently increasing their access to financial loans and funding.

## Contextual Shifts

**Tropical storms and heavy rains.** 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. Addressing this challenge is thus particularly critical for the programme to ensure leaving no one behind. In early 2021, tropical storm Chalane severely affected programme implementation in Manica province. Spotlight relied on mobile clinic brigades as a mitigating measure to ensure continued service provision and delivery.

**Insecurity in the north and displacement of communities.** The increased violence and insecurity in the Northern part of the country, due to armed conflict in Cabo Delgado province, led to the Spotlight provinces Nampula and Manica hosting an increased number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). To ensure joint support to the impacted communities, and to respond to the increased risk of GBV and the limited access to services, Spotlight implementing partners strengthened coordination with the protection and GBV clusters and



conducted several site visits. This coordination was important in enabling the programme to adapt to working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and ensuring comprehensive, and cohesive programming for rights holders.

**COVID-19.** During the reporting period, COVID-19 mitigation measures required the programme to find new and innovative ways of working. Although many measures had been lifted at the end of 2020, these were reinstated in January 2021 in response to a new wave of infections. As schools were closed and gatherings of any kind were prohibited, Spotlight and all implementing partners had to rely on remote working measures. Some activities, such as the mentorship sessions, could be resumed mid-year when several national restrictions were lifted, and the Spotlight Initiative implemented acceleration measures to ensure planned results could still be achieved despite the delay to these activities. To ensure the safety of all rights holders and frontline actors (mentors, health, police, justice, service providers, United Nations agency staff and implementing partners), COVID-19 protocols were enforced during all training/mentorship sessions and in all service provision sites to allow for continuity of programming and service in line with the Do No Harm principle.

**Government decentralization.** The Government's decentralization policy reform of 2019 attributed new roles and responsibilities to local governments, with some GBV, sexual and reproductive health and rights services being shifted to sub-national level. This created new opportunities for partnerships, cooperation, and stronger coordination activities across government actors to address gaps in services at sub-national level. The process of operationalizing the new structures, which will ultimately contribute to sustainability and local ownership over EVAWG efforts, took significant time that the programme did not initially plan for, which resulted in the slowdown of certain activities. Spotlight mitigated this by providing refresher training for newly appointed government officials to ensure high-quality services in parallel with Spotlight working to operationalize a new system of coordination.

With timely support and inputs for the acceleration plans from the Government, EU, and CSOs, the following adjustments of the programme were implemented:

- **Provision of mobile and remote GBV services.** Spotlight supported the delivery of quality essential services, both on site at health facilities and off-site through mobile clinics. In response to the COVID-19 restrictions, the recipient United Nations organizations (RUNOs), in partnership with the Provincial Directorates of Health (DPS), supported increased mobile service delivery to provide quality life-saving multi-sectoral services in remote communities in Gaza, Manica, and Nampula provinces. As a result 310 mobile clinics outreach interventions were held in the three provinces, reaching 47,939 people (30,830 women & girls and 17,109 men & boys) resulting in the registration of 671 GBV cases.





- Innovative ways to disseminate messages during times of confinement.**  
 Spotlight implementing partners continued to look for innovative ways to disseminate key messages and information on GBV including child marriage, and COVID-19. For instance, Spotlight partnered with the mobile phone network VIAMO, that works with Vodacom, the largest mobile operator company in Mozambique, to disseminate free, expert-approved messages to hard-to-reach communities about COVID-19 and its impact on GBV. This allowed Spotlight to reach communities with critical information about COVID-19 and SRH during the confinement period, for instance on the impact on mental health and preventive behaviors, and gather information about the specific needs of women and girls during the pandemic through surveys, which could further be used to inform policy development and implementation and plans for service delivery.

### Implementation Progress by Outcome Area

Spotlight Initiative outcome areas	Implementation progress as of 31 Dec 2021
Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework	88 %
Outcome 2: Institutions	79 %
Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change	69 %
Outcome 4: Quality Services	78 %
Outcome 5: Data	57 %
Outcome 6: Women's Movement	61 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72 %</b>

### Programme Governance and Coordination

#### a) National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee was established on 7th of June 2019 and is the highest governance organ of the programme, with an important accountability and oversight role. The Committee is co-chaired by the Minister of Gender (MGCAS) and the Resident Coordinator, and its members include the European Union (EU), represented by the Ambassador, the



heads of the recipient United Nations organizations (RUNOs), high-level participation from sectoral ministries, and three representatives from the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG). The NSC is intended to meet at least once a year, and no more than twice a year. The NSC ensures commitment from the highest political level and strengthens partnership with government and civil society by ensuring active participation in decision-making, which also fosters national and local ownership.

Given the constraints caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the design of the Phase II proposal was unexpectedly prolonged and the NSC meeting in 2021 took place in September 10th to approve the key priorities for the Phase II annual work plan, the multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms guidelines, and the communications and visibility strategy. As a result, it was agreed that the annual work plan would be finalized after the National Steering Committee meeting. To expedite the preparation for the National Steering Committee, an additional coordination mechanism was created, which involved monthly meetings with representatives of all government implementing partners, a representative from the CSNRG, EUD team, focal points from the RUNOs and members of the United Nations Programme Coordination Team. This mechanism deepened the sense of equal partnership with civil society as well as government and created an opportunity for stronger technical coherence across the SI stakeholders.

To ensure alignment between the UN Coordination Team and the main government counterpart, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), weekly meetings were held between the United Nations and the Ministry. This mechanism enhanced the communication between the government and UN which contributed to expedite approval processes and facilitated coordination for effective and efficient government action. Moreover, these regular meetings supported the Spotlight Initiative's efforts to secure ongoing government buy-in to the programme and to EVAWG efforts.

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

The CSNRG of the Spotlight Initiative was established in 2019 and was initially composed of 15 members with expertise in the areas of male engagement, gender equality, and ending VAWG. The members are composed of activists and staff from INGOs, national CSOs, local CSOs, and women's rights organizations to represent various institutional perspectives to end VAWG. To ensure geographic diversity, members were selected from the capital and all Spotlight Initiative provinces. The inclusiveness of the CSNRG's membership is essential to represent the diverse perspectives and needs of women and girls for comprehensive programming in reaching all rights holders in the spirit of leaving no one behind.



In 2021, the group participated in activities such as joint monitoring visits and national and international virtual events, which elevated the visibility of civil society as key actors in national efforts to eliminate VAWG. In order to revitalize the engagement between the UN and the CSNRG, which had been highlighted as an area of improvement for phase II, a series of meetings were held to discuss challenges and next steps. To ensure meaningful engagement and contribution of the CSNRG for Phase II, the group designed their annual work plan in alignment with CSNRG ToR and a budget of 18,000 USD was allocated for its implementation. The plan will be presented to the RUNOs and government counterparts to ensure members' stronger involvement in the overall implementation of Phase II. Moreover, to reinforce their regular involvement, the group meets on monthly basis with additional adhoc meeting as necessary. Additionally, RUNOs are invited to participate in their monthly meeting to improve UN-CSNRG coordination and ensure CSNRG members provide technical inputs to Spotlight activities.

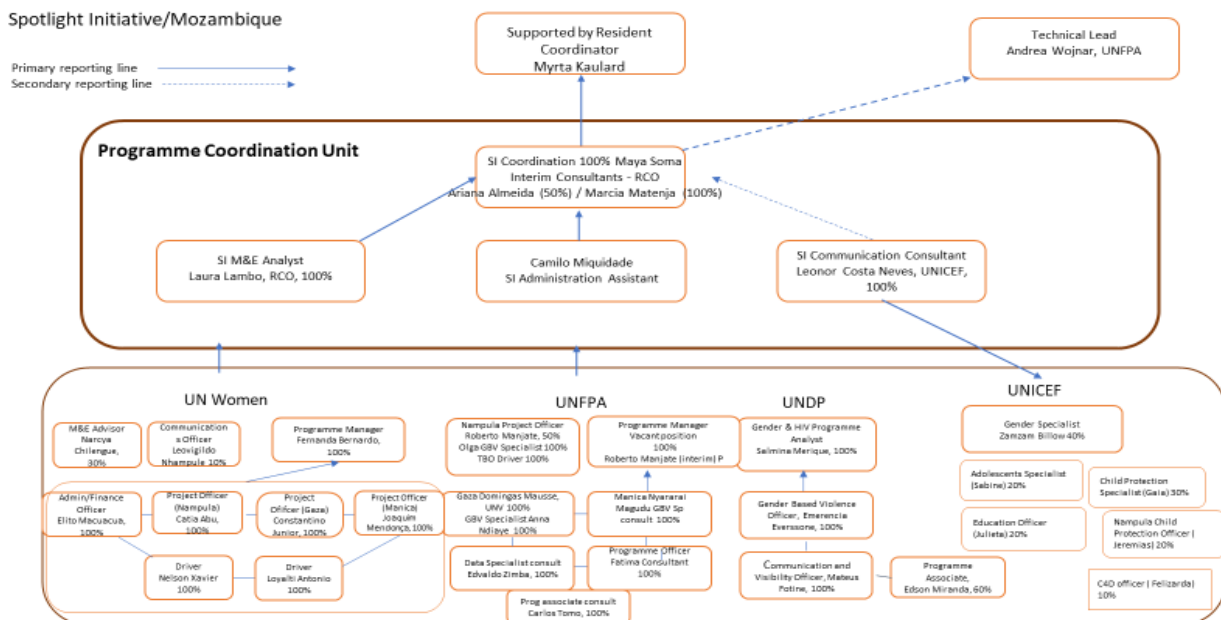
### ***c) Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms***

In line with the global Spotlight Initiative guidance and the new way of working under UN Reform, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mozambique exercises overall oversight and accountability for the Spotlight Initiative, supported by the Technical Coherence Lead Entity and RUNOs, and is responsible for the quality assurance of programme implementation and design. The Resident Coordinator's leadership enables efficient high-level decision-making and fosters meaningful coordination within the Spotlight team and with programme partners. This function is fulfilled by holding regular meetings with heads of United Nations agencies, the Programme Coordinator and the Lead Entity. The Programme Coordinator regularly updates the Resident Coordinator and the Lead Entity and communicates internally and with partners on behalf of the Resident Coordinator for high-level decision making and political engagements. At the technical level, the PCU convenes regular meetings with RUNO technical focal points and SI Communication Specialist leads the Communication Focal Points reference group.

Spotlight is also embedded in Mozambique's overall UN inter-agency coordination mechanism. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNDAF/CF) in Mozambique, which will start its new cycle in January 2022 reflects the Spotlight Initiative under Strategic Priority (SP) on human capital development. Additionally, Spotlight works closely with the UN Gender Joint Team as well as UN Communication Group to ensure initiative's activities are synergized with the rest of the UN system's experience in the country.



For Phase II, the UN Resident Coordinator was instrumental in enhancing implementation in line with the UN Reform and in increasing the involvement of all RUNOs to achieve truly collective action. It was decided to rotate the Lead Entity role from UN Women to UNFPA in order to share leadership tasks and continue interagency cooperation in service of a more effective integrated programme. In addition to rotating the Lead Entity, the Resident Coordinator and the heads of agencies endorsed a new inter-agency coordination approach through pillars to strengthen results-based management. Under this approach, heads of RUNOs appointed senior management staff or Deputy Representatives of their agencies as Pillar leads to ensure stronger alignment of SI activities at the strategic level as a joint programme. Pillar leads meet on bi-weekly basis, provide guidance and play an advisory role to the technical team. It is also worth to note that in Phase II, M&E reference group was established under the lead of SI M&E Analyst to closely monitor the progress and strengthen documentation of best practices as well as lessons learnt for the last year of the programme.



