



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

Timor-Leste

# Final Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2020 – 31 December 2023

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



## Programme Title & Programme Number

**Programme Title:** Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste – A Joint EU-UN Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls

**MPTF Office Project Reference Number:**<sup>1</sup>  
00119127

## Recipient Organization(s)

ILO – International Labour Organization  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme  
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund  
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund  
UN Women – United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

## Programme Cost (US\$)

**Total Budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPDD:**  
1,55,96,046 USD

**Total Spotlight funding:**<sup>2</sup> 14,142,857 USD

**Agency Contribution:** 1,453,189 USD

**Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:**

Name of RUNO	Spotlight (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UN WOMEN	4,854,069	165,547
UNDP	3,509,421	537,024
UNFPA	2,303,060	286,925
UNICEF	2,522,233	254,664
ILO	954,075	209,028
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>14,142,857</b>	<b>1,498,865</b>

## Priority Regions/Areas/Localities for the Programme

Bobonaro, Ermera, Viqueque

## Key Partners

*Secretary of State for Equality (SEI), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MOEYS), Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI), Secretary of State for Youth and Sport (SSYS), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), National Police of Timor Leste (PNTL), Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment (SEFOPE), National Parliament of Timor-Leste, ANAPMA, Municipal Authorities, Civil Service Commission, Business Development Support Institute (IADE), Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor-Leste (CCITL), Associação Empresarial das Mulheres Timor-Leste (AEMTL), Timor-Leste Trade Union (KSTL)*

**Associated UN Agencies:** International Organization for Migration

**Non-governmental organizations and CSOs:** Alumni Association of the Youth Parliament (APFTL), Belun, FOKUPERS, Alola Foundation, Plan International, Catholic Relief Services, Ba Futuru, JSMP, World Vision, CODIVA, ALFELA, CBRN, Rede Feto, AJAR, MHVF, Scouts Timor Leste.

**Academic Institutions:** Nossal Institute for Global Health and La Trobe University

## Programme Start and End Dates

**Start Date:**  
01 January 2020

**End Date:**  
31 December 2023

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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 UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AJC</b>	Access to Justice Clinics AJTL Journalist Association
<b>AWP</b>	Annual Work Plan
<b>CCITL</b>	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor-Leste
<b>COA</b>	Court of Appeal
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus disease
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document
<b>CPYL</b>	Child Protection and Youth Law
<b>CSC</b>	Civil Service Commission
<b>CSE</b>	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
<b>CSRG</b>	Civil Society Reference Group
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DNH</b>	Do No Harm
<b>DSA</b>	Daily subsistence allowance
<b>DV</b>	Domestic Violence
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUD</b>	European Union Delegation
<b>EU-UN</b>	European Union-United Nations
<b>EVAWG</b>	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>FBO</b>	Faith-based organization
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GDS</b>	General Directorate of Statistics
<b>GEWE</b>	Gender equality and women's empowerment
<b>GEWECG</b>	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Coordination Group
<b>GPWG</b>	Gender and Protection Working Group
<b>GTG</b>	UN Gender Theme Group
<b>IEC</b>	Information, education and communication
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization of Migration
<b>IP</b>	Implementing partner
<b>IPV</b>	Intimate Partner Violence
<b>KMS</b>	Knowledge Management Strategy
<b>KSTL</b>	Trade Union Confederation
<b>LADV</b>	Law Against Domestic Violence
<b>LGBTI</b>	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex
<b>LJTC</b>	Legal and Judicial Training Center

<b>LNOB</b>	Leaving No One Behind
<b>MEAL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability Learning
<b>MoEYS</b>	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
<b>MoF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MoI</b>	Ministry of Interior
<b>MoJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MoSA</b>	Ministry of State Administration
<b>NP</b>	National Parliament of Timor-Leste
<b>MSSI</b>	Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring & Evaluation
<b>NAP-GBV</b>	National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence
<b>NSA</b>	National Steering Committee
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>PFO</b>	Public Defender's Office
<b>P-MER</b>	Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (P-MER)
<b>PwD</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>RUNO</b>	Recipient United Nations Organization
<b>SEFOPE</b>	Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SEI</b>	Secretariat of State for Equality
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>SSYS</b>	Secretary of State for Youth and Sports
<b>STU</b>	Spotlight Technical Unit
<b>ToC</b>	Theory of Change
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDPS</b>	United Nations Development System
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>PMEU</b>	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
<b>UNSDGF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>UN Women</b>	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WRO</b>	Women's rights organizations

## Executive Summary

Implemented in Timor-Leste from January 2020 to December 2023, the Spotlight Initiative (the programme) was the largest and the most comprehensive multi-stakeholder initiative to address violence against women and girls (VAWG) in the country. It was also the largest effort implemented in the country supporting national and local civil society organizations (CSOs) and movements pursuing social and gender justice and working to reduce VAWG. Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC), by 31 December 2023, the programme utilized USD 14,093,307.37, (99.65% of the total programme budget) and reached a total of 74,305 right holders. The programme established formal agreements with 21 national, sub-national and municipality level civil society organizations (CSOs) advancing gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG). It produced and widely disseminated more than 73 high-quality knowledge, information and communication products and tools on gender, gender equality and social inclusion, and GBV including VAWG. In 2021, the programme was regarded as one of the best performing Spotlight programmes globally based on the progress made in previous years.<sup>3</sup>

In line with UN reforms, and in partnership with the European Union (EU), the programme delivered a collective, comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing VAWG. The programme implementation contributed to transformational and sustainable changes in ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG), in particular domestic violence (DV) and intimate partner violence (IPV) and within the continuum of violence from home to work. The programme's dedication to building strategic partnerships with key governmental actors and civil society including local and grassroots groups and/or feminist and women's rights groups, investments in sustainability of its contributions, and commitment to advancing the principle of leaving no one behind (LNOB) were instrumental in achieving its objectives across six pillars. For example, the programme engagement with organizations representing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex had shaped the programme's understanding of, and response to, how LGBTI individuals in Timor-Leste experience GBV.

The Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste achieved significant gains towards EVAWG in the country. It made substantial contributions to the promotion of gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion in the country.

The programme contributed to notable changes in the existing legal environment and policy framework for prevention and response to VAWG. It helped to reinforce existing GBV laws, contributed to a progress in the review and strengthening of the existing policies and the ratification and development of new legislations addressing VAWG and GBV and harassment at

<sup>3</sup> As reported in the HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Initiative Timor-Leste Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.

work. The programme produced and disseminated a total of 14 legal knowledge, information and communication products and tools. These helped to better implement existing GBV legislations, monitor and evaluate the implementation of new laws, and strengthen stakeholders capacity to develop and/or revise legislation. As the content of many of these products profiled and gave voice to survivors and those at risk of violence, in particular women and girls and the most marginalized and vulnerable groups, they have directly contributed to the principle of LNOB. These products, disseminated widely across the country, allowed the programme reach and engage multiple rights holders with information about their rights, entitlements and responsibilities related to EVAWG. For example, at the end of 2023, the programme resulted in extensive knowledge production with over 73 knowledge products including those positive social norms and beliefs.<sup>4</sup> These have reached more than 616,000 men and women across all levels of social ecology. They also strengthened capacity of 17 government institutions to address VAWG. The programme strengthened and increased national and sub-national capacity to create an enabling ecosystem for addressing VAWG.

As a result of the programme, national public and private sector institutions strengthened their abilities to integrate VAWG and GBV and harassment at work in their strategies, implement policies and deliver evidence-based interventions that prevent and respond to VAWG. For example, the Pedagogical Council of the Legal and Judicial Training Center integrated gender equality and GBV as a subject into the curricular programme. The programme's implementation has significant impact on increase in State budgets allocations for gender equality and social inclusion as well as led to the national institutions creating new positions and onboarding technical resources for the work in EVAWG. For example, in 2021, three Gender Specialists were placed at municipal level within the Municipality Authority Planning Unit (Ministry of State Administration) to directly work on issues of VAWG.

The programme engaged with target audience to shift inequitable social norms that produce and sustain VAWG. There is strong evidence of the impact of the programme on raising GBV awareness and expanding knowledge of VAWG among the population, including the rights-holders, LGBTI individuals and PwD, and the public and private sector duty bearers such as workers' and employers' organizations, but also other sectors of society. Both groups were effectively mobilized to rethink, question, and challenge harmful social and gender norms that are the underlying causes of VAWG. However, limited evidence exists suggesting profound changes related to inequitable attitudes towards, and practices of, GBV. Furthermore, it may be too early to understand the full impact related to shifts in attitudes and social norms.

The programme was effective in increasing and improving quality essential services for GBV survivors in Timor-Leste. Data from December 2023 shows that because of the programme's interventions

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4 This includes assessments, research papers, reports, capacity development modules/manuals, technical guidance notes, tools, infographics, magazines/newsletters/brochures/outreach and visibility materials, policy briefs, strategic plans and frameworks, position papers/thematic strategy briefs, desk review/case study, briefs/factsheets

under this Pillar, 23,683 women and girls reported knowledge of essential GBV services and 1,750 reported knowledge of recovery services. Four specific factors contributed to this result including: (1) increased knowledge and capacity of duty-bearers to provide essential services; (2) greater collaboration on GBV response between local CSOs, UN-agencies, and the relevant institutions of the GoTLS; (3) strengthened and expanded the GBV referral network in the health sector and at the community level;<sup>5</sup> and (4) improved quality of GBV data collection, use and dissemination among health care providers. By strengthening and expanding access to GBV services, the programme has transformed lives of those who experienced and/or are at risk of violence. By the end of the programme implementation in December 2023, 23,713 accessed reported accessing quality GBV services. However, despite positive results, challenges remain in reaching rural and marginalized communities, resulting in lower access and potential long-term consequences of violence experienced or witnessed.<sup>6</sup> To mitigate this challenge and to ensure voices of those left furthest behind are heard, the CSRG included women and individuals representing different structurally marginalized communities and groups as well as those representing LGBTI people and PwD.

The programme strengthened the capacity of government and non-government partners to collect, analyze, use, publish, and share VAWG data. The enhanced knowledge of data producers<sup>7</sup> led to collection of better data on VAWG including data disaggregated by sex and age, and by different forms of VAWG, collected in a safe, confidential and reliable way. Improved VAWG data literacy among data producers has been reported to foster national ownership of VAWG data, in particular their commitment to data analysis and dissemination using tables, graphs and matrixes demonstrating trends and patterns. The improved availability of reliable and comparable VAWG data has also been reported as a factor in shifts in data producers' and users' knowledge of, and familiarity with, the phenomenon of VAWG. This is a focal factor for, and a step closer in, ensuring more contextualized use and dissemination of VAWG data in line with international standards to inform evidence-based EVAWG programming, policies and decision-making in Timor-Leste. Inclusion of, and support to, women's rights CSOs in efforts to improve VAWG data ecosystem improved their ability to influence progress towards EVAWG by designing, implementing and monitoring EVAWG efforts.

With the goal of creating a stronger GBV data ecosystem in Timor-Leste, the programme developed, produced and disseminated several VAWG data knowledge, communication and information materials. These contribute to the sustainability of the programme's contributions and motivate contextualized EVAWG investments from the State budget and by development partners. These also serve as reference documents to national and international partners in the

5 At the community level, organizations present at the local level work together to ensure that a response is provided when a case is known.

6 As captured in "HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review", in rural areas, only a few survivors of GBV use formal service providers to access justice, and the security and quality of safe spaces for survivors of VAWG in health facilities is suboptimal.

7 In the context of the programme, data producers include governmental staff, in particular staff of the National Institute Of Statistics Timor-Leste, as well as from the MSSl as a leading agency in GBV cases management, staff of the MoH as well as staff of local CSO with obligation to report on GBV cases.



implementation of Timor-Leste's GEWE commitments, and in the development of new actions, programmes, laws, and policies to EVAWG in the country. However, limitations remain regarding GBV data availability and the ways data are shared with, and between, institutions. Translating VAWG data into new policies and programmes remains a thought-provoking task as well. To mitigate this, the programme implemented several additional trainings and awareness raising for policy-makers, in particular in the health system and line ministries, on the importance of VAWG data, their dissemination and how to use data for relevant and contextualized VAWG programming and policy making<sup>8</sup>.

The Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste was the most extensive programme in the country supporting national, sub-national and municipality level CSO to advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG. The programme established formal agreements with 21 CSO and partnerships established with organizations representing adolescent girls and elderly women, women and girls from vulnerable and marginalized groups including LGBTI community, ethnic and religious minorities, as well as women and girls with disabilities.

By the end of 2023, a total funding of USD 4,404,949 was awarded to these civil society groups for EVAWG, many of which representing those left furthest behind. The programme strengthened the overall capacity of women's movement to address VAWG at the national level. In part, this was spurred by the establishment of the Learning Consortium which strengthened capacity of CSOs to respond to and prevent VAWG in Timor-Leste, and the EVAWG Forum for networking and learning exchange among CSOs, including GROs, working on EVAWG. In addition, the programme also supported other sectors of the CSO movement to provide support to survivors, according to their mandate.<sup>9</sup>

The programme implementation led to measurable progress on and greater knowledge and skills to design, implement and monitor programs on VAWG, to better coordinate EVAWG efforts, to undertake joint EVAWG advocacy, and to access new funding and opportunities for EVAWG. The Spotlight programme also strengthened the influence of women's movement in Timor-Leste.<sup>10</sup> Within the movement, a greater solidarity to jointly address VAWG has also been achieved. Evidence demonstrates positive unintended results of the programme's investments in the women's movement. New professional connections have been initiated within the women's movement. The programme enabled personal connections and created conducive conditions for new and working relationships.

8 In addition, the programme convened technical meetings of relevant regional institutions to report on progress in VAWG data and include VAWG data on agenda of annual regional meetings of government bodies.

9 For example, workers' organizations played a role at the municipality level in responding to cases of GBVH and referring victims to the relevant service providers, while also working to ensure that victims weren't penalized by their employers for absences for supports and recovery and raising awareness of harmful norms at the community level. Outreach through the world of work is an additional means to reach and work with more men on GBV.

10 Women's movement is defined as a collective of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization.

The programme's commitment to sustainability is reflected in its collaboration with government entities, local organizations, civil society, youth, women's movement, and the European Union. In addition, the programme opened opportunities for new linkages and partnerships between organizations from different sectors, with complementary roles to play in supporting EVAWG efforts. Together, these partnerships have been instrumental in achieving the above results and ensuring the contributions of the programme are taken forward and built upon.

Several key operational, programmatic and technical lessons learned emerged during the implementation of the programme in Timor-Leste. Specifically, that: (1) joint programme implementation results in more effective, catalytic and sustainable change, and serves as a foundation to develop a common understanding and shared goals, and; (2) a dynamic leadership by the RC is a pre-requisite for effective implementation of the UN Reform principles under the Spotlight Initiative, and that; (3) in light of natural disasters, the use of technological innovation in programme implementation is a feasible alternative to continuous programming. Through the experience of implementing the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste, specific opportunities also arose, and the programme leveraged/capitalized on these in unique ways. For example, the programme engaged with stakeholders and groups initially not included as key programme partners in EVAWG, and these new partnerships maximized the programme's results and contributions.

The confluence of the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters including Cyclone Seroja intensified GBV issues. However, the implementation of the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste showcased remarkable resilience and adaptability in the face of multifaceted contextual, and to some extent also programmatic, limitations. The programme's interventions and activities were revised and adapted, and additional resources were mobilized to address these limitations. Online and virtual technology was deployed to implement programme's activities considering natural disaster<sup>11</sup>. The programme engaged with all key ministries to secure full buy-in and established contacts with focal points in each of the ministries to support them. The programme engaged also civil society in the delivery of its interventions and activities. This has been recognized as a 'new way of working' with civil society partners and a good practice, where local knowledge and expertise, networks and reach, are actively utilized and built on for transformative impacts.

The programme emphasized capacity-building, institutional strengthening, and knowledge transfer, ensuring that local organizations and institutions are empowered to continue progress. Integration of GBV responses into national policies and development plans also demonstrates long-term commitment and sustainability. For example, the programme worked closely with SEI and provided recommendations for the NAP-GBV and the National Health Information System Reform.

<sup>11</sup> However, it is important to note that the remote facilitation of activities limited personal interactions, limited access to internet, and the high cost of online access limited the possibilities of stakeholders to fully take advantage of, and participate in, interventions and activities offered through the virtual platform.

The Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste ensured that sustainability was a fundamental aspect of its programme interventions from the outset, and the strategy was developed in April 2023. Many of the programme's interventions and activities were inherently designed to be sustainable. For instance, several activities left behind finalized products, including training curricula, amended laws, and data collection methodologies (as presented in the Results section). The programme focused on identifying good practices and lessons learned throughout its implementation. Integration of GBV responses into national policies and development plans also demonstrates long-term commitment and sustainability. Lastly, anticipating the need to mobilize resources for ongoing programming related to EVAWG, the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste enhanced the capacity of CSOs and women's organizations to independently develop high-quality proposals and secure resources from development partners or state funds.

## Significant Contextual Shifts and Overall Implementation Status

Over the four years of the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste (the programme), several significant contextual shifts occurred affecting the overall implementation course and status. These included socio-economic and environmental/climate-related shifts. In particular, the outbreak of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in 2020 and its aftermath as well as the heavy rains across Timor-Leste precipitated by Cyclone Seroja which resulted in flash floods and landslides in March and April 2021. These were the two most significant contextual shifts which affected the overall implementation, course and status of the programme in Timor-Leste.<sup>12</sup>

During the COVID-19 pandemic and in the aftermath of the flash floods, and considering intensification of all types of GBV, adjustments were made to respond to the unforeseen and unplanned circumstances.<sup>13</sup> Several programme's interventions and activities were revised and adapted, and additional resources were mobilized to support duty-bearers' response to GBV. Online and virtual technology was deployed to implement programme's activities<sup>14</sup>.

Globally, it has been demonstrated that natural disasters, further deepen economic vulnerabilities particularly among women. This, to a large extent, impacted the programme's target audience. Data shows the impact of COVID-19 restrictions affected women, men, girls, and boys differently, with the adverse impact being much higher for women and girls. The closure of schools, for instance, increased the care burden on families, and women and girls were disproportionately affected by this.<sup>15</sup>

Despite these contextual shifts and challenges, the programme stayed on its planned course and delivered on its promises (with some modifications to ensure responsiveness). As a result, the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste supported national organizations and movements in their

<sup>12</sup> For example, these natural disasters and human security crisis led to severe delays and cancellations in the implementation of selected interventions and activities. Please see the Challenges and Mitigation Measures section for further details on how the programme was adjusted and revised.

<sup>13</sup> In light of the increased rates of DV during both emergencies, the civil society and government partners revised their public messages on EVAWG accordingly. Additional training on GBV response was provided to stakeholders, activities to prevent VAWG in quarantine facilities were launched, and personal protective equipment was procured and distributed to service providers. The Spotlight Initiative team offered flexibility to implementing partners to adjust their work plans and request for no cost extensions. For example, the programme responded to the flash floods emergency through establishing child-friendly spaces in evacuation sites and communities and delivering psychosocial support activities. As reported in the HERA - Spotlight Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.

<sup>14</sup> However, it is important to note that the remote facilitation of activities, limited personal interactions with and between duty-bearers made it difficult for coordinated actions against GBV.

<sup>15</sup> 80% of women in Timor-Leste identified as primary family caregivers, reported a negative impact on their ability to maintain and seek livelihood opportunities. 23.1% of women in Timor-Leste, working before the state of emergency, had to stop economic activities (compared to 12.5% of men). As reported in Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Timor-Leste, Round 2, 2021 (SEIA-2).

work to reduce GBV in the country in a comprehensive and sustainable way.<sup>16</sup> In addition, the programme worked to provide economic opportunities to GBV survivors through entrepreneurship and linkages to relevant support mechanisms and programmes, and who were capacitated to provide gender-sensitive support.

Finally, the programme's interventions and activities were developed and implemented with sustainability in mind. The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTLS), particularly Secretariat of State for Equality has been strongly committed to the promotion of gender equality and supported the programme throughout its entire period of implementation. To a large extent, the programme built on and extended, expanded and scaled-up existing actions to EVAWG by the government and civil society. For example, SEI is an advocate to ratify the ILO Convention, 190.<sup>17</sup> In addition, the significant investment made to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of relevant stakeholders, including CSOs to EVAWG will help ensure the continuity of the work after the end of the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste.

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<sup>16</sup> Government of Timor-Leste. 2023. The Second Voluntary National Review Report on Progress of the Implementation of the SDGs, 2023 (Timor-Leste VNR-2). People-Centred Sustainable Development: Leaving No One Behind. Dili: Timor-Leste.

<sup>17</sup> Ratification process is continuing, and it is hoped the ratification will come next year in 2024 and will have a significant impact on preventing violence and harassment at work, including gender-based violence and the spillover effects of domestic violence in the workplace.

## Programme Governance and Coordination

Over the entire implementation period, the programme utilized several governance and coordination structures. These structures strengthened coordination, oversight, decision-making and accountability (in line with the principles of UN Reform), helped the programme forge strategic partnerships and foster national ownership, and helped ensure the programme's interventions left no one behind. More specifically:

### a) National Steering Committee

Appointed through the Council of Ministers' Resolution, and approved in January 2020, the National Steering Committee<sup>18</sup> (the Committee) was the highest governance structure for the programme. With the objective of fostering national engagement and promoting GoTLS ownership, the Committee was founded under the Inter-Ministerial National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NAP-GBV) Commission led by the SEI and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). The Committee involved representation of 21 key stakeholders, governmental partners and civil society.<sup>19</sup> Members of the CSRG also sat on the Committee, which ensured voices and interests of those left furthest behind are represented and heard at the highest level of the programme governance structure. To provide high level governance for the programme, the Committee held 7 in-person meetings. Through the provision of strategic guidance and technical directions to the programme<sup>20</sup>, the Committee was actively engaged in shaping its course,<sup>21</sup> adherence with the programme's guiding documents<sup>22</sup>, ensuring accountability and alignment with the principles of UN Reform and the UN's Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 (UNSDCF), as well as with the national GBV priorities and development agendas.<sup>23</sup>

18 In the Resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Steering Committee is referred to as the Coordination Unit due to its position under the Inter-ministerial NAP GBV Commission. To not confuse with the Spotlight Coordination Unit at the RCO, the report will retain references to the Steering Committee. It is composed of: UN Resident Coordinator (co-chair); Secretary of State for Equality (SEI) (co-chair); European Union Ambassador to Timor-Leste; Chief of Cabinet from the Office of the Prime Minister; Director General from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Director General from Ministry of State Administration; Director General from the Ministry of Finance; Director General from Ministry of Justice; Director General from Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Municipal Presidents of Bobonaro, Ermera, Viqueque, Heads of Spotlight agencies; representatives of the Civil Society National Reference Group.

19 These included: UN Resident Coordinator (co-chair), SEI (co-chair), EU Ambassador, and representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of State Administration, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, representatives of the Bobonaro, Ermera and Viqueque municipalities, representatives of all RUNOs and 4 members of the programme CSRG.

20 For example, review of, and feedback to strategic programme documents, including but not limited to, Annual Workplans, Evaluation Management Responses, the 2022 Midterm Review, the Phase II Proposal, as relevant.

21 This includes but is not limited to: helping to revise and adjust the programme in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and in the aftermath of the 2021 flash floods, and guiding the programme's sustainability and the exit strategy.

22 For example, the 2019 Country Programme document.

23 This includes but is not limited to the Country Programme Document and Terms of Reference (TOR), Spotlight Annual Workplan, the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NAP-GBV).

## b) Civil Society Reference Group

“LGBTI groups have provided substantive advice on the programme, including the risks that could arise. The CSRG have LGBTI individuals, and they have ensured that the programme addresses not only VAWG but also violence against the LGBTI community” – CSRG member.<sup>24</sup>

The Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) was formally established on 19 February 2020. To foster national engagement and ownership, including by civil society. The composition of the CSRG was diverse including sixteen (16) members representing various civil society groups and organizations. This included faith-based service providers, women’s rights organizations, girls’ rights organizations, senior male and female human rights and feminist activists, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex (LGBTI), persons with disabilities (PwD), justice advocates and youth. The CSRG’s diversity and intersectionality allowed for the meaningful representation of voices, interests and needs of the most marginalized and vulnerable in Timor-Leste.

It also supported the programme’s participatory and inclusive character, helped to partner with local and grassroots groups usually excluded from national and international programs in the country. For example, inclusion of individuals representing the LGBTI community and PwD in the CSRG allowed them to influence, and advise on, different aspects of programme implementation. By doing so, it contributed to the advancement of the principle of leaving no one behind (LNOB). Further, the Spotlight Learning Consortium<sup>25</sup> - comprised of CSOs representing various constituencies, including men and boys, LGBTI persons, PwD, and GBV survivors, as well as human rights groups - helped further ensure the application of a human rights-based approach. Over the course of the 4 years of the programme implementation the composition of the CSRG largely remained unchanged, with only one member leaving the group due to a new role as a Member of Parliament.

Since the programme’s inception in 2020, the CSRG held 25 strategic in-person meetings, conducted on a quarterly basis and attended by Recipient United Nations Organization (RUNOs) and Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO). The RCO served as the Secretariat for the CSRG, with UN Women providing technical and management support, including management of the funds for CSRG activities. Workplans have been developed to guide the work of the CSRG, and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) was provided during field monitoring visits and communication cost (mobile data plans) were covered. To help foster strategic national and international partnerships, members of the CSRG represented Spotlight internationally and nationally, including in each programme target municipality, served as contact points, and monitored programme’s activities. By actively providing conceptual directions, technical guidance and inputs to the implementation

<sup>24</sup> CSRG members interviewed as part of the programme’s thematic assessment: Assessing the Spotlight Initiative’s contribution to the engagement of civil society, the implementation of ‘leave no one behind’, and movement building.

<sup>25</sup> ‘Learning for Transformation’ programme was launched in 2021 by AJAR, ACbit and FONGTIL with funding from SI to strengthen transformative approaches to end violence against women and girls. This programme is being implemented by a “Learning Consortium” of 23 CSOs.

of the programme,<sup>26</sup> the CSRG fostered national engagement and ownership, including by civil society, and contributed to the programme's sustainability. More information on participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting can be found in the results chapter of this report.

To enable effective and efficient communication with and between the members of the CSRG, a shared Google folder was created for accessing relevant programme's documents and a WhatsApp group was established. At the end of 2022, the group reaffirmed the Chair and key positions, and members of the CSRG pledged their commitment to continue working as a group beyond the programme duration. The CSRG has also made efforts to engage with other donor funded programmes in Timor-Leste to ensure their investments build on, complement and expand the contributions and achievements of the programme. Importantly, the CSRG enabled new personal connections and created opportunities for new professional networks and new working relationships among members that go beyond the scope of the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste. These will ensure continuous collaboration among the CSRG after the end of the programme. The CSRG members committed to extending technical support to UN Country Team on issue of gender including VAWG prevention and response, supporting technically other EVAWG programmes in the country, and help the GoTLS to monitor programmes and progress on EVAWG.

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

Over its entire implementation period, and with the objective to support the implementation, technical coherence, coordination, decision-making and oversight and to ensure transparency and accountability, the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste tapped into the existing, and revived or commenced new, inter-agency coordination bodies, technical committees and other governance mechanisms. Specifically:

- **The Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Coordination Group (GEWECG)**, was led by two Co-Chairs<sup>27</sup>, with UN Women (the lead technical agency and a RUNO with the Spotlight programme) serving as a permanent Co-Chair and the permanent Secretariat, helping to ensure the smooth working of this coordination group. Being comprised of bilateral, multilateral, development partners and UN agencies, the collaboration with the group contributed to the programme's effective implementation of UN Reform. In particular, the GEWECG provided technical support to relevant institutions, including women's alliances and networks in Timor-Leste, making an important contribution to strengthening women's movement under Pillar 6 of the programme.

