



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

# Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2021 – 31 December 2021

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



### Programme Title & Programme Number

**Programme Title:** UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

**MPTF Office Project Reference Number:**<sup>1</sup>  
Africa: 00117245, Latin America: 00117246

### Recipient Organization(s)

Please see Annex C

### Programme Cost (US\$)

**Total Phase I approved budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD:** USD 5,660,378 for 5 target countries in Latin America and USD 20,636,792 for sub-Saharan Africa

**Phase I Spotlight funding:**<sup>2</sup> N/A

**Agency Contribution:** N/A

**Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:** N/A

### Priority Regions/Areas/Localities for the Programme

The UN Trust Fund is a global, pooled and demand-driven fund. The specific focus of the 2019 call for proposals, grant giving and grant management under the Spotlight Initiative were to fund projects that strengthen women's movement building to address and end violence against women and girls (Outcome 6) in sub-Saharan Africa and five target countries in Latin America. Sub-Saharan Africa was the focus of subsequent 2020 COVID-19 response funding. UN Trust Fund grants reach civil society organizations and women's rights organizations in 25 countries.

### Key Partners

A total of 55 CSOs are receiving Spotlight Initiative funds through the UN Trust Fund: 35 CSOs (24 in sub-Saharan Africa and 11 in Latin America) were awarded a grant within the framework of the 2019 Spotlight Initiative call for proposals (all 24 sub-Saharan Africa grantees also received additional support in 2020 from the COVID-19 response funding allocation); and 20 CSOs in sub-Saharan Africa from previous UN Trust Fund funding cycles were awarded additional support within the framework of the 2020 COVID-19 response funding allocation.

### Programme Start and End Dates

**Start Date:**  
07.17.2019

**End Date:**  
31.12.2022\*

Grants allocated by the UN Trust Fund have a duration of 36 months: start date 1 January 2020 and end date 31 December 2022. The COVID-19 response funding was extended to UN Trust Fund grantee organizations in sub-Saharan Africa under funding cycles with varying grant start and end dates, but with no grant ending later than 31 December 2022.

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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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## Acronym List

<b>AFA</b>	Alliances for Africa
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization
<b>CIAREA</b>	Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales
<b>COVIE</b>	Conscience et Vie
<b>CISCSA</b>	Centro de Intercambio y Servicios para el Cono Sur Argentina
<b>CWSI</b>	Centre for Women Studies and Intervention
<b>FGM</b>	Female genital mutilation
<b>FACT</b>	Family AIDS Caring Trust Zimbabwe
<b>IYWD</b>	Institute for Young Women Development
<b>ISF</b>	International Solidarity Foundation
<b>NCEs</b>	No-cost extensions
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>PPE</b>	personal protective equipment
<b>PILC</b>	Public Interest Law Center
<b>SIHA</b>	Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa
<b>UN Trust Fund</b>	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
<b>VAW/G</b>	Violence against women and girls
<b>VSO</b>	Voluntary Service Overseas
<b>WRO</b>	Women's rights organization

## Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative, a global, multi-year partnership between the European Union and the United Nations to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (VAW/G) by 2030, funded single-country and multi-country projects across 15 countries in sub-Saharan Africa<sup>3</sup> and in Latin America,<sup>4</sup> in partnership with the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UN Trust Fund). In 2021, the projects funded through this partnership, continued their implementation in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. The projects focused on strengthening and supporting women's rights organizations (WROs) and autonomous civil society organizations (CSOs), in line with Outcome 6 of the Spotlight Initiative Theory of Change.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN Trust Fund reallocated support for an additional 20 grantees in sub-Saharan Africa within the scope of the Spotlight Initiative to further institutional strengthening for crisis response and maintain or adapt existing interventions to end VAW/G. The focus of this funding, disbursed in 2020, was the most at-risk and marginalized women and girls.

Originally, 35 CSOs/WROs (24 in sub-Saharan Africa and 11 in Latin America) were awarded a grant within the framework of the 2019 EU/UN Spotlight Initiative Call for Proposals (all 24 sub-Saharan Africa grantees also received additional support in 2020 from the COVID-19 response funding allocation). In total, 44 CSOs/WROs<sup>5</sup> received 2020 Spotlight Initiative COVID-19 funding for institutional strengthening. Throughout this report, the reference will be made to 44 CSOs/WROs recipients of 2020 funding for institutional strengthening.