**Figure 1. Spotlight Initiative Team Structure in Mozambique in 2021**

#### **d) Use of UN Reform Tools**

Moving forward, the Spotlight Initiative team, particularly the Programme Coordination Unit, will assess the potential value-added of utilizing UN Reform tools and implement any tools that can help the programme advance UN Reform principles in order to streamline operations and delivery. In 2021, Mozambique PCU exchanged the information with Malawi PCU to explore the possibility of adapting the UN Reform tools that have been piloted in Malawi to Mozambique's programme context.

## Programme Partnerships

### *a) Government*

Throughout 2021, the Spotlight Initiative continued to partner with government entities to secure political buy-in and foster national ownership of efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls. The programme partnered with a diverse range of ministries in line with a whole-of-government approach that seeks to ensure comprehensive government responses to violence against women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative’s engagement per ministry is outlined below.

**The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MGCAS)** (and its delegated institutions – provincial directorates in Manica, Gaza and Nampula). This Ministry is the lead government Spotlight partner and is responsible for coordinating the national GBV response and leading the partnership between Spotlight and other government Ministries.

A key element of the Spotlight–MGCAS partnership is improving service provision for survivors of GBV, particularly through renovating and equipping facilities for the provision of integrated GBV services and providing training on CAI operation and regulation to service providers, community leaders and public servants. The Ministry also makes a significant contribution to the dissemination and operationalization of the new regulations for the operation of the CAIs and wide-ranging use of the Single File (“Ficha Única”) as a tool for recording cases of GBV in an integrated manner. At the provincial level, through its provincial 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.

**The Ministry of Health** (and delegated institutions – the provincial directorates and district services in Gaza, Manica and Nampula). The Ministry of Health is a key Spotlight partner, responsible for health service provision throughout the country, as well as generating forensic evidence for cases of sexual violence. The Ministry 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. The Ministry of Health is also responsible for services provided by the Adolescent and Youth Friendly



Services (SAAs), which is important in ensuring that girls and young women can access services that respond to their specific needs.

In 2021, the partnership between the Ministry of Health and the Spotlight Initiative focused on ensuring quality integrated GBV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services by strengthening the capacity of health care providers. This included training on the provision of clinical services in remote areas based on the principle of “leaving no one behind”, targeting the most vulnerable, including persons with disabilities and people living with HIV. Spotlight and the Ministry of Health also acquired containers and equipment for the SAAs and contributed to the purchase of four ambulances in order to prevent disruptions to service provision due to lack of supplies. Child-friendly procedures were also adopted, and training was provided to forensic medical doctors on procedures for referring to children's cases and the elaboration of forensic reports for use by the judiciary.

**The Ministry of Justice.** The Ministry of Justice, which coordinates the justice administration system (SAJ<sup>5</sup>) is a strategic partner, working with the Spotlight Initiative on improving access to justice for vulnerable groups. It is the entity mandated to regulate and oversee the work of community courts. Given the close proximity of community courts with population, these courts are important allies in referring cases to the formal courts and other justice actors. Spotlight and the Ministry worked closely during the year to ensure that all these partners received training on the legal framework around child marriage, child-friendly procedures, and GBV referral mechanisms.

**The Ministry of Interior** (and respective provincial and district branches). The Ministry of Interior is a key partner of the Spotlight Initiative. 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. The Ministry oversees the Office for Assistance to Family and Minors Victims of Violence (GAFMVV), which also has representation at provincial and district levels.

Spotlight supported the Ministry of Interior in hiring a company to develop the InfoViolência software used for registering and managing GBV data. To enhance the institutional and technical capacity of the police officers in managing the software, Spotlight provided refresher training to 30 police officers in Gaza province and purchased and allocated desktop computers, tablets, and modems. The Ministry of Interior is key in the provision of investigative services as well as social services as one of the first responders to cases of GBV through the police.

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<sup>5</sup> 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 Economy and Finance (MEF).** The Ministry of Economy and Finance is responsible for leading the implementation of gender responsive planning and budgeting at the national, provincial and district levels, including monitoring and oversight. The Spotlight Initiative supported MEF to develop a gender responsive guideline which allows the government sectors to monitor their budget allocated for GBV interventions. This intervention is expected in the medium to long term, to increase the state budget allocated to gender and GBV issues. For now, MEF is working to be able to track the budget allocated to gender issues that are not well captured in the country.

**The Secretariat of State for Youth and Employment (SEJE).** The Secretariat of State 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. The SI and the Secretariat of State collaborates to strengthens national systems by providing technical and institutional support to ensure that action plans adequately integrate GBV services and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), with special attention to the most vulnerable groups.

**The National Institute of Statistics (INE).** The INE is an integral partner in accessing relevant data and statistics on GBV, including facilitating the preparation of a fact sheet on “Trends and Patterns of Child Marriage in Mozambique.” In 2021, Spotlight, INE and MGCAS worked together on the development and monitoring of a set of indicators to assess the activities of the gender, justice, police, and health sectors in the context of the Multi-Sectoral Mechanism for Assistance to Women Victims of Violence (MMAWVV).

### ***b) Civil Society Organizations Implementing Partners***

Civil society is a central strategic partner to the Spotlight Initiative. To ensure inclusive programming in alignment with the principle of leaving no one behind, the SI continued to engage a diverse range of civil society organizations as implementing partners in 2021. These partnerships have allowed the programme to center the voice and experience of civil society in programming and advance the SI’s work particularly under Outcome 3 and 6 by reaching a wide range of population for changing harmful social norms and empowering CSOs and women led movement. Over 800,000 people were reached in the three provinces through community sensitization campaigns conducted by CSOs, which shows the important role of these actors in changing inequitable social norms and attitudes at community and individual levels to EAWG. Key civil society partners are described below, and more information can be found in Annex C of this report.

**WLSA** (Women, Law in Southern Africa) is a national feminist civil society organization, partnering with Spotlight for the social mobilization of women, girls, men and boys. WLSA is



leading a consortium against gender-based violence composed of six organizations (Forum Mulher, ASCHA, Lemusica, Luarte, Ophenta and Kutenga).

**Gender Links Mozambique** is an organization involved in establishing and strengthening mechanisms to address gender issues in the country; increasing the knowledge of government bodies, Parliament, and formal and informal decision-makers on relevant laws related to gender and their implementation, which significantly strengthens the Spotlight Initiative'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 Spotlight Initiative under outcome 6, working to improve the lobbying and advocacy strategies and skills of 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 identifies gaps in gender legislation and implementation and works to increase education sector participation in the prevention of GBV in schools.

**Livaningo** is based in Nampula province. With the support of Spotlight, the organization has been contributing 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 the establishment of mobile financial services.

**Kuvumbana** is a grassroots organization based in Gaza province. In collaboration with the Spotlight Initiative, the organization has been contributing to improving the lives of girls and young women survivors or those at risk of GBV, through economic empowerment interventions with a focus on training, management and mentoring for savings and business development and for management groups. The organization also supports revolving credit as well as the empowerment of local associations. This organization has created 3 (one per district) Centers for Community Development that are used as a referral/safe space for girls and young women to become economically autonomous.

**Girls Child Rights (GCR)** is a Mozambican NGO headquartered in Chimoio town, Manica. The organization implements economic empowerment activities for Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW), has been contributing to improve the lives of girls and young women victims or at risk of gender-based violence, through the provision of start-up kits, training, and mentoring.

**Forum 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 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.

**Fundação para Desenvolvimento da Comunidade (FDC)** is a national CSO advocating for social justice, equity, and human rights. FDC is a key partner to the Spotlight Initiative under outcome 3, working to shift unequal gender norms, harmful attitudes and social behavior at the community level to prevent violence against women and girls, including harmful practices. Particularly, FDC partners with Spotlight on the highly effective safe space approach, including the establishment of mentorship groups and sessions, which significantly contributes to creating awareness and demand for SRH services and rights and supports the advocacy for sexual and reproductive health and rights at provincial and national levels.

**Cooperativa FSD Mozambique/Financial Sector Deepening Mozambique (FSD Moz)** is an international NGO working to empower women and other key populations in the financial sector. Under Spotlight, FSD Moz has contributed innovative initiatives in the context of the COVID-19 response, including the production by beneficiaries of protective personal equipment for Spotlight Initiative mentors and GBV service providers.

**Coalizão da Juventude Moçambicana** is a national youth CSO that promotes SRHR access and services for adolescents and young people. Under Spotlight, it works closely with FDC, the Youth Parliament, and ASCHA in promoting girls' SRHR, providing mentoring sessions and identifying, referring and following up on GBV and school drop-out cases. These organizations are also fostering greater engagement in the prevention of violence in and out of schools.

**Movement Education to All (MEPT<sup>6</sup>)** is a national movement composed of multiple CSOs, community-based organizations, and international NGOs with an agenda of promoting access to education and transparency in the implementation of budgets allocated to the education sector. Under the Spotlight Initiative, MEPT was also involved in addressing issues of violence against children in schools.

**National Coalition Against Child Marriage (CECAP<sup>7</sup>) and Civil Society Forum for Children's Rights (ROSC<sup>8</sup>)** are two platforms that involve multiple civil society actors involved in child protection activities. They have taken part in awareness-raising community dialogues and advocacy.

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<sup>6</sup> Movimento Educação para Todos (MEPT) in portuguese.

<sup>7</sup> Coligação para Eliminação das Uniões Prematuras (CECAP) in portuguese.

<sup>8</sup> Fórum da Sociedade Civil para os Direitos da Criança (ROSC) in portuguese.



**Media platforms (Radio Moçambique, Social Communication Institute, Community Radio Forum (FORCOM) and PCI Media Impact).** Through a variety of media platform partnerships, RUNO and partners delivered key messages to children and their families on life-saving skills as well as prevention of violence against children, GBV and child marriage.

### ***c) European Union Delegation***

Beyond its formal role as a donor, the European Union (EU) is also a key programme partner to the Spotlight Initiative. The EU Delegation in Mozambique has particularly supported governance and coordination, participating in joint technical meetings between RUNOs, representatives of the Government, and the Civil Society National Reference Group. These meetings took place monthly as well as on an *ad hoc* basis during the preparation of the National Steering Committee meeting. These preparatory meetings were pivotal to the success of the National Steering Committee meeting, and the EU Delegation played an essential role in helping to advance high-level, collective decision-making.

The EU Delegation took part in joint monitoring visits to Nampula province, engaging directly with government, civil society implementing partners and targeted population of Spotlight activity. This participation enabled the Spotlight Initiative to increase joint UN-EU visibility for the Initiative as well as joint advocacy for EVAWG. The EU Delegation also actively contributed to the analysis of strategic documents especially during the discussion on expansion to the Cabo Delgado, communication, visibility and knowledge products by providing technical inputs for Spotlight outreach activities.

### ***d) Other partners***

**Graça Machel** (Influencer) is an international advocate for women's and children's rights and was made an honorary British Dame by Queen Elizabeth II in 1997 for her humanitarian work. She is Mozambican, a founding member of Community Development Foundation (FDC), a key civil society partner of Spotlight. She is also a member of the Africa Progress Panel (APP) a group of 10 distinguished individuals who advocate at the highest levels for equitable and sustainable development in Africa. In particular, Spotlight chose to collaborate with her at high-level advocacy in fighting child marriage through the implementation of the child marriage law, which banned all marriages before 18.