<sup>26</sup> This included for example, provision of technical guidance to re-programming of the SI in Timor-Leste related to the outbreak and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, adverse impacts of the flush floods, and in extension of Phase I of the programme.

<sup>27</sup> The two co-chairs were SEI and UN Women.



- **The Gender and Protection Working Group<sup>28</sup> (GPWG)**, co-chaired by two RUNOs,<sup>29</sup> was re-convened by the Spotlight programme.<sup>30</sup> The GPWG provided the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste with technical input and tailored guidance on existing and emerging gender and protection issues. Through its multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder character, it provided the programme with opportunities to foster and strengthen inter-agency and multi-partner GBV response coordination. By including local CSOs and grass-root groups, it propelled the programme to hold its participatory and rights-based approach and to effectively implement the principle of LNOB. This working group helped also to ensure that the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste was more responsive, able to work across the development- humanitarian nexus.
- **The UN Gender Theme Group (GTG)**, chaired by two RUNOs<sup>31</sup>, reinforced the programme's commitment to, and helped to align with, the principles of UN Reform. It also accelerated implementation of programme's interventions and activities focused capacity building for VAWG prevention, and on strengthening EVAWG coordination and strategic partnerships<sup>32</sup>. This partnership contributed to the monitoring of the programme's progress towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030, contributions to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and in ensuring its participatory, rights-based and inclusive character.
- **The Gender Equality Coordination Meeting<sup>33</sup> and the EVAWG Technical Group Meeting<sup>34</sup>**, organized by RUNOs, provided the programme with opportunities to advance its Pillar I objectives by sharing technical inputs into multiple GoTLS's policy and legislative plans, developments and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks on ending VAWG. It also enabled the programme to strengthen coordination amongst IPs, and the contributions to key national programmes on VAWG. Through affirmation of shared goals and agendas on EVAWG, both meetings were instrumental to supporting the programme's goal to foster national engagement and ownership of effects to EVAWG.
- **Task Groups (Communications, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Finance) and Technical Unit**, established by the programme, enable, and progressively strengthened, internal coordination including information and resources sharing, synergies in approaches, alignment of plans and harmonization in reporting among RUNOs. The task groups were

28 The Gender and Protection Working Group is a part of the national disaster coordination mechanism in Timor-Leste.

29 The Group is co-chaired by UN Women and UNICEF.

30 Convened in response to existing gender and protection issues and to address emerging issue including human security crisis and natural disaster that affected Timor-Leste during the programme implementation. To this extent, the programme convened also a sub-working group to, in line with the United Nations Joint Global Programme's Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, coordinate efforts focused on ensuring availability of, and access to, high-quality GBV services for women and girls during the pandemic.

31 Co-chaired by UN Women and UNFPA.

32 Including with the GoTLS, and civil society, and particularly local and grassroots groups.

33 A total of 105 participants from Government Ministries, Embassies, International development partners including World Bank and KOICA, National/ International CSOs, and UN sister agencies (RCO, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM) attended the meeting.

34 Convened by the Spotlight Technical Coherence Specialist.

instrumental in ensuring and strengthening programme's alignment with the principles of UN Reform. After the four years of operations, the Technical Unit and its members has amassed unique technical, operational, and strategic experience in conceptualizing, developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating complex, multi-partner and multi-stakeholder EVAWG interventions and activities, which is a contributing factor to ensuring sustainability of programme's contributions.

#### **d) Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools**

The RC in Timor-Leste was responsible for the programme's performance and was accountable to the UN Deputy Secretary-General for the design, implementation, and reporting of the programme. Throughout the entire programme implementation, the RCO supported the RC's leadership and reported on the programme's progress to the global Spotlight Initiative Secretariat. The RCO collaborated closely with the EUD, the GoTLS, and RUNOs to help facilitate the CSRG mechanism, as well. This included technical collaboration and information sharing on the progress and accomplishments of the programme, addressing implementation challenges and developing solutions and/or mitigating measures (e.g. programme adaptation in light of the COVID-19). In addition, the RCO Communication Officer coordinated the inter-agency Communication Task Group, while the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist oversaw the programme's M&E. Finally, the RCO staff worked closely with the Programme Specialist/Technical Coherence Specialist to ensure inter-agency collaboration and adherence to UN Reform principles.

Inter-agency collaboration was a constant feature in all aspects of programme implementation. It grew out of the pre-existing joint UN concept note<sup>35</sup> developed under the UN Gender Theme Group to support effective, efficient, coordinated and sustainable efforts to EVAWG. The Spotlight programme team was also able to utilize one common programme office, strategically placed between RUNOs' office, located on the UN compound in Dili. This decision fostered greater cohesion and improved communication between RUNOs, which in turn increased programme efficiency and timely delivery. Further, throughout the programme implementation period, in particular, meetings with the EU, government and civil society partners were jointly attended by RUNOs.

In the spirit of UN Reform, the programme implemented joint work methods to ensure inter-agency cooperation across all six Pillars. Collaboration among RUNOs has proven particularly essential for prevention-related communication activities implemented under Pillar 3.<sup>36</sup> A Communications

<sup>35</sup> Broadly, this refers to the UN Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration note on the new way of working,. To learn more, please see: <https://agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/20170228%20NWOW%2013%20high%20res.pdf> and [https://agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/WHS%20Commitment%20to%20action%20-%20transcending%20humanitarian-development%20divides\\_0.pdf](https://agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/WHS%20Commitment%20to%20action%20-%20transcending%20humanitarian-development%20divides_0.pdf).

<sup>36</sup> For example, RUNOs brought in their technical expertise in terms of communications for development (C4D), while the RCO provided inputs related to communications and branding.

and Visibility Strategy was also developed. The development was led by the RCO and was continuously refined through RUNOs input. Additionally, as noted above, three inter-agency Task Groups<sup>37</sup> were established to efficiently and coherently guide the programme's operations. Taken together, these efforts have led to a "new way of working" and added value. Programme quality improved by fostering technical coherence and efficiency through the development and use of shared EVAWG concepts and terminology across all RUNOs. Each RUNO contributed specific expertise, knowledge, resources, and networks to the collective implementation of the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste. This close collaboration also increased programmatic coordination with the GoTLS and civil society partners, reduced duplication of efforts, and synergized approaches to EVAWG. In addition, the programme used each RUNO's long-standing working relationships with the GoTLS and civil society to secure government and CSO's engagement and buy-in for the programme. As a result, over 21 local CSOs and over 10 governmental ministries were successfully engaged in the implementation of the programme in Timor-Leste.

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37 Communications, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Finance. Please see the Inter-Agency Coordination, Technical Committees and Other Governance Mechanisms section.

## Programme Partnerships

Since the programme's inception in January 2020 to December 2023, the programme's interventions and activities were successfully delivered through partnerships with a range of diverse and strategic partners including the GoTLS, civil society, the EU Delegation (EUD), UN agencies (non-RUNO) and other actors. These strong partnerships allowed it to adapt to contextual challenges and structural bottlenecks and reinvent its course in response to unforeseen and emerging issues<sup>38</sup>, while also maintaining its overarching goal.<sup>39</sup> These partnerships were critical to helping build and sustain local ownership of the programme's interventions and activities, as well, and helped effectively implement the principle of LNOB and support women's rights and feminist/and cross-movement building. Specifically:

### a) Government

Throughout its entire implementation period in Timor-Leste, the programme established partnerships and successfully maintained close working relations with multiple government ministries, high-level bodies, institutions and agencies of the GoTLS. The Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste mobilized support from the Prime Minister who expressed his commitment to the programme, ensuring that activities are government led. The programme enjoyed good relationships with policy and decision-makers, enhanced the existing and created new sectoral and thematic collaborations, and built a sense of trust and buy-in across the governmental structure. The national programme implementation modality<sup>40</sup> has been found particularly effective in ensuring that interventions and activities are government supported, led and owned<sup>41</sup>. This is a critical factor for the national ownership and sustainability of efforts to EVAWG.<sup>42</sup> Specifically, the programme partnered with the following government actors:

38 These include, but are not limited to, internal changes in personnel responsible for implementation and management of the SI in Timor-Leste and frequent rotations of civil servants between departments and agencies, the COVID-19 pandemic and its adverse impacts, as well as the consequences of the 2021 flash floods in Timor-Leste.

39 To effect change at the individual and inter-personal level, while shifting institutional practices and social norms which are more gender equitable and supporting greater enforcement of existing legislation in line with international human rights standards, especially on violence against women and girls and accelerating country's achievement of SDG #5 and the broader 2030 Agenda.

40 National programme implementation modality refers to programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation through the national structures and line ministries.

41 HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.

42 It is important to note that the GoTLS leadership and ownership of the Spotlight Initiative are predominately exercised by one department, the SEI, as the lead agency on gender. Other line ministries participated in the Steering Committee and implemented activities with their RUNO partners as well. As reported in the HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.

- **The Secretary of State for Equality (SEI)**, a partnership established with the objective to ensure GoTLS leadership and ownership of the programme<sup>43</sup>. The partnership's contribution to the programme's strategic outcomes is cross-cutting and covered all six Pillars. Under this partnership, the programme advocated for the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence (2022 – 2032) and more gender-responsive budgeting for gender equality and inclusion.<sup>44</sup> This achievement has been instrumental in advancing national efforts to address VAWG and sustaining the programme's positive contributions to EVAWG.
- **The National Parliament of Timor-Leste (NP)**, this partnership allowed the programme to strengthen and expand the existing policy and legislative environment to more effectively address VAWG. Extensive access to legislators and provision of targeted technical support to national policy-makers has been found particularly beneficial to the programme meeting its objectives under Pillar 1. For example, this partnership contributed to drafting of the Law Against Violence and Harassment in the World of Work, to development and passing of Law for the Protection of Children and Youth in Danger, among others (for more information on impact of the programme on legal and policy framework in Timor-Leste, see Results chapter of this report).
- **The Secretary of State for Youth and Sports (SSYS) and The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport<sup>45</sup> (MOEYS)**, these partnerships created with the objective to support the implementation of community-based interventions and activities with youth and school communities were advantageous to the programme's results under Pillar 3. Specifically, they helped the programme reach and engage a wide range of community members, including those disadvantaged in and disengaged from education, in efforts to change harmful social norms that produce and sustain VAWG. Through planned integration of gender-related subjects, including VAWG, in educational curricula, manuals and professional trainings, these partnerships were fundamental to ensuring sustainability of the programme's contributions to EVAWG.
- **The Ministry of Health (MoH)**, established with the goal to improve health sector GBV response, this partnership was important to the programme's achievements under Pillars 3 and 5. It allowed the programme to strengthen accessibility and quality of health care services for survivors and those at risk of violence and expanding these services through the development of new facilities. The partnership also contributed to the programme's results under Pillar 2, particularly in building stronger internal coordination mechanism which enabled more coordinated GBV case management and referral. It has also

43 Throughout the entire programme implementation, the SEI has given input and certain directions to the programme and received direct budget support for the implementation of interventions and activities. This modality has been an important factor in promoting national ownership and sustainability of the programme's benefits.

44 The new NAP-GBV (2022-2032) was approved by the council of ministries in June 2022 and subsequently launched by SEI on 25 November 2022.

45 The partnership included also associated agencies and institutions such as the National Institute for Training of Teachers and Education Professionals (INFORDEPE).

contributed to the results under Pillar 4, with the partnership leading to more women and girls who experience VAWG being able to access and avail GBV services. By entering in this partnership, the programme supported the MoH's with newly established GBV response services and ensured the sustainability of the programme's contributions after the programme closes.

- **The Ministry of State Administration (MoSA), Ministry of Interior<sup>46</sup> (Mol) and Ministry of Justice<sup>47</sup> (MoJ)**, created with the objective to ensure women and girls who experience VAWG, use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential GBV services, this partnership was instrumental to the programme's achievements under Pillars 1 and 4. The partnership allowed the programme to strengthen and expand access to justice information and services for GBV survivors and those at risk of violence. In addition, the partnership effectively contributed to the programme's achievements under Pillar 2, in particular development of plans to effectively implement EAWG commitments made in the Law Against Domestic Violence (LADV).<sup>48</sup> By working with both Ministries, sustainable improvements have been made to effective and quality GBV survivor-centered legal support, which in turn, increased access to services among GBV survivors and fostered national ownership by the justice sector in responding to VAWG.
- **The Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI)**, with the objective to utilize multi-sectoral coordination groups for service providers led by the MSSI, this partnership was instrumental in ensuring the programme reached those left furthest behind, including women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination. Further, by integrating EAWG into the MSSI's existing initiatives - including, for example, the review of a Social Protection Strategy - the partnership fostered ownership by MSSI of the EAWG efforts. In addition, the partnership allowed the programme greater EAWG advocacy with the GoTLS as the MSSI is the institutional coordinator for implementing key elements of the NAP-GBV, Pillar II – Provision of Services for victims/survivors.
- **The Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment<sup>49</sup> (SEFOPE) and Public Service Commission**, this partnership contributed to the programme's achievement under Pillar I. It supported the review of existing, specifically a law against sexual harassment in the world of work. and the development/adaptation of new, laws to respond to violence in the workplace. Additionally, this includes progress towards ratification of the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention - No 190, an international treaty addressing violence and harassment in the world of work.

46 The partnership included also associated institutions and agencies such as the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL).

47 The partnership included also associated institutions and agencies such as the Court of Appeal (COA), the Public Defender's Office (PDO).

48 This was accomplished through extensive knowledge and awareness raising among government staff on the LADV.

49 The partnership included also associated agencies and institutions such as Civil Service Commission (CSC).

- **The Ministry of Finance<sup>50</sup>** (MoF), this partnership contributed to the programme's results under Pillar 5 but has also contributed to the programme's achievements across the other five Pillars. This partnership was also instrumental to the programme's effectiveness in advocating for gender-responsive budgeting in all line ministries.

The partnerships with the GoTLS are essential factors for the sustainability of the programme's contributions. By institutionalizing processes, practices and knowledge around EVAWG in Timor-Leste, building trust-based relationships and securing national ownership of VAWG efforts, the partnerships will help ensure that efforts to address and EVAWG continue beyond the life of the programme. Further, utilizing other donor-funded activities, these partnerships will allow RUNOs to continue providing EVAWG technical support to the governmental partners. Many of the programme interventions and activities have been taken over by the GoTLS, which solidifies the entry points for working on EVAWG after the end of the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste.<sup>51</sup>

## b) Civil Society

"The programme gave us the space and freedom to decide and design our activities to EVAWG. They (Spotlight Initiative) are our close partner in these efforts, not just a donor" – Programme's implementing partner.<sup>52</sup>

The programme involved, engaged and collaborated with a range of diverse CSOs representing the voices, interests and needs of women and girls, including elderly women and adolescent girls, women and girls from ethnic and religious communities, sexual minorities, people with disabilities (PWD), men and boys and faith communities. Specifically, the programme established partnerships with the following:

- **International and National CSOs:** from its inception in 2020, and with the aim to build and promote local capacities, the programme meaningfully partnered with international and national CSOs to ensure their leadership and diversity in the programme processes, while maintaining transparency and promoting sustainability of the programme's contributions. The programme partnered with, and provided direct institutional funding via small core grants to 4 international, and 17 national CSOs. These organizations represented both, diverse voices and interest of constituencies, groups and communities (e.g. women

50 The partnership included also associated agencies and institutions such as General Directorate of Statistics (GDS).

51 A Memorandum of Understanding (June 2020 – June 2024) under the Spotlight Initiative and Together for Equality (T4E) programme (KOICA supported GBV programme) was signed with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport on "Promoting Gender Equality and Respectful Relationships for School-Based Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls". This saw the roll out of the Connect with Respect extra-curricular sessions to 45 schools, strengthened the capacity of service providers to deliver a whole-school approach for the prevention of violence, including support to gender-equitable positive parenting sessions. While the curriculum is being rolled out to teachers, efforts are being undertaken to ensure that Connect with Respect is recognized not as extra curricula but becomes a part of the curricula for teacher training.

52 IP interviewed as part of the programme's thematic assessment. Assessing the Spotlight Initiative's contribution to the engagement of civil society, the implementation of 'leave no one behind', and movement building.

and girls survivors of GBV, adolescent, elderly women, minority women from selected municipalities, etc.) as well as various skills, approaches and entry points to EVAWG (GBV prevention, response, focus on empowering adolescents, social norms change, etc.). Further, several programme's interventions and activities engaged with networks of organizations, expanding relationships to more than 60 other organizations. This enabled newer and smaller groups to develop experience and skills, and unlock more opportunities to access funding, to address EVAWG. Partnerships were established across 5 of the Result areas at all levels of the Ecological Model (see below Results section). Some partners were new to the EVAWG work and brought new perspectives and linkages for a more integrated approach to EVAWG, including in the world of work. Several of the partnerships were with Consortia or network organizations, with the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste facilitating formation, thus expanding its reach.

- Local/grass-root CSOs:** within its engagement with the civil society, the programme made a strategic decision to partner with 10 local/grass-root organizations specifically promoting the feminist agenda. By doing so, the programme was able to leverage the expertise, capacities and networks of these groups to better implement activities at the community level. Critically, these partnerships ensured the programme was responsive and relevant, and reached women and girls left furthest behind. Furthermore, these partnerships have been instrumental to the programme's achievements under Pillar 6. Working closely with civil society, and specifically local CSOs helped the programme to leverage the capacities and networks that each organization brings, allowing for scaled up interventions and acceleration of activities at the community level and contributing to women's movement building from the ground up. By investing in, and partnering with, feminist groups, local and grass-root CSOs, the programme was able to help strengthen their influence and efforts to towards EVAWG. As a result of these partnerships, a number of CSOs have increased their institutional capacity to apply for, secure, and accept funds and financial contributions from the UN and other national and international sources.<sup>53</sup> At the same time, these partnerships with local/grass-root CSOs helped the UN systems in Timor-Leste to better understand the value of locally led and owned efforts and approaches to EVAWG. Similarly, it propelled the UN system to adapt some of the planning, monitoring and reporting documents to better fit the operational/institutional capacities of local/grass-root CSOs. Both results are important factors to the sustainability of the programme's contributions.
- CSOs representing the most marginalized and vulnerable groups and individuals:** to further ensure and advance the principle of LNOB, the programme established close partnerships with 11 organizations representing the most marginalized and vulnerable groups and individuals left furthest behind in Timor-Leste. The programme entered formal

<sup>53</sup> For example, many of the local and grass-root organizations are not formally registered, have limited operational and technical capacities to identify relevant and available funding opportunities and prepare competitive proposals. Further, many of these organizations lack human resources, credible finance mechanisms and systems and have no relevant policies in place to be eligible for funding by international donors, including the UN system.



partnerships with CSOs working with marginalized communities such as elderly women, LGBTI groups, and women and girls with disabilities. By creating CSO consortiums consisting of 23 members and promoting collaboration with, and between, these organizations, the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste directly addressed the exclusion of some actors from national and sub-national level leadership and decision-making on EVAWG, helping them contribute to these processes. By partnering with CSOs representing the most marginalized and vulnerable groups and individuals, the programme contributed to meaningful results under Pillar 3 and Pillar 6. These partnerships have also been an important contributing factor for the overall sustainability and continuation of the programme's results.<sup>54</sup>

- **Other actors including men and boys, youth groups and faith-based groups<sup>55</sup>:** the programme formally partnered with five CSOs representing men and boys, youth, and faith-based groups.<sup>56</sup> These partnerships contributed to the programme's objectives under Pillar 3<sup>57</sup>, and in particular, supported the transformation of ideas and practices among people and communities towards achieving gender equality. In addition, these partnerships were instrumental in reaching populations not active in the pro-gender and ending violence against women movement in Timor-Leste.

The partnerships with CSO, in particular local/grassroots organizations, were instrumental in the context of P-MER. These organizations were involved in the programme joint planning meetings, programme's monitoring visits (together with RUNOs and CSRG) and in participatory monitoring and evaluation of their own activities with programme beneficiaries.

By the end of 2023, the programme established funding relationships with a total of 21 diverse CSOs across the Timorese society. Contextual challenges<sup>58</sup>, may have adversely affected the depth, breadth and the overall outcomes of these partnerships. These may also be challenging factors for the overall programme's sustainability and after the programme closure in December 2023. To mitigate this, and with an ambition to demonstrate the important role of core funding in EVAWG programming, the programme provided some form of core institutional funding to its CSO partners. Lastly, anticipating the need to mobilize resources for ongoing programming related to EVAWG, the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste enhanced the capacity of civil society partners to independently develop high-quality proposals and secure resources from development partners or state funds.

54 As reported in the HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.

55 In Timor-Leste, this included Muslim, Protestant and Catholic organizations.

56 In 2021, through a partnership with Catholic Relief Service (CRS) and Justice and Peace Commission Bobonaro Diocese the programme collaborated with several faith-based groups through to develop faith-based prevention work in communities.

57 Pillar 3: Prevention and Social Norm Change.

58 Including the unpredictability of a long-term financial commitment to scaling-up of the CSO-led interventions and activities as well as persistent harmful social and gender norms that produce and sustain gender inequitable attitudes and practices.

### c) European Union Delegation

In Timor-Leste, the programme partnership with the EU Delegation (EUD) moved beyond the traditional donor-recipient relationship to a more meaningful engagement and collective effort to EVAWG. The EUD was closely involved in the programme's design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning. With the focus on discussing the overall progress and financial delivery, addressing challenges to implementation, and to address unforeseen circumstances<sup>59</sup>, meetings were held between the EUD, the RCO and the Spotlight Technical Unit (STU).<sup>60</sup> Demonstrating a value of multilateralism and to contribute to the programme's sustainability, these meetings helped to form a collective understanding of the programme's context and its direction, develop shared priorities and goals, and strengthen the accountability and leverage opportunities for increasing the programme's overall impact. The EU Ambassador also actively contributed to the programme's National Steering Committee.<sup>61</sup> The programme also benefited from a strong sense of EUD ownership of the programme which was demonstrated through processes and meetings that occurred alongside and in addition to engagement in the formal governance mechanism<sup>62</sup>. The EUD participated in multiple key task groups meetings<sup>63</sup> and in multiple meetings and events organized by the programme's partners in target municipalities over the programme's entire implementation period.<sup>64</sup> This representation helped to ensure the programme's visibility, build its credibility, and complemented efforts to secure buy-in, support and effective collaboration with the GoTLS, civil society, UN agencies (non-RUNO) and other non-traditional actors in the field of advancing gender equality and EVAWG.

### d) Cooperation with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies (if applicable)

The Spotlight Initiative partnered and collaborated throughout its entire implementation period with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies in Timor-Leste. This included the World Health Organization (WHO), International Organization of Migration (IOM) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). With the twin-goal to align, synergize and enhance EVAWG approaches, and effectively, efficiently and in a timely manner implement specific programme interventions and activities<sup>65</sup>, these partnerships with other UN agencies helped build inter-agency coordination,

<sup>59</sup> Specifically, those related to COVID-19 pandemic or the 2021 flash floods.

<sup>60</sup> For example, in 2022, the RCO and the STU met with the EUD delegation to discuss the findings of the Mid-Terms Assessment results and to review the programme's Phase II proposal.

<sup>61</sup> This included, but is not limited to, contribution to the development of the programme Phase II proposal, provision of guidance on the programme's multiple joint media press releases, joint press and media interviews, and joint EVAWG advocacy.

<sup>62</sup> For instance, in bilateral meetings with the Spotlight Team in which the progress of the programme was presented and discussed prior to the formal meetings of the NSC.

<sup>63</sup> This includes, but is not limited to, the RCO-led Communication Task Group, which led to the programme and the EUD developing multiple joint media press releases and the programme's communication and visibility products.

<sup>64</sup> Jointly with the RCO, the STU and RUNOs.

<sup>65</sup> For example, established at the programme inception phase, the partnership with WHO led to the development of a messaging strategy and communication materials on EVAWG in Timor-Leste. The partnership with the IOM was commence with the goal to coordinate development of appropriate protection response to VAWG and quarantine facilities for GBV survivors in the context of COVID-19 pandemic. To promote the rights of LGBTI people in Timor-Leste and implement selected programme's activities (e.g. events around the LGBTI Pride month), the programme actively partnered with OHCHR.

and better utilize and work within technical committees and other governance mechanisms<sup>66</sup>. Coordinating closely (including programmatically) with other UN agencies helped to advance the implementation of UN Reform and, importantly, allowed the programme to advance the principle of LNOB by reaching the LGBTI community and PwD more readily.

## e) Other Partners, including for resource mobilization

Recognizing the need for, and importance of, a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach for impactful, nationally-owned and sustainable EAWG efforts, the Spotlight programme opened opportunities for new partnerships with and between organizations from different sectors, with complementary roles to play in supporting EAWG efforts. These included media<sup>67</sup>, private sector and business<sup>68</sup>, trade unions<sup>69</sup> and academia.<sup>70</sup> These partnerships primarily focused on building these groups' capacity and commitment to end violence against women and girls, including by better integrating and mainstreaming EAWG efforts in their own work<sup>71</sup>, and through supporting the development and implementation of selected Spotlight programme interventions and activities<sup>72</sup>. These partnerships also allowed the programme to expand its reach and breadth, better integrating specific rights holders/groups (such as employees and the workforce of private companies, etc.) in its interventions and activities. This helped raise awareness and build these individuals and groups capacity on EAWG and helped to increase VAWG reporting (by reducing stigma and fear of reporting) and support economic empowerment of GBV survivors and their access to support services. These results are directly contributing to the programme's outcomes under Pillar 3 and 4. The programme drafted also a roadmap for the establishment of the High Level Multi-sectoral Alliance for EAWG chaired by the CSO Unit (based in the Vice Prime Minister's Office) with an aim to take the efforts on EAWG forward.

66 This includes, but is not limited to the participation in the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Coordination Group, the Gender and Protection Working Group, the Gender Equality Coordination meeting and UN Country Team meetings.

67 For example, partnership with the Press Council of Timor-Leste allowed for the development of national guidelines on gender-sensitive and survivor-centered reporting. The guidelines are integrated into already existing training programs for future journalists and become a requirement for acquiring accreditation by journalists.

68 The programme partnerships with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor-Leste, Women's Business Association (AEMTL) to enable mutual learning - both for survivors receiving training and support and for CCITL in terms of implementation and outreach to new target AEMTL affiliates and supporting the UNDP and UNICEF-led Innovation and Entrepreneurship Lab for Youth (Klua Juventude) and the Accelerator Lab.

69 For example, the programme engaged with Timor-Leste Trade Union Confederation to produce information materials to raise awareness of VAWG and to encourage reporting of violence and promote help-seeking behavior.

70 The partnerships with academia were essential to the implementation of specific SI interventions and activities in Timor-Leste. The programme partnered with La Trobe University in Melbourne, Australia, to assess, identify and understand any existing interventions with regards to addressing GBV within the health sector. This assessment results served as baseline to guide the design and development the programme's activities aimed at strengthening health facilities' capacity and quality of care. The Nossal Institute of Global Health (University of Melbourne) conducted the project baseline study for the Spotlight Initiative. The programme partnered also with the University of Melbourne in Australia, in the adaptation to the local context and implementation of the Connect with Respect curriculum in Timor-Leste.