In total, USD 24 million has been awarded to grantees under the Spotlight Initiative to these 55 CSOs and USD 0.5 million was allocated to create a practitioner-based online collaboration hub, SHINE, to enhance the exchange of knowledge and information on the intersection of crisis response, organizational strengthening and ending VAW/G.

The UN Trust Fund's work in 2021 was marked by programmatic and operational adaptations to rapidly changing contexts due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other coinciding crises such as natural disasters (Honduras) and conflict (Ethiopia) among others. A key lesson learned by the UN Trust Fund throughout the year, and in particular in relation to the influx of Spotlight Initiative funding, has been that flexibility for adaptations needs to be planned and intentionally textured into programmatic and operational approaches and shared with a broad base of partners through advocacy. The lessons learned (during the COVID-19 crisis, including through "institutional strengthening" Spotlight Initiative funding) including the importance of flexible and core funding have been integrated into the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021-2025, the UN Women Strategic Plan (Outcome 5), the Action Coalition on Gender-based Violence (Objective 4 of the blueprint

<sup>3</sup> Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

<sup>4</sup> Argentina, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico

<sup>5</sup> The 44 grantees constitute of the original 24 CSOs in sub-Saharan Africa and the later added 20 CSOs within the COVID-response plan.

and commitments on core and flexible funding). These lessons have informed the UN Trust Fund's call for proposals released in 2021 which focused on the nexus between multiple, coinciding crises and rise of VAW/G.

**In total, 37,761,857 people were reached by the UN Trust Fund grantees (all 55) funded under the Spotlight Initiative in 2021.<sup>6</sup>**

Grantees of the UN Trust Fund under the Spotlight Initiative specifically reach women and girls experiencing intersecting forms of violence and oppression with the objective of leaving no one behind. In 2021, grantees overall (of all 55 funded organizations) directly empowered women and girls to exercise agency for change in their own lives including 9,935 women and girls with disabilities, 32,790 Indigenous women and girls and 340 lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and girls.

People reached by UN Trust Fund grantee projects funded by the Spotlight Initiative<sup>7</sup> can be further disaggregated by the initial 35 projects funded under the Spotlight Initiative as well as those grantees funded through the influx of COVID-19 funding in 2020 (44 grantees).

In 2021 alone, the initial 35 projects under the Spotlight Initiative reached over 25,409,478 people. A minimum of 21,475,652 women and girls were reached including 112,502 women and girls were directly empowered to exercise agency for change in their own lives through grantees' interventions such as provision of specialist support services, prevention initiatives, as well as through the opportunities to co-design project strategies to end violence against women and girls, including efforts to improve effectiveness of legislation, policies and national action plans.

The 44 grantees receiving COVID-19 related funding in sub-Saharan Africa reached at least 15,244,263 people and a minimum of 190,725 women and girls were directly empowered to exercise agency for change in their own lives through grantee interventions.

### Key Results achieved in the year, elaborated on in the results section:

1. Grantees' organizational resilience strengthened, to adapt and pivot to respond to women's and girls' needs in the context of the continued impact of COVID-19
  - A. In 2021, grantees funded through the Spotlight Initiative provided 59,917 rightsholders/beneficiaries with food, hygiene supplies, sanitation and/or with other emergency needs parcels in order to reach those who were most marginalized and at risk.

<sup>6</sup> All numbers are based on self-reported data, and account for double-counting as feasible. In addition, all data presented in the report is an aggregate of data collected through a survey sent to all grantees, of which we receive a response rate of 95%.

<sup>7</sup> All references to the UN Trust Fund grantees in this report shall be understood as grantee projects funded under the Spotlight Initiative.

- B. As a response and adaptation to the pandemic, a total of 1,608 staff, engaged with UN Trust Fund support, through funding from the Spotlight Initiative reported improved knowledge and skills of how to integrate COVID-19 response into interventions to end VAW/G.
  - C. Forty four grantees reported having developed and published COVID-19 and ending VAW/G response messages, such as media stories, information materials and communications such as radio shows with UN Trust Fund support.
2. CSOs/WROs' organizational resilience to crises strengthened, including through investment in operational preparedness, self-care and collective care
    - A. At least 50% of grantees and co-implementing partners responding to the survey, reported being able to exceed or fully maintain service delivery to beneficiaries to pre-COVID-19 levels under the UN Trust Fund project.
    - B. At least 1,206 staff/partners worked from home effectively thanks to home working policies and modalities put in place with funding from the UN Trust Fund under the Spotlight Initiative during 2021.
  3. People and communities mobilized, CSOs/WROs' capacity to network, build coalitions for joint advocacy and feminist movements is strengthened
  4. The most marginalized women and girls' lives are changed through grantee projects (Leaving No One Behind)
  5. The UN Trust Fund Secretariat supports grantees to generate and share their results, learnings and practice-based knowledge