## **Results**

### **Capturing broader transformations across outcomes**



Throughout 2021, the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique continued to show positive results in its six outcome areas:

- With the enhancement of the legislation to end violence against women and girls in the country, with more than six laws approved<sup>9</sup> the Spotlight Initiative invested in disseminating and raising awareness about the laws and their implementation. This resulted in more than **4,000 community members** being made aware of their rights and existing legal services and more than **1,000** service providers having increased knowledge of their roles and responsibilities within the existing legal mechanisms.
- The Spotlight Initiative led the process for developing **Gender Strategies and GBV Action Plans** for four justice administration system institutions. In this context, preparatory training was conducted to strengthen institutions to address gender issues within their mandate.
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance with the support of the Spotlight Initiative developed draft guidelines for gender sensitive planning and budgeting to be used by planners and budget officers in 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 EVAWG, which was traditionally underfunded.
- The Spotlight Initiative strengthened and supported existing mechanisms at multiple levels that **coordinate multi-stakeholder efforts** to end violence against women and girls, including governmental and non-governmental organizations. During the reporting year, the programme supported the coordination of four mechanisms, namely the Intersectoral Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth (CIADAJ), the Multisectoral Mechanism to Support Women's Victims of Violence (MMSWVV), the gender units of the Justice Administration System (SAJ), and the Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP). This effort is significant to decrease duplication and improve efficiency of joint effort for comprehensive services.
- More than **400,000** girls and **200,000** boys were reached by CSOs and government institutions through out-of-school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and promote access to SRHR and services to women and girls. Over **40,000** adolescents and youth were reached by mentoring sessions provided by **454 young women and men who had previously been trained as mentors** in collaboration with FDC and ASCHA.

<sup>9</sup> The laws include: (1) Law on Prevention and Combat of Early Marriage, (2) Law on Alternative Measures of Prison, (3) the Succession Bill, (4) the Family Law, (5) the Revision of the Criminal Code and (6) the Criminal Procedural Code.



- Given the important role of community authorities in transforming social norms, Spotlight strengthened the knowledge of community duty bearers, reaching over **800 leaders** (community, religious, and traditional leaders) in the 11 implementing districts. As a result, 30 community leaders were reported having begun leading interventions in their communities to counter violence against women and girls. Additionally, three provincial forums of traditional leaders and one national (covering only the three provinces) forum were created, aiming at strengthening their capacity in fighting GBV through joining efforts and exchanging experiences among all leaders.
- Leveraging communication platforms supported by Spotlight to expand messages on ending violence and in promoting positive masculinities, **150 radio programmes** in partnership with Rádio Moçambique, **four television debates**, and **20 Ouro Negro** storylines were produced and disseminated to over **5 million people** around the country.
- More than **1,000** service providers, including community court members, social workers, health services providers and law enforcement staff received training on the “Essential Service Package” to better assist GBV survivors and those seeking SRH services in the three provinces. This included training in protocols and guidelines for assistance and care of GBV survivors, gender mainstreaming in the education sector, referral systems, and child-friendly procedures to respond to GBV, among others.
- Over **400,000** people had access to essential services (including legal assistance) provided at Spotlight Initiative-supported facilities, while more than **9,000 women and adolescent girls** were reached by women’s economic empowerment activities to reduce the feminization of poverty and the vulnerability of participants to GBV.
- The Spotlight Initiative supported the generation of data by continuing to support the development of the **GBV information management system** (InfoViolência) and the digital migration of the Justice sector to expedite criminal investigation processes. To complement this, Spotlight supported the acquisition of ICT equipment and enhanced the capacity of government personnel from multiple institutions to collect prevalence data on violence against women and girls.
- More than **60** CSO that are led by women and marginalized groups improved their understanding and skills in such areas as gender equality and women’s empowerment, lobbying and advocacy, and the essential services package for GBV. **Five women-led community-based organizations gained legal status through**



**the support of Spotlight** which led to increased access to opportunities such as financial loans.

- The EU played a critical role in achieving notable results for the reporting year by providing technical and strategic inputs for the initiative through a regular participation in the coordination platform and high-level advocacy to EVAWG.
- Overall results achieved in the reporting year demonstrated the strength of a UN joint programme by leveraging comparative advantages and expertise of each UN agency to develop transformative programming to EVAWG.

### ***Reporting on the implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation***

The Mozambique programme has been implementing participatory monitoring and evaluation in various ways including joint monitoring visits<sup>10</sup> (involving government officials from central/provincial/district level, CSNRG members, and representatives of the European Union Delegation); focus group discussions with beneficiaries (women and girls, men and boys, community leaders, journalists, service providers, members of civil society platforms and other target groups) as well as implementing partners; and consultation on preferred accountability mechanisms to the beneficiaries by the monitoring and evaluation analyst. The main achievements include identification of best and promising practices that were featured in the best and promising practices brochure and lessons learned as the programme is being implemented.

Beneficiary assessments outlined in the global guidance are also conducted during focus group discussions. During the reporting period, focus groups were conducted during the joint monitoring visit. However, one of the recurrent challenges faced in this context is that some participants of the discussions did not feel comfortable speaking out freely in the presence of implementing partners, government officials, and/or donors. As a mitigation measure, M&E Analyst briefed the government officials and donors about the methodology of focus group discussions and the importance of limiting members to ensure a safe environment for the participants.

The joint monitoring visit also contributed to the improvement of the coordination role of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action. The participation of high-level staff (National Gender Director and the Advisor to the Minister for Gender Issues) allowed the institution to

<sup>10</sup> During the reporting period, two provinces were visited involving representatives of the four government institutions involved in the Multisectoral Mechanism for Support of Women Victims of Violence, representatives of the Justice Administration System (in Nampula province), four representatives of the Civil Society National Reference Group (2 per province), two senior representatives (National Director of Gender and the Advisor to the Minister Advisor for gender) of the government coordination institution (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action)). More details of each visit can be found in the [visit reports](#).

have a better understanding of what was happening at provincial and district levels in terms of coordination and what needed to be improved. Civil society organizations responsible for project implementation were also part of the reflection meetings which led to an improved coordination between the Government and other implementing partners.

Voices from the communities visited:

*“I am very happy for the visit we received, because I feel that you remember our community and these girls that are being supported by the initiative feel protected. With this initiative that we received, the girls will have money, they will continue with their studies, and this will make our community grow.”* **Poshia Fazenda**, Head of Matengane Locality (Manica Province)

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

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

## Capturing change at outcome level

### Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique continued to build on the work done in 2019 and 2020 to reinforce and implement legislation and policies on ending violence against women and girls. The year 2021 was dedicated to the follow-up on the foundational work done in 2020 by disseminating key legal and policy instruments<sup>11</sup> to which the Initiative had contributed. This contributed to strengthening the capacity of government officials to deliver GBV related services and enabled rights holders to know and demand their own rights.

<sup>11</sup> 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](#).

After successful approval of these instruments by the Government of Mozambique, the Initiative invested in disseminating the legal instruments approved in 2019 and 2020 at the **community level** covering over **4,386<sup>12</sup>** people in more than 160 dissemination sessions, along with distribution of informative flyers. **Government** service providers were introduced to the new regulations for the Centers of Integrated Assistance (CAIs) for GBV survivors and **30 (21 men and 9 women) police officers** were briefed on the new penal legislation, police doctrine, and ethics. This is a critical aspect of ensuring strong implementation and enforcement of the adopted laws and policies.

CSOs and community-based organizations involved in the Initiative strengthened their capacities to assess existing legal and political instruments and to identify gaps. During the reporting period, **38 representatives** of these organizations participated in three consultation exercises to identify gaps<sup>13</sup> in the existing laws and to propose policies and strategies on ending violence against women and girls.

Recognizing the central role that funding GBV action plans have in ending violence against women and girls and the need to ensure the sustainability of this component, in 2021, **874 planners and budget officers** from different government entities who had been trained in 2020 were engaged in the development of the “Guidelines for Planning and Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures on Gender-Based Sexual Violence,” under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Currently in its initial draft, the guidelines are expected to be finalized in 2022 following a validation meeting.

In collaboration with World Vision, Save the Children, and Plan International, the Spotlight Initiative supported orientation training on the new child marriage law targeting justice actors (including judges, lawyers, police, magistrates, and prosecutors) and social workers in the focus provinces.

Spotlight is also contributing to promoting the ratification of relevant international instruments<sup>14</sup> by the Government of Mozambique in order to advance policy and legal reform to ensure the protection of women and girls and their rights in line with international standards. This has

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<sup>12</sup> A total of **1,500 copies** of laws in pocket format were distributed to community leaders, women groups, civil society organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs).

<sup>13</sup> The consultation process was carried out by implementing partner Muleide and identified the following gaps: inclusion of all groups; lack of access to basic social services such as education and health; the unequal participation of women and girls in political life; need to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and promote access to information and social inclusion; Gaps in the legislation: lack of dissemination of legislation that violates the human rights of women and girls; need to remove the payments made for the submission of cases of violation of children's rights in courts and prosecutors' offices; need for strict follow-up of cases of violation of the human rights of women and girls; need to amend the penal code (article 202) related to age so that all age groups are given priority and not only those under 12 years of age; need to accelerate cases of GBV and child marriage in the judicial system and in trials; need for translation of legislation into local languages and need to publicize sentences related to GBV to discourage its practice.

<sup>14</sup> Included instruments on children in armed conflict, the Paris and Vancouver principles, including the adoption of all policy and legal framework pertaining to children in armed conflict.



been facilitated with the organization of regular strategic engagements between the recipient United Nations organizations and the Ombudsman Office, undertaking two political dialogues with key influencers and institutions, including former First Lady Graça Machel and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Outcome 2: Institutions

Spotlight Mozambique continued to strengthen and support coordination of existing multi-stakeholder mechanisms for addressing violence against women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative has been supporting four fundamental mechanisms, the Intersectoral Committee to Support the Development of Adolescents and Youth (CIADAJ<sup>15</sup>), the Multisectoral Mechanism to Support Women Victims of Violence (MMSWVV<sup>16</sup>), gender units of the Justice Administration System (SAJ) gender units, and the Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP).

**CIADAJ<sup>17</sup>.** In collaboration with the Secretary of State for Youth and Employment, CIADAJ developed advocacy and training activities on GBV. A national CIADAJ seminar and three regional seminars with district administrators were held, with the aim of sensitizing the participants on legislation, policies and regulations on GBV and integrated service delivery for survivors.

CIADAJ offered technical and institutional support to mechanisms responsible for the coordination of relevant policies, programmes, and budget allocations (Geração Biz<sup>18</sup>, CECAP<sup>19</sup> and CIADAJ), to ensure the development and implementation of action plans that adequately integrate GBV, harmful practices, and sexual and reproductive health and rights, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups in the spirit of leaving no one behind.

In addition, CIADAJ strengthened the capacity of **273 (192 Men and 81 Women) key decision-makers** (District Administrators, Permanent Secretaries, Provincial and District Directs and Heads of Departments) to better address issues related to GBV among adolescents and youth at the local level.

**Multisectoral Mechanism to Support Women Victims of Violence.** The Multisectoral Mechanism held **four reflection sessions** with MGCAS on how to improve the multisectoral mechanism for integrated assistance to victims of violence. The action points for follow-up are

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<sup>15</sup> This mechanism is led by the State Secretary of Youth and Employment, with representation at national, provincial and district levels.

<sup>16</sup> 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 EVAWG at central, provincial and district levels.

<sup>17</sup> Intersectoral Committee for the Development of Youth and Adolescents (“CIADAJ” in its Portuguese acronym)

<sup>18</sup> An initiative launched in the country in 1999.

<sup>19</sup> National Coalition to End Child Marriage.





to adapt training materials and compile a database of all services, tracking existing capacity and pinpointing geographic areas that need to increase the number of trained services providers and consequently expand access to essential services for survivors of violence.

**SAJ gender units.** The gender units initiated the process for the development of four gender strategies and GBV action plans for SAJ institutions, namely the Supreme Court, SERNIC, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Interior. The expected results with the development of these tools are to promote a transformation of the institutional culture based on male privilege, advance the gender equality agenda in the workplace, reduce incidents of sexual harassment in the workplace, and advance the mandate of the justice sector in reducing gender-based violence and ensuring women's access to justice.

**Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP).** CECAP is a consortium which supports the coordination of interventions related to ending child marriage by civil society organizations and government institutions.

### **Outcome 3: Prevention and Promoting Change in Social Norms**

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique continued its focus on transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviors that are conducive to GBV at the community level. In 2021, the Initiative continued its community work with previously identified duty bearers (community leaders and parents) and rights holders (girls, boys, men and women) reaching them with awareness-raising campaigns, supporting networks for women and girl survivors of GBV and carrying out capacity-building activities.