71 As a result, in 2022, survivor-centered reporting guidelines were produced.

72 This includes, but is not limited to, support in producing and disseminating information materials to raise awareness on VAWG, encourage reporting of violence and promote help-seeking behavior in the world of work, family and the community at large.

# Results

## a) Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

Over the entire period of the implementation, the programme achieved measurable results that extend beyond individual outcome areas, and has contributed to the transformative impact and sustainability.

By integrating VAWG into the national priorities, agendas, action plans and systems<sup>73</sup> - most notably the contributions to NAP-GBV (2022- 2023) - the programme played a pivotal role in elevating VAWG to a prominent position on the national political arena. Additionally, recognizing that GBV exists across levels of social ecology, the promotion of the ILO Convention No.190 (Violence and Harassment) brought a more comprehensive scope of EVAWG in Timor-Leste, a continuum from home to the world of work.<sup>74</sup>

By creating, building on, and expanding multiple strategic partnerships (and interventions) with government institutions and key stakeholders across the social ecological model, and by utilizing targeted advocacy and contextualized capacity building, the programme also increased awareness of the urgent need to comprehensively address the problem of VAWG in the country. As a result, there has been a notable increase in financial and human resource allocation for VAWG prevention and response, demonstrating strengthened national commitment to end VAWG. The inclusion of GBV-related indicators and targets in national information systems and frameworks, and the revision of existing and development of new laws and policies to address VAWG (including through prevention and response) demonstrate a tangible shift in will and prioritization. Through response networks established at the local levels, between different programme partners and organizations including trade unions, the ability to respond to cases of GBV and identify the appropriate referral pathways has been increased in the three target municipalities.

The programme's gradual alignment with the principles of UN Reform facilitated synergies and coordination among various UN agencies, increasing the overall impact of the programme's interventions and activities. The coordinated RUNO's approach to the programme's implementation led to a paradigm shift in how VAWG is being addressed by each UN agency. This included a collective focus on the development of shared programme goals, and promoting a culture of collaboration and harmonization toward the expected outcomes throughout the programme duration.

<sup>73</sup> For example, the National Health Information System Reform 2023.

<sup>74</sup> The ILO Convention 190 progress towards ratification in Timor-Leste should be completed in 2024. C190 recognizes the spillover effects of domestic violence into the world of work. In addition, the anti-sexual harassment law has been submitted for adoption by GoTLS.

The programme paid specific attention to actively supporting feminist and women's rights movements in Timor-Leste. By providing platforms for women's voices to be heard and amplified, the programme further empowered these movements to challenge harmful and limiting social and inequitable and discriminatory gender norms, to advocate for effective policy changes, and to more effectively promote gender equality and social inclusion across all levels of the social ecological model. This support bolstered the momentum of feminist and women's rights movements in Timor-Leste, catalyzed broader societal change, including fostering the belief that EVAWG is a collective responsibility.

The programme's comprehensive approach - working across interconnected outcomes - reinforced the programme's impact. For example, strengthening of the civil society capacity to more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG (Pillar 6) enhanced grassroots engagement and contributed to improved EVAWG advocacy for better policy and stronger legislative frameworks (Pillar 1).<sup>75</sup> Similarly, progress in shifting gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG (Pillar 3) positively influenced the use of available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services by women and girls who experienced VAWG (Pillar 4).<sup>76</sup> This also contributed to the collection, analysis and use of quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG to inform laws, policies and programmes (Pillar 5).<sup>77</sup> Together, these created a virtuous cycle of change while demonstrating the significance of the programme in addressing multiple pillars simultaneously for transformative and sustainable results.

The programme was effective in the involvement of structurally marginalized women and groups representing them in decision-making and implementation. During the programme implementation, the LNOB principle was understood as the inclusion of LGBTI people and PwD and reaching people living in rural areas. Members from structurally marginalized groups have been represented in the CSRG, which contributed to a strong programme focus on inclusion from the start. For example, the engagement with LGBTI organizations shaped the programme's understanding of how LGBTI individuals experience GBV. The programme took also an intersectional approach to integrate the needs and priorities of groups left furthest behind into mainstream GBV services, for example through establishing inclusive referral networks<sup>78</sup> in the three target municipalities.

75 For example, capacity building engagement with several local CSOs improved their confidence and encouraged them to influence and advance progress on GEWE. Their more effective work with government counterparts, in turn, led to specific revisions to existing laws.

76 For example, as societal attitudes towards violence evolved as a result of VAWG awareness raising activities implemented by the programme, more GBV survivors and those at risk of violence in Timor-Leste felt more empowered to seek, and accessed, GBV services.

77 For example, as a result of the programme, access to GBV response services for marginalized communities has been increased leading to improved data collection mechanisms on VAWG with the establishment of M&E frameworks and data collection tools. This data, in turn, informed evidence-based policy and programming, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of GBV trends and enabling targeted interventions.

78 Organizations representing LGBTI and PwD were consulted to ensure the referral networks would be inclusive and accessible to diverse survivors of violence.

The sustainability of these overarching results is underpinned by the programme's emphasis on capacity-building and institutional strengthening. By empowering multiple government institutions, and a diverse range of CSO and local organizations, the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste installed in them a sense of ownership and responsibility for continued progress on EVAWG. The establishment of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms and networks, and technical and coordination groups, facilitated ongoing collaboration, knowledge exchange, technical support and helped build shared goals and agendas on EVAWG. The programme's emphasis on knowledge transfer, mentorship, and continuous learning provided the foundation for sustained transformative change. Moreover, as noted above integration of VAWG prevention and response into national policies, development plans, agendas and budgets, fortifies the current national commitment to, and ownership of, the programme's benefits and contributions. This in turn aids the transformative changes brought about by the programme beyond its duration, and positions Timor-Leste on a path towards a future free from violence including VAWG.

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

During the period of its implementation, the programme adapted a participatory approach to monitoring, evaluation and reporting relying on a strategy to involve the CSRG. Guided by the existing workplan and enhanced by use of the Civil Society Monitoring Tool (CSMT) for documentation of findings, the programme engaged the CSRG, whose members carried out joint and independent programme monitoring and evaluation missions. Monthly meetings were established as a tool for developing monitoring plans, to analyze the findings of monitoring visits, and to put forward contextual adjustments or technical revisions to improve programming. Findings and conclusions from the meetings were also regularly shared with several of the Spotlight programme's governmental and non-governmental partners at the national and local levels. Numerous participatory opportunities were created by the programme for regular formal and informal dialogues and knowledge exchange with and between key programme partners. This encouraged corrective actions among some in the delivery and implementation of the programme's interventions and activities and led to improvements in multi-sectoral coordination of EVAWG efforts between programme partners. Furthermore, the adaptation of the P-MER strategy strengthened the programme's overall accountability.

A number of P-MER methods and tools were also developed and used during the programme implementation in Timor-Leste, for example, the participatory rural assessments<sup>79</sup>. These methods and tools have been used for GBV data collection, reporting sex-disaggregated data, and to enable programme progress tracking and identification of areas for improvement. It is important to note that during the COVID-19 pandemic, and as a result of the subsequent precautionary measures put in place (including limitations on people's movement and in-person gatherings), implementation of several of the programme's interventions and activities were delayed. This also impacted the planned P-MER activities. To mitigate this, the programme leveraged CSRG members present in the target municipalities to monitor selected interventions and activities, and to report on their progress to the STU and RCO.

<sup>79</sup> For example, participatory rural assessment was conducted to solicit feedback from GBV survivors on GBV service delivery in the planned GBV safe rooms/spaces in health facilities ("Breaking the Silence at Safe Spaces for GBV Survivors in Timor-Leste").

## b) Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Over the entire period of its implementation in Timor-Leste, five UN agencies were involved in the Spotlight Initiative. Based on their respective mandate, priorities, and expertise, each RUNO contributed to the programme's key results and achievements under each of the six pillars of interventions. The results reported below are collaborative achievements of RUNOs collectively under the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste.

### Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

Through creating and maintaining close partnerships with the GoTLS, direct advocacy and provision of technical support to governmental agencies, the programme contributed to notable changes in the existing legal environment and policy framework for prevention and response to VAWG. Firstly, over the course of its implementation, the programme helped develop and review existing policies and laws related to VAWG, gender equality, and non-discrimination.<sup>80</sup> Secondly, through the programme's selected interventions and activities, there has also been significant progress in the strengthening of existing policies. These results have been accomplished as the programme faced (and adapted to) environmental, structural, institutional and social challenges that delayed or discussion around or approval of several laws.<sup>81</sup> The challenges chapter in this report provides more information on this (or other challenges), along with mitigating measures.

As discussed elsewhere in this report, the programme encountered a number of challenges over the course of implementation. The majority of these challenges are largely "external" and not related to gaps, specific flaws, or shortcomings in the programme's leadership, management, or implementation, or in its ability to respond to the lived realities and needs in Timor-Leste. A few specific contextual and programmatic challenges are listed below with accompanying mitigating measures.

With the twin-goal of strengthening the national evidence-based knowledge and capacities of partners and supporting development of evidence-based strategies and plans on EVAWG, the programme produced a total of 14 legal knowledge, information, and communication products and tools and guidance, and disseminated them widely using print and online media and other communication channels.<sup>82</sup> For instance, a **Gender Justice Baseline and Law and Practice of the Criminal Proceeding in cases of GBV** has been created, which will not only facilitate the ongoing assessment and analysis of national legislation but will also provide valuable insights for

80 For example, Law Against Domestic Violence, draft Law Against Violence and Harassment in the World of Work, Law for the Protection of Children and Youth in Danger, and the Penal Code.

81 Factors such as the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the floods in 2021 and related shifts in government policy priorities and agendas, or preparations for the 2022 national election contributed to delays in discussions and approvals of laws.

82 This includes, but is not limited, to legislative and advocacy briefs, legislative guidance and manuals, qualitative study on access to justice.

justice actors and law enforcement agencies dealing with EVAWG issues. These These played a key role in advancing the programme's Knowledge Management Strategy (KMS) to document, analyze and disseminate knowledge, as well as capture lessons learned and innovative, promising and good practices in EVAWG.

Specifically, these products have helped government partners to better implement existing legislations on DV,<sup>83</sup> and the civil society partners to monitor and evaluate the implementation of laws, strategies, and national actions on GBV.<sup>84</sup> They have also strengthened the GoTLS's capacity to develop or revise legislation. Combined, these knowledge, information, and communication products and tools served as a roadmap for nationally owned, sustainable actions on EVAWG for legislators, policy and decision makers at all levels of the governmental structure. Further, as the content of many of these products profiled and gave voice to survivors and those at risk of violence, in particular women and girls and the most marginalized and vulnerable groups, they have directly contributed to the programme effectively implementing the principle of LNOB. These products, disseminated widely across the country, allowed the programme to reach and engage multiple rights holders with information about their rights, entitlements, and responsibilities related to EVAWG. These accomplishments have also raised awareness and increased knowledge at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG (a significant result under Pillar 3 of the programme).

## Outcome 2: Institutions

Through extensive partnerships and continuous engagements with different government institutions and non-governmental actors<sup>85</sup>, and reviving national, sub-national and municipality level oversight mechanisms<sup>86</sup>, the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste strengthened institutional capacities at the national and sub-national levels more effectively to addressing VAWG. To this extent, the programme improved coordination among actors involved in VAWG prevention and response in the country. Through targeted organizational capacity building of, and technical support to, various institutions, the programme strengthened the institutions for the effective integration of VAWG in sector plans and strategies, implement relevant laws, and to deliver evidence-based interventions and activities that prevent and respond to VAWG at national level.<sup>87</sup> Additionally, the targeted work with private sector institutions and trade unions increased their role in the prevention and response to VAWG.

The programme's direct advocacy and lobbying, and targeted technical support and capacity building of institutions, has contributed to gender being integrated in budget planning of seven

83 Specifically, the Law Against Domestic Violence Law No. 7/2010.

84 Specifically, the implementation of the NAP-GBV.

85 This includes groups representing the most marginalized and vulnerable individuals.

86 For example, working groups including the Gender Working Group.

87 HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.



(7) line ministries,<sup>88</sup> the National Parliament, and the Office of the President. Illustratively, an increase is seen in State budget allocations for gender equality and inclusion programmes.<sup>89</sup> This contributes to inclusive coordination structures<sup>90</sup> for, the implementation of NAP-GBV. While fundamental to Outcome 2, this is also directly linked to Outcome (or Pillar) 4. Therefore, as part of sustainability measures, continued support to key institutions such as SEI and National Parliament on Gender Responsive Budgeting is being undertaken. With the rationale, increased budget allocations for EVAWG will lead to more of essential quality services, improved referral pathways, and improved availability of, and access among survivors to, health, legal and social services for women and girls who are subject to violence.

As a result of the programme's combined interventions and activities with duty-bearers,<sup>91</sup> institutional capacities were strengthened and commitments to EVAWG increased. The programme implementation led to the subject of EVAWG being formally integrated within educational curricula and manuals, including the curricula of professional trainings, in the approach to teaching, and within the priorities and agendas of public and private educational organizations and institutions. The programme's activities with the GoTLS also resulted in new positions and the appointment of staff to work specifically on VAWG.<sup>92</sup> This is of a particular importance to the overall sustainability of the programme's contributions. In Timor-Leste, inclusion of the subjects of gender and GBV in formal and informal education contributed to the development of a cadre of professionals with more gender equitable attitudes, increased understanding and better knowledge of, and appropriate skills to, EVAWG. This in turn results in the programme establishing a committed pool of individuals with potential to become the next generation of local champions of change. It also creates new opportunities for peer-support, exchange of knowledge and skills, nurturing national and local capacities, and mentoring new duty-bearers to EVAWG in the country.

### Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

In Timor-Leste, the programme utilized a gender-transformative, intersectional, multi-stakeholder, and multi-sectoral approach to address VAWG across all levels of the social ecological model<sup>93</sup> with the aim of changing harmful and limiting social and inequitable and discriminatory gender

88 The line ministries included: SEI, SEPFOPE, MoJ, MoSA, MoH, MoEYS and MSSI.

89 State budget: information, please see: [https://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE22/books/BB1\\_EN\\_Aprovado.pdf](https://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OGE22/books/BB1_EN_Aprovado.pdf), and [https://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OJE23/Prop/1\\_-\\_Budget\\_Book\\_Report\\_-\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.laohamutuk.org/econ/OJE23/Prop/1_-_Budget_Book_Report_-_ENG.pdf)

90 For example, the inter-ministerial commission established and under the leadership of the H.E Prime Minister of RDTL, includes line ministries and organisations representing marginalised communities, to play a key role for the implementation and monitoring of the NAP-GBV based on the government resolution number 34/2017.

91 In particular, the targeted partnerships between the programme and government institutions, provision of contextualized capacity building, technical support and extensive advocacy with municipal/sub-national and national level agencies and staff.

92 For example, in 2021, three Gender Specialists were placed at municipal level within the Municipality Authority Planning Unit (Ministry of State Administration). As reported in the SI Annual Report for 2021.

93 For more information about the context-specific utilization and adaptation of the Ecological Model see the Spotlight Timor-Leste Country Programme Document.

norms, attitudes, and behaviors at community and individual levels. Utilizing close family and community settings, schools, and workplaces, and relying on online communication, print, social, and online media platforms including radio and TV, the Spotlight programme was effective in recruiting and engaging with selected parts of the population in shifting inequitable social norms that produce and sustain VAWG. This included men and women, boys and girls, youth, teachers and parents, and community and faith leaders, among others. As a result, at the end of 2023, the programme reached 74,305 rights-holders, and yielded, tangible results on EVAWG, despite challenges (described further below in the Challenges and Mitigating chapter).

There is strong evidence of the impact the programme had on raising GBV awareness and expanding knowledge of VAWG among the Timorese population. The programme also strengthened the capacity of local community leaders, youth, and facilitators to address VAWG. By equipping them with relevant knowledge and skills, these actors can continue working towards a violence-free society after the programme ends. By enhancing institutional capacities to plan, fund, and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG (a dimension of the work under Pillar 2), the programme effectively mobilized duty-bearers to rethink, question, and challenge harmful social and gender norms that are at the root of VAWG. Through supporting advancements in legislative and policy framework on EVAWG, part of its achievements under Pillar 1, the programme played a crucial role in helping to create a safer and more equitable environment where VAWG is actively addressed and prevented.<sup>94</sup>

However, at this point, there is limited data and evidence on the extent to which society-wide changes related to pervasive and inequitable attitudes towards and practices of VAWG in Timor-Leste have been achieved. As noted, societal change in attitudes takes time, and may be too early to capture the impact of the programme's interventions and activities on attitudes and social norms across all of society; after all, breaking down harmful social covenants and shifting restrictive gender agreements shaped by years of tradition requires more time and effort that goes beyond the entire programme implementation.

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

Evidence demonstrates that the programme was effective in increasing and improving accessibility, availability and quality of essential services for GBV survivors in Timor-Leste. Aligned with the programme's Theory of Change (ToC),<sup>95</sup> the positive results under this outcome relate to both duty-bearers and rights-holders. The programme's success in improving the accessibility, acceptability, and quality of GBV services is attributed to four specific factors. Firstly, the programme increased

<sup>94</sup> Government of Timor-Leste. 2023. The Second Voluntary National Review Report on Progress of the Implementation of the SDGs, 2023 (Timor-Leste VNR-2). People-Centred Sustainable Development: Leaving No One Behind. Dili: Timor-Leste.

<sup>95</sup> This means actions are needed both on supply and demand side, and that more victims and/or survivors will seek support for experiences of violence if they know about their options and that service providers will receive them with sensitivity.

the knowledge and capacity of duty-bearers - both government authorities<sup>96</sup> as well as national and sub-national CSOs to provide essential services.<sup>97</sup> Secondly, the programme fostered greater collaboration on GBV response between local CSOs, UN-agencies, and the relevant institutions of the GoTLS.<sup>98</sup> Thirdly, the programme was able to strengthen GBV referral network in the health sector.<sup>99</sup> Finally, improved quality of GBV data collection, use and dissemination among health care providers also contributed to improved GBV services. Data from December 2023 show that, because of the programme interventions under this Pillar, 23,713 women and girls reported knowledge of essential GBV services and 1,805 reported knowledge of recovery services.

The programme's gains under this Outcome led to positive results for GBV survivors. The reported number of individuals accessing GBV services increased steadily from the beginning of the programme to the end, in December 2023. As a result, by the end of the programme implementation, 23,713 of individuals who accessed quality essential GBV services. By strengthening and expanding access to GBV services, the programme has transformed the lives of those who experienced and/or are at risk of violence. In addition, GBV survivors reported improved physical and mental health, sense of safety and well-being, and awareness of their rights. However, despite positive results, challenges remain in reaching rural and marginalized communities, resulting in lower access and potential long-term consequences of violence experienced or witnessed.<sup>100</sup> One of the measures taken by the programme to mitigate this challenge was inclusion of members from marginalized groups in the CSRG. This helped to shape the programme's understanding of, and bring attention to, how LGBTI and other groups including women with disabilities experience GBV to develop appropriate and contextualized GBV prevention and response activities.

## Outcome 5: Data

Over the last several years, limitations persisted with the statistics and prevalence data on VAWG in Timor-Leste. Some of these included limited capacity to collect, analyze, and use and disseminate GBV data, along with a lack of standardization and harmonization. The Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste aimed to change that, and was successful in improving data literacy, and its quality, along with its collection, analysis and use.

96 For example, as a result of the programme, institutions such as justice sector actors, health service providers, and public authorities have improved their coordination, response mechanisms, and overall support for survivors of GBV.

97 In particular, training and capacity building, development of service provision guidelines and standard operating procedures. Please see: Government of Timor-Leste. 2023. The Second Voluntary National Review Report on Progress of the Implementation of the SDGs, 2023 (Timor-Leste VNR-2). People-Centred Sustainable Development: Leaving No One Behind. Dili: Timor-Leste.

98 This is specifically a result of the programme's targeted activities with these stakeholders.

99 As captured in the 2022 Facility Audit study. In the study, seven community health centers have successfully been assessed as being capable of providing frontline service and referral to survivors of gender-based violence. This suggests GBV survivors can access appropriate and relevant service.

100 For example, in the rural areas only a few survivors of GBV use formal service providers to access justice, and security and quality of safe spaces for survivors of VAWG in health facilities is suboptimal. HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.

Firstly, the programme's interventions and activities on data literacy<sup>101</sup> (among other interventions) resulted in strengthened capacity of government and non-government institutions to collect, analyze, use, publish, and share VAWG data. As of December 2023, 37 key institutional partners<sup>102</sup> have strengthened their capacities to regularly collect VAWG data. Programme results show that the enhanced knowledge of data producers led to collection of better data on VAWG. This includes data disaggregated by sex, month, age and type of violence. This, in turn, led to quality VAWG data being utilized for the purpose of capacity building and VAWG awareness raising, and fed in programmatic, policy and legislative developments and plans.

VAWG data literacy and capacity building with relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to CSOs and GoTLS, also had a positive impact on fostering national ownership of VAWG data. Stakeholders involved in the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the NAP-GBV have been utilizing VAWG data to develop evidence-based legislative and policy frameworks (an important contribution to the programme's Pillar 1, as well). The improved availability of reliable and comparable VAWG data has also been reported as a factor in shifts in data producers' and users' knowledge of, and familiarity with, the phenomenon of VAWG. This includes context-specific causes of VAWG, manifestations, and consequences. This is a focal factor for, and a step closer in, ensuring more contextualized use and dissemination of VAWG data in line with international standards to inform evidence based EVAWG programming, policies, and decision-making.

Furthermore, results, as noted above, under this Pillar, have also spurred important results under other areas of intervention. Inclusion of, and support to, women's rights CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization, in strengthened capacity to generate, analyze and use VAWG data, has also contributed to the programme's Pillar 6 accomplishments. In particular, the programme contributed to women's rights CSOs influencing progress towards EVAWG by designing, implementing and monitoring EVAWG programmes.

With the goal of creating a stronger GBV data ecosystem in Timor-Leste, the programme developed, produced, and disseminated several VAWG data knowledge, communication, and information materials.<sup>103</sup> These products were widely shared and made accessible by the programme, and have played an important role in ensuring the sustainability of the programme's contributions to EVAWG in the country. They are vital in ensuring that EVAWG investments from the State budget and actions funded by development partners are not only contextualized but also reach the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, including those left furthest behind. They serve as

<sup>101</sup> This includes, but is not limited to, a training focused on international methods and standards to be contextualized at national level with aim for data users to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG.

<sup>102</sup> Including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of the GoTLS (in statistics offices, justice, security and health sector offices) and women's rights advocates.

<sup>103</sup> This includes, but is not limited to, in-depth secondary analysis of data from Demographic Health Survey (DHS) (2016), and a preliminary assessment of the Information Management System (IMS) of Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL).

key reference documents to national and international partners in the implementation of Timor-Leste's GEWE commitments<sup>104</sup> as well as in the development of new actions, programmes, laws, and policies to EVAWG in the country.

However, the generation and collection of VAWG data, the analyses, as well as the extent to which the analyses are shared with, and between, government agencies can be strengthened further. Reasons behind this being that translating VAWG data and utilizing knowledge, communication and information materials into policy change and programmes development in line with international standards and the GoTLS's priorities on GEWEs, would require further investment as standards and priorities continue to evolve. However, to mitigate this, the programme intensified its effort to build capacity of gender focal points from line ministry to understand and use gender statistics for better NAP-GBV monitoring, budgeting and reporting. Additional trainings have been provided to governmental and non-governmental data producers on international methods and standards for collection and utilization of VAWG prevalence and/or incidence data.

## Outcome 6: Women's Movement

The Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste was the most extensive programme in the country supporting national, sub-national and municipality level CSO to advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.<sup>105</sup> Among an estimated 30<sup>106</sup> CSOs dedicated to EVAWG in Timor-Leste, the programme established formal agreements with 21 of them. To this extent, formal agreements have also been signed and partnerships have been established with organizations representing adolescent girls and elderly women, women and girls from vulnerable and marginalized groups including LGBTI community, ethnic and religious minorities, as well as women and girls with disabilities. By the end of 2023, a total funding of USD 4,404,949 was awarded to these civil society organisations to EVAWG.

In addition, the programme's ToC (in the initial programme document) highlighted the role of core funding in EVAWG programming and its importance for strengthening women's movement in Timor-Leste. By providing access to these funds, the programme elevated the position of the women's movement<sup>107</sup> in Timor-Leste and strengthened its overall capacity to address VAWG at the national level. Results demonstrate that by receiving technical support from the programme, multiple CSOs and women's rights organizations strengthened their organizational management

<sup>104</sup> In line with the 2016 CEDAW Concluding Observations, the Beijing Platform for Action, National Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030), Maubisse Declaration (2018-2022), National Action Plans on Gender-Based Violence (NAP GBV), National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, the 2017 & 2022 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Recommendations related to the seven core international human rights treaties adopted and the 2019 SDG Voluntary National Review Report.

<sup>105</sup> Government of Timor-Leste. 2023. The Second Voluntary National Review Report on Progress of the Implementation of the SDGs, 2023 (Timor-Leste VNR-2). People-Centered Sustainable Development: Leaving No One Behind. Dili: Timor-Leste.

<sup>106</sup> Identified during the design and initial mapping of CSO partners in Timor-Leste, part of the Spotlight Initiative design and implementation in Timor-Leste.

<sup>107</sup> Women's movement is defined as a collective of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization.

including human resources, finance, and governance.<sup>108</sup> This, in turn, increased their ability to advance progress on GEWE, and more effectively address EAWG at the local and grass-root levels.

Throughout the entire programme implementation period, the extensive capacity building efforts<sup>109</sup> with the collective women's movement,<sup>110</sup> led to greater knowledge and skills to design, implement, and monitor programs on VAWG, better able to coordinate EAWG efforts, to undertake joint EAWG advocacy, and to access new funding and opportunities for EAWG. The programme's investment in in-person and virtual networking, cross-organizational and cross-sectional knowledge sharing,<sup>111</sup> multiple opportunities for direct EAWG collaboration and coordination, as well as exposure to and participation of local feminist leaders and women's rights activists in global events on VAWG,<sup>112</sup> have further advanced the aggregated women's movement's influence in Timor-Leste.<sup>113</sup> In addition, in February 2021, the Learning Consortium was established comprising of 23 CSOs to advance their financial skills, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation and participatory action research and to strengthen their capacity to respond to and prevent VAWG in Timor-Leste. As a capacity building initiative under this Pillar, it was led and implemented by CSO implementing partners, and created an inclusive space for a diversity of CSOs, including those representing marginalized communities. LGBTI people and PwD have also been reached through the Learning Consortium. In addition, through forming the Learning Consortium, the programme was able to engage non-registered organizations and supported smaller and less established CSOs in strengthening their institutional capacity alongside implementing activities to EAWG. In addition, the EAWG Forum was organized for networking and learning exchange among CSOs. The forum offered trainings on advocacy skills, established a referral network at national and municipality levels, and facilitated sharing of experiences and knowledge on EAWG.

As a result, women's movement engaged in much closer, more meaningful and more strategic collaboration to promote GEWE and influence policy change on EAWG. Within the movement, greater solidarity among organizations and individuals to jointly address VAWG has also been

<sup>108</sup> Technical support focused on sustainable donor funds management.

<sup>109</sup> Specifically, the programme created a CSO-led consortium to increase national, local and grass-root women's rights organizations' capacities to more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG. The consortium was led by 3 CSO: Asia Justice and Rights, Asosiasaun Chega! Ba Ita and the National NGO Forum, and engaged with over 22 national and municipally based organizations in 7 municipalities.