The year 2021 marked the UN Trust Fund's 25th anniversary of grant giving and the Spotlight Initiative funded grantees took part in a range of commemoration activities, such as speaking on panels as part of the commemoration event. As part of furthering the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021-2025 and commitments under the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Gender-based Violence (GBV Action Coalition), the UN Trust Fund has introduced more flexible and core support for the CSO/WROs in its 25th annual grant-giving cycle. For example, it has paid increased attention to self and collective care and contingency funding and increased core funding and flexible funding, which emerged as an indispensable funding quality to support organizational resilience during crises.

The UN Trust Fund's commitment to knowledge and learning has included an independent review of its contribution to building feminist movements; participation in a Prevention Series on "Learning from Practice", involving 89 grantees through the production of 10 synthesis briefs (with the participation of grantees under the Spotlight Initiative and focused on sharing learning throughout the ending VAW/G ecosystem); as well as the development of SHINE, an online hub for knowledge exchange on ending VAW/G through a multilingual digital space.

## Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

### Project implementation: context and challenges

The 35 CSOs in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa that were awarded grants in 2019 completed their second year of implementation and are now approaching their final year. Across the projects (which includes 20 grantees in sub-Saharan Africa who received funds from the Spotlight Initiative towards institutional strengthening) the average delivery rate as of 31 December 2021 was approximately 58% as compared to projected 71% by the end of the second year of implementation (61% in Africa and 48% in Latin America). The programme delivery is slightly off-track. The UN Trust Fund has therefore formally requested a one year extension to ensure that projects are fully delivered with NCE processed on a case by case basis. The paper work is currently in process as of the writing of this paper.

Grantees continued to face challenges in the ongoing context of the COVID-19 pandemic, requiring organizational resilience and programmatic adaptations to respond to the increasing levels of VAW/G in times of concurrent crises during 2021.

In some countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, COVID-19 infection rates were declining during 2021 and lockdowns lifted, prior to the emergence of the Omicron variant towards the end of the year. This allowed an acceleration in project implementation and some grantees were able to make up for delays encountered in the first year of implementation. Grantees in Latin America, who were affected significantly by the second and third waves of the pandemic, reported that the sharp rise in cases and deaths in the latter part of the year combined with the slow vaccine roll-out and spread of the Omicron variant continued to pose major challenges to implementation. One grantee in Argentina estimated that project implementation was approximately a year behind schedule as a result of project staff and their families being severely affected by COVID-19 and delays related to lockdown measures.

Across the board, grantees reported an ongoing sharp rise in VAW/G. Rising rates of domestic violence continued to be reported in the context of lockdowns, while school closures led to rising rates of female genital mutilation (FGM) and early/forced marriage. Women and girls from particularly marginalized groups and facing intersecting forms of discrimination continued to be particularly severely impacted.

For example, the grantee Family AIDS Caring Trust Zimbabwe (FACT), which is implementing a project in Zimbabwe, reported that the restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19 severely increased the risks of violence faced by self-identified women sex workers as bars and pubs, where they usually work, were closed, forcing them to work in private, less secure locations.

The COVID-19 pandemic also continued to compound existing and emerging crises and challenges which have repercussions on VAW/G and initiatives to prevent and respond to it.





Territorio Ciudad Workshop with Women's and Diversity Groups and Organizations in the Cruz del Eje region, Córdoba, Argentina. Credit: CISCASA Ciudades Feministas.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a severe economic impact in a number of countries from Mexico to Nigeria and Zimbabwe, with major price fluctuations and economies facing recession. The economic impact was experienced in specific ways by women and girls, particularly the most marginalized, who are more likely to be economically dependent or work in the informal economy.

Grantees in Uganda reported that as food prices rose, women and girls with disabilities were most likely to experience food shortages. While grantees in El Salvador and Honduras reported that Indigenous communities have become dependent on humanitarian aid.