Over **700,000 boys and girls** (420,234 girls and 280,156 boys) were reached by CSOs through [awareness-raising sessions](#) in the three Spotlight provinces through door-to-door campaigns, using megaphones to spread messages. A campaign on public transport directed at girls, "Chapa das Manas," helped them become more knowledgeable about the impact of various social norms in the lives of women and girls. **Around 10 percent of the girls approached became change agents**, advocating in their communities for the prevention of and fight against harmful practices.

A total of **3,206 people** (1,610 young women, 208 girls, 1,320 boys, 78 men) were engaged in the three implementing provinces in three safe spaces<sup>20</sup> created under the Spotlight Initiative. In these safe spaces, participants carried out open discussions on gender and GBV on male behavior and the rights of women and girls to live lives free from GBV.

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<sup>20</sup> Clubs of women and girls – *Fala Minha Irmã*; Clubs of boys and men clubs - *Quinta da Malta*; and intergenerational clubs *À volta da Fogueira*.



A total of **13,389 adults** (4,048 male, 9,341) and **11,524 adolescents** (5,654 male, 5,870 females: ages 0 -14 years (2,429 male, 2,791 female); 15-24 (3,225 male, 3,070 female) were involved in **210 community dialogues** raising awareness on GBV. These dialogues led to the identification of **239 cases of child marriage and abuse**, and the cases were reported to the local authorities for resolution. Of these, **89 percent of cases had a resolution in favor of the survivor, illustrating a real shift towards justice.**

In addition, **6,193 children** in targeted communities were reached with legal awareness and social mobilization services, including legal services promoted by the Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (“Public Defenders”) (IPAJ).

The Spotlight Initiative strengthened the capacity of a total of **800 community duty bearers** (inclusive of community, religious and cultural<sup>21</sup> leaders) to identify, prevent and fight harmful practices and GBV strengthened with direct training and interpersonal communication campaigns. Spotlight invested in working with cultural leaders involved in initiation rites to ensure that they do not promote and incentivize child marriage, and to encourage the integration of lessons to teach and promote positive masculinities for boys into these rites. These interventions aimed for medium- and long-term impact in terms of ensuring that initiation rites are not a forum to promote child marriage.

In 2021, **30 community leaders** were reported to have started leading interventions at the community level to counter violence against women and girls. As a result of their increased knowledge, community leaders are actively engaged in their communities in denouncing GBV cases. They have contributed to the legal resolution of 45 cases, out of 93, and facilitated the rescue of 25 girls from child marriage. Community leaders are increasingly recognized by communities as a means to denounce cases and seek guidance to resolve family issues related to GBV.

More than **150 radio programmes and four television debates** on violence against women and girls and harmful practices were organized, of which 30 included the **participation of community leaders, activists and beneficiaries** from the awareness-raising sessions. **Three provincial traditional leaders Forum and one national Forum (covering the 3 provinces) were created to bring together all leaders involved in the implementation of SI.** This was designed to amplify messages against GBV, disseminate information on existing services, and share cases found in the community. More than **60,000** people were reached through these weekly programmes (community radios, Radio Moçambique and TVM) in the three Spotlight provinces.

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<sup>21</sup> In the present context, cultural leaders include initiation rite matrons and godfathers.



**Fourteen established/revitalized civil society platforms<sup>22</sup>** were strengthened to improve coordination and to improve the use of existing accountability mechanisms<sup>23</sup> to prevent and resolve GBV cases at the community level, which contributed to the prevention of perpetrators paying fees as a means of resolving GBV or child marriage cases.

A total of **46,414 adolescents and youth** were trained by **454 young women and boy mentors** in collaboration with FDC and ASCHA.<sup>24</sup> The training aimed at empowering young women to exercise their rights, including SRHR, and preventing and reporting cases of violence against children and GBV, both in- and out-of-school. After these training sessions, an increase in the awareness of GBV and about available essential services to survivors at district and provincial levels could be observed. Through these support networks, **1,733** cases of GBV against girls were identified in the three provinces, with child and early marriage representing the majority of the cases (38 percent, 664). Among the cases identified, approximately 80 percent (1,394) were referred to support services for survivors of GBV.

**Twenty<sup>25</sup> episodes** of the entertainment education radio drama Ouro Negro were produced, targeting adolescents with messages to raise awareness and prevent child marriage, sexual abuse, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, teenage pregnancies, adolescent nutrition, GBV, as well as specific content on young people with disabilities. The episodes were broadcasted twice weekly by 115 radio stations in Portuguese and several local languages.<sup>26</sup> Meanwhile, Ouro Negro radio dramas Jambolane and InTxunáveis are being broadcast on 112 radio stations nationwide, encompassing 13 Radio Moçambique stations, 62 ICS stations, and 37 independent and community radio stations.

A total of **2,366 children and adolescents** aged 6-17 were involved in sports for development sessions in **three resettlement areas** of Manica province allowing them to heal and learn not only sports but also new life skills, conflict resolution and violence prevention techniques (including on GBV). The participants showed overall improvement in their mental and physical health as well as their school performance.

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<sup>22</sup> During the first year of implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique, 14 civil society platforms on ending violence against women and girls were established and some of them revitalized. This includes 11 platforms at district level (covering the 11 districts where the Initiative is implemented in Mozambique) and three provincial platforms (representing the three provinces where the initiative is implemented).

<sup>23</sup> The identified accountability mechanisms are: Family Forums, Community Courts, and Extra-judiciary Courts.

<sup>24</sup> FDC trained **374** mentors who reached **19,490** adolescents and young people and ASCHA trained **80** mentors who organized dialogues with **1,481** mentees (boys 628 and girls 853) who in turn reached a total of **26,924** adolescents and young people.

<sup>25</sup> According to data collected by Geopoll in mid-2021, the total of radio listeners in Mozambique who were aware of any of the Ouro Negro dramas, shows or programmes was **5.773 million people**. Of these 5.773 million people, **1.717 million people in Mozambique have listened to the Ouro Negro dramas, shows or programmes every month**.

<sup>26</sup> Local languages include Emakwa, Cisena, Elomwe, Ndao, Tsonga.



A **child-friendly brochure** on the new child marriage law is being drafted to be disseminated in 2022 to raise awareness of its provisions. The brochure targets girls at risk of child marriage, their families and communities.

A total of **120 gender focal points** based at schools and **120** (33 men and 87 women) members of school councils were trained in prevention, identification and referral of violence against children and child marriage.

#### **Outcome 4: Quality Services**

The country's national health system is not fully equipped to provide a complete essential service package to prevent and respond to GBV. The quality service also highly depends on collaboration among the health, police, justice and social services sectors. Spotlight works with these four sectors of the Multisectoral Mechanism for Assistance to Women Victims of Violence and now involves the education sector to ensure an integrated approach in preventing and responding to GBV as well as provision of sexual and reproductive health and rights services.

In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative made a significant investment in strengthening the capacities of service providers, establishing and revitalizing support networks at the community level, improving the quality of integrated care services, ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health services, and strengthening referral mechanisms at the community level.

**Increased awareness of and access to existing essential services to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.** In addition to the messages to prevent violence against women and girls disseminated at the community level under Outcome 3, the Spotlight Initiative also contributed to raising awareness about existing services in order to expand access and use of these services. More than **50,000 women and girls and men and boys** accessed existing essential services supported by the Spotlight Initiative, of which:

- **6,194 children** benefited from legal assistance during legal awareness and social mobilization sessions conducted in partnership with IPAJ in targeted districts. The legal services provided included representation in violence against children and GBV cases as well as child marriages. Other legal services included the preparation of legal documents to ensure legal cases could advance.
- **93,366 adolescents and young people** (34 percent boys and young men) accessed sexual and reproductive health services in Gaza, Manica and Nampula, of which **2,107** were GBV survivors.



- 36,462 people (22,336 women/girls and 14,126 men/boys) were reached through 188 mobile clinics outreach interventions held in Manica and Nampula, resulting in the registration of 712 registered GBV cases.
- **340,000 young users** were reached by the SMS BIZ platform.<sup>27</sup> The platform experienced a growth of 6.8 percent during the year, corresponding to registration of 22,649 people, with a gender ratio of 58 percent male and 42 percent female, and an average response rate of 62.2 percent.
- **Seven justice fairs** were organized in the three Spotlight provinces aiming to accelerate a backlog of justice (civil registry and legal assistance) cases, with **7,000** people benefiting from these efforts.

SAAJs proved to be of great importance in the provision of services to girls, serving as a counterforce to reduce school drop-out cases. During the reporting year, **2,000** school drop-out cases due to early pregnancy and child marriage were identified of which **1,607** (80 percent) were referred to SAAJs, and **33 percent** of the referred girls utilized family planning services.

**Improvement of infrastructure necessary for the provision of coordinated, quality and multi-sectoral essential services for survivors of GBV particularly through capacity building and equipping.**

- In 2021, procurement of **9 containers** was initiated for adolescent- and youth-friendly services (SAAJs) to provide integrated health and GBV services.
- Provision of equipment to **11 health units (six in Gaza, two in Manica, and three in Nampula province)** to better provide integrated youth-friendly services, SAAJ.
- **Five CAIs** were equipped and rehabilitated in the districts of Chicualacuala, Chongoene, Nampula, Angoche and Chimoio. Three of the five are operational in the Spotlight areas and served a total of 599 (525 women and 74 men) survivors of GBV. **Twelve sessions were conducted with a total of 262 service providers, community leaders and public servants** to support capacity building for the operation and regulation of the CAIs as well as to raise awareness at the community level.

<sup>27</sup> Trending topics during the reporting period included COVID-19; sexuality; family planning, and pregnancy. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government of Mozambique and three main mobile network operators for an additional five years. The establishment of a counseling hub in Nampula City has helped to increase the number of subscribers to the platform. Establishing stronger connections between SMS Biz and youth-led and child rights platforms has helped to promote the online adolescent sexual and reproductive health counseling platform and expand its reach.

**Increased knowledge and capacity of government service providers (including community leaders) to deliver coordinated essential services for GBV survivors.**

- A total of **377 government technicians** received **training of trainers on the Essential Services Package**, of which 12 were at the provincial level and 365 were government service providers at the district level.
- **Seventy-five** (50 percent women) **members** of the Multisectoral Mechanism from the ten districts attended a two-day **refresher capacity-building workshop** led by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action to improve the quality of services to be provided to survivors of violence in GBV facilities.
- A total of **120** members of the Investigation Police (SERNIC) were trained in **child-friendly procedures**, response to GBV, and the child rights legal framework.
- A total of **250 members of community courts** were trained in child- and adolescent-friendly **protection services**.
- Training was provided to **32 service providers** (including members of CSOs on the integrated **Essential Services Package** for GBV and SRH and 75 received refresher training on the GBV multi-stakeholder mechanism and the integrated protocols for assistance to victims and survivors of violence.
- A total of **125 health care providers** were trained in **protocols and guidelines for assistance and care of GBV survivors**, including referral mechanisms for integrated GBV assistance.
- Eleven heads of departments, 11 gender focal points, and five programme officers from provincial directorate of the Ministry of Education and Human Development **exchanged their experiences on gender activities** at the national review and planning meeting coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action to enhance coordination and collaboration at provincial level.
- The Ministry of Education and Human Development was supported in developing a **life-skills guide** for teachers to empower teachers with information and skills on how to organize circles of interest/school club activities.
- A total of **194 school gender and health focal points** were trained on the use of violence against children mechanisms in order to integrate GBV issues and gender mainstreaming into their planning.