<sup>110</sup> These included, but are not limited to, financial management, advocacy, strategies for women's empowerment, participatory action research (PAR), gender justice (how to shift gender inequitable attitudes, behaviors, beliefs) and cultural transformation and organizational development. Virtual exposure trips were made to other EAWG actors in the region (Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Fiji). Organizations also receive technical and institutional mentoring outside of the training sessions.

<sup>111</sup> The cross-organizational and cross-sectional knowledge sharing and learning led to strengthening of organizational capacities to design, implement and monitor programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV. As reported in the 2020, 2021 and 2022 Annual Narrative Programme Reports.

<sup>112</sup> For example, in September 2022, the programme nominated the chair of CSRG, to represent it at the week Global Learning Symposium in Cancun, Mexico.

<sup>113</sup> Women's movement is defined as collective of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization.

achieved.<sup>114</sup> These help boost the influence of women's movement in Timor-Leste to create enabling policy and institutional environment to EVAWG.

Evidence demonstrates positive unintended results of the programme's investments in the women's movement, as well.<sup>115</sup> New professional connections have been initiated within the women's movement. These have a potential to lead to more holistic and collaborative efforts to advance GEWE in the country. The programme also helped foster personal connections and created conducive conditions for new working relationships. Results suggest that these connections and new relationships/partnerships will continue beyond the life of the programme and are an important contributing factor to the sustainability of the programme's contributions.

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<sup>114</sup> For example, the launch of the National EVAWG Forum launched by the National Women's Network Rede Feto in partnership with World Vision Timor-Leste was a key in enabling best practices in EVAWG and building solidarity across diverse groups working on EVAWG. As reported in the 2020, 2021 and 2022 Annual Narrative Programme Reports.

<sup>115</sup> As reported in the 2020, 2021 and 2022 Annual Narrative Programme Reports.

## Rights Holders (Spotlight programme “beneficiaries”)

The Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste developed M&E systems, which included a beneficiary and indicator tracking sheet to capture the monitoring data at the RUNO and CSO level. Progress was reported to the Spotlight M&E Focal Point monthly. The Spotlight M&E Group was also established with the aim to assure the quality of the data. The direct programme beneficiaries were captured regularly in the M&E system through the activities implemented. The indirect beneficiaries were calculated based on the Spotlight guidance and assumption of the reach of the national-level activities as well as population and Programme Document data.

From its inception in January 2020 to the end in December 2023 (the entire duration), the programme reached the total of 74,305 direct and 684,365 indirect rights-holders (“beneficiaries”). The table below (Table I) presents the final, indicative numbers of rights-holders reached, disaggregated by gender and age. Among these, and in line with the country programme documents, the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste reached over 170,000 girls and almost 160,000 boys aged 5-17, and while advancing the principle of LNOB, the programme reached also directly 345 PwD as well as 466 individuals identifying themselves as members of the LGBTI community.

**Table I: Indicative numbers of rights-holders reached by the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste**

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect	Comments / Explanations
<b>Women</b> (18 yrs. and above)	33,787	187,419	Direct reached: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 345 Persons with disability</li> <li>• 466 members of the LGBTI community</li> </ul>
<b>Girls</b> (5-17 yrs.)	20,953	150,882	
<b>Men</b> (18 yrs. and above)	14,379	191,719	
<b>Boys</b> (5-17 yrs.)	5,186	154,344	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,305</b>	<b>684,365</b>	



## Challenges and Mitigating Measures

As discussed elsewhere in this report, the programme encountered a number of challenges over the course of implementation. The majority of these challenges are largely external and not related to gaps, specific flaws, or shortcomings in the programme's leadership, management, or implementation, or in its ability to respond to the lived realities and needs in Timor-Leste. A few specific contextual, programmatic, institutional and fiduciary challenges are listed below with accompanying mitigating measures.

- **Initial doubts of and resistance to the programme's key messages:** Noted specifically at the community level (but reported to varying degrees across all levels of the social ecology). This is attributed to the persistent harmful social and gender norms that produce and sustain gender inequitable attitudes and practices. To mitigate this challenge, the programme identified and engaged local CSOs and grass-root groups with a strong presence and positive relationship in the target communities in implementation. Direct partnerships with groups of special interest (e.g. faith leaders) have also been established to more effectively and meaningfully engage with communities. Frequent consultations have also been conducted, and mechanisms have been created, to receive programme implementation input and feedback from target communities and groups.
- **Limited knowledge and capacities among some IPs.** This is related specifically to limitations among some IPs in the delivery of complex interventions and activities, impact and performance data collection, analysis and dissemination, programme and financial reporting, and results-based management. The short timeframe available to implement the ambitious Spotlight programme created pressure to deliver, while several other programme partners have limited institutional capacity for timely absorption and implementation of programme funds.<sup>116</sup> To mitigate, the programme provided numerous training and capacity building to selected IPs. Ongoing technical support was also available from RUNOs to IPs to deliver multilayered interventions and context-specific activities.
- **Natural disasters and human security crises.** Specifically, the outbreak and aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, as well as the nation-wide flash floods in April 2021 that affected the programme implementation.<sup>117</sup> At the social and policy level, this led to shifting of development priorities away from the focus on EVAWG. At the community level, the natural disasters and human security crisis led to severe delays and cancellations in the implementation of selected interventions and activities. To mitigate these challenges, several measures were put in place including: (1) capacity building of and advocacy among duty-bearers at the national, provincial and grassroots

<sup>116</sup> As reported in the HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.

<sup>117</sup> It is important to note that the state of emergency declared in response to COVID-19 and the emergency due to flooding contributed to the delays, but there were also underlying capacity issues among partners. As reported in the HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.

level to EVAWG; (2) inclusion of mitigation and response plans in implementing partners' proposal; (3) mobilization of local CSOs and grass root groups, in particular those working with children and youth, to implement selected programme interventions and activities to respond to the emergency;<sup>118</sup> (4) shifting technical focus, adjusting targets, frequency and implementation modes of selected interventions and activities; (5) reallocation of funds between activities and Pillars; (6) stronger participation and leadership in national, sub-national and inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms; and (7) more frequent internal communication.

- **Balancing meaningful engagement, accelerated delivery, and high ambitions for change in a very short timeframe to achieve the desired outcomes.** In the context of Timor-Leste, this means that the desirable shifts and changes because of the SI - which are truly transformative and ambitious - may take longer than expected. While critical to its success, the achievement of the programme's goals and ambitions were further compounded by its complexity, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral character as well as the overall social sensitivity around the issue of VAWG. To mitigate this, several measures have been put in place: (1) evidence-based approaches to EVAWG have been included and interventions and activities have been contextualized and concentrated in fewer municipalities to deepen their impact; (2) new or existing partnerships with government partners, civil society and non-traditional actors have been established, leveraged or further consolidated, and additional capacity building to these partners has been offered to allow for meaningful and impactful implementation, and; (3) greater focus has been taken to align the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste with the UN Reform<sup>119</sup>.
- **Limitations in administrative and financial systems and mechanisms for the SI implementation.** To address the internal administrative and financial systems/mechanisms limitations, the programme: (1) initiated regular meetings between programme leadership, management, technical teams and IPs, in line with the principles of UN Reform;<sup>120</sup> (2) directly engaged with IPs to support administrative and financial reporting; (3) strengthened and harmonized some aspects of the financial management system,<sup>121</sup> and; (4) adopted close intra-agency coordination and coordination with other technical committees and governance mechanisms.

118 For instance, a local CSO Ba Futuru implemented the Child Friendly Spaces intervention and the Association of Youth Parliament Alumni supported youth groups in cleaning up of the flood affected areas and implemented life skills-based education to local your groups.

119 To this extent, the RCO and RUNOs established several mechanisms and processes for inter-agency coordination, and crated several technical task forces and governance units to ensure effective and efficient programme management and delivery.

120 Specifically, between the Spotlight Team, the Technical Unit, the Programme Manager, Finance Specialist, the RC and the CSRG, and between the SI Technical Unit, RUNOs and IPs. The objective of these meetings was to reflect upon the overall program implementation, discuss the progress, monitor workplans and setting delivery targets, review and update financial reports, and address unforeseeable developments and urgent concerns that have arose, the review progress of interventions and activities and, in some cases, support generation of programme's results.

121 This included conducting regular spot-checks on IPs and conducting regular financial assessments.

- **Fluid understanding of the LNOB principle among programme stakeholders and partners.**  
Among RUNOs, civil society and government stakeholders the principle was commonly understood as targeting individuals, groups or communities who are marginalized in society. Specifically, those who identify themselves as members of the LGBTI community and PwD, and people living in rural areas. While this appears to be the primary focus of the LNOB principle in the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste, there was no evidence of a common conceptualization of what LNOB means within the context of the programme. However, to mitigate this, the programme's direct engagement with organizations representing LGBTI community and PwD ensured and shaped its understanding of how, and what are the risks, when working with these individuals, groups and communities. Further, all communication about the programme included references to the need to advance the LNOB principle.

# Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

## a) Lessons Learned

A range of operational, programmatic, and technical lessons learned emerged during implementation of the SI in Timor-Leste. By capturing these, the programme made relevant adaptations, contextualized revisions, and circumstantial adjustments to its original design. Among these, several critical lessons learned stand out:

- Joint programme implementation results in more effective, catalytic and sustainable change, and serves as a foundation to develop a common understanding and shared goals. Despite operational differences among RUNOs, and diversity of technical approaches to, and entry points for, EVAWG, the joint implementation of the Spotlight programme under a single programmatic framework of UN Reform was an effective vehicle to deliver programme outcomes. It enabled the UN in Timor-Leste to develop and deliver a collective, comprehensive and sustainable, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach to EVAWG. This, in turn, evoked more catalytic and sustainable change across all levels of social ecology. By capitalizing on this lesson, the programme cemented the UN system-wide, and RUNO-specific, long-term commitment to EVAWG in the country. Importantly, it fostered intra and cross-agency partnerships and collaborations, promoted programmatic synergies, allowed for knowledge exchange and learnings, and strengthened technical coherence and sustainability.
- A dynamic leadership by the RC is a pre-requisite for effective implementation of the UN Reform principles under the Spotlight Initiative. EVAWG in Timor-Leste is a complex undertaking, which requires an active leadership to create a vision and rally people around a shared goal.<sup>122</sup> A lesson learned from the programme in Timor-Leste is that the dynamic and engaged leadership by the RC was essential to the successful implementation of “the new way of working” and the coordination between RUNOs and the programme alignment with the UN Reform. The active and engaged leadership by the RC was one of key factors in the success of the entire programme implementation. Specifically, it was found to be vital in building and maintaining effective and efficient programme management, ensuring technical coordination, joint planning and inter-agency collaboration.<sup>123</sup> As a

<sup>122</sup> Specifically, such leadership is vital to the implementation of “the new way of working” and, in particular, the coordination between RUNOs and the programme alignment with the UN Reform.

<sup>123</sup> To this extent, multiple and regular opportunities throughout the entire programme implementation for discussions between the programme’s leadership, management, technical, financial and administrative teams have been essential. These were enhanced by development of, and continuous refinement, procedures and tools for programme implementation, monitoring, evaluation and communication. For example, the programme’s Technical Unit facilitated opportunities to strengthen the teams’ capacity on evidence-based EVAWG programming, which set the foundation for a common understanding of VAWG issues.

result, efficiencies have been generated, programme promises have been delivered and outcomes met.

- In light of natural disasters and the human security crisis in Timor-Leste, the use of technological innovation in programme implementation is a feasible alternative to ensure continuous programming. The uncertainty and indefinite change of circumstances related to the outbreak and aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and the nation-wide flash floods in 2021 demanded that the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste find creative solutions to deliver its inputs, attain outputs and ensure desirable outcomes and impacts. The programme captured and integrated this by deploying technology to continue implementation of its interventions and activities instead of postponing or canceling them indefinitely. By utilizing alternative channels of communication,<sup>124</sup> diversifying means of communication, and relying on social media,<sup>125</sup> the programme could ensure continuous implementation of its interventions and activities, despite economic challenges and structural shortcomings.<sup>126</sup>

## b) New Opportunities

Through the experience of implementing the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste, several new opportunities arose, and the programme leveraged on these in unique ways, including the following:

- Engagement with new stakeholders and groups initially not included as key partners to maximize programme's outcomes. Specifically, the programme implementation provided an opportunity to engage with the healthcare sector, the National Parliament of Timor-Leste, world of work organizations and donors working to EVAWG in Timor-Leste. The programme capitalized on this by, on the one hand, strategically involving new partners in the programme's technical leadership and coordination<sup>127</sup> and; on the other hand, in helping to shape their EVAWG agendas.<sup>128</sup> This in turn, led to the programme amplifying its EVAWG advocacy, expanding its reach and breadth, fostering ownership and sustainability of the programme's contributions. Further, engagement with these stakeholders allowed the programme to leverage opportunities for duty-bearers to come together, be connected and united around the shared goal of EVAWG. This enticed new partnerships and working relationships to EVAWG.

<sup>124</sup> For example, utilizing communication tools such as Google Meet, Zoom and Skype, etc.

<sup>125</sup> For example, chat groups, dedicated online platforms and mobile Apps including Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, project website, etc.

<sup>126</sup> This includes the weak digital infrastructure, limited access to internet, and the high cost of online access which impacts the extent to which rights-holders can fully take advantage of, and participate in, interventions and activities offered online.

<sup>127</sup> This included, for instance, involvement of these partners in technical and coordination meetings and requesting their technical support in the implementation of specific programme's interventions or activities.

<sup>128</sup> This includes, but is not limited to, advising on their technical approaches, strategies, plans and development agendas with regard to EVAWG in Timor-Leste.

- The Learning Consortium and the EVAWG Forum established by the programme were effective vehicles to supporting and fostering stronger women's movement in Timor-Leste. This includes both strengthening CSOs institutionally - financial skills, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation and participatory action VAWG research - and in terms of technical capacity on EVAWG programming. The Learning Consortium and the EVAWG Forum included both CSOs with prior experience on EVAWG programming, and those with limited or no experience, engaged CSOs working on national as well as municipality level. Importantly, both focused on bringing together a broader range of actors including organizations representing youth, LGBTI community and PwD, which helped the programme to advance the principle of LNOB.

## Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

Over the entire course of its implementation, the programme curated innovative, promising and good practice related to its technical and programmatic implementation, operations and the management. Below are several examples of key innovative, promising, and good practices that emerged over the course of the programme, with additional practices listed in Annex D of this report (and in previous annual reports).

### Promising Practice

- A new model for empowerment and psychosocial support for girls and adolescent survivors of GBV and at risk of violence:** to fill the existing gap in the availability and accessibility of specialized GBV services for clients other than adult women,<sup>129</sup> the programme developed a unique model for empowerment and psychosocial support for girls and adolescent survivors of GBV and for those at risk of violence. Tailored specifically to the distinctive needs and vulnerabilities of adolescent survivors, the model combined three approaches to addressing violence against adolescent girls in one single intervention. Specifically, the model covered: (1) response, provision of tailored adolescent-focused therapeutic care, including psychosocial support, referral, and accompaniment to other services, resources, and facilities; (2) primary prevention empowerment of adolescents through provision of life skills and community outreach activities, and; (3) long-term recovery and integration, including linking adolescent GBV survivors with livelihood opportunities. Informed by good international practice and driven by the needs assessment and mapping of local GBV service gaps, the model was designed in close collaboration with government and international and local civil society partners with relevant experience and expertise<sup>130</sup>. The model was developed with scale and sustainability in mind and was pilot-tested in the Ermera municipality during the programme implementation. To ensure implementation of the principle of LNOB, importantly, it was developed and finalized through a consultative process and with participation of adolescent girls, and with the input of relevant local government and civil society partners. More information on this promising practice is shared in Annex D.

### Innovative Practice

- Chatbot:** to assess the effectiveness of the edutainment-based interventions and activities, the programme developed and implemented an audience interactive monitoring and

<sup>129</sup> Traditionally, the available GBV services, referral pathways and response protocols in Timor-Leste are designed to support adult women.

<sup>130</sup> This included one international CSO with expertise in empowerment programmes for adolescents (World Vision Timor-Leste), a national CSO specialized in providing mental health and psychosocial support services to GBV survivors (PRADET) and the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion.

evaluation tool for information gathering called Chatbot. The tool's objective was to solicit real-time viewers' feedback on the effectiveness of edutainment (TV series) in changing perceptions and shifting opinions about VAWG in Timor-Leste. The innovative nature of the Chatbot was that, by soliciting real-time online feedback on certain series' scenes (e.g. actions of protagonists), it helped to identify viewers' support for, or opposition to, attitudes and/or behaviors that produce and sustain VAWG. This information was then used to inform strategic adjustments to the content of the programme's related activities to more effectively, and in a context-specific way, address VAWG. The use of Chatbot has directly contributed to the programme's achievements under Pillar 3.<sup>131</sup> The Chatbot experience demonstrates that, as an interactive and audience-centered invention, the tool has a potential to contribute to the development of effective localized and context-specific interventions and activities addressing VAWG. By providing opportunities for direct feedback, the Chatbot engages a diversity of individuals and groups in shaping the content and messages of VAWG prevention activities. By doing so, it has a potential to involve in EAWG those usually excluded from VAWG prevention and response interventions.

- **Combining the Tradition of Storytelling with Popularity of Telenovelas to Inspire Social Change:** Timor-Leste has a centuries-old vernacular oral tradition. Storytelling is a historically and culturally recognized practice and a way for folk tales and cultural practices to be passed down from generation to generation. In recent years, this practice has been augmented by the popular pastime of watching TV soap-operas (telenovelas).<sup>132</sup> The programme brought these two together and used the combination of both to help raise awareness of VAWG, and the importance of ending it, to drive community engagement in EAWG, and address the inequitable social gender norms that produce and sustain VAWG. This practice has shown positive results in increasing the ability among selected parts of the Timorese population in recognizing various acts of violence, including domestic violence and sexual harassment. In addition, it helped disseminate information on the appropriate mechanisms and the available channels for reporting violence to viewers.
- **Forming consortiums and using sub-granting mechanisms allows for better localization of efforts to EAWG.** Through forming consortiums and the use of a sub-granting mechanisms, the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste was able to support smaller and less established organizations. It also engaged non-registered organizations in institutional capacity building for EAWG. These two modalities are new ways of working with civil society for the UN in Timor-Leste and are already recognized as being able to address some of the systematic barriers smaller CSOs faced. The use of both approaches has a potential to be transformative by ensuring UN efforts to EAWG put local actors in the lead, strengthen local systems, and are responsive to local communities. Forming consortiums

<sup>131</sup> Pillar 3: Prevention and Social Norms Change.

<sup>132</sup> In Timor-Leste, telenovelas is a popular medium which have been utilized in the past by development partners to help build peace or promote human rights and justice.



and using sub-granting mechanisms constitutes innovative practice that should be explored in future EVAWG programmes, along with developing mechanisms for sub-grantees to be more meaningfully engaged at the designing stage and in decision-making, to support more balanced power relationships between grantees and sub-grantees.

## Good Practice

- Creating a safe room/space within health facilities in the context of Timor-Leste to provide the essential health service package for survivors of GBV and those at risk of violence:** This is the most significant good practice of the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste. Using an effective and well-recognized model adapted in other settings around the world, the programme established safe rooms/spaces within prioritized community health facilities in the Viqueque, Bobonaro, and Ermera municipalities to provide the essential health service package to GBV survivors. To bolster the model's effectiveness, the programme focused on ensuring that the rooms/spaces are provided with medical and non-medical equipment, supplies, medicines and include well-trained staff to facilitate accessible, safe and confidential one-stop services to survivors of GBV. To ensure quality and longevity of this, supportive supervision and monitoring visits to the prioritized health facilities were conducted. With the aim to initiate, and gradually increase, patient intake, print media and informational materials were also designed and distributed to the health facilities and target municipalities. The adaptation of the model is considered as a fundamental departure from the traditional health sector approach to responding to GBV in Timor-Leste. By establishing safe rooms/spaces in the health facilities, the programme supported integration of GBV response into the health system. This, in turn, yielded remarkable results about women and girls who experience VAWG accessing the service.<sup>133</sup>

<sup>133</sup> For example, between 2020-2023, the number of women and girls accessing healthcare services in the Viqueque, Bobonaro, and Ermera municipalities increased from 119 in 2021 to 468 in 2023.

# Communications and Visibility

## a) Overview

Since its inception in 2020 to December 2023, the Spotlight Initiative's communication and visibility activities leveraged a wide variety of methods, platforms, and tools to promote gender-equitable norms, and shift inequitable attitudes and behaviors.<sup>134</sup> This included information, education and communication (IEC) materials, social and traditional media, as well as change-makers and social influencers. The Communications and Visibility Plan developed by the Spotlight Initiative in Timor-Leste supported behavior change communications and raised awareness around VAWG, influenced gender inequitable attitudes and behaviors, and prompted positive change toward EVAWG.<sup>135</sup> Over the course of the programme's duration, 374,660 people were reached through social media, events, meetings, TV, radio, and community mobilization. 35 media and visibility events were organized, 17 advocacy and awareness raising campaigns implemented and 12 nation-wide awareness raising messages were developed. 25 videos were produced, and 14 media articles/releases were written, and 21 of human-interest stories were published. The programme also developed a total of 78 knowledge and information products on VAWG.<sup>136</sup>

The Communications and Visibility Plan developed by the Initiative in Timor-Leste increased the visibility of the EU, as well. All RUNOs and programme partners extensively used Spotlight branding on all visibility materials produced, including on posters, banners, videos, and social media posts.

## b) Messages

Over the years of its implementation, the programme curated effective messages to effect change at the individual and inter-personal level, while shifting institutional practices and promoting more gender equitable social norms. The programme's messaging also supported improved enforcement of existing legislation on VAWG and accelerated the country's achievement of

<sup>134</sup> Including those related to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.

<sup>135</sup> In particular, development and dissemination of knowledge and communication products on VAWG raised awareness, built capacity and ensured commitment of key government stakeholders to EVAWG leading to tangible revisions to existing legislative GBV framework. This in turn, enriched and strengthened the implementation of legislative commitments to EVAWG and advanced the implementation of the priorities outlined in the NAP-GBV. Furthermore, communication and visibility interventions and associated knowledge and communication products have also been widely utilized in reforming and advancing selected legislations by the national and sub-national level partners, including governments and CSOs engaged in EVAWG.

<sup>136</sup> These included, but are not limited to gender-sensitive analysis, assessments, research papers, brochures, capacity development modules, guidance notes, infographics, magazines and newsletters, policy briefs, position papers/thematic strategy briefs, and other briefs and factsheets. To support the National Parliament in reviewing and tracking budgets, the programme developed a methodology to analyze and simplify the state budget expenditure. As a result, the NP and associated agencies and partners (e.g. Chamber of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, ANAPMA and CSOs) were able to analyze budgets, using a gender lens.

SDG #5 and the broader 2030 Agenda. These include 12 VAWG awareness raising/informative messages directed at individuals including male and female students, their teachers and parents, employees, communities and their organizational and individual members, including policymakers, legislators, and civil servants. The following are the most prominent Spotlight programme messages organized by audience:

Communities and their organizational and individual members:

- **‘Know Your Rights’<sup>137</sup>** – developed in support for the Law Against Domestic Violence, the message emphasized the importance of being aware of the rights that govern and protect people from violence. It has been effective in strengthening people’s understanding of DV/IPV.
- **‘EVAWG is a Whole-of-Society Effort’<sup>138</sup>** – developed to highlight that EVAWG is a cross-cutting responsibility and everyone in society has a role to play in preventing and ending it. The message was effective in amplifying the roles of specific segments of the population (e.g. youth, students, parents and teachers, community leaders, police, etc.) in preventing and responding to VAWG and led to tangible commitments to the cause.

School Community:

- **‘A Healthy Relationship Starts with the Family and School Community’<sup>139</sup>** – developed and implemented under Pillar 3, one of the key messages from the Connect with Respect, and the Positive Parenting Curriculum implemented as part of Pillar 3. It has been effective in shifting attitudes towards VAWG among teachers, students, and parents.

Private sector:

- **‘Do not be afraid to speak out (Labele Tauk Atu Koalia’Sai)’** – developed in collaboration with the KSTL to encourage reporting of workplace-related violence including sexual harassment.

Government including decision-makers and civil servants:

- **‘Violence and Harassment in the Public Administration Is Not Tolerated’<sup>140</sup>** – developed to promote integrity, respect, inclusion and non-violence the world of work of public administration. Shared by the President of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) to the participants at the workshop on ILO Conventions 190 and 206 on eliminating violence in the workplace, the message has strengthened the commitment at the national and municipal level for collective actions to address violence and sexual harassment in the workplace and to EVAWG overall.

<sup>137</sup> Developed by UNDP.

<sup>138</sup> Curated by UNDP.

<sup>139</sup> Developed by UN Women and UNICEF

<sup>140</sup> Developed by ILO.

### c) Media and visibility events

Over the course of the programme, the Spotlight Initiative media and visibility events enhanced the Initiative's profile and raised awareness around EVAWG. The following high-profile events were organized during 2020-2023 programme implementation period:

- With the goal of raising awareness and increasing knowledge on VAWG, to kick-off the 16 Days of Activism, in November 2022, the programme organized the Oranging the Cristo Rei, an event to light up one of Dili's key landmarks, the Cristo Rei statue. The event, attended by more than 200 individuals representing community members, civil society, and the GoTLS, included remarks from the President of Dili Municipality, a representative from the SEI, the EU Ambassador, the RC and the programme representatives.
- Launch of the film, *Foinsae Preparadu ba Futuru Nabilan* which contributes to prevention of SRGBV and achievement of gender equality in schools and the wider community. The film was produced by MoEYS, supported by Spotlight, and disseminated in SI-supported schools in Timor-Leste. The film was viewed on YouTube more than 100K.
- In December 2021, the Spotlight programme, in collaboration with one of the programme's implementing partners,<sup>141</sup> produced and launched new episodes of a popular TV and social media series, *Domin Nakloke (Unlocked Love)*. The new episode spotlighted the problem of VAWG in communities across Timor-Leste. The episodes demonstrated the power of positive parenting in conflict resolution and showcased respectful and equitable relationships between intimate partners.
- In July 2022, the programme, in collaboration with the MoH, launched the first-ever safe room/space in a health facility in the Viqueque municipality. The launch was attended by high level government officials including from the MoH and the Secretary of State for Equality, EU Ambassador, UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Director, as well as the municipality president and local community leaders. As a result of the launch, the municipality president acknowledged the need to address VAWG while the community leaders became more aware of the issue of GBV in their locality.
- In February 2022, in response to the 2021 floods and with the aim to provide mental health and psychosocial support to over 60 children aged 1-10, the programme, in collaboration with its non-governmental IP,<sup>142</sup> and the MSSSI, launched a Child Friendly Space (CFS) Initiative at the flood evacuation site at the Don Bosco Center in Comoro. The CSF provided a safe space for children and protect them from violence. Positive parenting sessions for parents were also part of event.

<sup>141</sup> Ba Futuru.