Other challenges faced by grantees included natural disasters and shrinking spaces for their operation. Across Central America a series of hurricanes caused floods and landslides. Women project participants in several communities in Honduras were directly affected and as a result grantees had to redirect project funds towards crisis response, providing emergency support including food packages and hygiene kits.

In some countries, grantees reported that government legislation, policy and practice resulted in shrinking space for their operation and posed challenges to project implementation. For instance, in Nigeria, grantees reported that their ability to communicate was limited by the national ban on Twitter, in force since June 2021, forcing them to pivot to use alternative communication

platforms to reach out to young people. In Zimbabwe, grantees reported that as part of measures to “increase the accountability of civil society”, government authorities have greatly increased the administrative burden on CSOs. Grantees continue to operate; however the increased bureaucracy imposes additional costs and calls on staff time, thereby impacting adversely project strategies and shrinking the space for organizational autonomy. In addition, there was an increase in violence against women human rights defenders in Central America. For example, the Centro de Estudios de la Mujer reported a rise in the number of violent attacks against women human rights defenders in Honduras.

Grantees continued to adapt during the COVID-19 crisis in order to maintain project progress in highly unpredictable operating contexts. Almost all grantees asked to modify their projects in response to the pandemic, some on multiple occasions. Many modifications redirected funds to provide support to communities to meet their immediate needs and to move in-person activities (such as activities in schools and community settings) online as it was not possible to implement these as planned. This has impacted project strategy and, in some cases, the number of women and girls reached. For instance, virtual activities have become a frequent replacement for in-person activities. However, an important lesson that emerged around VAW/G prevention relates to safety around the swap to such digital platforms as well as women’s and girls’ safety in online spaces generally. These hybrid approaches may continue and provide insight for organizations everywhere for the future of VAW/G prevention and response programming through responding to cyber violence as well as ensuring the safety and confidentiality of women using digital services. For instance, in Uganda, the organization Integrated Disabled Women Activities provided training for staff to equip them with the knowledge and skills for remote working to respond to the challenges of COVID-19. The reach in 2021 to rights holders shows the effectiveness and significant increase in the capacity of grantees to reach women and girls thanks to their successful pivots to radio and television, which have been supported and enabled by the investment in organizational resilience by the Spotlight Initiative and support of the UN Trust Fund. However, a vigilant approach is needed in the observation of the long-term impacts of COVID-19 on the capacity of rights holders to access in-person support and protection services.

The UN Trust Fund’s approach to grantees’ operational and programmatic adaptations has allowed for more flexibility in budget allocations and implementation of annual workplans in recognition of the time needed to adjust organizational operations and programmes to the new circumstances, specifically as recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic remains an ongoing issue for grantees.

The additional 20 grantees in sub-Saharan Africa who received funds from the Spotlight Initiative towards institutional strengthening for crisis response and maintaining or adapting existing interventions to end VAW/G are using these funds to continue to adapt to the ongoing crisis, innovating as necessary and often playing a vital role as frontline responders.

## Programme Governance and Coordination

The UN Trust Fund, a UN system-wide specialized grant-giving mechanism established by the UN General Assembly to build partnerships with civil society and technical experts through interagency engagement, leverages its existing multi-stakeholder governance structure to inform Spotlight Initiative programming. Within the framework of its Programme Advisory Committees, UN partners at global, regional and country office levels, alongside CSOs and experts in programming to end VAW/G, advise the UN Trust Fund on its strategic direction and are involved in the grant selection process. Representatives from the Spotlight Secretariat and the EU DEVCO were invited to participate as observers in the UN Trust Fund's RPAC in 2019. Where relevant for decision-making, the UN Trust Fund Secretariat provided an assessment on the operational capacity of applicants during the RPAC. Specifically, the role of the inter-agency Global Programme Advisory Committee is to:

- Advise the UN Trust Fund Secretariat on a regular and ongoing basis on policy and programming issues, including as regards the UN Trust Fund's strategies and action plans and priorities for grant making;
- Contribute technical expertise to the grantee selection process by appraising applications, recommending a shortlist of applications for the next stage of the selection process and/or recommending final projects for approval by UN Women's Executive Director (or delegate);
- Provide expert programmatic advice upon request on UN Trust Fund thematic and/or global evaluations, assessments and/or reviews in order to inform the strategic direction of the UN Trust Fund;
- Contribute to strengthening coordination and coherence on approaches to ending VAW/G by offering an additional venue for information sharing; and
- Support the dissemination of UN Trust Fund documentation – including its calls for proposals and knowledge products – across their respective networks.