- A total of **65 (19 men and 46 women) provincial and district education sector gender focal points** participated in sessions to disseminate the “[Multi-sectoral Mechanism for Prevention, Reporting, Referral and Response to Violence against Children at Schools, including Assistance to Victims](#)”. The provincial directorate of Education and Human Development in Nampula confirmed during monitoring exercises that the mechanism is being used by the trained professionals.
- **Thirty police officers** from Offices for Assistance to Families and Minors Victims of Violence received **training of trainers on working with victims of violence**, including GBV, on available service and on the referral system.

**Provision of long-term recovery services and initiatives to women and girl survivors of GBV.** Recognizing the critical need for women’s economic empowerment (WEE) interventions for survivors of GBV, Spotlight planned and supported the implementation of the women’s economic empowerment package for survivors of GBV, aiming at increasing girls’ and young women’s economic autonomy to reduce their vulnerability to violence. Over **9,000** women and girls were reached with multiple economic empowerment initiatives:

- **1,420 girls and young women** survivors of GBV benefited from training on business opportunities, management, economic empowerment, and a mobile platform for savings, loans, and microfinance that was developed under the umbrella of the Spotlight Initiative. A total of 1,370 of the participants were allocated start-up kits to generate income activity. Of these, 95 percent have ongoing income activities such as sewing, fishing, cooking, and selling food products and poultry.
- In alignment with the principle of leaving no one behind, **4,957 vulnerable women and girls** (of which 142 people with disabilities, 1,390 survivors of early unions, three women with albinism, 1,162 orphans, 65 pregnant children, 32 children heads of household, four people living with HIV/AIDs, 140 widows, and 2,019 survivors of GBV) were involved in economic empowerment intervention supported by Spotlight.
- **64 young women** graduated from vocational training (cooking and baking, metalwork, electricity, cutting and sewing, and motorcycle mechanics) facilitated in partnership with the Instituto de Formação Profissional e Emprego Alberto Cassimo.
- **75 young women** are running mobile cash services to facilitate transactions and financial services in their communities.



- **3,000 young women and girls** gained vocational and entrepreneurial opportunities through three community centers for competence development (CCCDs). These centers run courses on chicken farming, agriculture, pig farming, and tailoring. After graduating, they received a start-up kit and continue to be linked with the community centers for mentorship and free support to help sustain their businesses.
- **119 commercial licenses<sup>28</sup>** were issued to enable rights holders to operate their businesses legally.

### Outcome 5: Data

In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative continued its efforts to improve the availability of quality disaggregated data on different forms of violence against women and girls through continuous support to the development of the GBV information management system (InfoViolência), conducting research analysis and investing in the training of civil servants.

InfoViolência is a software for registration, management and control of GBV cases and for conducting data analysis to enhance the quality and timeliness of services and access to justice for survivors, developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior. The software is up and running, hosted on the Ministry of Interior's servers, and is being piloted in selected sites of the Offices for Assistance to Families and Minors Victims of Domestic Violence (GAFMVV) from five provinces including the three Spotlight Initiative target provinces and capital.

This represents the **first successful initiative in the national efforts to digitize and systematize GBV data**. The current practice of entering data manually has limitations leading to delays in the systematization and sharing of data at the GAFMVV. With InfoViolência, these limitations have been overcome - data is captured digitally (offline or online), summarized at the central level and shared in a timely manner. The system collects a wide range of information about the survivor's characteristics, type of violence, relationship with the aggressor, history of cases of violence, as well as the actions taken by the justice sector in the follow-up of a case. This information can be shared with relevant sectors in the GBV response, anonymized or not, in compliance with the principles of safeguarding survivors' rights.

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<sup>28</sup>Commercial licenses in the areas of poultry farming to agriculture farming, to catering, production of soup and other.





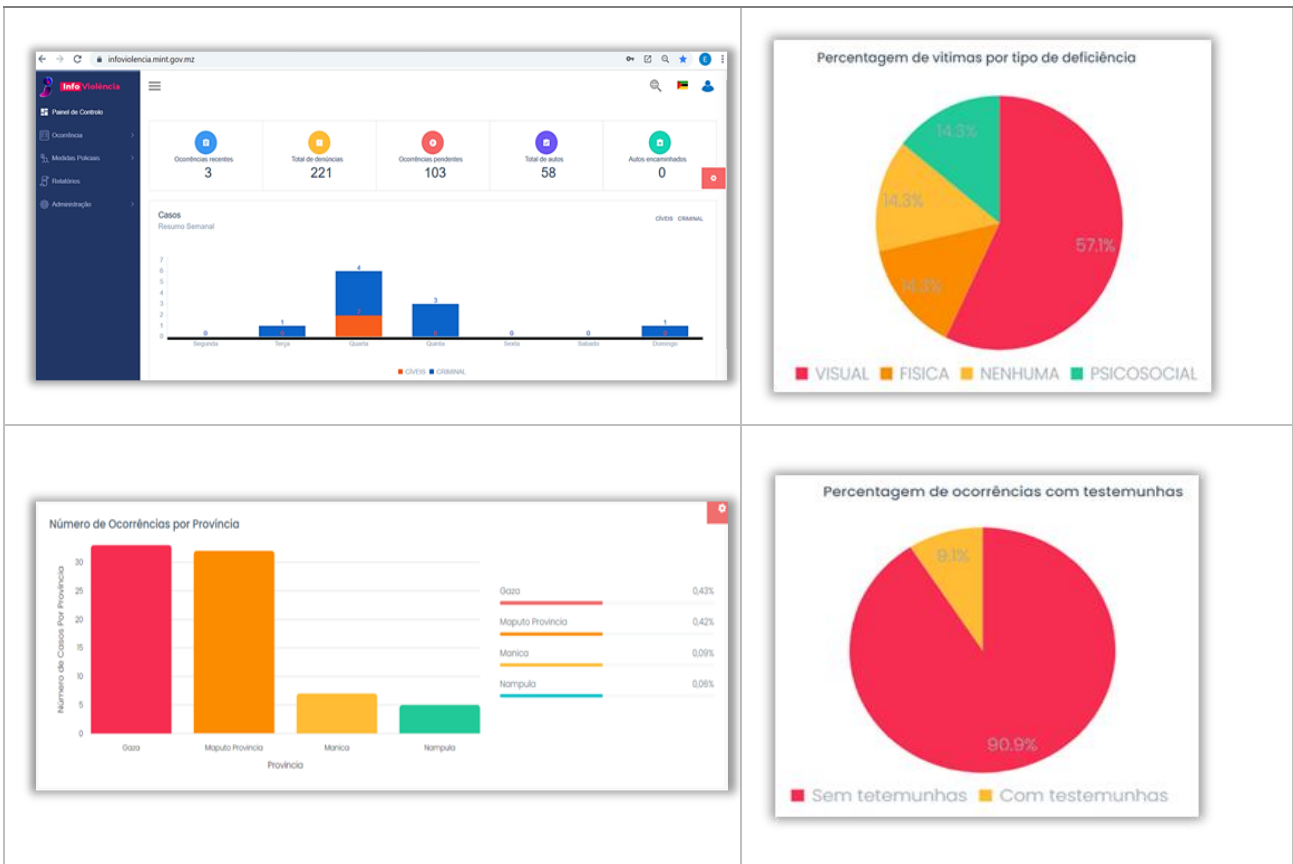


Figure 2. Snapshot of the InfoViolência and some predefined reports

Additionally, it is expected that relevant and updated statistics generated by the platform will be made available to the public through MINT’s website. In the longer term, the system will allow referral of survivors to other institutions participating in GBV response, such as health units, justice administration (prosecutors and courts), and the CAIs.

In addition to supporting the development of the software and training of the Ministry of Interior staff to use it, the support also included strengthening the **sector's capacity in using ICT equipment**.



**Figure 3.** SI team Delivering ICT equipment to support InfoViolência mission



**Figure 4.** Participants in training sessions during a monitoring mission

The migration of the justice sector<sup>29</sup> a digital platform was initiated through the development of a database system for the National Crime Investigation Service (SERNIC) and the General Attorney Office (PGR), as well as through the acquisition of ICT equipment. In addition, staff in both institutions were trained in the use of ICT tools for criminal investigations in order to expedite investigation processes and promote better management of GBV cases.

The Spotlight Initiative **enhanced the capacity of government personnel from multiple institutions including service providers to collect prevalence and/or incidence data of violence against women and girls and harmful practices.** This was achieved by:

- Providing training to 15 (10 women) representatives from different government institutions<sup>30</sup> on gender statistics.
- Facilitating a national training of 87 (66 men and 21 women) staff from SERNIC and the Attorney General’s Office (including the anti-corruption unit) in Maputo Province. This training focused on the GBV database system that will enhance the use of ICT in criminal investigation, which will improve efficiency and reliability in investigation procedures.
- Conducting a workshop to deepen the knowledge of the different sectors of the Multisectoral Mechanism, discussing ways to harmonize the framework of indicators

<sup>29</sup> The electronic GBV database established through funds provided to SERNIC and the PGR is currently in its pilot phase of expansion in the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo and, depending on the results of this initial phase, the introduction of this database can be expanded to include other provinces

<sup>30</sup> Government institutions included: Ministry of Education and Human Development (1); Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Affairs (3); Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (1); National Institute of Disaster Management (1); Ministry of Industry and Trade (1); Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2); Ministry of Health (1); Ministry of Economy and Finance (1); Ministry of State Administration and Civil Service (1); Ministry of Land and Environment (1); Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (1); Secretariat of Youth and Employment (1); National Institute of Statistics (1)



on GBV services provided by each sector as well as for the regular sharing of data on the indicators. The results of the workshop, showing the indicators to be reported on, were summarized in the following table.

- The Spotlight Initiative supported research on GBV cases in 340 schools located in eight districts. This work is designed to spearhead the social norms baseline on child marriage in Nampula and Zambezia provinces to promote a better understanding of the key drivers, attitudes and practices related to child marriage.

Número de indicadores por reportar segundo a área de intervenção								
Área	MINT	MISAU	MGCAS	MJCR	PGR	IPAJ	TS	INE
0 - Prevenção	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	0
1 - Contacto Inicial	43	44	43	0	43	0	0	0
2 - Suporte de Primeira Linha	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 - Acesso a Assistência Social	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
4 - Investigação	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0
5 - Instrução Criminal	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	0
6 - Julgamento	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	0
7 - Responsabilização do Agressor & Reparações	0	0	0	3	4	0	4	0
8 - Liderança e governação no combate a VBG	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
9 - Comunicação e Informação	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>13</b>

Figure 5. Total number of data for the indicators that must be reported by each of the institutions

Instituições	Sectores propostos
INE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEMOVIS/ Unidade de Género</li> <li>• Direcção de Planificação e Cooperação;</li> </ul>
MISAU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Departamento de Informação e Saúde;</li> <li>• Departamento de Monitoria e Avaliação;</li> <li>• Direcção Nacional de Assistência Médica</li> </ul>
MINT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINT</li> <li>• Departamento de Atendimento a Mulher e Criança Vítimas de Violência</li> </ul>
MJCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MJCR</li> <li>• Procuradoria-Geral da República (PGR)</li> <li>• Instituto de Patrocínio e Assistência Jurídica (IPAJ)</li> </ul>
MGCAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direcção Nacional de Planificação;</li> <li>• Direcção de Planificação de Género</li> </ul>
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programa SLI</li> <li>• Programa do Trust Fundo para apoio ao Censo 2017</li> </ul>




Figure 6. Participants of the workshop to assess indicators related to the activities carried out to respond to GBV

## Outcome 6: Women’s Movement

In Mozambique, women’s rights organizations have contributed greatly to the promotion of gender equality, addressing GBV, and disseminating messages on ending violence against women and girls. These organizations have advocated for important changes in the existing legislative and political framework as well as for changes at individual and community levels by championing communication for development and leading large-scale community sensitization campaigns. Recognizing the importance of CSOs and Women’s Movements, Spotlight has channeled more than 30 percent of its budget for implementation by CSOs and more than 10 percent to invest in the development of their capacities. During the reporting year, the Initiative actively contributed to:

- Training of **71 women’s rights groups** (mainly local associations and community-based organizations) to strengthen the knowledge on existing accountability mechanisms on GBV (family forums, community courts, extra-judiciary courts) and providing support for these groups to increase their lobbying and advocacy actions.
- **Forty women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs**<sup>31</sup> were supported in using accountability mechanisms such as family forums, community courts, extra-judiciary courts and in taking the lead in influencing decision-makers by holding them accountable. In addition, 40 (31 women) members from 23 CSOs and community-based organizations attended a three-day capacity-building workshop on lobbying and advocacy.
- **Five women-led community-based organizations** gained legal status, which increased their access to opportunities such as financial loans that will support the organizations’ long-term survival and operations.
- Mapping of **60 national and regional** (Southern Africa) **CSOs** working in GBV, child marriage, and sexual and reproductive health and rights to facilitate South-South learning. A knowledge exchange event among these organizations is expected to take place in 2022.