<sup>142</sup> Ba Futuro

## d) Campaigns

- Over the 2020-2023 implementation period, the programme launched or supported, virtually and in-person, the following campaigns:
- With the focus to raise awareness among rural communities, SI partnered with MoJ and conducted a socialization campaign on the LADV for community police, local leaders and general community members in 60 remote villages in the three target municipalities. The campaign reached over 1979 individuals.
- A campaign to celebrate LGBTI Pride Month was organized to raise awareness on the LGBTI rights, and to foster acceptance of LGBTI+ community in Timor-Leste. Based on the commitment to advancing the principle of LNOB, the campaign included 3 social media campaigns, 1 billboard, and financial support to the national pride event. Programme evidence suggests that these campaigns contributed towards shifts in attitudes towards violence including violence based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE). Evidence demonstrates support from GoTLS for the promotion of LGBTI rights.<sup>143</sup>
- A series of campaigns implemented in the programme's 3 target municipalities to promote ILO Conventions (105, 138, 144, and 190) and to increase awareness and knowledge among target audience on workplace-related violence and sexual harassment, labor disputes, and child labor. The campaigns included messages on existing and available mechanisms for reporting violence.
- A social media, billboard and public awareness campaign, International Day of Family, implemented in three target municipalities to celebrate the power and importance of families in EVAWG and to promote positive parenting for healthy and prosperous families that are free of VAWG. It is reported that the campaign increased knowledge among selected segments of the Timorese population about the impact of VAWG and the ways to end it.
- 16 Days of Activism: Spotlight and UN Women in Timor-Leste leveraged the powerful symbolism of a painted finger during the "16 Days of Activism" campaign, tapping into its historical significance as a marker of fight for freedom and civic duty among the Timorese people. Traditionally, Timorese citizens would proudly display ink-stained fingers on social media platforms as a symbol of fulfilling their civic duties in the democratic process. Spotlight and UN Women sought to reframe this symbol, painting fingers in orange color—a globally recognized color representing solidarity in the fight against violence toward women and girls. The 16 Days campaign was officially launched on November 29th by illuminating the Cristo Rei Statue in orange, drawing attention from dignitaries such as President José Ramos Horta and EU Ambassador and representatives from various

<sup>143</sup> For instance, the SEI during the 2023 PRIDE march called for acceptance and respect for the LGBTI community, demonstrating support for LGBTI rights.

Government and Civil Society Organizations. Communication materials for the 16 days campaign included, billboards, mupis, impactful testimonial stories, [campaign videos](#), and handmade orange dolls crafted by women in Atauro, and an Orange Microlet. The dolls served as imaginative tools for children envisioning a world free from violence against women and girls. The campaign's social media video itself reached over 300 thousand viewers, underscoring its widespread impact. The Orange Microlet provided a dynamic platform for Spotlight, UN Women and our local partners to disseminate messages of the 16 Days campaign in Dili, as well as in other municipalities like Baucau and Ermera. Campaign concluded with a peaceful march on December 11th, which was organized in partnership with the Secretary of State for Equality and two universities, where it rallied hundreds of participants from government, civil society, and universities, marking a poignant conclusion to the collective effort to raise awareness and mobilize action for ending violence against women and girls.

## e) Human interest stories

- **Youth Changemakers**, a group of 'Youth Changemakers', engaged with communities in three target municipalities to address this issue of VAWG and to promote behavior change to prevent violence in families and communities. A young changemaker stated: "we rarely talk about violence that happens in our own community, even though the evidence has shown that it is really high. It is even rarer to talk about violence that affects persons with disabilities. We need to continue talking about violence, so we can find solutions together".
- **Solidarity to End Violence**, a story of a father taking actions to prevent violence. Part of the implementation of activities to prevent violence in schools in Timor-Leste. The programme worked with the MoE, civil society partner Alola Foundation and Mane ho Vizaun Foun (Men with a New Vision) to implement the Connect with Respect programme on preventing violence against women and girls. The Programme worked with 15 schools in three municipalities (Viqueque, Bobonaro and Ermera) of Timor-Leste, where teachers, students and parents were engaged to build and promote a healthy relationship in school, at home and in the community. [Link to the story is here.](#)
- **Shining a Spotlight on women's rights in Timor-Leste**, this story received comprehensive coverage on UNOCHA's social media platforms, showcasing how the programme is addressing the needs of women and girls in emergencies in Timor-Leste.
- **Data literacy training is critical in ending gender-based violence**, this story highlighted the need to ensure that correct information related to GBV is captured to ensure the right policies and interventions necessary to end gender-based violence.

## f) Testimonials

- *“To end GBV, all the efforts should begin from the families. Family is the first agent of change to end violence against women and girls in the community. Violence is never healthy for our society.”* – President of Dili Municipality during the 16 Days of Activism.
- *“We grew up under a culture of fear, but now we know, we must report all violence against women and girls to the police.”* – Chief of Aldeia Haupo, after participating in sensitization sessions provided by the programme in the Ermera municipality.
- *“Through the programme’s activities I learned a lot. Throughout my life I have been discriminated because of my sexual orientation. My parents do not accept me being gay. I fight to live without discrimination. These activities (the programme) are very special for me and other people in Timor-Leste. I noticed some friends slowly changed their minds, they do not call me ‘Mamar’<sup>144</sup> anymore. Some even started to respect me”* – a member of the LGBTI community, participant of sensitization activities implemented by the programme in one of the target municipalities.
- *“I now know how to report any form of violence and crime and how to access legal services when I experience violence. I am aware of the law (Law Against Domestic Violence) and am also able to help others who may experience violence”* - a female community member who witnessed acts of violence in his community after participating in a socialization campaign conducted by the programme and the Ministry of Justice in Atabae Post administrative village Aidabaleten.
- *“Don’t feel like you’re alone. We are a community. Keep developing your talents because you are an asset to our society”* – a radio broadcaster addressing members of the LGBTI community after participating in a sensitization and LGBTI rights awareness campaign for journalists conducted by the programme in the Viqueque municipality.
- *“I am very happy to participate in this training. I have learned how to manage the business by applying the SMART method that has taught me to be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound. I can now encourage my fellow women to be businesswoman. Women do not have to be in the kitchen all the time when we get married, they can also become successful entrepreneurs”* – a female participant of an entrepreneurship training for women implemented by the programme in the Bobonaro municipality.
- *“I believe through this training they (women, free themselves from violence, in particular GBV and DV. Together we can contribute to a country that is free from violence”* - president of one local CSO, emphasizing the importance of an entrepreneurship training conducted by the programme partners<sup>145</sup> for vulnerable groups, in particular female GBV survivors, LGBTI persons and PwDs, in the Dili, Ermera, Viqueque and Bobonaro municipalities.

<sup>144</sup> In Tetum language, a derogatory term used to describe a man who displays feminine traits.

<sup>145</sup> Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor-Leste (CCI-TL) and the Women Employers’ Organization of Timor-Leste (AEMTL) and the Institute for Entrepreneurship Support and Development (IADE)



## Photos

Photo credit: UNFPA Timor-Leste



Dr. Odete Maria Freitas Belo, Minister of Health, Timor-Leste, leading the launch of the first EU-UN Spotlight Initiative funded safe room/space in a local health facility in Viqueque Municipality.

Photo credit: UNDP Timor-Leste



Participants during group discussion in the 2-day seminar on how to adapt a 'do-no harm' principle in the work of justice sector.

Photo credit: UNDP Timor-Leste



Lazima Onta-Bhatta, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, and Virgílio da Silva Guterres, President of the National Press Council, signing a Letter of Agreement to produce guidelines for survivor-centered GBV reporting.

Photo Credit: UN Women Timor-Leste



Representatives of Catholic Relief Services, a key faith-based programme partner, speaking to faith community at an event to raise awareness about VAWG at home and community level.

Photo Credit: UN Women Timor-Leste.



Participants of a gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive budgeting training for the municipality line ministries in Viqueque.

Photo Credit: ILO Timor-Leste.



Mr. Christoph Song, incharge d' Affairs of EU Head of Political Section hands over Certificates to LGBTQI+, and Persons with Disability and Survivor of GBV after participation in the Entrepreneur training in Dili and Municipalities

Photo Credit: UN Women Timor-Leste.



H.E. President of the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste - Dr. José Manuel Ramos-Horta, H.E Vice Minister for ASEAN Affairs, - Sra. Milena Rangel, H.E Secretary of State for Equality - Sra Elvina Sousa Carvalho, H.E EU Ambassador - Sr. Marc Fiedrich, H.E Ambassador of Malaysia - Sr. Amarjit Sarjit Singh, H.E. Amabassador of Cuba - Sra. Grisel Alina Aldama Innis. Members of the foreign diplomatic Corp and UNCT.

Photo Credit: UN Women Timor-Leste



EU Ambassador, H.E Marc Fiedrich at the commemoration of 16 Days of Activism 2023



## Videos



[Eliminate Gender-based Violence in Timor-Leste](#), a video raising awareness on the importance of, and the urgency to, address VAWG.



[Solidarity to End Violence](#), a video from a two-day 'Do No Harm' workshop on ethical and safe approach to responding to cases VAWG held in March 2022 in Viqueque municipality.



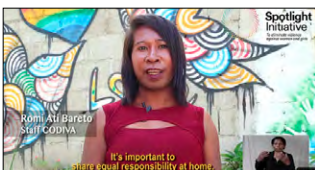
[Combatting GBV](#), a learning video developed by the programme's partners as part of the Consortium Learning Sessions for CSOs



[Like Skills Based Education](#), a video developed in April 2021 in collaboration with the Alumni of Youth Parliament of Timor-Leste.



[Domin Nakloke \(Episode 5\)](#) and [Domin Nakloke \(Episode 6\)](#), telenovela episodes developed to spotlight the problem of VAWG in communities across Timor-Leste, and to promote the power of positive parenting and respectful and inequitable relationships between intimate partners.



[How to Prevent Violence at Home](#), testimonies from expert and key programme partners on the way VAWG, in particular DV, can be prevented.



[Respectful Parenting to Prevent Gender-Based Violence](#), developed to help parents foster values of gender equality in their families.

## Looking forward – ensuring Spotlight’s contributions are sustained.

The Spotlight Initiative ensured that sustainability was a fundamental aspect of its program interventions right from the outset during the design and inception phase. This was done by, for example, aligning with national and municipal-level initiatives, which was demonstrated through municipal consultations. These consultations identified gaps and needs at the sub-national level, confirming the importance of aligning municipal strategies in the target areas with the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NAP-GBV). This support empowered municipal authorities to incorporate measures to prevent and respond to Gender-Based Violence in their annual workplans. Consequently, Pillar 2 of the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste (which focused on strengthening institutions) was developed to help municipalities link NAP-GBV obligations to their strategies and annual workplans, building on the progress made by municipal Gender Working Groups and their role in decentralization. Additionally, the process of ratification of ILO Convention 190 and the adoption of the Law Against Violence and Harassment in the World of Work will be followed up on and further coordinated by RUNO signature interventions.

As the programme evolved and approached its closure, it consistently considered how its achievements could be sustained beyond its duration. To achieve this, the programme focused on identifying and documenting good practices and lessons learned throughout its implementation. Based on this foundation, the programme presented a preliminary sustainability strategy to the Country Programme Steering Committee in April 2023 for their consideration and recommendations.

The development process involved a Phase II planning workshop conducted by the technical unit in May 2022. This workshop aimed to consolidate the results of Phase I and assess their impact beyond the programme’s timeline. It also outlined interventions needed to reinforce these results and ensure their sustainability.<sup>146</sup> The workshop included participation from SEI, the EU Ambassador, and the EUD focal point for civil society, human rights, democracy, and gender.

Also, starting in June 2022, the Spotlight Initiative not only focused on delivering results as outlined in the framework but also prioritized the implementation of recommendations for sustainability.<sup>147</sup> It’s worth mentioning that many of the programme’s interventions were inherently designed to be sustainable. For instance, several activities left behind finalized products, including training curricula, amended laws, and data collection methodologies.

<sup>146</sup> For example, the Connect for Respect (UN Women implemented intervention) and Parenting Curriculum implemented by UNICEF, both also taken forward through finding of the Together 4 Equality programme. These interventions were complementary to one another (working with students, teachers, parents and community members with focus on social norms change. Both are signature interventions of the two RUNOs (UNICEF and UN Women).

<sup>147</sup> For recommendations, please see HERA and Spotlight Initiative. 2021. Spotlight Initiative Timor-Leste Mid-term Assessment Report using ROM review.

Additionally, the sustainability of interventions and the processes to ensure it were developed through consultations with stakeholders at both the municipal and national levels. Various methods, such as validation workshops, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions, were employed in this process.

The sustainability strategy has been crafted after thorough and extensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, including government institutions, women and girls, civil society organizations (CSOs), community leaders and various others. This comprehensive and participatory approach was adopted to establish a holistic roadmap for ensuring the sustainability of outcomes that align with the context. By actively involving a diverse set of stakeholders, SI has been able to pinpoint critical aspects and ensure broad-based support and endorsement of the strategy.

Lastly, the program anticipated the need to mobilize resources for ongoing programming related to Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG). As a response, the Spotlight Initiative enhanced the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and women's organizations to independently develop high-quality proposals and secure resources from development partners or state funds.

Currently, the substantial progress achieved by the Spotlight programme in Timor-Leste will be sustained through ongoing RUNO funding, often referred to as signature interventions and/or flagship programmes. This approach facilitates the systematic integration of the programme interventions into the broader framework of the agency's mandated work within the country program. This is anticipated in areas such as legislative and policy frameworks (Pillar 1), institutions and in particular gender-responsive budgeting (Pillar 2), social norm change (Pillar 3) and access and quality essential services (Pillar 4). Additionally, resources, knowledge, partnerships and networks will remain consistently available for use by the RUNOs, including their regular advocacy initiatives such as the 16 Days campaign which will continue through UN Women and participating UN agencies. This approach is designed to ensure the longevity and continual progress of these initiatives, mutually reinforced by the agencies' mandated work to advance the EVAWG agenda in Timor-Leste.

## Annex A: 2023 Results Framework

### Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	<b>Legal age of Marriage</b>				
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Legislation pertaining to VAWG, including those related to rape, sexual harassment, inheritance rights, and the legal age of marriage, had gaps in 2020, according to the Spotlight baseline survey. However, no changes to the GBV laws have been made. Throughout the programme implementation period till 2023, the Parliamentarians and Committee F have continued to use the Gender Justice Baseline Study as a roadmap for legislative action and to facilitate the work of the legislative process. In order to provide technical expertise and support for a number of bills, including the Criminal Procedural Code, Penal Code, Law on Justice Organization, Domestic Work Bill, Child Protection Bill, and Youth at Risk, SI continued to work closely with Parliament and Committee F. The National Parliament Gender Center, the Grupo de Mulheres Parlamentares de Timor-Leste (GMPTL – Women Caucus), and the Parliament Committee (F) for Health, Social Security, and Gender Equality are all still receiving technical support from the Legal Adviser. Nonetheless, the campaigning for the 2023 parliamentary election and the resignation of key public servants and SI allies, possibly altered the constitutional government at the National Parliament.
	Parental Authority in Marriage				
	0	0	0	0	
	Parental Authority in Divorce				
	0	0	0	0	
	Inheritance rights of Widows				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	
	Inheritance rights of Daughters				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	Laws on Domestic Violence				
	0.25	0.25	0.25	0	
	Laws on Rape				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	
	Laws on Sexual Harassment	0.5			
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	<b>National level</b>				
Indicator 1.2 National/and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP are in place that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner.	Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	The 3rd Nation Action Plan Against Gender-Based Violence was launched at the end of 2022 and SI worked with the Municipality Authority Planning Unit (under the Ministry of State Administration), the Gender Working Group, and the Secretariat for Inclusion and Equality (SEII) focal point in developing the Municipality Annual Work plans, assessment of the municipality's work on the NAP GBV and also facilitated Gender Working Group Coordination mechanisms involving Gender Working Group Members from different line Ministries.
	<b>Sub-National Level</b>				
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Evidence-based, Costed, Funded, M&E framework, Rights of all women & girls, Participatory Development	Does not apply/ there is no plan	The 3rd Nation Action Plan Against Gender-Based Violence was launched at the end of 2022 and SI worked with the Municipality Authority Planning Unit (under the Ministry of State Administration), the Gender Working Group, and the Secretariat for Inclusion and Equality (SEII) focal point in developing the Municipality Annual Work plans, assessment of the municipality's work on the NAP GBV and also facilitated Gender Working Group Coordination mechanisms involving Gender Working Group Members from different line Ministries.

Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	<b>Developed or Strengthened</b>				
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	3	11	4	
Indicator 1.1.3 Number of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year.	0	0	5	2	
	<b>National</b>				
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.	0	0	3	3	

## Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Coordination Mechanism?				
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	Yes	No	3	Yes	The Inter-Ministerial NAP GBV Commission and Gender Working Group included representation from marginalized groups, ensuring the principle of LNOB. In 2023, SI continued to strengthen the coordination and operationalization of the GWG. National Gender Working Group continues to hold meetings at national and sub-national levels.
	Is there a national budget allocation?				
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/ HP.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				
	0.6%	1.03%	1.03%	1.00%	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	8	18	8	
	Health				
Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, new plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	0	3	2	The programme developed 1 strategy with the Legal and Judicial Training Center (LJTC) relating to NAP GBV, focusing on how justice actors respond, and 1 Handbook on GBV for justice actors at the legal and judicial training center. the 3 strategies/plans strengthened and supported at the sub-national level in delivering prevention and response of GBV as part of the annual work plan and to support and strengthen existing mechanisms and enhance implementation of the NAP GBV and related frameworks.
	Education				
	0	2	6	3	
	Justice				
	0	4	5	5	
	Security				
	0	4	6	2	
	Culture				
	0	0	0	0	We confirm the overall milestone is as it is stated however, The programme integrated VAWG/HP in the sector (culture) through the working Secretariat for Inclusion and Equality that covered issues to do with culture under the social service plans.
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/ or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level, With a clear mandate and governance structure, Composed of relevant stakeholders	The highest multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism is the Interministerial Committee to oversee the Implementation of the NAP GBV. There is an overall budget, however not an Annual Work Plan with more details surrounding the timing, etc.
Indicator 2.3.1 Number of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year.	16	0	38	20	

### Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	64.0%	64.0%	53.0%	54.0%	No change has been registered under this indicator therefore 53% ( of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/ intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age) remains as reported at baseline. The plan was for the DHS to take place in 2021 which would have provided the updated data on this indicator however, the DHS didn't take place.
Indicator 3.3 Existence of with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/ comprehensive prevention strategies/ programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner.	0	3	18	7	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Capacity and skills of 2,817 (1,746 Female) youth out of school and in school. The program in its efforts to foster the commitment to "Leaving No One Behind" built the capacity of 217 youth and village councils from 25 to develop their action plan and generate a sense of ownership to take charge of their own solutions and ensure sustainability beyond the program's timeline. Furthermore, the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) implemented through FOKPUERS improved the skills and knowledge of 2,676 (43% Male, 57% Female) students from 28 schools in three municipalities Viqueque, Ermera, and Bobonaro. As a result, twelve (12) youth facilitators learnt to develop their skills and knowledge to be agents for youth transformation by facilitating the CSE sessions in the selected schools.



Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	In-School Programmes				
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights,within the last year.	0	3,126	3,666	2,700	To reach the In-school Girls and boys, the Programme implemented the Comprehensive Sexuality Education and the Connect With Respect programme in-schools in the 3 Municipalities. The CSE sessions were facilitated by the 15 trained facilitators and key topics covered included; Introduction to CSE, understanding adolescents and puberty, Gender and Sexuality, Sexual and Reproductive health and Rights, Relationships and Communication, Preventing and addressing violence and abuse, Sexual diversity and sexual abuse and Responsible sexual behaviors among others
	In-School Programmes Girls				
	0	1,751	2,010	1,275	
	In-School Programmes Boys				
	0	1,375	1,656	1,425	
	Out-of-School Programmes				
	0	25	3,386	615	To reach the youth out-of-school SI programme collaborated with the Secretary of State for Youth and Sports/ Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture (SSYS/MoYSAC) to implement comprehensive sexuality education for the out-school youth in communities and youth centers across the 3 municipalities.In-school and out-of-school Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) implemented in Viqueque, Ermera, and Bobonaro municipalities. The CSE sessions were facilitated by trained facilitators. Additionally, In partnership with Alola Foundation the Parenting Programme under Programme Voices Against Violence was also implemented to reach junior high schools in the municipalities. Additionally, the programme also engaged the engaged with in-school and out-of-school youth through the trained Youth Changemakers (YCM) from Municipalities who embarked on strategic and concerted Social Behaviour Change Communication campaigns through theatre performances in schools and markets to increase Knowledge and positive attitude towards violence against women and children including persons with disability and LGBTQI+ community members.
	Out-of-School Programmes Girls				
	0	10	1,733	161	
	Out-of-School Programmes Boys				
0	15	1,653	454		
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women’s and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, within the last year.	0	3,121	9,107	6,800	SI has successfully reached women, men, girls, and boys in Ermera, Viqueque, and Bobonaro municipalities through community programs promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes, and behaviors. The programme effectively communicated with rights holders, participants, and SUCOs through outreach campaigns, awareness-raising activities, parenting programs, and youth drama campaigns at the community level and in schools.
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	500	1,000,590	684,956	Youths reached during the International Youth Day with information on GBV, SRH, Green skills, and climate change’s effect on girls and women. This is a significant accomplishment as it addresses a critical issue that affects the well-being and safety of young people in these communities.



## Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Women				
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	3,310	553	9,830	7,115	
	Girls				
	383	79	1,296	1,157	
	Reported				
Indicator 4.2 a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police; b) number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court; and c) number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators.	1,369	672	2,484	3,219	This indicator was affected by many factors including COVID-19 which restricted women’s movement and access to justice services. Furthermore, The programme has reached the community with GBV prevention interventions for behavior change to empower them to report cases and understand violence and it is expected that more cases will be reported.
	Brought to Court				
	32	44	197	178	The programme has worked very closely with the Police and Judicial Officers to ensure that all cases reported to the police resulted in convictions of perpetrators. however, the judicial processes take a long time leading to a backlog of cases Furthermore, many cases are ongoing and may culminate beyond the programme implementation.
	Convictions				
	16	10	38	51	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Women				
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services.	0	0	0	0	
	Girls				
	0	0	0	0	
	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES				
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/ support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	0	1,106	11,033	10,233	The cummulative reach is 23,814 out of a cummulative target of 22,500 and the over achivement is because of the addition numbers reached in 2023.
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES				
	0	96	12,680	12,112	
	b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services				
	0	1,000	1,149	288	
	b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services				
	0	71	656	577	

## Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Prevalence				
Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/ HP, collected over time	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reference made to the DHS 2016 and the next is yet to take place
	Incidence				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	IPV				
Indicator 5.2 Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, family violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Timor –Lest has publicly available data, reported on a regular basis on Intimate Partner Violence/Domestic Violence right from the Health Facility, Police, and Justice through the line ministries.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.1 National Statistical Offices has developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/ or incidence data on VAWG	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors	YesHealth, Justice, Security	Health, Education, Justice and Policing, Security, Social services	Health, Education, Justice and Policing, Security, Social services	YesHealth, Education, Justice, Security, Social Services, Culture	The Programme has strengthened Systems and built the capacity of institutions for Data collection, storage, and reporting in place in the sectors of Health, Justice, and Policy as well as Education and Social Services through SEII. It is expected that even after the end of the programme, the system will continue to be linked to work in harmony.
	Knowledge products				
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making,within the past 12 months	0	8	73	35	
	Government Personnel				
Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year	0	208	520	288	The programme improved the capacity of government and non-government institutions to collect, analyze, use, publish, and share VAWG data. The programme’s interventions and activities focused on data literacy were instrumental to this result. As of December 2023, 37 key institutional partners have strengthened their capacities to regularly collect VAWG data. Programme results show that the enhanced knowledge of data producers led to the collection of better data on VAWG. This, in turn, led to quality VAWG data being utilized for the purpose of capacity building and VAWG awareness raising, and in programmatic, policy, and legislative developments and plans.
	Women Government Personnel				
	0	90	260	164	

## Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	0	34	34	34 women's rights groups, networks, and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner, and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional, and global levels. These include CSOs who benefited from a twelve-month 'learning by doing' project, to strengthen transformative approaches to end GBV facilitated by AJAR, together with ACbit and FONGTIL. Please note, due to accidental double-reporting, previous years have been corrected to ensure the correct cumulative is 34.
Indicator 6.3 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG	10	0	34	34	Overall 24 CSOs benefited from a twelve-month 'learning by doing' project, to strengthen transformative approaches to end GBV facilitated by AJAR, together with ACbit and FONGTIL. The 3 more CBOs were added to the Learning Consortium in 2023. Please note, due to accidental double-reporting, previous years have been corrected to ensure the correct cumulative is 34.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	15	2	22	29	The programme conducted official dialogues about EVAWG with the relevant government on different topics including (1) CSNRG organized dialogue on EVAWG prevention and Spotlight monitoring progress works in March 2022. (2) Dialogue on debriefing the CSO MEXICO forum and discussions on 16 days campaign preparation in Dili on October 7, 2022. (3) Evaluation meeting to reflect on Spotlight phase I organised by CSNRG in Dili on June 30, 2022. (4) Dialogue on post 16 days campaign included the share of the tools and material of the CSOs used for the 16 days campaign to have better coordination in the future the 16 days campaign, mtg in Dili on 15 December 2022. And Also introduce the 3rd National Action Plan on Gender-Based Plan. (5) CSNRG organized a meeting that called all the CSOs together to discuss the progress, and challenges and share best practices in Dili on May 30, 2022. (6) Official dialogues on EVAWG organized by SEI and AJAR. (7) Dialogue on gender equality partnership conducted by SEI (8) Dialogue on access to fundraising on EVAG organised by AJAR.
Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year.	5	0	34	34	34 women's rights groups, networks, and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner, and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional, and global levels. The total includes the 22 CSOs who benefited from a twelve-month 'learning by doing' project, to strengthen transformative approaches to end GBV facilitated by AJAR, together with ACbit and FONGTIL. Please note, due to accidental double-reporting, previous years have been corrected to ensure the correct cumulative is 34.
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	0	24	23	Please note, due to accidental double-reporting, previous years have been corrected to ensure the correct cumulative is 24.