The UN Trust Fund strengthened coordination, networking and knowledge exchange between Spotlight Initiative grantees and provided networking opportunities via a series of Country Engagement meetings in which Spotlight Initiative grantees and other UN Trust Fund grantees were brought together in virtual convenings. Events enabled networking among the key stakeholders in Argentina, Cameroon, Colombia, Malawi, Mexico and Nigeria, bringing together 32 grantee organizations to discuss challenges, synergies and lessons learned from their work with each other, UN Women Country and Regional colleagues and the UN Trust Fund. The focus of discussions was determined by the national context, including topics such as operational and programmatic adaptations in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, organizational resilience and building feminist movements. It is anticipated that creating these opportunities to convene will improve

programme delivery and the achievement of results. For example, during the convenings grantees working in the same geographic areas discussed collaboration to strengthen future results while others discussed lessons learned around approaching common challenges. The UN Trust Fund will expand these convenings to other Spotlight Initiative countries in 2022, in addition to bringing together those who have already met in order to facilitate opportunities for coordination and collective action going forward. Following events in Zimbabwe and El Salvador in Q1 2022, the UN Trust Fund will then have organized convenings in all Spotlight countries in which it has at least one grantee.

The UN Trust Fund and Spotlight Initiative Secretariat have been engaged in collaborative efforts towards the development of SHINE, an interactive, multilingual online collaboration tool for CSOs to share best practices and lessons learned in real time. (For more information about SHINE, see in the results section.)



March during 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence. Credit: FIDA Cameroon.

## Programme Partnerships

The UN Trust Fund's key partners in its mission to end VAW/G are CSOs/WROs, who play a central role in delivering survivor-centred and demand-driven initiatives. As affirmed in the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021-2025, its work is led and informed by women's experiences and civil society efforts to end VAW/G, recognizing women's and survivors' agency, the expertise and knowledge generated by CSOs/WROs and the importance of mutually enabling relationships with key stakeholders. It also recognizes the important role played by CSOs/WROs in taking an intersectional approach in reaching women and girls most at risk of being left behind. Through long-term and flexible funding, the UN Trust Fund enables more CSOs/WROs to implement demand-driven initiatives to end VAW/G, coupled with support for programmatic sustainability and organizational resilience.

The UN Trust Fund's strategic plan is aligned and in a mutually enabling relation with the UN Women Strategic Plan 2022–2025, contributing towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 5. Recognized as both a key ending VAW/G intervention and the key grant-giving mechanism to support civil society in the UN Women Strategic Plan, the UN Trust Fund plays an important role in strengthening coordination efforts to end VAW/G across the UN system, with civil society partners and UN Member States, including through the contribution to the joint advocacy platforms such as GBV Action Coalition and Global Alliance for Sustainable Feminist Movements.

The UN Trust Fund's partnerships with civil society across the globe have grown significantly over the years, rising from managed grants worth a total of USD 800,000 in 1997 to USD 74.7 million in the managed grant portfolio by 2021. Its wide outreach, which is illustrated by consistent annual demand, with almost 2,000 applications from CSOs, allows it to identify key local and national partners for the UN system and support and elevate practice-based expertise and knowledge to inform the ecosystem on ending VAW/G.

The UN Trust Fund specifically supports women-led, women's rights organizations at national and grass-roots levels in recognition of their efforts in supporting feminist movements and ending VAW/G. In addition, a majority of grantees have local and grass-roots implementing partners, which work closely together at the local level to best reach women and girls. In 2021, grantees funded by the UN Trust Fund under the Spotlight Initiative includes 32 women's organizations, seven local/grass-roots organizations, as well as organizations working explicitly to leave no one behind and reach the most at-risk women and girls. Fifteen organizations work to support women and girls with disabilities, eleven work with refugees and internally displaced women, four work specifically with Indigenous women or women from minority ethnic groups and five work with lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and girls. A cornerstone of many projects, is recognition by grantees of the intersectional nexus of ending VAW/G for those experiencing multiple and intersecting discrimination.



These organizations provided valuable practice-based knowledge on lessons learned on the ground and in partnership with the UN Trust Fund, which led to the co-production of [10 knowledge briefs](#) throughout 2021 in partnership with the UN Trust Fund and external researchers. Webinars, which began in 2021, create spaces for experts, practitioners and advocates alike to exchange experience and learnings.