<sup>31</sup> 1. Ikurusatiana, 2. Todos Contra Violência, 3. Associação forte Amizade, 4. Associação de Mulher Forte do Reino, 5. Associação Ekurusathiana, 6. Núcleo Académico só Raparigas, 7. Associação das Mulheres com Deficiência, 8. Associação das Matronas, 9. Associação de Mulheres Viúvas, 10. Associação Afame, 11. AMPARAR, 12. Associação AMOKANA, 13. Associação das Mulheres e raparigas Camponesas, 14. Associação da Mulher Rural, 15. Rede de Mulheres empreendedoras de Nampula, 16. ANADEMO- Associação dos Naturais e Amigos de Desenvolvimento de Moma, 17. Associação Watana, 18. Associação Graças a Deus, 19. Ophavela Olipa, 20. Associação Luísa Diogo, 21. Okhalehana, 22. Ekumi Ossulu, 23. Pfukane, 24. Xikwembo Ihula Wussiwana, 25. Lhula SIDA, 26. Kutenga, 27. Temba Ntamu, 28. Nhochane, 29. APCD- União das Associações de Pessoas com Deficiência do Distrito de Gondola, 30. OMES-PASSO- Organização Da Mulher Educadora Sobre SIDA, 31. Rubatano, 32. Kubatsirana, 33. Nas- Nort- Star Alliance, 34. Lambda, 35. ADEMO, 36. Associação Amor a Vida - Pessoas com Albinismo, 37. OPHENTA, 38. AMMCJ, 39. FORUM MULHER, 40. FAMOD.



- Design of **three manuals and guidelines** were developed (a manual on lobbying and advocacy, a guide for South-South learning among civil society organizations for women's rights advocacy, and a guide for participation of civil society organizations and citizens in forums for women's rights advocacy) to equip civil society organizations with skills, knowledge and tools that can actively contribute to their work.
- Training of **109 women and girls from community-based organizations and CSOs** at community and district level in Nampula and Gaza to promote and monitor human rights, gender equality, and the elimination of GBV. As a result of these sessions, a joint violence eradication support group was established. It is expected that this group will be fundamental in raising awareness in their communities on preventing and ending GBV, engaging traditional leaders as change makers and provide an important support system for survivors where they can turn for information on services and referrals.
- Technical support was provided to adolescents and youth to submit a statement during the 46<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council, under the Mozambique Universal Periodic Review adoption session. Through a video statement, a girl activist, on behalf of young women, delivered their recommendations to the Government and key partners on strengthening SRH services to girls and to adolescent survivors of GBV.

### Reporting on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

The Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique invested more than 40 percent of its budget to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights in the country. The Initiative works directly with the Government and civil society organization implementing partners to respond to the growing demand for sexual and reproductive health services by equipping the one-stops centers (CAIs) and adolescent and youth-friendly spaces located at target district health units and mobile clinic brigades to ensure that communities located in remote areas are able to access quality essential services.

To meet the demand created by the multiple awareness-raising campaigns at the community level, the Spotlight Initiative continued investing in equipping public service providers with knowledge of the Essential Service Package accompanied by provision of materials to provide essential and quality services to survivors of GBV and other users of the services.



Additionally, to ensure that the Government can continue providing these services, the Initiative worked in disseminating the newly approved CAI regulations to public service providers and community members to ensure that more members of the community access the CAI services as a means to reduce revictimization of GBV survivors.

In 2021, over 400,000 people girls and boys and men and women had access to essential services (including legal assistance) provided at Spotlight Initiative-supported facilities while more than 800 public service providers received training on the integrated Essential Services Package for GBV and sexual and reproductive health and on the protocols and guidelines for assistance and care of GBV survivors, including referral mechanisms.

In addition to service provision and training, the Spotlight Initiative is working in partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to ensure domestic mobilization of funds to ending violence against women and girls through training of more than 800 budget and planning officers in gender-sensitive budgeting and planning. Meanwhile, a “Guideline for Planning and Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures on Gender-Based Sexual Violence” is under development aiming to secure sustainable funding for GBV within national budget.

## Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)

Indicative numbers	Direct for 2021	Indirect for 2021	Comments / Explanations
<b>Women (18 yrs. and above)</b>	224,721	1,942,458	Highest number of rights holders are girls under outcomes 3 and 4 given the demand for sexual and reproductive health services, long-term support initiatives for girls and young women , and the intervention carried out under social norm change (outcome 3).
<b>Girls (5-17)</b>	618,664	2,128,204	
<b>Men (18 yrs. and above)</b>	207,364	4,087,895	Indirect rights holders in this table refer to the population reached by the direct beneficiaries and the ones reached by the main change agents trained by the Spotlight Initiative (mentors, journalists, school focal points and community leaders). Here it is also included the population that benefited from Spotlight interventions with national coverages (ex. TV/Radio programs which covers the entire nation). The detailed guidance from the Secretariat on calculation can be found <a href="#">here</a> .
<b>Boys (5-17 yrs.)</b>	285,169	4,676,969	
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,335,918	12,835,517	

## Challenges and Mitigating Measures



In 2021, the implementation of Spotlight activities continued to face many of the challenges from the previous year. As outlined in the contextual shift and implementation status section, COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and barriers to normal interaction, communication and business continuity continued. Moreover, the central and northern regions affected by cyclones in previous years experienced recurrent tropical storms and heavy rain, violence and insecurity in the northern part of the country increased, and while the Government's ongoing decentralization process is an opportunity to work closer with communities, as observed in any transition process, it has resulted in more time allocated to coordination activities and thus a longer implementation timeframe. Other key challenges encountered during the reporting period included:

- **COVID-19 prevention measures.** The closure of schools, the partial closure of government offices, and restrictions on non-essential travel for United Nations staff and on public gatherings obliged reduction and/or redesign of various interventions affecting the progress towards the goals and targets of the programme. Spotlight team took quick action to adjust interventions to mitigate the heightened risk of GBV during the pandemic by strengthening awareness-raising campaigns on GBV and COVID-19 through radio, television, instant messaging, and social media in Portuguese and local languages. Information, education and communication materials in local languages were distributed through health facilities, CAIs, police posts, mobile clinics, and courts. Spotlight team also focused on reinforcing economic empowerment interventions that could contribute to women's and girls' economic autonomy as life resumes in the context of "the new normal", such as providing training on business opportunities/management to girls and young women survivors of GBV and distributing start-up kits to women and girls to support their establishment of income generating activities.
- **Government structure and priority post elections.** President Filipe Nyusi started his second term on 15 January 2020 with a new cabinet and new leadership in several national institutions, including those partners of the Spotlight Initiative. As newly appointed leaders in ministries and other government institutions were not familiar with the Spotlight programme, the SI team took the opportunity to advocate for the importance of the Initiative's activities with the new counterparts as they learned and got involved in its activities. These new institutional relations provided the Spotlight PCU with the opportunity to harmonize the Spotlight annual work plan with the government's national strategies to embed Spotlight activities under the Government's new national priorities. These adjustments are expected to help ensure government buy-in to the Spotlight Initiative and ownership over efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls. One of the new priorities set by the Government was the humanitarian operations to assist those affected by climate shocks and



conflict. With guidance from the SI Secretariat and EU, Spotlight funds were pivoted to be used to respond to GBV prevention and in response to GBV arising in the aftermath of the natural disasters. In 2022, Spotlight will also intervene in Cabo Delgado as a demonstration fund to influence other humanitarian and development partners to act collectively on GBV prevention and response for conflict affected populations.

- **Capacity of implementing partners.** The weak capacity of some CSO partners to use the technologies related to programmatic and financial systems delayed the disbursement of funds and reporting in a timely manner. This significantly impacted development and implementation of work plans. As a mitigation measure, the UN continues to provide capacity development and follow up closely on work planning and reporting. Compared to the previous year, responses from CSO partners indicate that this training and follow up have helped build capacity, which may also help CSOs to more effectively apply for funding for future UN and development efforts.
- **Ownership and expectation of CSRG.** While the Civil Society Reference Group was greatly revitalized in 2021 through development of Terms of Reference of the group and increased coordination meetings, some members expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of monetary compensation for their contributions. As a mitigation measure, CSRG members were encouraged to participate in global events organized by the Secretariat to deepen their knowledge on the principle of the CSRG and recall that the membership was clarified as a voluntary basis from the start of the programme, to ensure common understanding and shared expectations.
- **Implementation according to UN system reform.** As mentioned in the [Mid-Term Evaluation](#), implementing the programme as “one UN” in alignment with UN system reform proved to be a challenge as the Country Programme Document stipulated the importance of an operational mechanism to promote this new way of working but did not outline what this mechanism would be or how it could be implemented. As a mitigation measure, the UN technical team conducted a workshop to operationalize UN Reform and developed a term of reference with a roadmap. The Resident Coordinator and Lead Entity played a crucial role in ensuring that the term of reference is supported not only at the Head of Agency level but with support from a senior management staff by appointing pillar leads from each responsible agency.
- **Delay in Cabo Delgado implementation.** Due to a delay in approval of phase II work plan by the NSC, implementation in Cabo Delgado province has been delayed. As a mitigation measure, the level of the details of the work plan requested by the





government has been re-negotiated and a workshop is scheduled at the first quarter of the year 2022 to facilitate the approval.

More information on challenges and mitigating measures is further outlined in Annex B (Risk Management Matrix).

## **Lessons Learned and New Opportunities**

### **a) *Lessons Learned***

- Carrying out joint monitoring visits by the members of the Multisectoral Mechanism in Manica province proved to be an effective means to identify existing gaps in the care of GBV survivors. The Multisectoral Mechanism, in a coordinated manner, identified findings and suggestions to holistically improve care for GBV survivors. Previously, the supervision visit was only carried out by the health sector, which led to weak coordination and ownership by the rest of institutions involved in the Multisectoral Mechanism. These lessons learned have been informing the programme especially during the planning of future joint monitoring visits.
- Teachers have great potential to bring change at the school level and to act as change agents within their schools. In Moma District, the CSO Muleide trained teachers, with initial training taking place in March 2021. The trainees established a group on an instant messaging application called “Stop Violence - Moma”, which has since been used to coordinate awareness-raising activities to end GBV that are being implemented by teachers locally. The teachers are currently working at the headquarters village level and intend to expand to other areas in the district.

### **b) *Opportunities***

- Sensitization campaigns conducted in collaboration with justice sector professionals (provincial attorney offices) serves as an opportunity for community members to have access to legal assistance directly from legal staff.
- Using a cascade training approach can be an efficient and cost-effective way of reaching and training staff from the health and social action sectors at the community level. Such an approach entails training a group of main trainers on a topic, who subsequently provide training to smaller groups on the same topic. These groups can again provide the same training to others. A training on GBV with a focus on persons living with disability was delivered in Manica province by central level staff of the



Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action. The provincial level staff then provided the training at district level to each department in the sector.