# Annex B: Final Programme Report

## Risk Management Report

Risk Assessment			Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Did the risk occur? YES or NO If YES, please include a brief explanation of what happened	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for/taken	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk Please include all risks planned for (or faced) over your programme's entire duration	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring			
Local conditions of peace and stability allow for continued work on this sensitive area	2	4	Every year or more frequently	Monitor the updated news on the Government Program	Yes	Engage with all key ministries from the very beginning of the process so there is full buy-in; request for focal points to be contacted in each of the ministries and engage them intensely.  Continue to monitor for political changes and stay updated through various information channels. Addition: Peace and stability were not an issue during 2021 - floods and covid were the key challenge [see below]	Resident Coordinator; EU Ambassador
Limited national ownership	3	4	Once an year or more frequently	Government Action Plan and budget allocation for the program	Yes	The programme was designed to be aligned with and to contribute to the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NAP-GBV).  The Spotlight Steering Committee was established as an sub-unit of the inter-ministerial Commission to Coordinate Monitoring of the Implementation of the NAP-GBV, led by the Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion (SEII).  RUNOs established partnerships with all the relevant Ministries and have been engaging in periodic discussions with the Directors and technical teams, which resulted in an programme that is aligned with the Government plans and that will improve and expand existing national programmes or develop new interventions for the identified gaps.  During the design phase, several consultations with the Government took place, at both national and local levels.  The National Launch and all the other relevant events were jointly hosted by the UN, the Government and the EU.  Addition: Active engagement of CSNRG to monitor; MTA has highlighted issues of engagement at design phase; events in nov 2021, which were previously not possible due to travel and gathering limits consolidated connections within the programme both with government and civil society"	National and local partners from all sectors, UN agencies
Resistance from family, community, traditional and religious leaders	4	3	Intermittently based on partner reporting to RUNOs	Regular field visits ++ and partner reports, Prevention workshop and 16 days camapaign	Yes	Establishing mechanism to receive feedback from communities during the process of developing products, to ensure that they are culturally relevant and have an strong and positive impact in the target groups. An example is the Youth Advisory Board established to support the development of the online courses.  Identifying CSO partners with strong presence in communities and that can directly speak to the target groups. For example, the facilitators for the activities with the youth groups across the country will be members of the Alumni of the Youth Parliament. Their young age and experience as facilitators will probably contribute to stronger engagement from youth.  Direct partnership with CRS and Justice and peace commission of Baucau Diocese partners to engage with faith leaders and faith communities in the prevention of violence against women and girls at the community level.  Addition: Active engagement of CSNRG regarding progress of SI and bi-annual meetings with Steering Committee// MTA highlight issues from Design stage which included an sense that there was not sufficient ownership//Events in Nov 2021 increased sense of ownership by partners, after 6+ months of limitations on gathering and travel. Active engagement with Ermera parish chruch to engage with the church category groups and faith communities in the prevention of violence against women and girls. "	Local partners, CSOs

Risk Assessment			Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Did the risk occur? YES or NO If YES, please include a brief explanation of what happened	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for/taken	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk Please include all risks planned for (or faced) over your programme's entire duration	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring			
Changes in Government leadership lead to new priorities, which are not aligned with the Spotlight planned objectives or activities	3	3	Periodically and whenever there are changes in leadership positions in key Government counterparts (e.g. an new Minister or Secretary of State or School Directors)	Discussions with Government, Government Action Plans	Yes	The appointment of a new Minister of Education, Youth and Sports led to a shift in priorities and the interruption of the school curriculum reform. The Spotlight Initiative could not continue working on integrating Comprehensive Sexuality Education, Gender Equality, Life Skills, and violence prevention in the curriculum, as planned. The programme adapted to the new circumstances by discussing with the new Minister and the Technical staff other options for school-based activities to advance the prevention work with students. The programme was able to find solutions appreciated by all the parties involved. Flexibility and constant collaboration were key to successfully navigating these changes. In 2023, with the coming in of the new government, SI embarked on Streamlining operations to adapt to changing political circumstances. Increased collaboration with local partners especially the CSOs. Conducted regular monitoring and assessment to ensure program relevance and effectiveness.	UN agencies
COVID-19 The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in movement restrictions and lockdowns, increasing the risk of gender-based violence as survivors were confined with their abusers, and restricting staff for field visit to implement the program as planned.	5	4	Every month	"Field Monitoring report Annual report "	Yes	Reallocation of funds to address the pandemic. Production of gender-sensitive COVID-19 information materials.Trained frontline health workers in municipalities without quarantine facilities.Printing information materials for COVID-19 prevention and mental health care.	UN agencies
Natural disaster: Flooding in Timor-Leste exacerbated vulnerabilities and increased the risk of violence.	5	4	Every quarter	"Field Monitoring report Annual report "	Yes	"* Distributing dignity kits to survivors of GBV along with informational materials on GBV prevention and response. * Maintaining a strong focus on women's human rights during crises."	UN agencies
Programmatic risks							
Political and Policy Risks: Shifting political priorities or changes in government leadership may affect the program's support for addressing gender-based violence (GBV).	3	3	Annually	Program Annual Report	No	The program strategically integrated GBV into the National Action Plan for GBV and the National Health Information System Reform. This ensured that GBV remained a prominent issue on the national political agenda, reducing the risk of political changes affecting the program's focus	UN agencies, partners
Coordination Risks Lack of coordination among UN agencies and other stakeholders may lead to inefficiencies and duplication of efforts	3	2	Every quarter	Program Annual Report	No	The program actively aligned with UN Reform principles, facilitating synergies and coordination among UN agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, and UNDP). This collaborative approach reduced duplication and increased the overall impact of GBV interventions.	UN agencies, partners
Sustainability Risks: Without proper planning, the program's impact may not be sustained after its conclusion.	4	4	Every months	Program Annual Report	No	The program emphasized capacity-building, institutional strengthening, and knowledge transfer, ensuring that local organizations and government entities were empowered to continue progress. Integration of GBV responses into national policies and development plans also secured long-term commitment and sustainability.	UN agencies, partners

Risk Assessment			Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Did the risk occur? YES or NO If YES, please include a brief explanation of what happened	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for/taken	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk Please include all risks planned for (or faced) over your programme's entire duration	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring			
The expected change may be too ambitious and take longer to achieve in municipalities than expected	3	4	Once a year or more frequently	Results Framework	No	Promote tried and tested and evidence-based approaches Concentrate efforts in fewer municipalities in order to deepen impact. Leverage and further consolidate available capacity, in particular with CSOs and government partners. Leverage existing programmes and partnerships with complementary networks and delivery channels. Addition: MTA has provided input on this	UN agencies, partners
Low support from influential leaders including youth.	2	3	Once an year or more frequently	Progress reports, Assessment Reports	No	Identifying and working with influential personalities in the country to produce communication videos that can speak to the audiences and promote the desired change. Addition: This included disseminating an video and an corresponding radio spot with messages from famous young people (such an rapper, activists, LGBTI advocates, an actress, etc..) Discussing with SSYS how to engage the youth though different channels and means, so that they are not only receptors of messages from the Spotlight Initiative, but also content creators and key players in movement building.	Resident Coordinator; SI Steering Committee and Addition - RUNO's
Resistance from individuals to change current power relations	3	3	Once an year or more frequently	Progress reports, Assessment Reports	No	Review progress and challenges with partners and CSNRG Addition: It has been important for RUNOs to coordinate with partners to identify and respond to any issues and to discuss how to address any difficult issues raised in community events	National and local partners, CSOs
Communities view SI interventions as 'foreign' interference in cultural and traditional systems	3	4	RUNO Reporting cycle	Progress reports, Assessment Reports	No	RUNOs have conducted consultations in the 3 target municipalities to better understand the needs and build relationships. Ensure CSO partners take an lead role in all programming. Addition: ensure that the communication materials for norms change utilize culturally significant references and language, are developed with inputs from civil society, and are pre-tested with the target audiences.	UN agencies and Implementing Partners, civil society
Delays in implementing the Programme because of its complexity/sensitivity and the involvement of multiple actors.	3	3	Once every two months or more frequently	Progress reports, Assessment Reports	No	The RCO and RUNOs establishing mechanism and processes for inter-agency coordination, technical task forces and other governance bodies, to ensure the smooth delivery of this highly complex programme in an effective and efficient manner. Addition: The technical unit has worked with the finance task group to provide monthly updates to the RC to monitor spending. 3 rounds of awp review were held during the reporting period to update plans. acceleration and adaptation were discussed on going with staff and HoA.	Resident Coordinator; SI Steering Committee; Addition - Technical unit
Delays in start-up due to timeframes required for institutional processes	4	4	Once an year or more frequently	Revision Joint Annual work Plan meeting record	No	Prepare joint implementation plan as part of preparations and seek guidance from corporate units where standard timeframes need to be revised to enable maximum delivery.	UN agencies, Heads of RUNOs
Funds are not expended at optimal level due to limitations and bottlenecks in absorption capacity at national and municipal levels	5	4	Once every two months or more frequently	" Monthly Financial Reports  Monthly Work Plans of CSOs by RUNOs"	No	Monitoring of Monthly Work Plans by RUNOs by the Technical Unit Provision of Monthly Joint Financial Reports and setting delivery targets by the Technical Unit Addition: Finance task force has been providing data monthly; reports to RC monthly; seek advice from spotlight finance staff on particular issues	National and local partners, CSOs Addition - Finance task force and RUNO's"



Risk Assessment			Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Did the risk occur? YES or NO If YES, please include a brief explanation of what happened	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for/taken	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk Please include all risks planned for (or faced) over your programme's entire duration	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring			
Funding and services not available after Initiative ends due to lack of resources	3	4	Once an year or more frequently	Capacity Assessment reports of Partners	No	CSOs implementing the programme are supported to have the structures and mechanisms to continue beyond the lifetime of the programme Essential Services (VPU, Safe spaces etc.) are already controlled by government and makes continuity easier. SEI is a key player in the programme implementation Addition: Coordination with other EVAWG programmes which will be ongoing; working to include spotlight activities in government plans; engagement with new NAP GBV	National and local partners, CSOs, Addition - RUNOS, Particularly those working With SEI and GRB
Institutions unable to engage in timeframes due to limited understanding of VAWG and GBV capacities to respond, and weak coordination mechanisms	3	3	Once an year or more frequently	Assessment Report	No	Capacity needs assessed during inception phase	UN agencies, partners
Delays in implementing the Programme due to COVID-19 pandemic	5	4	Continuous	WHO COVID-19 Situation Reports, and Government statements on prevention and mitigation measures	No	SI is responding to the challenges brought by COVID-19 (shifts in Government priorities, movement restrictions, closure of borders, closure of schools and Government buildings, social distance measures, tele-working, etc..) in an number of ways by leveraging the opportunities of digital technologies, by ensuring appropriate virtual induction and team building, by being flexible in adapting to the changing environment and by utilizing the trust has already been built with government and CSO partners. Addition: RUNOs continued developing strategies to reach the target beneficiaries, including people from rural areas, during the extended periods of movement restrictions with lockdowns and sanitary fences. An example was the utilization of 17 community radio stations, TV and social media to disseminate violence prevention messages.	UN agencies, partners
Need to change the planned activities due to COVID-19 pandemic	5	4	Monthly	WHO COVID-19 Situation Reports, and Government statements on prevention and mitigation measures	No	RUNOs developed an COVID-19 response to adapt the Spotlight programme to the new circumstances, including the expectable uptick of VAWG cases. Addition: SI TIMOR-LESTE has been able to continue almost all activities, with adjustments. Continuous discussion with RUNOs and RC has helped.	UN agencies, partners
Implementing partners have limited knowledge around GBV, DV, IPV and gender norms	4	4	Periodically	Partner Reports, Capacity Assessment during proposal stage	No	Develop strategies through participation of civil society support on to provide foundational information on VAWG gender norms to implementing partners. Addition: Civil society has supported with training in some activities, and the technical unit has provided tailored support based on activities.	UN agencies, partners
Delays in implementing the programme and need to change the planned activities due to floods and other natural hazards	4	3	Periodically	UN RCO Situation Reports, Weather forecast	No	RUNOs adapted the programme to address the protection needs of women and children affected by the floods. The adaptation of programme activities was done in 2 phases: as part of the immediate first response, and later as part of the transition to recovery phase. Over 300,000 USD were reprogrammed to the flood response. The Spotlight Initiative was represented in the Humanitarian Coordination group for Gender and Protection and its 2 sub-groups to better coordinate and collaborate with Government, partners and other stakeholders in the flood response. Regular communication with the CSO partners to identify the supports needed and priorities.	UN agencies, partners

Risk Assessment			Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Did the risk occur? YES or NO If YES, please include a brief explanation of what happened	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for/taken	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk Please include all risks planned for (or faced) over your programme's entire duration	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring			
Difficulties by the government institutions to receive the funds transferred	3	2	Periodically	Discussions with Government	No	Liaise with government counterparts and explanation of the process and requirements in an transparent way of receiving the funds transferred. Implementing agencies to take action if it is not possible to transfer the funds.	UN agencies, government
Lack of political will, weak institutional and governance structure to abstract the process of elimination VAWG/harmful practices	3	3	Once an year or more frequently	Counterpart meetings discussions	No	Advocate the government and others stakeholders and demonstrate the importance and benefits of having the ratification process of the convention and strengthened the legislation and awareness-raising on the prevention of VAWG/harmful practices.	UN agencies, CSOs, Independent Commissions
Institutional risks							
Budget cuts/insufficient budget allocations to key sectors and institutions that address GBV, DV, IPV and service provisions to victims	5	3	National Budget Cycle timelines"	Government Action Plan and budget allocation for the program	Yes	Strengthening the advocacy and lobbying capacity of an wide-range of civil society organizations and citizens' groups; plan for exit strategy and incremental cost-sharing with Government as part of intervention design  Addition: Partnership established with GRB working group; plans to expand work in parliament to include budgetary monitoring; as well as re-recruiting from technical expertise to support on GRB.	UN agencies, CSOs, Independent Commissions
Senior officials in positions of power involved in implementing the programme and/or in institutions with VAWG and DV mandates are perpetrators of violence	5	3	On an as needed basis"	Court monitoring AND MEDIA MONOTIRING, information which may be received through advocacy networks	No	Consult with CSNRG and legal sector partners regarding how to respond to issues.  Ensure that anyone impacted by violence has appropriate supports.  Develop appropriate communications as needed.	EU Ambassador, Resident Coordinator, line Ministries;
Limited availability of recent data, data gaps in reproductive coercion, VAW against women with disabilities and limited capacities of state institutions to develop and analyse data and coordinate administrative data	4	3	Once an year or more frequently	Data collection record and Institution administrative data record/report	Yes	"Adopt common classifications and indicators to enable cross references Support regional analysis of primary and secondary comparable data Roll out capacity development on data literacy for authorities Convene technical meetings of relevant regional institutions to report on progress and include on agenda of annual regional meetings of government bodies	National partners, Statistical offices, UN agencies
"Legislation not implemented due to lack of capacity and/or budget allocations  "	3	3	Once an year or more frequently	Government Action Plan and budget allocation for the program	Yes	Diversify funding sources to fill cost gaps  Focus on developing national capacities throughout process.  Addition: Legislation identified for revision or development by SI is underway and advisors/staff are working closely with relevant officials.	EU Ambassador, Resident Coordinator, line Ministries;
New Risk: Upcoming Parliamentary elections in 2023, could result in Key government officials being changed and those with no familiarity of Spotlight or will to address EAWG come into the exisiting institutions.	3	3	Once an year	Government Action Plan	Yes	Strengthening the advocacy and lobbying capacity of a wide-range of civil society organizations and citizens' groups; plan for exit strategy and incremental cost-sharing with Government as part of intervention design	UN agencies, Line Ministries



Risk Assessment			Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Did the risk occur? YES or NO If YES, please include a brief explanation of what happened	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for/taken	Responsible Person/ Unit
Risk Please include all risks planned for (or faced) over your programme's entire duration	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Periodicity	Source for monitoring			
"Capacity-Building Challenges: Despite efforts to strengthen the capacity of health workers and trainers, there were gaps in specialized training areas such as forensic examination and identification/reporting of GBV cases in other municipalities."	4	4	Every month	"Field Monitoring report Annual report "	Yes	SI worked very closely with INSPTL and MoH to continue reinforcing training efforts, especially at the municipalities level, to ensure comprehensive coverage and expertise development.  Collaborate with local institutions and organizations such as PRADET to provide ongoing training and support.	UN agencies. Partners
"Cultural Barriers and Resistance to Change: Deeply rooted cultural beliefs and attitudes about GBV and sexuality may resist change, hindering the program's ability to achieve its goals."	5	5	Every month	"Field Monitoring report Annual report "	Yes	SI worked with government institutions and CSOs to implement targeted awareness and sensitization campaigns to address cultural barriers.  * Engage community leaders and influencers in advocating for GBV prevention and comprehensive sexuality education.  * Continuously adapt and refine program strategies based on feedback and evolving community dynamics.	UN agencies. Partners
Local NGOs rely heavily on funding supported by International Development Partners. With the end of SI funding, there is a risk that the activities may be stopped.	3	4	Yearly	Narrative Report	No	UN Agencies could provide funds outside of SI to ensure that activities to continue. Capacities of NGOs build to raise more fund beyond SI programme.	UN agencies. Partners
Fiduciary risks							
Mismanagement of Funds	2	4	Monthly or quarterly	CSO Financial Report	No	Strong and harmonized financial management system; spot-checks on IPs and regular financial assessments on the use of funds	UN agencies
Disbursements of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and national implementing partner have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities.	3	2	Quarterly or more frequently	Progress reports, financial reports	No	Ensured IPs have strong internal controls in place to prevent diversion of resources.  Robust monitoring including spot checks and programme visits"	UN agencies, partners
"Financial Sustainability Risk: SI programme may face financial sustainability risks, particularly concerning the availability of funds to maintain the program's activities beyond the planned duration."	4	4	Quarterly	Quarterly M&E and Budget reporting	No	SI actively seeks additional funding from various donors, both governmental and non-governmental, to reduce reliance on a single funding stream.  * Continuously assess and optimize program expenditures to ensure funds are utilized efficiently, allowing for the allocation of resources to critical program components.  * Advocate to MoH, INSPTL, and the national parliament for government budget allocation for the GBV program "	UN agencies, partners
"Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Risk: Inadequate M&E could lead to insufficient data for evidence-based decision-making, hindering the program's ability to demonstrate impact and adjust interventions as needed."	4	4	Monthly	"Field Monitoring report Annual report "	No	SI continues to work very closely with MoH and relevant partners to develop an M&E framework and data collection tools and to ensure the program maintains a comprehensive M&E framework with clear indicators and data collection tools, developed in collaboration with relevant government agencies.	UN agencies, partners

# Annex C: Final Reporting

## Reporting Period: Full programme duration

Region	Spotlight Programme	Outcome	Output	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO	Modality of Engagement	Total award amount (USD)	Out of the total amount awarded, how much has been disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022?	Is the award or part of the award being sub-granted/ contracted to other CSOs?	If yes, what percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-granted or sub-contracted CSOs?	What percentage of the Award is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Is this CSO woman-led and/or a women's rights organization (WRO)/ feminist CSO?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?	Vulnerable/ Marginalized Populations Supported by Award										
																Adolescent girls	Elderly women	Indigenous women and girls	LGBTQI persons	Sex workers	Migrant women and girls	Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/ or religious minorities	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS	Women and girls with disabilities	Rural women	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
Pacific	Timor-Leste	1	Output1.1	UN WOMEN	Belun	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$75.000,00	\$75.000,00	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing		X							X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	2	Output2.1	UNICEF	Association Alumni of Youth Parliament (APFTL)	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$11.185,90	\$11.185,90	No	0%	0	10%	No	Existing	X								X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	2	Output2.1	UNICEF	Association Alumni of Youth Parliament (APFTL)	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$32.967,16	\$29.811,91	No	0%	0	9%	No	Existing	X	X							X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	2	Output2.1	UNDP	JU,S Juridico Social Consultoria LDA	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$195.300,00	\$19.500,00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X							X		
Pacific	Timor-Leste	2	Output2.1	UNDP	ALFELA	National	Grantee	\$69.500,00	\$69.500,00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X	X					X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	2	Output2.2	UNFPA	FOKUPERS	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$41.775,00	\$41.445,00	No	0%	0	14%	Yes	Existing	X						X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	2	Output2.2	UNDP	ALFELA	National	Grantee	\$30.000,00	\$30.000,00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	2	Output2.3	UN WOMEN	FOKUPERS	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$50.000,00	\$50.000,00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X						X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.1	UN WOMEN	PLAN INTERNATIONAL TIMOR-LESTE	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$165.000,00	\$165.000,00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X				X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.1	UN WOMEN	ALOLA FOUNDATION	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$265.000,00	\$265.000,00	No	0%	0	20%	Yes	Existing	X		X				X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.1	UNFPA	Belun	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$50.000,00	\$48.463,46	No	0%	0	22%	No	New	X	X	X				X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.1	UNFPA	NOSSAL INSTITUTE / UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$30.285,13	\$30.285,13	No	0%	0	7%	No	New	X	X	X				X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.1	UNFPA	FOKUPERS	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$231.036,51	\$166.438,62	No	0%	0	11%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X				X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.2	UNICEF	BA FUTURU	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$700.195,65	\$601.179,47	No	0%	0	21%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X				X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.2	UNICEF	PRADET TIMOR LOROSAE	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$58.515,89	\$58.515,89	No	0%	0	28%	No	New	X	X					X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.2	UN WOMEN	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$90.000,00	\$90.000,00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X	X	X						X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.2	UN WOMEN	UNIAO NACIONAL DOS ESCUTEIROS (SCOUT)	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$70.000,00	\$70.000,00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X								X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.2	ILO	Konfederasaun Sindikatu Timor-Leste-KSTL	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$112.658,50	\$112.658,50	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X			X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	3	Output3.2	UNDP	JUDICIAL SYSTEM MONITORING PROG (JSMP)	National	Grantee	\$56.218,00	\$56.218,00	No	0%	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X				X		X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	4	Output4.1	UNICEF	WORLD VISION	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$231.187,00	\$226.056,45	No	0%	0	23%	No	Existing	X	X	X						X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	4	Output4.1	UNICEF	WORLD VISION	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$9.273,26	\$6.994,49	No	0%	0	6%	No	Existing	X	X							X	X	
Pacific	Timor-Leste	4	Output4.1	UN WOMEN	Fundacao Hamutuk iha Diversida ( CODIVA)	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$60.000,00	\$60.000,00	No	0%	0	0%	Yes	Existing	X			X						X	



# Annex D

## Section A: Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

### State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

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

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

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

### Guidance and Template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

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

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

#### Definition of an Innovative Practice

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

#### Definition of a Promising Practice

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

#### Definition of a Good Practice

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

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

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

3 Please refer to the “Spotlight Initiative Guidance on Innovation” for more information.

<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>Innovative practice: Using a chatbot to engage with viewers of edutainment films for social and behaviour change</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice.</b> <b>What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b> ( <i>When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?</i> )	<p>Storytelling is a traditional practice in Timor-Leste. It is a way for folk tales and cultural practices to be passed down from generation to generation. Watching soap operas is also a popular pastime. The Spotlight Initiative sought to bring these two together and use an extremely popular series (among youth) of edutainment (entertainment education) videos to help raise awareness of positive gender norms and respectful relationships, drive community engagement, and spur discussions that would help bring about community-led or nationally acceptable ways of preventing violence against women, girls, and children.</p> <p>It was envisaged that two episodes dealing with gender-equitable relationships, positive parenting, and violence prevention in the family would be developed, and trained 'change makers' including youth and CSO representatives from communities themselves would help ensure the films are broadcast in organized community gatherings, and discussions organized in these remote communities will further spur discussions and positive actions to prevent gender-based violence. COVID-19-related restrictions made it more difficult to organize community screenings, driving a decision to broadcast relevant existing episodes and new episodes on television to raise awareness and drive positive behavior change. To assess if the edutainment films broadcast on television were helping change perceptions, a chatbot was developed to help audiences have an interactive experience, and in almost real-time, contribute to participatory monitoring, provide an insight into the effectiveness in the films helping change perceptions, and provide information that would help improve similar interventions. It is an innovative method of information gathering in this setting. It is ongoing. The chatbot is built on the heavily used WhatsApp platform which is already familiar to people in Timor-Leste and does not require additional training. The innovative approach contributes to Pillar 3 of the SI in Timor-Leste, which focuses on the prevention of violence.</p> <p>Both the two new episodes and the chatbot were officially launched in mid-December 2021 and are currently being rolled out, including during community engagements set to be rolled out in 2022.</p>
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	The goal of the chatbot is to have people participate in real-time feedback actions and contribute ideas on how to implement effective programming with a wide audience, that would, ultimately, lead to the prevention of gender-based violence in all situations.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	<p>The target beneficiaries are all those who watch the Domin Nakloke series, either through TV, social media, or community film screenings.</p> <p>The target beneficiaries are given sets of questions that were designed to gauge the audience's understanding of the SBCC key messages that the short films try to convey, and if the intended key messages can (in some ways) persuade the audience to change their attitudes and behaviors that hopefully will lead to a more gender equal society and help in the prevention of VAWG at homes and in communities. The target audiences are also encouraged to provide their ideas, suggestions or inputs on how the TV series programme can be improved in terms of content and delivery methods. It also gathers information on age, sex, and location.</p>
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The chatbot was developed on an existing platform that people use in everyday settings. The innovative nature of the Chatbot is that it is being used to track perceptions/ changes in perceptions in almost real-time as a tool for participatory monitoring and evaluation. The findings would help identify triggers that can be replicated, or fixed, to drive positive behavior change.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing sets of questions on issues of GBV that are locally contextualized and would not cause further harm. While certain questions can provide us with critical insights on the knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs of the target audience, they may also trigger dark memories in people who were victimized in the past. A do-no-harm approach was utilized for the selection of the questions and similarly to the pre and post-paper surveys, a content warning is utilized at the beginning of the chatbot engagement.</li> <li>- Digital divide among smartphone users. While more and more youth and adolescents have access to technologies like smartphones and other portable devices, they tend to be centralized in urban settings. In-person community engagement sessions will enable the gathering of information and ideas from populations that may not always have access to digital media and sources.</li> </ul> <p>Getting more in-depth insights into the Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior of the target audience. Identifying information points that need to be acquired can be long and cumbersome to certain people, particularly the youths and adolescents. To alleviate this, multiple answer questions were the preferred method, compared to open-ended sets of questions. Nevertheless, according to the preliminary data that had been collected, there are findings indicating that the system is not as straightforward to the intended audience as we may have predicted. The questions and indications to users will be, therefore, revised.</p>
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>It is too early to say if this activity has yielded any outputs or any significant impact, considering it was recently launched. As of 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2021, two weeks after its first launched, the chatbot managed to have garnered 27 responses from the audiences, too small data to analyze any significant impact at this point.</p> <p>In the long run, the Chatbot application can help work on GBV prevention to be more in tune with its intended audiences and contribute to more efficient and long last initiatives that will help reduce GBV in communities.</p>
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	The technology is simple, available, customizable, and can be adapted to in-person, online and other settings similar to this one. One opportunity could be the use of this type of tool to help communities report instances of violence, have follow up actions/information, and get feedback.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	<p>The use of the Chatbot is not limited to any geographic area. Therefore, should the Spotlight Initiative intend to expand its geographical scope, the chatbot can be used in that potential area of work.</p> <p>Sets of questions can be adjusted as needed, hence this chatbot can be utilized in other programmes or activities with the aim to prevent the GBV or fostering more gender equitable norms in general through SBCC activities.</p>