In addition, the UN Trust Fund provides capacity development and compliance support to grantees. The overall objective of the capacity development and compliance support is to ensure that each organization has skilled staff and institutional policies and procedures in place to be able to meet the terms of the Partner Agreement: to be accountable for the grant and to achieve the expected results, as set out in the Project Document, in a safe and ethical way. Of the 35 grants awarded in 2019, all of the Spotlight Initiative grantees have policies both on prevention of sexual exploitation and preventing sexual harassment and abuse. Of the 35 complying organizations, six developed either one of the abovementioned policies or both after the UN Trust Fund requested they do so.

## UN agencies, EU, and others

The UN Trust Fund works in close collaboration with the UN Women technical team at the global level and Spotlight Initiative Secretariat. The UN Trust fund created platforms for grantees funded under the Spotlight Initiative such as in the UN Trust Fund's 25th anniversary event and during the UN Trust Fund's event during the Commission on the Status of Women for the event "One Year on: The Impact of COVID-19 on Violence against Women and Women's Rights Organizations on the Front Line". Organizations spoke together with representatives of the UN Member States, representatives of the European Commission and other UN Trust Fund grantees. H.E. Mr Martin Seychell, Deputy Director DG INTPA European Commission took part in the event and said, *"We believe in a transformative approach which put survivors at the centre. [...] Let's listen, support and work closely with women's movements and youth organizations"*. Key points from the meeting contribute to the International Women's Day theme of "women in leadership", the 65th Commission on the Status of Women and the UN Secretary-General's call for investment in women's rights organizations as part of the political engagement strategy in the pandemic. Further engagement with the European Commission includes sharing the role of co-leaders in the GBV Action Coalition, as one of the key global advocacy platforms for ERAW agenda. In addition, the partnership is further developed through building the SHINE hub with the Spotlight Secretariat, as well as through regular quarterly check in calls.

## Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

The following describes results and achievements in 2021 by grantees awarded grants under the Spotlight Initiative beginning in 2019, as well as the additional grantees awarded funding in 2020 specifically related to institutional strengthening and organizational resilience during the

COVID-19 pandemic. Where possible, the results by grantees who received the influx of funding in 2020 to their projects are distinguished from those of the original cohort of grantees. Results below show the changes in the lives of women and girls that are taking place as a result of this funding, despite ongoing challenges due to contextual shifts, coinciding crises and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. During 2021, trends emerged through grantee results reporting and are conveyed accordingly. Grantees were able to invest in their staff and enable them to continue to carry out their work on ending VAW/G by investing in organizational resilience and providing core and flexible funding through the 2020 influx of Spotlight Initiative COVID-19 funding, as well as by swiftly adapting again through a year of changes. Despite the various different forms of challenges encountered in 2021, grantees nonetheless achieved significant results.

Common results emerging through the UN Trust Fund's common indicator mapping are conveyed through the narrative of the results reporting. The examples provided are not exhaustive, but rather illustrative and aim to highlight common trends across the portfolio.

## Capturing Change at Outcome Level

### **1. Grantees' organizational resilience strengthened, to adapt and pivot to respond to women's and girls' needs in the context of the continued impact of COVID-19**

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the work of grantees in numerous ways, yet grantees continued to adapt and respond to reach women and girls. Grantees using funds from the Spotlight Initiative and the influx of COVID-19 funding continued to adapt to the ongoing crisis, innovating as necessary in order to deliver initiatives and often playing a vital role as first responders. Grantees reported that the infusion of resources for organizational resilience in the COVID-19 response strengthened their ability to respond to the needs of women and girls in this crisis, enabling them to reach rightsholders with food, hygiene supplies and other emergency parcels. Grantees provided direct and immediate practical support to women and girls in a variety of forms in response to the impact of COVID-19 and continued to report stark increases in rates and manifestations of VAW/G. This funding also enabled remote working modalities.