- The use of instant messaging applications (such as WhatsApp groups) and the Power BI data management platform proved to be an optimum communication platform between facilitators, supervisors and project management teams, allowing better coordinated implementation between various actors. Spotlight's implementing partner, Girls Child Rights (GCR), developed a mobile data management application that allows the collection, analysis, validation and processing of data in real time. The project results are visualized and can be accessed remotely using access credentials. The main interface panel is managed through Power BI, as illustrated below.

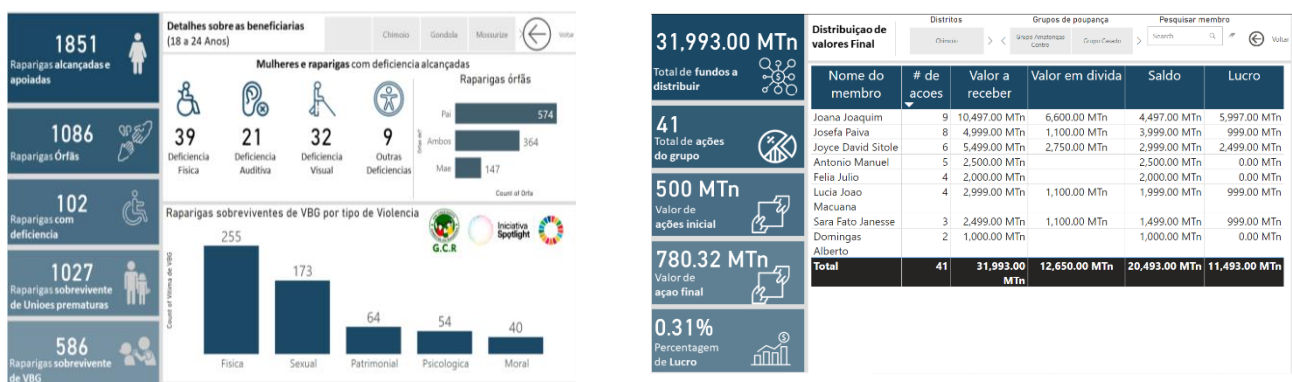


Figure 7. Beneficiary data management dashboard capture

## Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

**“Artivism” for changing social norms and ending GBV in Gaza Province** (Innovative Practice). To actively involve adolescents in changing social norms and disseminating messages to end GBV, in 2021, the civil society organization ASCHA, working in Gaza, used “artivism” as its primary strategy (Pillar 3). The *artivism* was used in conducting more than 170 activities and products, using paintings (murals at bus stations), poetry (spoken word presentations), community (and participatory) theater, dance, and radio soap operas as methods for changing social norms on GBV. The practice proved to be highly inclusive and effective in disseminating information about violence against girls and children on such topics as female empowerment, girls’ access to school, child marriage, and sexual and reproductive health. Artistic expression also promotes inclusion by not limiting activities to oral presentations, often a challenge for survivors of violence or adolescents living with disabilities. In recognition of the promise held by the artivism idea the programme in the second phase will continue to further explore how the use of art can continue to be utilized to contribute to the reduction of GBV especially among the children and youths.

**Mentorship for changing social norms and combating GBV in Gaza Province** (Good Practice). The mentorship component is a core element of the safe space model (mentorship, safe space, and girls' social network). Utilizing a gender-transformative approach, it aims to provide the most vulnerable girls and young women between the ages of 10-24 years with new competencies, increased empowerment, social networks, leadership and decision-making skills, economic empowerment and knowledge, access to information on sexual reproductive health and rights, and identification and prevention of GBV and harmful practices. The mentorship sessions are led by young female mentors and take place in safe spaces at the community level. The safe spaces are identified by the girls and young women themselves and provide them with a safe, accessible, free and friendly environment. This approach was already replicated and scaled up from another UN Joint Programme, Rapariga Biz. The SI will continue to invest in the scale up of the approach in the programme's implementing province.

**Clinics and mobile brigades for GBV prevention and assistance** (Good Practice). The Spotlight Initiative contributed to mobile clinics that serve communities to ensure that health services are more widely available to the public, including those living in rural areas. Access to health services through mobile clinics is a continuous activity being carried out in all 10 implementation districts of the Initiative. The activity is unique in its approach to bringing medical and drug assistance, sexual and reproductive health services, and assistance to cases of GBV as close as possible to hard-to-reach communities. In addition to the clinical services being provided, the practice is a good way of ensuring access to multi-sectoral services. Spotlight has deployed mobile clinics/brigades since 2020, and, due to the observed good results, decided to scale up the activities. Just in 2021, the SI deployed 188 brigades that reached a total of 36,462 people, with 15,523 women and girls receiving SRH services, including family planning, and 712 GBV survivors receiving assistance. In 2022, the SI will continue investing in mobile brigades and supporting the Government in ensuring the availability of services in remote areas.

**InfoViolência GBV information management system** (Good Practice). InfoViolência is a web-based application designed for the registration and management of GBV cases. In the long term, the application will allow referral of survivors to other institutions participating in the response to GBV, such as health units (Ministry of Health), justice administration (prosecutors and courts), and Centers for Integrated Care (coordinated by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action). The practice is already being implemented together with the Ministry of Interior (MINT). Actions are underway to mobilize resources to expand the use of the application across the country.



**Projecto Kambas mobile app** (Promising Practice). Projecto Kambas is a mobile app with key messages aimed at awareness-raising around child marriage and a referral system that links survivors and the general public with GBV service providers. The practice is innovative because it uses a USSD-based system that allows access to people living in rural and urban areas in a cost-effective way with no requirement for internet access. The practice will be piloted, and if successful, scaled up.

**Integrated Information Reconciliation System - PGR and SERNIC database system** (Innovative Practice). The Spotlight Initiative enhanced the capacity for data and case management on GBV within the criminal justice institutions by supporting the development of a database system to be used by the Forensics Police (SERNIC) and the Attorney General's Office (PGR). This will enhance their abilities to better collect, manage, analyze and use data on criminal investigation and prosecution of GBV cases.

**Establishment of Community Development Centers as a strategy to improve equitable access to vocational training and education to vulnerable girls and women** (Good Practice). Kuvumbana, the Initiative partner implementing economic interventions, has created three Community Development Centers (CCD) in Gaza province to improve equitable access of vocational training education to vulnerable girls and women in the districts of Chicualacuala, Chongoene and Xai-Xai. Courses are provided on poultry, horticulture, pig farming, and tailoring in partnership with the local government, which allocated two areas to be used by the centers.

**Economic Empowerment of Women through village saving and loan associations or groups** (Good Practice). A total of 152 village savings and loan associations were established as platforms to empower women and girls both socially and economically. Young women and girls in these groups benefitted from coaching, mentorship and training on financial literacy, business management, principles of responsive savings and loan, business incubation, and the gender transformative approach to prevent GBV, child marriage, and harmful practices.

## Communications and Visibility

### a) Overview

The Spotlight Initiative 2021 communication and visibility plan had an implementation rate of 95 percent, involving all implementing partners. In 2021, the main results included having more than 50 articles published in leading national and international newspapers and institutional platforms<sup>32</sup>; disseminating 313 social media publications<sup>33</sup> on Facebook, Twitter,

<sup>32</sup> 2021 Spotlight Initiative media clipping is Annexe F

<sup>33</sup> Publications with #GlobalSpotlight and #WithHer hashtags.



and Instagram, reaching 4,391,285 viewers<sup>34</sup> and resulting in more than 108,537 interactions<sup>35</sup>; and publishing 11 web stories on global and national websites, with more than 270,000 viewers.<sup>36</sup>

Mozambique's landing page in the global Spotlight Initiative website and in three Spotlight Initiative newsletter issues are noteworthy. In 2021, the communication and visibility working group supported around 20 central and local events, of which six were attended by high-level representatives from MGCAS, the United Nations, and the European Union, illustrating the high-level buy-in and partnership across key programme stakeholders. Over 8,000 visibility products were produced.

The European Union Delegation, the UN Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS) were actively engaged in the communication and visibility activities. To strengthen donors' visibility during key programmatic dates, such as International Women's Day or the 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign, the European Delegation Ambassador, the UN Resident Coordinator and the MGCAS Minister stood out as champions for the fight against GBV, conveying programmatic messages on GBV, child marriage and gender equality and call-to-action appeals. The three principals were invited and attended all the high-level events.

### ***b) Results achieved against objective-level indicators***

**Objective 1.** 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: 86%<sup>37</sup>]

**Objective 2.** Indicator(s): Percentage of identified audiences with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative [baseline: 66%, target: 70%, results: n/a<sup>38</sup>]; Percentage of identified audiences with knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative [baseline: 83%, target: 85%, results: n/a<sup>39</sup>]

<sup>34</sup> UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women and Resident Coordinator's Office social media channels metrics. All media packages prepared and disseminated through implementing partners are available on Annexe F.

<sup>35</sup> UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women and Resident Coordinator's Office social media channels metrics

<sup>36</sup> United Nations Mozambique website: number of web stories viewers.

<sup>37</sup> Based on number of insertions and stories covered [target: 25; results: 56]; on social media reach and engagements across United Nations social media accounts in Mozambique (Facebook, YouTube, Inatagram and Twitter [targeted reach: 4,000,00; results: 4,391,285]; and in the number of people trained in communication and visibility in all provinces, including strategic dissemination of messages [target: 30 participants; results: 38 participants from Gender, Health, Justice, Youth and Employment sectors at the loca and central level, in addition to the European Union and United Nations delegation, were trained.

<sup>38</sup> Relevant data to measuring this indicator was lost due to technical challenges with perception measurement tools.

<sup>39</sup> Relevant data to measuring this indicator was lost due to technical challenges with perception measurement tools.



**Objective 3.** Indicator(s): Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated. [baseline: 4, target: 4, results: 5]

**Objective 4.** Indicator(s): Percentage growth of Spotlight Initiative audiences (segmented) [baseline: 522%, target: 15%, results: 21%<sup>40</sup>]

### c) *Messages*<sup>41</sup>

In 2021, the programme made an effort to adapt its content to local languages in the districts where it is being implemented, promoting greater ownership and understanding of the messages disseminated.

- **“Violence is a crime – report it”** was effective with men and women in the 18-34 group. It is clear, simple and prompts action. As in 2020, this was the main message carried out in some of the programme's top stories and social media content.
- **“Say No to Child Marriage”** has become one of the main mottos of traditional leaders involved in the eradication of GBV. It is disseminated in their interactions with the community, statements and interviews. Usually, it is linked with information about the new law that criminalizes child marriage and that emphasizes the right of girls' access to school. The message was included in all media activities with community leaders as a focus.
- **“No one can touch my body without my consent”** was broadly used in the activities developed with youth. This was one of the messages with the most resonance among girls. The debate on consent was promoted among boys and men in activities such as the training of male youth mentors. The message has gained a lot of expression during debates promoted by civil society organizations.

### d) *Media and visibility events*<sup>42</sup>

- Spotlight Initiative handover ceremonies in Gaza, Manica and Nampula were the events with the most impact on traditional media (national and international), with

<sup>40</sup> Based on social media reach and engagements across United Nations social media accounts in Mozambique (Facebook, YouTube, Instagram and Twitter). Total reach in 2019: 583,413 people; total reach in 2020: 3,631,705 people; total reach in 2021: 4,391,285; total engagements in 2019:57,643; total engagements in 2020: 382,228; total engagement in 2021:108,537.

<sup>41</sup> For indicators 1 and 2 a detailed survey needs to be administered

<sup>42</sup> Videos, photos and testimonials from all the events and activities are available on Annex F.



more than 15 pick-ups. This contributed to informing the public about Spotlight Initiative objectives and results.