<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	Identifying a few opportunities for its use in manageable proportions, and ensuring funding and personnel are available to implement it and analyze results. Managing the chatbot requires a fulltime effort, and currently the partner NGO Ba Futuru only has one (male) staff managing it, on top of his other duties with social media campaigns and films productions (as film editor). Additionally, to ensure the contents of the chatbot are not causing further harm, there is a need to have an expert on GBV prevention with deep understanding of local contexts and cultural subtexts to provide guidance and support
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i>	NOTE: a system of feedback is important in longer-term engagements, so people see the value or impact in contributing to these interventions. Contact: Felix Maia fmaia@unicef.org Links to the 2 new episodes of the Domin Nakloke drama series that were developed in 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Video Title: Domin Nakloke series – Episode 5 - Darkness and Light / Nakukun - Naroman</li> </ul> Link: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fEccWgLJerl&amp;t=11s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fEccWgLJerl&amp;t=11s</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Video Title: Domin Nakloke series: Episode 6 - Family network/Rede Familia</li> </ul> Link: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eRYKeuuN-7I">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eRYKeuuN-7I</a>
<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>Promising Practice: Inclusive and participatory approach to develop a Draft Law for the Protection of Children and Youth</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice.</b> <b>What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b> <i>(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</i>	A participatory and inclusive approach was utilized during the legislative process of the Draft Law for the Protection of Children and Youth in Danger, initiated in June 2021. This good practice was led by Commission F of the National Parliament, dedicated to Health, Social Security and Gender Equality, with continuous support from the Spotlight Initiative. Commission F was able to conduct public consultations in several municipalities (Dili, Baucau, Bobonaro and Liquica) with multiple stakeholders in July 2021. Moreover, after the approval of the draft Law in the “First reading”, several key stakeholders (MSSI, Public Ministry, Public Defense and INDDICA) were invited to provide further practical and professional inputs during the article-by-article discussion that was held in October-November 2021. The legislative process was finalized in the first quarter of 2023.
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	The objectives of the public consultation activities were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To bring communities, service providers, organizations representing women and children, including with disabilities, closer to the Members of Parliament (MPs) in the development of a new law;</li> <li>To listen and gather different perspectives related to child protection, promotion, and prevention issues from a wide range of communities’ social and cultural background.</li> </ul> To gather the necessary information to ensure that the new law will respond to the specific needs of different children, including girls, boys, and children facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Public consultation activities involved 109 people from 29 institutions and organizations, including 11 CSOs representing women, youth, persons with disabilities, and service providers for survivors of GBV and VAC; Government (Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Institute for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, National Commission against Child Labor, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, National Police, etc.), institutions, religious entities, and local authorities. Before the first reading, the draft law was distributed to each stakeholder to provide inputs. Meeting with stakeholders was scheduled by the Commission F secretariat to share their opinions. After the meeting, stakeholders were encouraged to submit hard copies of their views, suggestions, and recommendations. For the Second Reading, a Technical Working Group was established to provide further support to Commission F in the article-by-article discussion. This group includes representatives from the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, the Institute for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, a CSO that provides legal services for survivors of violence, and legal advisors.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The use of participatory approaches in legislative processes is a good practice that has proven to work and produce good results across regions and contexts. Evidence shows that the collective intelligence that emerges from the multiple perspectives provides a better analysis of potential impacts of the law, and a broader range of considerations, which result in overall higher quality outcomes. Furthermore, this more inclusive decision-making process promotes the accountability and transparency of parliaments, while increasing trust and confidence from citizens in the parliament.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	Challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political dynamics among MPs will contribute to the decision making during the voting on certain sensitive aspects regarding children’s protection, promotion, and prevention issues;</li> <li>Time constraints during the public consultations affected the quality of the discussion and reports;</li> <li>Strong common practices, social norms and religious beliefs were barriers that became a big challenge towards progressive notions on the draft law.</li> </ul> Solutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong leadership from the Commission F’s president in terms of raising awareness of the importance of this law rather than a political party’s interest became an effective way to overcome the political dynamics issues;</li> <li>To overcome the time constraints during the public consultation discussions, each stakeholder was invited to submit their written inputs to the draft law.</li> <li>Strong advocacy from CSOs brought new horizons to MPs in terms of debunking certain ideas during the discussion.</li> </ul>

<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>90% of the articles of draft law for the protection of children and youth in danger have been approved by the Commission F in the article-by-article discussion. The Second reading was finalized in 2022.</p> <p>The promulgation of this Law constitutes a key achievement to complete the legal framework that protects children from violence.</p>
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	
<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	<p>The participatory and inclusive legislative process of this draft Law has been a powerful learning experience for the MPs and for all the stakeholders engaged. From the public consultation events, opinions from civil society groups were heard and integrated in the draft law. This process is setting an example for the development of future laws by the National Parliament. Key ingredients to make this practice sustainable will be good coordination with stakeholders, as well as being open-minded, meaning to embrace and scrutinize ideas before taking decisions.</p>
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	<p>Domingos da Costa Sousa, Child Protection Manager, UNICEF Timor-Leste  Contact: <a href="mailto:ddacostasousa@unicef.org">ddacostasousa@unicef.org</a>  National Parliament publication on the consultations, including pictures, are available here: <a href="#">National Parliament of Timor-Leste   Commission F conducts a consultation on the Bill on the Protection of Children and Young People in Danger (parlamento.tl)</a></p>
<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>Promising Practice: Inclusive and participatory approach to develop the draft law against violence and harassment in the world of work</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b>	<p>In the domain of social law generally, and labour law in particular, the stakeholders (group with particularly important stake in the content of the legislation, in this case workers and employer's organizations) may have a particular high level involvement in the process of the law reform. Sometimes this involvement is through permanent tripartite bodies, and in another cases through bodies set up specially for the purpose or through more informal arrangement.</p> <p>The draft law in Timor Leste is being developed under the Spotlight Initiative through a consultation with the tripartite (SEFOPE representing government, CCI-TL representing employers' organization and KSTL representing workers' organization), Government Line ministries and with the civil society organizations. It specifically contributes to Spotlight Initiative under Outcome 1.1 National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.</p> <p>Adopting a participatory approach, besides consultations, validation workshops for the draft law were also conducted and these involved all the stakeholders at the national level. Post validation workshop it was agreed to submit the draft law to the parliament through the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs (known as MCAE) for approval of the ratification of the C190 (Eliminating violence and harassment in the world of work). The draft legislative text is in support of the recommendations to align the Timorese legal framework with Convention 190 Comparative analysis requirements.</p> <p>On the other hand, government through SEFOPE and Civil service commission (CSC) and Workers organization (KSTL) continue to campaign and promote for the ratification at the National, Municipal (Dili, Baucau, Viqueque, Manatuto, Manufahi, Aileu, Ainaro, Ermera, Liquica, Bobonaro and RAEOA) and up to the village level which involves multiple-stakeholders. Continuous technical support to the Tripartite members (Government-Sefope, workers and employers' organizations) is being provided, to engage with the President of the Council of Ministers and Nacional Parliament Commission D which deals with Public Finance, Economy and development to introduce C 190 (Violence and harassment) and call on the government for the ratification.</p> <p>Campaign and promotion of the convention has reached to a large audience via targeted public gatherings, social media campaign, Radio campaign and publication in the latest magazines. The endorsement process for ratification of the C190 and approval of the draft Law Against Violence and Harassment in the world of work is expected before December 2023.</p>
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	<p>The objectives of developing the draft law and its consultation activities were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To get the inputs from all stake holders including the tripartite representatives (Government, CCI-TL and KSTL), Line Ministers, Community and Civil Society Organization on the draft law to ensure that the law applies to all persons, workers and other persons in the world of work, in the public and private sectors and in all areas of activity, including urbans and rural areas;</li> <li>- To bring the world of work actors (representatives of governments, employers and workers) together to discuss and set out a clear and common framework to prevent and address violence and harassment, based on an inclusive, integrated and gender-responsive approach.</li> <li>- To listen and gather views and perspectives from communities and civil society organization related to the impact of gender based violence, including domestic violence in the world of work and the possible preventive measure.</li> </ul>

<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	<p>The consultation through validation workshop on the draft law activities involved 70 people from various line ministries, workers and employer's organization, civil society organization representing women, youth, persons with disabilities, LGBTI group, National Police, University students, companies and local authorities.</p> <p>A desk review was undertaken, followed by the inputs and technical support from Spotlight and once finalized the draft law copies were distributed before the workshop. A presentation was made, followed by a question and answer session with participants. Points raised by the participants including recommendations were taken and duly considered and incorporated in the draft law. The final draft then shared internally. At the initial stage of the process a working group (composed of the tripartite representatives, CSO's and UN agencies representatives) to coordinate the consultation activities and to provide relevant information for the development of the draft law, was established.</p>
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	<p>The process of developing the draft law is what makes for a promising practice. It is through a consultative process which involves peoples from different background who advocate for the human rights, including worker's rights, protection of survivors, advocacy on the rights of LGBTQI and PwD groups, workers' union from all sectors (teachers, nurses, industry, agricultures etc) and public sector (government) which provide inputs, which then leads to the development of the law.</p>
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes in the government structure, especially at the decision making level and lack of political commitment.</li> <li>- Time constraints during the consultations.</li> <li>- Bringing together to actors to highlight public and private sectors issues and concerns related to violence and harassment at the work place.</li> <li>- Strong common practices, social norms and religious beliefs acted as barriers for a progressive draft law.</li> </ul> <p>Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strong commitment from the working group to provide support on the development of the draft law and continuous engagement with the government entities, private sector and workers advocating on the importance of the law against violence and harassment in the world of work,</li> <li>- Frequent meeting with the relevant stakeholders to get their inputs.</li> <li>- Informed on the harmful effects of discriminatory social norms and worked to provide legal perspective and share knowledge with the working group, to highlight the need and importance of having a progressive law in human rights and women's rights.</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>The draft Law Against Violence and Harassment in the world of work applies to all legal persons, workers and other persons in the world of work, in the public and private sectors and in all areas of activity, including urbans and rural areas.</p> <p>Future endorsement for approval by parliament and promulgation of this Law will constitute a key achievement to complete the legal framework that protects everyone from violence and harassment in the world of work.</p>
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	
<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	<p>The participatory and inclusive legislative process of this draft Law is a learning skills and knowledge sharing for all stakeholders involved in the consultation and as a practical way of preparing the national legal framework to meet the international standard of the convention.</p> <p>Through the workshop events, opinions from civil society groups, workers and employers' organization were heard and integrated in the draft law. The campaign carried out on the ratification of the convention make people aware of the needs to establish a law against the violence and harassment and future public consultation process will be much easier. This process is setting an example for the development of future laws.</p>
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	<p>Magaret Araujo, National Program Officer, ILO, Timor-Leste  Contact: maraujo@ilo.org</p>



<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>Good Practice: “Breaking the Silence: Safe Spaces for GBV Survivors in Timor-Leste”</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b>	The Establishment of Safe Spaces for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Timor-Leste is an initiative that addresses the core principles of the Spotlight Initiative, with a focus on eradicating violence against women and girls. The project was initiated in 2020 and is an ongoing effort that is expected to continue into the foreseeable future. Its primary objective is to provide a safe and supportive environment for survivors of GBV, where they can access essential services, receive counselling and legal assistance, and find refuge from abusive situations.
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing immediate support and safety to GBV survivors.</li> <li>• Raising awareness about GBV and women's rights.</li> <li>• Facilitating access to legal and medical services for survivors.</li> <li>• Promoting the economic empowerment of women affected by GBV.</li> </ul> Advocating for policy changes to address GBV at a systemic level
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	The beneficiaries and target groups of this practice are primarily GBV survivors, including women and girls who have experienced violence in Timor-Leste. The key stakeholders working on this project is the Ministry of Health, maternal and child health department. Relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of safe spaces include health providers at the community health centers, local NGOs like PRADET, the police and ministry of social solidarity, providing referral services as required by the survivors. Engaging these stakeholders ensures a holistic and comprehensive approach to addressing GBV.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to ERAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	<p>Several features make this practice innovative and promising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holistic Approach: The safe spaces offer a comprehensive range of services, addressing not only immediate safety concerns but also legal, medical, and psychosocial needs.</li> <li>• Survivor-Centered: The practice prioritizes the needs and well-being of survivors, empowering them to make informed decisions about their lives.</li> </ul> <p>Awareness and Advocacy: The initiative goes beyond individual support to raise awareness about GBV and advocate for systemic change, contributing to the broader goals of the Spotlight Initiative.</p>
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	<p>Challenges encountered during the establishment of safe spaces include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource Constraints: Limited funding posed a challenge, but partnerships with local and international organizations helped secure necessary resources.</li> <li>• Cultural Sensitivity: Addressing GBV requires navigating cultural norms and traditions. Training and awareness campaigns helped overcome these challenges.</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has achieved several key outputs and impacts:</li> <li>• Over 400 survivors have accessed safe spaces, receiving counseling, legal aid, and medical support.</li> <li>• Awareness campaigns have reached thousands of community members, contributing to changing attitudes toward GBV.</li> <li>• Advocacy efforts have led to policy changes, including improved quality of services for survivors.</li> </ul>
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	This practice can be adapted by other municipalities and countries facing similar challenges related to GBV. However, customization based on local context and culture is crucial.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	The success of this initiative suggests the possibility of scaling up safe spaces for GBV survivors in other parts of Timor-Leste and beyond. Expanding partnerships with local and international organizations can facilitate replication.
<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	Sustainability requires continued funding, capacity building, and community engagement. Integration of GBV services into existing healthcare and social support systems can enhance sustainability.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	The practice has been validated through Participatory Action Assessment at four safe spaces (Liquisa, Atabae, Viqueque and Ermera) and with feedback from beneficiaries and users who have reported significant improvements in their lives. The Report of the Participatory Action Assessment is yet to be finalized for references.

<b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i>	<p>For more information about the Establishment of Safe Spaces for Gender-Based Violence in Timor-Leste, please contact:</p> <p>Focal Person: Fatima Gusmão  Organization: Ministry of Health  Email: <a href="mailto:gusmaofatima99@gmail.com">gusmaofatima99@gmail.com</a>  Phone: 77849767</p> <p>Additional materials, including photos and videos showcasing the safe spaces and their impact, are available upon request.</p>
<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>Good Practice: Mainstreaming MHPSS intervention at community level through strengthening collaboration between IP's and MSSI</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b>	During the first phase and half of second phase of implementing the spotlight initiative program, most of the activity delivered through IPs directly to the community. The implementation strategy is changed, there have been discussion with MSSI to lead the program. All MSSI focal point in target municipalities have been trained and well equipped to continue the initiative.
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	The objective of the activity is to ensure the sustainability of the program. Support the government to be the owner of the program and therefore capitalize funding to support its implementation of the program in the community
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	MSSI and its CPOs, and GBV vocal point and psychosocial support vocal point that working in relation to the implementation of MHPSS initiatives are the target beneficiaries for these practices. These target groups are front line the MSSI at the community level.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The MSSI focal points are well equipped and trained and are closed to the community at grass root level and worked closed with the community and local leaders. This achievement must be used as resources to expand the initiative in the community and continue take the lead.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	The expire of grant funding contributed to the slowing down of program implementation while the Government institution is committed to take the spotlight initiative programme. On the other hand, the changing at the government structure and competitive priorities have significantly affected the coordination between the IPs and the MSSI and the communication between both parts at the community level. Therefore, team continues to advocate the MSSI to actively control and ensure CPO's participation in the activities implemented at the community level and close collaborate with the new Director and Team
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Institution's Child Protection Officers, GBV-focal points, technical team of NGO, representatives of faith-based organisations and volunteers on Psychological First Aid are well trained and equipped, and the MHPSS toolbox are developed. There will be continuation of facilitating the training to the MSSI CPOs with technical support of the UNICEF IPs
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	All the initiatives will be handed over to the MSSI to take the lead. UNICEF will continue advocate and support the government to adopt this practice to the government to implement it nation widely.
<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	To ensure the sustainability of the practices it's important to have a close collaboration, sharing of the good practices and integrate good practices in program implementation plan.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	The program validation is after the closing of the spotlight initiative.
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i>	<p>- Mr. Amandio Amaral Freitas, National Director of Inclusion and Community Reinsertion, MSSI.  Email: <a href="mailto:leong_freitas@yahoo.com">leong_freitas@yahoo.com</a> ; WA: +6287761547302</p> <p>- Ms. Alzira Fernandes, Psychosocial support Focal point, MSSI  Email: <a href="mailto:zfernandes98@gmail.com">zfernandes98@gmail.com</a>; Phone no. +670 75737285</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Parenting program
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice.</b> <b>What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b> <i>(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</i>	<p>The Parenting Program is a program under the Prevention pillar that focuses on primary prevention initiatives across the community to strengthen the overall capacity of society to care for children and keep them safe. The Spotlight Initiative was planned in full consultation with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI) and embedded the activity into MSSI's existing program with the support of UNICEF. The program was launched in 2015 and through the Spotlight intervention revised the modules with GBV prevention in the family. MSSI has successfully expanded the program to 3 new municipalities.</p>
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	<p>The activity's goal is to break the cycle of community violence, starting at the family level. This practice embeds activities in government programs so that government ownership of the programs exists.</p>
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	<p>Beneficiaries target parents and primary caregivers, and the activity is led by the MSSI national, with facilitators of the parenting program including teachers, health workers, local leaders, youth and women representatives</p>
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	<p>It's an innovative, and a good practice due to well consulted before the program started, the government recommended to embed the existing program, and the MSSI ownership exist and easily expanding by the MSSI with their own resources and sustainability is guaranteed because the Parenting program is now one of the MSSI main programs.</p>
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	<p>Competing priorities of the MSSI was a big challenge to accelerate the program. However, through the joint planning of all MSSI activities by the Spotlight team and MSSI, this issue can finally be resolved.</p>
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>The facilitators of the parenting program have been passionate about the ideal parents according to the modules and been champions and role models in their community (Human interest story about parenting will release soon)</p>
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	
<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	<p>Could apply the same practice to various program with government and implementing partners to guaranty the sustainability of the program.</p>
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	<p>Mr. Amandio Amaral Freitas, National Director of Inclusion and Reinsertion and community          Email: <a href="mailto:leong_freitas@yahoo.com">leong_freitas@yahoo.com</a></p>

<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	Utilization of edutainment (Short films and street theaters) to address violence against women and children to occur within homes, schools, or communities.
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b>	<p>During the first phase and half of second phase of implementing the spotlight initiative program, most of the activity delivered through IPs directly to the community. The implementation strategy is changed, here have been discussion with MSSl to lead the program. All MSSl focal point in target municipalities have been trained and well equipped to continue the initiative.</p> <p>Utilization of edutainment (Short films and street theaters) to address violence against women and children to occur within homes, schools, or communities. These activities fall under the Pillar 3 (Changing norms and behaviors).</p>
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	The objectives are to challenge the norms, attitudes and behaviors within the communities that enables and contributes to the occurrence of violence against women and children at homes, schools and communities. This is achieved through production of Social and Behavioral Change Communications (SBCC) materials that aim to promote respectful relationship among intimate partners and positive disciplining that do not involve the use of violence by the parents.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	MSSl and its CPOs, the parents and youths in the communities along with local leaderships.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	<p>During the initial phase of the programme, Spotlight Initiative along with our implementing partner (NGO Ba Futuru) produced TWO episodes of the popular #DominNakloke series that had been a flagship program of our Implementing partner. These two episodes (ep 5 &amp; 6), focus on how we can promote a more respectful relationship among intimate partners that emphasize the equality and equity among genders, and how parents could implement disciplining methods that do not use violence at all. At the same time, SI and IP provided an intense training for 30 youths from the target municipalities (10 from each municipality). In this training the youth changemakers, YCM as we call them, increase their knowledge on issues of violence against women such as the root causes, and how can we identify them and more importantly on how each of us can prevent them from happening. These youth changemakers also received basic training on how to organize films screenings and discussion, utilizing the final products of TWO episodes that we produced together as guidance.</p> <p>Throughout the activities in the first phase, there were indications that community members engage very well with the youth changemakers and what they got to say during the film screenings. Considering the YCM were drawn from the community itself, the discussions were flowing very well due to the possibility of the community members using their own vernaculars. Community members, including the local leaders were very welcome to have their own youths talking about issues that are very relatable and prevalent within their own communities.</p> <p>For the second phase of the programme, after suggestions from our IP, we decided to change the method of delivery while keeping to its key messages. For this, instead of using the short films, the YCM opted to use street mobile theaters instead. The acts were done by the YCM themselves and they also led the discussions afterwards on messages that were delivered during the acts. Utilization of stories that are relevant to the communities—a lived story, to deliver our key messages seems to have more impacts compared to screen delivery. Emotions were visible among the community members.</p>
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	<p>There were issues that can be categorized into technical, and contents of the stories depicted.</p> <p>From technical side, the main challenges were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The utilization of technologies available. To use the speakers that will allow audience to hear/listen better, we needed electricity, something that not always available in remote areas. After the initial start, our IP resorted to acquiring portable generator to ensure that power is always ready.</li> <li>Infrastructure: Both SI and our IP, are aware that our efforts to disseminate messages on VAWC prevention should be focused on remote areas. But at the same time, it is difficult to implement. With the lack of road access, it posed a very serious challenge to engage with the community members living in remote areas. Our IP ensured to acquire the 4WD transportation that would enable them reaching the remote areas. Some of the activities were conducted in “community centers” such as schools, villages centers, churches, and markets. These are places where the community members are normally converging.</li> </ul> <p>Security: Having activities in the communal venues like markets may poses security challenges as reactions from the community members are hard to be always gauged. In this situation, the involvement of local police (PNTL) is paramount. For our activities, PNTL presence had proven to be crucial in ensuring that security and safety of both the YCM and the community members.</p>
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Issues on violence against women and children are prevalent in Timor-Leste, particularly in the target areas. But at the same time, it is an issue that least talked about. To bring forth the conversation on violence and its prevention is essential to stigmatized violence and at the same time de-stigmatized speaking out. Based on the mini surveys that we conducted before and after our activities, we could see that there was a very limited knowledge on issues of violence that happen in their homes and communities. For example: a small number of community members are aware that “domestic violence” is a public crime (since the adoption of LADV in 2010). A significant number of community members being interviewed still believed, up to that point, that violence against women <b>can be justified</b> in a certain circumstance. Following the discussions that were led by the YCM, we observed that many community members including their leaders, understood that violence is wrong regardless of the circumstance. Some old men that participated in the activities came to regret their actions, wishing that they could have learned about this information much earlier. While it is hard to quantify at this moment the impact of our SBCC activities, nevertheless some positives signs can be observed already.

<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	Street and mobile community theaters are a promising activity that can be replicable on various topics, not only on prevention of VAWC. NGO Ba Futuru had been implementing this form of community engagement for many years and had accumulated the necessary know-how to be replicable in the future.
<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	Street theaters and community theaters are central to NGO Ba Futuru's activities before the implementation of SI. Therefore, there is a guarantee that they are sustainable in the future.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	The program validation is after the closing of the spotlight initiative.
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i>	<div>- Ms. Judith Maria de Sousa. Interim Executive Director of NGO Ba Futuru <a href="mailto:Jumaides@gmail.com">Jumaides@gmail.com</a></div>

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

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

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

**Types of Knowledge Products include the following:**

- Assessments
- Research Papers
- Reports
- Capacity Development Modules/Manuals
- Technical Guidance Notes
- Tools
- Infographics
- Magazines/Newsletters/ Brochures/Outreach and visibility materials
- Policy Briefs
- Strategic Plans and Frameworks
- Position Papers/Thematic Strategy Briefs
- Desk Review/Case Study
- Briefs/Factsheets

For more information, please refer to the Spotlight Initiative Knowledge Products Guidelines available [here](#).  
**Please list all Knowledge Products developed by the Spotlight Initiative since the beginning of your programme.**



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Target Audience (who is the intended audience of the product)	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
NAP-GBV 2020 Report	Report	As part of the NAP-GBV monitoring has produced of the NAP_GBV report for 2021 period	June 2020	Government Institutions, UN Agencies and CSOS	<a href="#">NAP-GBV 2020 report</a>
Hapara Violensia! Koalia sai ita nia direitu sira	Brochures	Basic information to help facilitate of activities for children and adolescents	December 2021	Children and Adolescents	<a href="#">Informasaun Baziku ba fasilitador – Hapara Violensia</a>
Gender Justice Baseline Assessment	Assessment	A comprehensive assessment of laws, policies, and practices affecting gender equality and gender justice in Timor-Leste	December 2021	Government/Parliamentarians	<a href="https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/gender-based-violence-and-law-en-report">https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/gender-based-violence-and-law-en-report</a>
Booklet: Law Against Domestic Violence – Timor Leste	Booklet	Provide brief information and knowledge on Law against Domestic Violence	July 2021	Government	
Assessment and Mapping of service for respond GBV Survivors Bobonaro	Report	Assessment and mapping service for responding to survivors of GBV Victim in the Municipality	August 2021	Health Facilities/Government	
Training for Trainers Module Mental health and psychosocial support	Booklet/Manual	Provide basic training for trainers' modules in order to support families and children during emergencies	December 2021	Mental health training Facilitators	<a href="#">MHPSS-CFS ToT Manual_Final</a> Note: design and branding will be revised.
Manual for Mental Health and Psychosocial support	Booklet/Manual	Provide knowledge and information that are related to mental health care for children and their families in times of emergencies	December 2021	Children and their families	<a href="#">Manual for MHPSS_Final</a> Note: design and branding will be revised.
SBCC/C4D strategy for prevention of VAWG in Timor-Leste	Position paper/ Strategy briefs	To guide the development, implementation and assessment of SBCC interventions that contribute to positive social norms change and the prevention of VAWG in Timor-Leste	May 2021	CSOs, Implementing partners	<a href="#">SharePoint link</a>
Discussion Manual for facilitators – Domin Nakloke film Series	Tools	To provide guidance for facilitators ( <i>the youth changemakers</i> ) holding discussion during the community screenings of new episodes of <a href="#">#DominNakloke</a> series, in the target municipalities (128 locations).	December 2021	Students, Youths, Disability, LBGTI and Communities	<a href="#">Discussion manual</a> New episodes produced under Spotlight Initiative: <a href="#">Episode 5</a> <a href="#">Episode 6</a>

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Target Audience (who is the intended audience of the product)	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Talk show on GBV Prevention	TV Talk Show	To increase awareness and knowledge of the communities include students, youths, disability, LGBTI and communities in General on the GBV prevention	July – December 2021	Students, Youths, Disability, LGBTI and Communities	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/110663641202958/videos/213390707520811/">https://www.facebook.com/110663641202958/videos/213390707520811/</a>  <a href="https://fb.watch/9KAX-a9GBK/">https://fb.watch/9KAX-a9GBK/</a>  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/283566652521927/videos/1333666283796376/?flite=scwspnss">https://www.facebook.com/283566652521927/videos/1333666283796376/?flite=scwspnss</a>
Brochure on Anger Management	Brochures	2-pager brochure that provide tips on intimate partners and parents to manage their anger as a way to prevent VAWG	December 2021	Parents, women and girls	<a href="#">SharePoint link</a>
Brochure on Conflict Resolution	Brochures	2-pager brochure that provide tips on intimate partners and parents to resolve the conflict in the homes peacefully and without violence	December 2021	Parents, women and girls	<a href="#">SharePoint link</a>
Brochure on Positive Discipline	Brochures	2-pager brochure for parents to encourage a more positive form of disciplining their children	December 2021	Parents, women and girls	<a href="#">SharePoint link</a>
Posters on SBCC Key messages for VAWG prevention	Brochures	To promote more desirable behavioral among targeted community members through use of visuals and key SBCC messages	December 2021	Women, and Girls, Men and Boys	<a href="#">SharePoint link</a>
Quality research on access to Justice and Care Service for women and girls who experience violence	Research	The aim of the research is to explore care seeking by girls and women who have experienced violence in three municipalities in Timor-Leste.	December 2021	Women and Girls	<a href="https://undp.sharepoint.com/sites/SpotlightTimor-LesteTeam/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FSpotlightTimor%2DLesteTeam%2FShared%20Documents%2FSpotlight%20Timor%2DLeste%20Team%2FKnowledge%20Products%2FPillar%201%20Policy%20and%20Lagislation&amp;view-id=f25d1831%2D3bfc%2D4e17%2D9e0c%2D8d36fd3eb79f">https://undp.sharepoint.com/sites/SpotlightTimor-LesteTeam/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FSpotlightTimor%2DLesteTeam%2FShared%20Documents%2FSpotlight%20Timor%2DLeste%20Team%2FKnowledge%20Products%2FPillar%201%20Policy%20and%20Lagislation&amp;view-id=f25d1831%2D3bfc%2D4e17%2D9e0c%2D8d36fd3eb79f</a>
Administrative Data Portrait on VAWG in Timor Leste 2 Feb 2022	Report	Continuation of administrative data mapping exercises	February 22	Government, CSOs and Implementing partners	<a href="#">Administrative Data Portrait on VAWG in TL_2 Feb 2022.pdf</a>
GBV and Health	Brochures	GBV and Health	January 2021	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="#">Knowledge Product_GBV and Health (1).pdf</a>