#### **Grantees are first responders to women and girls**

**Specifically, in 2021 grantees funded through the Spotlight Initiative provided 59,917 rightsholders/beneficiaries with food, hygiene supplies, sanitation and/or with other emergency needs parcels in order to reach those who were most marginalized and at risk.**

Examples of grantees providing immediate relief as first responders and especially to those at risk of being left further behind include the following. In Zimbabwe, "Speak it Loud", a project implemented by the international non-governmental organization (NGO) Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) to reach women and girls impacted by COVID-19 and amplify the voices of

women's movements to address VAW/G, made considerable progress in bolstering the institutional capacity of CSOs and worked to facilitate resource mobilization initiatives. VSO reported increases in reported cases of VAW/G during the periods of lockdowns, with survivors/victims unable to travel to access justice and healthcare due to movement restrictions. The project continued to respond to the particular challenges posed by COVID-19 by providing food packs to 900 women and girls who were survivors of sexual or gender-based violence, living with HIV/AIDS or living with a disability. The situation was worse for women and girls living with a disability, who could not access social protection schemes and were at an elevated risk of violence. The food packs therefore reduced negative coping mechanisms and highlighted the need to empower women and girls with sustainable livelihoods. In addition, it fostered women's movement building by supporting 15 CSOs on how to ensure their programmes reflect and mainstream key elements of social accountability, such as rights, space, voice and power, with an emphasis on the need to adopt a rights-based programming approach.

Ethiopiaid, working in collaboration with its Ethiopia-based partner, Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development, a women-led organization, provided a safe house and professional tailored support services for 182 survivors of violence during 2021. All survivors reported improvements from their first entry into the safe house and 150 safe-house residents reintegrated into the community. Capacity-building training on gender-based violence was provided for 242 education professionals, who reported that they now feel confident to refer suspected cases of VAW/G. In addition, 57 criminal cases were followed, with five cases resulting in prison sentences for perpetrators; 42 were the subject of ongoing trials. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and due to the additional influx of funding from the Spotlight Initiative, the grantee was able to provide services without interruption. The project provided food and personal protective equipment (PPE) to 30 low-income women-headed households in the community and to 35 former safe-house residents who were facing significant income challenges. Sixty Association for Women's Sanctuary and Development staff members were able to continue their work safely, despite COVID-19, strengthening their organizational resilience and sustainable response to the pandemic while maintaining support and outreach to survivors of VAW/G.

### **Grantees work to maintain their support for women and girls**

Despite the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, grantees continued their focus on maintaining vital services for women survivors of violence as well as their response and prevention activities. Adjusting as necessary, grantees made strides in supporting women and girls during 2021 including through access to reporting and referral mechanisms as well as working to ensure access to justice.

As a response and adaptation to the pandemic, a total of **1,608 staff, engaged with UN Trust Fund support, through funding from the Spotlight Initiative reported improved knowledge and skills of how to integrate COVID-19 response into interventions to end VAW/G. In addition, 44 grantees reported having developed and published COVID-19 and ending VAW/G response**



**messages, such as media stories, information materials and communications such as radio shows with UN Trust Fund support.** This integration of ending VAW/G messaging is an important tool for grantees to mitigate immediate affects of COVID-19 while building resilience to crisis and contribute to shifts in attitudes and beliefs while maintaining vital services for survivors.

The organization Scripture Union West Africa in Nigeria focuses on preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, with a specific focus on violence in schools and early/child marriage. During 2021, 480 students attended active sexual and gender-based violence clubs in schools and 516 cases of violence reported to school authorities and/or the police were handled in accordance with new good practice protocols and 26 cases reached the courts.

The project also empowers women economically through support groups and village savings and loan associations; 75 women received relevant training and many women have been able to start their own businesses with 90% able to access loans. Improved access to quality services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence is an important aspect of the project. For example, 335 women attend weekly trauma sessions and 439 survivors reported having access to psychosocial and legal support services and improved economic well-being. There was also a 21% increase in women accessing sexual and reproductive health services from the health centres in the target communities.

During COVID-19, the grantee put in place mechanisms to improve its institutional resilience to crises and ensure the project's stability and the organization's sustainability in the longer term. Scripture Union West Africa staff and volunteers reported improved knowledge, skills and capacities to maintain or adapt interventions and reach the most marginalized women and girls while responding to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or other crises and 821 women and girls received food, water and hygiene kits. The organization set up community-based committees to help build synergies with stakeholders, including religious and traditional institutions. Changes in men's perspectives on women and women's rights were reported and 89% of men who participated in dialogue sessions expressed high levels of support for equitable norms and promoting this in their communities. A total of 6,320 women, men, girls and boys in the project location reported a positive perception of the rights of women and girls and a desire to collaborate to end sexual and gender-based violence and 844 people (of the 6,320 total reached) who participated in community dialogues increased their knowledge and made a commitment to gender equality in their communities.