- Creating the “Community Leaders Network against GBV and Child Marriage” had significant media coverage. It contributed to raising awareness about the efforts underway to change social norms and prevent GBV, motivating other traditional leaders to join the network and reinforcing the main programmatic messages to the community.
- A joint Mozambique-Malawi webinar on mobile courts to enhance access to justice for survivors of GBV contributed to raising awareness of community-based organizations and community leaders on existing policies and laws. The webinar promoted significant debate on social media.
- A webinar on “civil society amplifying the voices of women and girls during the COVID-19 crisis” was organized as part of Women's Month celebrations. The event included the use of some Spotlight programmatic messages as they related to the pandemic context.
- A Forum on good practices in combating GBV and child marriage, with high media coverage, contributed to disseminating programme results and the objectives of its second phase. The media widely disseminated the message, “Mozambique has achieved progress in the fight against violence against women.”
- The intensive training course about the changes to the new penal legislation on the family law and the law against child marriage for the Mozambican police contributed to raising the services providers’ awareness of the implementation of the new laws and increased the confidence of the public in the institutional response to GBV.
- A four-day training for school managers and teachers to disseminate the law to prevent child marriage contributed to raising the school and community awareness on implementing the new regulations. The national media coverage of the event contributed to the reinforcement of the school community as trustworthy agents in the fight against GBV.
- The National Steering Committee meeting was one of the key moments of 2021, during which the second phase of implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique was approved. The meeting was attended by MGCAS, United Nations and European Union Delegation representatives, among others. The main national



newspapers covered the event, complementing it with a presentation of the programme results.

- During 16 Days of Activism, the Spotlight Initiative participated in an MGCAS-promoted round table to discuss GBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights. With widespread media coverage, the event contributed to raising awareness about the work being carried out in those areas by the Initiative.
- The seminar on GBV data management contributed to raising awareness on how GBV data systems are essential to inform policy making and enable safe, ethical, and practical support to GBV survivors. The seminar was attended by 22 participants, technicians from the ministries related to the Multisectoral Mechanism, and received media coverage.

#### **e) Campaigns<sup>43</sup>**

The different campaigns and activities designed to spread the messages about ending violence against women and girls were supported by programme communications that included visibility materials, support to media relations, and social media content production, among others.

- **“Chapa das manas”** (*Sisters’ Bus*) - **Outcome 3/3.2** - Implementing partners launched a “friendly bus service”, in partnership with public transport operators. Social activists hopped on branded buses driving along busy routes and transport terminals to educate passengers on GBV.
- **“Fala minha irmã”** (*Speak to Me, Sister*) - **Outcome 3/3.1 and 3.2** - Implementing partners created women and girl clubs and safe spaces for girls to share and discuss GBV-related topics, including sexual and reproductive health and child marriage.
- **“A Quinta da Malta”** (*men’s and boy’s space*) - **Outcome 3/3.1 and 3.2** - Implementing partners created men and boys clubs and safe spaces created to deconstruct and debate toxic masculinity and GBV. Open discussions related to men’s understanding of how women and girls should live their lives free from violence.

<sup>43</sup> Objective 3. Indicator(s): Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated. [baseline: 4, target: 4, results:9]



- **“À volta da fogueira” (Around the Bonfire) - Outcome 3/3.1 and 3.2** - Implementing partners facilitated intergenerational meetings and discussions with girls, women, boys and men. The exchange of intergenerational knowledge and the analysis of evolving social norms contributed to the debate on new behaviors about GBV.
- **16 Days of Activism - Outcome 3/3.1, 3.2 and 3.3** - The national MGCAS-led campaign to raise awareness on GBV had Spotlight as one of its prominent supporters by providing logistical support for the launch ceremony; dissemination of visibility materials; development of web stories; production of videos featuring high-level representatives and Spotlight results; and a social media package. The campaign contributed to raising national awareness about GBV in Mozambique, bringing the public’s attention to its prevalence, and informing them about the work being carried out to eliminate GBV in Mozambique. During the campaign, civil society organizations were supported with the scheduling of radio interviews, message development, and logistical support for activities such as the painting of a bus station and several youth debates.



**f) Human interest stories<sup>44</sup>**



**Activists support survivors of violence through instant messaging apps in Mozambique**

(Outcome 4/4.2)

The use of digital tools such as instant messaging apps is helping to reach the most vulnerable women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic and engage with women and girls when they need it most.

[Link to full story](#)

Photo: UNICEF Mozambique



**“Not ashamed to be HIV positive” – overcoming multiple forms of discrimination in Mozambique**

(Outcome 4/4.2)

“I do not want any woman to suffer as I did,” says Gilda. A rural woman with HIV survived physical and sexual violence. With Spotlight Initiative support, Gilda regained her confidence.

[Link to full story](#)

Photo: Mbuto Machili/UNFPA Mozambique



**Community leaders become allies in ending child marriage in Mozambique** (Outcome 1, 2 and 3)

“The new law against child marriage is a huge milestone,” said Gonçalves. A formal network of community leaders is working to educate communities about the harmful effects of child marriage.

[Link to full story](#)

Photo: UNFPA Mozambique/Mbuto Machili



**“She’s an inspiration to the community” – overcoming marginalization through business in rural Mozambique** (Outcome 3, 4 and 6)

“Now I can raise my children on my own,” said Edma Fernando, a rural woman with albinism. With Spotlight Initiative support, Edma had access to economic opportunities and learned how to run her business.

[Link to full story](#)

Photo: Gender Links/Felismina Dengo

<sup>44</sup> More stories in Annex F



### Overcoming intimate partner violence through dialogue (Outcome 1 and 4)

"I encourage all women to stand firm in their projects," advises Cacilda. Having overcome intimate partner violence through dialogue, Cacilda now offers support to other women.

[Link to full story](#)

Photo: UNICEF Mozambique/Ricardo Franco

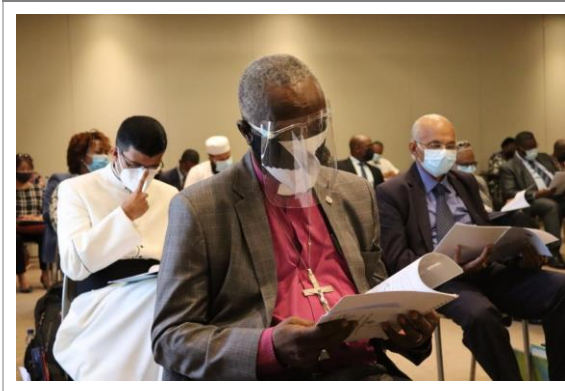


#### j) Testimonials<sup>45</sup>

- *"To end gender-based violence it is crucial that we continue to place women and girls - their inclusion, representation, rights, socioeconomic status, equality and protection - at the heart of everything we do", Myrta Kaulard, UN Resident Coordinator in Mozambique and Humanitarian Coordinator for Mozambique*
- *"The European Union remains committed to supporting Gender Equality in Mozambique to convey the message that Gender-Based Violence must not be accepted and can be fought", Antonio Sánchez-Benedito Gaspar, European Union Ambassador to Mozambique*
- *"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 - July 2021*
- *"Previously, the multi-sectoral coordination was weak. With the support of the Spotlight Initiative to the country, we are all now working together consistently. We have united our efforts, and the work is going on in a good and healthy way", Otilia Filipe, Superintendent of Police, Manica - May 2021*
- *"There was a lot of violence here. Since we had this GBV training, we have changed our approach with the community. Now, with brochures full of images and messages, which even children can understand, we can talk differently, and in a more informed way, with the community", a woman member of the group of trained matrons in Mogovolas, Nampula - July 2021*
- *"The Spotlight Initiative brought me out of the darkness; I was a leader with closed eyes. Today, I sensitise my community against child marriage; only boys studied before girls were taken too early to marry. Today, because of the training, I advise my community to send girls to school", Eusébio Assane, a community leader in Mogovolas, Nampula - February 2021*

<sup>45</sup> More testimonials in Annexe F



**k) Photos <sup>46</sup>**

	<p><b>Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freedom of Religion and Worship Law - Seminar: the law is aligned with other recently passed laws that protect the Women's and Girl's Rights</li> </ul> <p>Photo: UNDP Mozambique</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 2: Institutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint supervision visit (MGCAS, National Civil Society Reference Group, provincial departments) in Manica province. The different institutions conducted joint monitoring visits to evaluate the implementation of the initiative in the province.</li> </ul> <p>Photo: Laura Lambo / UN Mozambique</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the support of the Spotlight Initiative, several youth debates about GBV, namely in the school environment, have been taking place in the three project provinces.</li> </ul> <p>Photo: OSC ASCHA Mozambique</p>

<sup>46</sup> More photos in Annexe F





**Outcome 4: Quality Services**

- **Delivery of essential services packages.** In partnership with the Provincial Directorate of Health (DPS), Spotlight Initiative supported district GBV multi-sectorial mechanisms (health, Social Action, Police, and Justice sectors) to provide quality life-saving services in distant communities in Gaza, Manica, and Nampula provinces.

Photo: UNFPA Mozambique



**Outcome 5: Data**

- **Seminar on the Indicators of Services Provided in Integrated Attendance to Women Victims of Violence** took place, with the leadership of the National Statistics Institute, support from the Spotlight Initiative and the participation of 22 technicians from the Ministries involved in collecting data on GBV

Photo: UNFPA Mozambique



**Outcome 6: Women's Movement**

- **Group of Women from the Mulheres Avante Association, producing masks, in Nampula.** The association was supported by the Mogovolas Civil Society Platform, strengthened within the SI.

Photo: UN Mozambique

**I) Videos**

1. [International Women's Day - EU supporting the fight against GBV through SI](#)
2. [International Day of the Girl Child - OSC ASCHA](#)
3. [16 Days of Activism campaign - EU Ambassador Mozambique as male influencer](#)
4. [16 Days of Activism campaign - RC a.i. on the UN commitment to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls](#)



## Next Steps

In 2022, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, and by working in close cooperation across the Recipient United Nations organizations (RUNOs) and with governmental and civil society implementing partners, the Spotlight Initiative in Mozambique will focus on finalizing its last year of implementation. The 2021 mid-year evaluation provided concrete recommendations for mitigating measures for the identified challenges, including strengthened coordination with the Government, developing the capacity of implementing partners, strengthening the ownership of the Civil Society Reference Group and enhancing the coordination among UN agencies to strengthen the delivery in alignment with the UN Reform. The priorities to guarantee successful implementation of all activities in the remaining months are:

- Enhance coordination and communication among the United Nations to maximize programmatic impact in the spirit of UN Reform by reinforcing the pillar leads coordination approach, establishing M&E reference group, and revitalizing the communication with existing UN coordination mechanisms such as Gender Joint Team and UN Communication Group.
- Strengthen ownership and leadership by the government to ensure sustainability of the efforts and results of the Spotlight Initiative beyond 2022.
- Strengthen engagement of the Civil Society Organizations through full implementation of the CSNRG annual plan and its involvement at all stages of the initiative.
- Enhance communication and coordination among all implementing partners of the Phase II annual work plan to ensure synergies within activities and across the pillars for more effective programming. Consideration for an acceleration plan will be made towards the end of first quarter to ensure programme delivery in a timely manner.
- Develop a collective sustainability plan to ensure that the efforts and results of the Spotlight Initiative are either absorbed into national programmes and/or anchored to another initiative in the country by the Government, the United Nations or Civil Society Organizations.
- Implement targeted geographic expansion of key programme interventions into Cabo Delgado province. This investment and expansion aim to respond to the increased risk and vulnerability of internally displaced women and girls to GBV and sexual exploitation, ensure access to quality multisectoral services for populations in



particular situations of vulnerability and prevent a potential escalation of GBV during times of crisis.

- Enhance programme's engagement and visibility among external stakeholders through participation/organization of events and revamping communication/visibility strategy.
- Reinforce the best practices identified since 2019, such as the joint monitoring visits among all the Spotlight Initiative stakeholders (government, EU, CSOs, and UN) to maintain the solid delivery of the programme.



## **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: Communications and Visibility***