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Target Audience (who is the intended audience of the product)	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
GBV Risk Factor	Brochures	GBV Risk Factor	January 2021	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="#">Knowledge Product_GBV Risk Factors (1).pdf</a>
Gender Norms research brief	Report	Research brief : Pornography	February 2022	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="#">Nossal Belun Pornography Brief v.0.1.docx</a>
Gender Norms research brief	Report	Research Brief: Gender Norms	February 2022		<a href="#">Nossal Belun Social Norms Brief v.0.1.docx</a>
Akonselamentu no Terapi ba Vitima husi Inundasaun	Face Book Post	Counselling and therapy support to flood victims	December 2021	Flood Victims (Men, Boys, Women and Girls)	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1788769404648290">https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1788769404648290</a>
GBV awareness campaign	Facebook post	GBV Awareness campaign	November 2021	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1772047066320524">https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1772047066320524</a>
Research ethics training	Facebook post	Research Ethics training conducted by the Nossal Institutes before Gender Norms study	July 2021	Implementing Partners, UN	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1773033016221929">https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1773033016221929</a>
ToT of Healthy relationship manual	Facebook post	ToT healthy relationship manual	November 2021	Parents and Children	<a href="https://web.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1774400046085226">https://web.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1774400046085226</a>
One day financial training	Facebook post	To ensure the IPs understand the	February 2021	Implementing Partners	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1637695713088994">https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1637695713088994</a>
Community awareness activities	Facebook post	Community awareness activity under pillar 4	November 2021	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1783467428511821">https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1783467428511821</a>
Data literacy training	Facebook post	Under Pillar 5	October 2021	Government Institutions	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1779086618949902">https://www.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1779086618949902</a>
Data literacy training	Facebook post	Under Pillar 5	December 2021	Government Institutions	<a href="https://web.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1783168315208399">https://web.facebook.com/UNFPATL/posts/1783168315208399</a>
Prevention online platform	Online Platform	To save prevention documents	July 2021		<a href="#">New Microsoft Word Document.docx</a>
Prevention Assessment Report	Report	To caring out a comprehensive review of current and future prevention approaches	April 2021	CSOs	<a href="#">Versaun Tetun - Assessment Report (UZA) (002)-.docx</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Target Audience (who is the intended audience of the product)	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Voice Against Violence	Manual for Training	To increase youth's knowledges on ending Violence against women and girls.	February 2021	Youth	<a href="#">Voice Against Violence_TETUN_14012021 (002).pdf</a>
Learning for Transformation	Manual	To strengthen mutual learning to change attitudes, create policies and transform culture to end violence against women and girls in Timor Leste. Through exchanges, reflections and peer-learning, the Consortium has organized trainings, workshops, exposure visits (via Zoom), mentorships, and have produced manuals on key themes and best practices.	February 2021	Learning consortium members	<a href="#">Learning for Transformation_PRINT.pdf</a>
Jestaun Financas	Manual	To increase members consortium knowledges on finance management	February 2021	Consortium members	<a href="#">Jestaun Finansa_MM1_PRINT.pdf</a>
Fatuk no Aifunan	Manual	Aims of this manual is to understand women's survivors of violence experiences and take action	August 2021	Women's survivors of violence	<a href="#">Fatuk ho Ai-Funan_PRINT.pdf</a>
Baseline Assessment	Research	To assess 22 members consortium capacity and organizations needs and priority for ending violence against women and girls.	January 2021	22 Learning consortium members	<a href="#">Baseline Assessment _Summary.pdf</a>
Rede Feto individual Survey	Research	To assess member Forum capacity on ending violence against women and girls and marginalized groups needs	October 2021	Member organisations	<a href="#">Rede Feto-WV Individual Survey report.docx</a>
PAR Research	Research	To assess justice and care services for women and girls who experiences violence	December 2021	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="#">PAR Report-BELUN.pdf</a>
CRS Baseline study on EVAWG	Assessment	To assess community understanding on EVAWG	June 2021	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="#">CRS Baseline report on EVAWG - June 2021</a>
Labele tauk atu koalia sai	Magazine	Prevention messages on the violence and harassment at work place published on Lafaek Magazine	June 2022	Workers/Employers	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TbVwg9i3MH80TOSZvSVQQxMqRIOTzcG7/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TbVwg9i3MH80TOSZvSVQQxMqRIOTzcG7/view?usp=share_link</a>

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Target Audience (who is the intended audience of the product)	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Draft law against violence and harassment in the world of work	Draft Law	A draft law against violence and harassment in the world of work	June 2022	Workers/Employers	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dDEQmQ9IFUBEn5Oo87VLxtH7loe8Vxr9?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dDEQmQ9IFUBEn5Oo87VLxtH7loe8Vxr9?usp=sharing</a>
Report - Set of recommendations to align the Timorese legal framework with the ILO C 190 CA requirements	Assessment Reports	The main objective of this is to provide the basis for the discussion of a legislative proposal to introduce in the Timorese legal system measures of prevention, punishment and protection and assistance to victims of violence and harassment at work.	June 2022	Workers/Employers	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dDEQmQ9IFUBEn5Oo87VLxtH7loe8Vxr9?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dDEQmQ9IFUBEn5Oo87VLxtH7loe8Vxr9?usp=sharing</a>
KSTL achievement in the Spotlight Framework	Audio Visual tool	Video on KSTL achievement in the Spotlight Framework (Including survivor and participants of the social dialogue testimonial)	June 2022	Government, KSTL Staff and UN	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sjttl.sindikatu.5/posts/pfbid0PYTYQEkAhMjgLykqPEtKC6U2C9eoKkYfG4bV8BpdK1Q4HNgrh6LBQw93dFLn5qVI">https://www.facebook.com/sjttl.sindikatu.5/posts/pfbid0PYTYQEkAhMjgLykqPEtKC6U2C9eoKkYfG4bV8BpdK1Q4HNgrh6LBQw93dFLn5qVI</a>
C190 Campaign	Audio Visual tool	Campaign calling on government to ratify C190 (Tetum Version)	January 2022	Government	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K48G5VmULI0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K48G5VmULI0</a>
Meet Jacinto Ximenes, a champion for women and girls with disabilities	Tool	Male champion of combating violence against women and girls and people with disability	July 2022	Men, Women and Girls	<a href="https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/stories/feature-story/2022/07/a-champion-for-women-and-girls-with-disabilities#tetun">https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/stories/feature-story/2022/07/a-champion-for-women-and-girls-with-disabilities#tetun</a>
In the words of Manuela Soares Brites: "To build a respectful and healthy family, we treat our girls and boys equally"	Tool	The success story of CWR intervention program in changing people behaviour – building a respectful and healthy family.	October 2022	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/stories/in-the-words-of/2022/10/in-the-words-of-manuela-soares-brites#tetun">https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/stories/in-the-words-of/2022/10/in-the-words-of-manuela-soares-brites#tetun</a>
Respectful Parenting to Prevent Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Audio Visual Tool	The story of change of beneficiary of CWR and positive parenting program in changing parents behaviour in building a respectful and healthy family.	June 2022	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="#">Respectful parenting to prevent Gender-Based Violence (GBV) - YouTube</a>
In a municipality in Timor-Leste, a father is taking action to prevent violence	Tool	The story of change of beneficiary after attending the CWR and positive parenting program in changing parents behaviour in building a respectful and healthy family.	June 2022	Parents	<a href="#">In a municipality in Timor-Leste, a father is taking action to prevent violence   UN Women – Asia-Pacific</a>

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Target Audience (who is the intended audience of the product)	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Ensuring Gender Responsive And Inclusion in the Government's Budget	Audio Visual Tool	Gender Responsive and inclusion in the government's budget	2022	Government	<a href="#">Ensuring Gender Responsive And Inclusion In The Government's Budget - YouTube</a>
Government's Gender Responsive and Inclusive Budgeting	Audio Visual Tool	Training of Gender Responsive Budgeting to municipal directors of Bobonaro, Ermera, and Viqueque.	2022	Municipal Directors of Bobonaro, Ermera, and Viqueque.	<a href="#">Government's Gender Responsive and Inclusive Budgeting - YouTube</a>
Gender Justice Baseline Assessment	Assessment	A comprehensive assessment of laws, policies, and practices affecting gender equality and gender justice in Timor-Leste	December 2021 – April 2022	Government	<a href="#">Pillar 1 Legislation and Policies</a>
Gender Responsive Budget Training Report for Gender Working Group in Ermera Municipality	Report	Gender Responsive Budget Training for Gender Working Group	July 2021 – April 2022	Government staff	<a href="#">Gender-Responsive Budgeting</a>
Talk show on GBV Prevention	TV Talk Show	To increase awareness and knowledge of the communities include students, youths, disability, LGBTI and communities in General on the GBV prevention	January – April 2022	Students, youths, disability, LGBTI and communities	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/110663641202958/videos/213390707520811/">https://www.facebook.com/110663641202958/videos/213390707520811/</a> <a href="https://fb.watch/9KAX-a9GBK/">https://fb.watch/9KAX-a9GBK/</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/283566652521927/videos/1333666283796376/?flike=scwspnss">https://www.facebook.com/283566652521927/videos/1333666283796376/?flike=scwspnss</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/110663641202958/videos/213390707520811/">https://www.facebook.com/110663641202958/videos/213390707520811/</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/283566652521927/videos/1333666283796376/?flike=scwspnss">https://www.facebook.com/283566652521927/videos/1333666283796376/?flike=scwspnss</a> Four Episode of Talk Show <a href="https://fb.watch/9KAX-a9GBK/">https://fb.watch/9KAX-a9GBK/</a> Third Episode Talk Show <a href="https://fb.watch/bZoVabiQOU/">https://fb.watch/bZoVabiQOU/</a> Five Episode Talk Show “Solidarity to End Violence” <a href="https://youtu.be/iLSYHxHS7Cc">https://youtu.be/iLSYHxHS7Cc</a>

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Target Audience (who is the intended audience of the product)	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
National Guideline on Gender Based Violence for Journalists and Reporters	Manual	To facilitate the work of journalism to report and share the information related to GBV of survivors victims with secure, trust and dignity	April 2022	Journalists and Reporters	<a href="#">Reportajen VBJ_Final.pdf</a>
Seminar Do No Harm Approach Report	Report	To share knowledge about the importance of understanding the nature of violence against women and girls (VAWG) and how it intersects with mental health.	January – July 2022	Government Institutions at National and Sub-national level	<a href="#">MunicipalitySeminar_REPORT.pdf</a>
Psychological Assessment at Legal Justice Training Center (LJTC) to the Incoming Students	Report	Supported Legal and Judicial Training Center conducted Psychological Assessment to the New Magistrate Students	January – July 2022	Legal and Judicial Officers/ New Magistrate Students	<a href="https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/supporting-psychological-assessment-legal-justice-training-center-ljtc">https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/supporting-psychological-assessment-legal-justice-training-center-ljtc</a>
Assessing Timor-Leste justice actors' knowledge and sensitivity around the nature of violence against women and girls (VAWG) and how it intersects with mental health	Report	the survey is to explore justice actors' current knowledge and sensitivity around the issues pertaining to gender identity, gender equality, domestic violence, VAWG, sexual assault, etc.	January 2022	Justice Actors	<a href="https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/assessing-timor-leste-justice-actors-knowledge-and-sensitivity-around-nature-violence-against-women-and-girls-vawg-and-how">https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/assessing-timor-leste-justice-actors-knowledge-and-sensitivity-around-nature-violence-against-women-and-girls-vawg-and-how</a>
Gender Equality and Gender Based Violence into LJTC Curriculum	Report	To “encourage the trainees to improve their knowledge on the concept of gender equality, and also to promote women’s and girls’ rights and gender equality at various levels - political, economic, social and cultural - by contributing to the elimination of stereotypes and the strengthening of a rights-based and egalitarian judicial system.	May 2022	Judicial Officers	<a href="https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/gender-equality-and-gender-based-violence-ljtc-curriculum">https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/gender-equality-and-gender-based-violence-ljtc-curriculum</a>  <a href="https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/igualdade-de-genero-e-violencia-baseada-no-genero-relatorio-curriculo-ljtc">https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/igualdade-de-genero-e-violencia-baseada-no-genero-relatorio-curriculo-ljtc</a>
Victim Survivors Journey	Brochure	To understand step in judicial process for the victims survivors and challenges faced and institutional Barriers within the Justice System	January – May 2022	Victim Survivors (Men, Boys, Women and Girls)	<a href="https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/victim-survivors-journey">https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/victim-survivors-journey</a>  <a href="https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/victim-survivors-journey-tet">https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/victim-survivors-journey-tet</a>

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Law and Practice of the Criminal Procedure in cases of Gender-Based Violence in Timor-Lest	Report	To identifies positive effective victim-centered practices that meet recognized standards and practices and also identifies areas that require improvement and adequately promote the rights of victims.	October 2022	Law Enforcement Officers	<a href="https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/law-and-practice-criminal-procedure-cases-gender-based-violence-timor-leste">https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/law-and-practice-criminal-procedure-cases-gender-based-violence-timor-leste</a> <a href="https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/relatorio-lei-e-pratica-do-processo-penal-nos-casos-de-violencia-baseada-no-genero-em-timor-leste">https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/publications/relatorio-lei-e-pratica-do-processo-penal-nos-casos-de-violencia-baseada-no-genero-em-timor-leste</a>
Mental Health Sensitive Approach	Report	To better understand the factors that contribute to gender justice, violence against women and girls, and access to justice for survivors, and psychological pressure victims/ survivors of violence have to endure prior to and after experiencing violence as well as to build the evidence based practice	May 2022	Men, Boys, Women and Girls	<a href="#">Report_VPU_Training.pdf</a>
Data Management Assessment and anaysis	Report	To conduct a preliminary assessment and analysis of the existing case management system of the VPU	March 2022	VPU	<a href="#">Final Report on Assessment Approach and Methodology (002).pdf</a>
Fatin Seguru (Safe Space)	Infographics Women's Life Cycle and GBV poster Domestic Violence flyer Safe Space services pocket brochure Safe Space visual identity banner Safe Space visual aid poster for health promotion staff Safe Space and materials mock-ups Health services hotlines sticker Information Calendar	Knowledge materials for implementing partners	2022	CSO, Men, Boys, Women and Girls	Brief Domestic Violence flyer <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PiiY2LKE36gSRgKdGIXI63iqb3u25ldb/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PiiY2LKE36gSRgKdGIXI63iqb3u25ldb/view?usp=share_link</a> Health Provider flow chart at Safe Spaces <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yZ1jcoRTNQNfqRiKF3IUMRjplLOaEe65/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yZ1jcoRTNQNfqRiKF3IUMRjplLOaEe65/view?usp=share_link</a> Safe Spaces brochure <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d3LLrcOpjeqWCdOY6TEbyxch1oWOqD9Q/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d3LLrcOpjeqWCdOY6TEbyxch1oWOqD9Q/view?usp=share_link</a> (https://drive.google.com/file/d/166DwCW01vizDKmADKBPT0OplB2pZVfyB/view?usp=share_link)

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Target Audience (who is the intended audience of the product)	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Module of Teacher training	Training curriculum	Teacher training modules on the positive discipline and classroom management	September 2022	Ministry of Education – INFORDEPE, Master trainer of INFORDEPE, Teachers	N/A
Participatory Action Assessment of Safe Space for Gender-based Violence in Timor-Leste, September – October 2023	Assessment	<p>The primary objective of the Participatory Action Assessment (PAA) is to evaluate the Safe Space for Gender-Based Violence in Liquisa, Atabae, Gleno, and Viqueque and engage health providers and communities in a collaborative process of assessment, feedback, and improvement. Specifically, the PAA aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate the accessibility, quality, and appropriateness of services provided to GBV survivors at the Safe Space.</li> <li>Understand the perceptions and experiences of health providers, Xefe Sentru Saude Internamentu, and community members regarding GBV response services.</li> <li>Identify gaps, challenges, and opportunities for improvement in the Safe Space and its services.</li> <li>Foster collaboration and partnership between the MoH, health providers, and the community to enhance GBV response.</li> </ul>	October 2023	Ministry of Health, UNFPA, Health Workers at safe spaces	N/A
Child Protection law on the protection of children and youth in dangerous	Law	A new law to regulate child protection and how to protect children and youth in dangerous	April 2023	All citizen of Timor-Leste and all people who are living in Timor-Leste	<p>Jornal de Republica</p> <p><a href="https://www.mj.gov.tl/jornal/public/docs/2023/serie_1/SERIE_I_NO_8.pdf">https://www.mj.gov.tl/jornal/public/docs/2023/serie_1/SERIE_I_NO_8.pdf</a></p>
Curriculum of the Youth Parliament	Training curriculum	The curriculum that provides all guidance of the training materials of Youth Parliament program	July 2023	Ministry of Youth and Sport and culture	



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Target Audience (who is the intended audience of the product)	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Marta's story	Short video animations (6 episodes)	These short video animations are intended to convey SBCC key messages that center on importance of positive parenting as mean to prevent violence against children at home	March 2023	Will be disseminated on Social Media platforms and also National Broadcasters	Marta's story
SBCC radio spots	6 short radio spots	These short radio spots are stories that focused on prevention of violence against children at home by advocating more positive disciplining at home by parents	March 2023	Will be broadcast at community radios at target municipalities in 5 different vernaculars spoken at the area.	SBCC radio spot
Parenting program	Training modules	14 modules of the parenting program for the community sessions in the Suku/Village level	Mid of March 2023	Facilitators of parenting program, parents, and care givers	
Parenting program	Flip Chart	Stand flip chart for the training	Mid of March 2023	Parents	
Gender Budget Analysis	Handbook Infographic	<p>The Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) accessible to the Citizens and produce comprehensive infographics for monitoring specific gender promotion programs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a methodological guide and a HandBook, with accessible methods for State Budget / GRB analysis, including the State Budget execution information</li> </ul> <p>Carry out capacity building activities with specific analytical tools on GRB</p>	October 2022– March 2023		

## Annex F:

### List of equipment / vehicles / remaining major supplies / assets and its end-use upon completion of the Spotlight programme

No.	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
Transferred to World Vision Timor-Leste					
1	Motorbike (Trail Motorcycle 150cc)	UNICEF		1	\$2.500,00
2	Laptop (Elite Book 830 G7 (HPQ 28 Z00PA)	UNICEF		2	\$3.536,00
3	Laptop Lenovo	UNICEF		1	\$995,00
4	Projector	UNICEF		1	\$495,00
5	SAMSUNG Tablet	UNICEF		1	\$385,00
6	Voice Recorder	UNICEF		1	\$115,00
Subtotal					\$8.026,00
Transferred to Ministry of Education, Youth and sport					
1	Projector with cable HDMI to schools	UNICEF		51	\$21.930,00
Subtotal					\$21.930,00
Transferred to NGO Ba Futuru					
1	Speakers active (Titan Ax12)	UNICEF		1	\$850,00
2	Speaker active (Titan Ax16)	UNICEF		1	\$950,00
3	Mic Wireless headset	UNICEF		1	\$840,00
4	Mixer Behringer	UNICEF		1	\$525,00
5	Microphone	UNICEF		1	\$210,00
6	Portable Projector	UNICEF		1	\$2.360,00
7	Wireless Speaker	UNICEF		8	\$125,00
Subtotal					\$5.860,00
Transferred to Polisia Nasional Timor Lorosae (PNTL)					
1	Cooking and warming equipments	UNDP		39	\$1.408,60
2	Furnitures equipment	UNDP		130	\$6.000,55
3	Desktop Computer	UNDP		27	\$31.698,00
4	Epson Printers	UNDP		17	\$4.080,00
5	Printer	UNDP		6	\$2.220,00
6	HP printers colour	UNDP		4	\$1.380,00
7	Furnitures for VPU safe space building in Bobonaro	UNDP		1	\$5.169,00
8	Furnitures for VPU safe space building in Viqueque	UNDP		1	\$5.429,00
9	Furnitures for VPU safe space building in Ermera	UNDP		1	\$3.995,00
10	Computer Desktop	UNDP		7	\$10.150,00
11	Printer	UNDP		4	\$1.660,00
Subtotal					\$73.190,15



No.	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
<b>Transferred to Government - SEFOPE</b>					
1	Laptop	ILO		1	\$650,00
2	Projector (Peson EB-W52 3LCD, 4000. Lumens WxGA	ILO		1	\$750,00
3	Camera Cannon IXUS 185 (SNR/WJ) + SD Card V-Gen 64 GB	ILO		1	\$227,50
4	Recorder Sony ICD-PX240	ILO		1	\$90,00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$1.717,50</b>
<b>Transferred to Government - IADE</b>					
1	Laptop	ILO		4	\$3.000,00
2	Projector	ILO		4	\$2.400,00
3	Camera Cannon	ILO		2	\$1.400,00
4	Extended Flexible Portable Aluminum Tripod Stand for Canon	ILO		2	\$226,00
5	Seagate Hardisk External 2TB USB3.0	ILO		2	\$500,00
6	PRINTER HP COLOUR LASER 150NW	ILO		1	\$500,00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$8.026,00</b>
<b>Transferred to KSTL</b>					
1	Laptop Dell	ILO	DIL500 and DIL501	2	\$2.292,00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$2.292,00</b>
<b>Transferred to CCI-TL/AEMTL</b>					
1	Laptop Lenovo I4 Core ! 3	ILO		2	\$1.800,00
2	Printer Epson L 5190	ILO		2	\$900,00
3	Screen Proyektor 1.5 M	ILO		2	\$250,00
4	Hardiks External Toshiba 500Gb	ILO		1	\$85,00
5	Projector Maxell Sony	ILO		2	\$1.600,00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$4.635,00</b>
<b>Transferred to AJAR</b>					
1	Laptop Dell	UN Women		1	\$675,00
2	Laptop Dell	UN Women		1	\$675,00
3	Laptop Assus	UN Women		1	\$525,00
4	Laptop Assus	UN Women		1	\$525,00
5	TV LG	UN Women		1	\$500,00
6	Laptop Acer	UN Women		1	\$890,00
7	Camera Canon 800D	UN Women		1	\$980,00
8	Tablet Samsung	UN Women		1	\$565,00
9	Podcast Equipment Packages	UN Women		1 Packages	\$2.165,00
10	Laptop Dell latitude 3510 intel	UN Women		1	\$700,00
11	Printer Epson L3110	UN Women		1	\$225,00
12	Projector Epson EB E500	UN Women		1	\$600,00

No.	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
13	Laptop HP i3	UN Women		1	\$610,00
14	Printer Epson L3110	UN Women		1	\$220,00
15	Plastick Chair	UN Women		20	\$500,00
16	Tape Record	UN Women		1	\$100,00
17	Chair	UN Women		1	\$405,00
18	Cupboard	UN Women		1	\$320,00
19	Plastick Chair	UN Women		1 Packages	\$445,00
20	Laptop Dell	UN Women		1	\$600,00
21	Phone Oppo Reno 5	UN Women		1	\$350,00
22	Laptop Dell 1T SSD, 256GB	UN Women		1	\$885,00
23	Laptop HP 14 N4020 4GB 128GB W10 OFF365 14.0-Gold	UN Women		1	\$675,00
24	Laptop Acer A123422 RAM 4GB SsD 256	UN Women		1	\$650,00
25	Printer Epson L3110	UN Women		1	\$250,00
26	Laptop Acer AMD A6 Pro Ram 4GB HDD 1TB	UN Women		1	\$495,00
27	Laptop Acer Intel	UN Women		1	\$650,00
28	Samsung Tablet A 7 Lite T225	UN Women		4	\$900,00
29	Laptop HP	UN Women		1	\$728,00
30	Projector Epson EB E500	UN Women		1	\$500,00
31	Laptop HP	UN Women		1	\$610,00
32	Epson EBXS X 450-3800L	UN Women		1	\$600,00
33	Laptop	UN Women		1	\$740,00
34	Cupboard	UN Women		1	\$200,00
35	Macbook Air	UN Women		1	\$1.450,00
36	Table & Chair	UN Women		1 Packages	\$525,00
37	Laptop Asus (14 Inch Intel)	UN Women		1	\$975,00
38	Laptop Acer SNUN 1551 D28K4720197	UN Women		1	\$650,00
39	Macbook Air M1 256GB, Ram 8GB	UN Women		1	\$1.420,00
Subtotal					\$25.478,00
Transferred to Plan International Timor-Leste					
1	Camera Canon 700D	UN Women		1	\$575,00
2	Laptop HP 14s-DK0xxx 5CG04244NK	UN Women		1	\$1.225,00
Subtotal					\$1.800,00
Transferred to Rede Feto					
1	Laptop Asus X441M-Dual Core and Laptop Lenovo IDEAPAD 4 4IIL05 - CORE 13	UN Women		2	\$1.900,00
2	Printer EPSON L3150x5EM089068	UN Women		1	\$350,00
Subtotal					\$2.250,00

No.	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
Transferred to Fundasaun Hamutuk Diversidade					
1	HP Laptop 14s (JWI/WLW) intel core i710510512Gb solid state drive 8GBBDDR4, bluetoth, mouse logitech wireles mini	UN Women		1	\$685,00
Subtotal					\$685,00
Transferred to UNIAO NACIONAL DOS ESCUTEIROS					
1	HP Laptop 14s intel core i710510512Gb Solid state drive with bluetoth, mouse logitech wirelles	UN Women		1	\$2.500,00
2	Projector Epson eb-X400 with bag and HDMI cable and HDMI dongle	UN Women		1	\$500,00
Subtotal					\$3.000,00
Transferred to Catholic Relief Services					
1	Projector Epson eb-X400 with bag and HDMI cable and HDMI dongle	UN Women		1	\$595,00
Subtotal					\$595,00
Transferred to Community Based Rehabilitation Network of Timor Leste					
1	Laptop	UN Women		1	\$400,00
2	Laptop	UN Women		5	\$7.000,00
3	Monitors	UN Women		3	\$2.000,00
Subtotal					\$9.400,00
Transferred to Ministry of Health (Safe Space Viqueque)					
1	Furniture (Office table ART-OR-OST 1061, Filling Cabinet -ART-BR-FC-A18, Single Bed double frame	UNFPA		19	\$2.900,00
Subtotal					\$2.900,00
Transferred to Ministry of Health (Safe Space Viqueque)					
1	Furniture (Sofa 3+1+1, Filing cabinet swing - ART-BR FC BR A18, Mini shelf, Sofa Single seat, Tea table)	UNFPA		5	\$1.257,00
Subtotal					\$1.257,00
Transferred to Ministry of Health (Safe Space Viqueque)					
1	Furniture (Sofa 3+1+1 with table, Filing Cabinet - ART-BR FC A18, Single bed 2in1 (size:120×200), Bed Sheet (size: 120×200), Office table ART-NY M191 (Size:-120×60×75), Chair office c65)	UNFPA		16	\$1.915,00
Subtotal					\$1.915,00
Total					\$174.956,65

ROUND	Name of Representative	Date	Signature
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	Ms. Amy Nishtha Satyam	17/12/2024	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Ms. Adeline Carrier	17/12/2024	
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Dr. Domingas Bernardo	17/12/2024	
United Nations Fund for Children's (UNICEF)	Ms. Patrizia Di Giovanni	17/12/2024	
International Labour Organisation	Ms. Simrin Singh	17/12/2024	





**Spotlight  
Initiative**