In El Salvador, a project implemented by the women's organization Asociación Mujeres Transformando focuses on rising levels of physical, sexual and psychological VAW/G in the workplace. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic the project reached more women due to training sessions carried out virtually and hired a company to create videos that were uploaded to YouTube. The grantee currently implements the project in a hybrid way and reached 240 women. Self-awareness training processes have been implemented in 12 working groups in seven municipalities and 50 of those who took part in the training were interviewed and reported that they were better

able to recognize expressions of violence. In addition, 166 women textile workers improved their confidence in how to prevent and report violence, abuse and sexual harassment.

In Cameroon, the Association for the Protection and Education of the Child engaged five grass-roots WROs and associations in raising awareness of VAW/G and COVID-19. The project improved its ability to ensure continuous dissemination of information and key messages through the purchase of tablets and a generator. Five partnerships were formed with WROs and government ministries to improve the response to the intersection between COVID-19 and VAW/G. In all, 50 first responders, including health workers, improved their support to communities affected by restrictions on movement due to training in psychosocial support. Women and girls (including sexual violence survivors and internally displaced and refugee women) in the five villages are now speaking more freely about their experiences following awareness-raising initiatives. In total, 689 women and girls gained knowledge and skills through training on how to report and respond to cases of sexual violence in their respective communities. In the target communities, 70% of women and girls were provided with knowledge about laws and policies protecting women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence.

In Zimbabwe, a project implemented by IYWD and JASS Southern Africa improved safe spaces for women, violence prevention and women's access to economic resources. For example, 614 women were assisted with reporting partner and non-partner violence and sexual assault and helped to access economic resources and 257 women were empowered through training from a representative of the Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture on low-cost business initiatives. The grantee responded to restrictions on access to institutional information as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic by creating an online repository and inventory management system.

HACEY in Nigeria used technology such as WhatsApp groups to organize the local community, stakeholders and volunteers and to be able to respond to questions from individuals in real time. This helped facilitate knowledge sharing sessions to end FGM in their communities. They received positive feedback from participants about how it has improved the quality of project implementation.

In South Africa, Gender Links utilized a portion of the influx of Spotlight Initiative COVID-19 funding to implement a fundraising strategy and establish a "sustainability hub" to ensure its organizational sustainability. As a result, Gender Links has raised additional funding towards its future work and sustainability of women's rights work over the next three years. In Argentina, CISCOSA developed an app in collaboration with the Ministry for Women of the Province of Cordoba containing information on engaging children and youth in the "We Are Territories" project advocating for spaces free from violence for women and girls.



March during 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence. Credit: FIDA Cameroon.

### **Grantees adapt their operations to support women and girls**

Grantees continued to modify their projects, some several times, to respond to the pandemic and maintain project progress in highly unpredictable operating contexts. In addition, grantees were making strides through their work and adaptations to elevate the positioning of ending violence against women through working with public officials as well as ensuring women are included in decision making processes.

In Mexico, Infancia Común works to increase knowledge among school communities on preventing and identifying child sexual abuse and strengthening the capacities of school communities for action and referrals if abuse occurs. During 2021, 778 students, including girls, boys and adolescents, from three participating schools increased their knowledge of their rights and women's rights through activities on emotional well-being and self-care. In addition, 58 women employees and public officials in the state of Oaxaca reported increased knowledge about preventing child sexual abuse and 20 survivors of violence were identified through the schools' psychosocial service outreach and are now receiving psychological support.

A project implemented by the African Indigenous Women Organisation Central African Network in Cameroon is working to end VAW/G, including harmful traditional practices, such as early marriage and FGM, and domestic violence, in five Indigenous communities. Sixty project staff and partners now have improved knowledge/skills on how to integrate COVID-19 responses into interventions to end VAW/G due to training. In addition, 601 women and girls were provided

hygiene kits and basic foodstuff to mitigate the hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Four African Indigenous Women Organisation Central African Network staff were provided with the material and financial resources to work from their homes. Further, the organization successfully advocated for the implementation of their project with community, religious and traditional leaders, leading to four women being appointed as representatives in decision-making arenas. The grantee also led sensitization campaigns in the project communities, and they are now more aware of the legal sanctions for VAW/G.

## **2. CSOs/WROs' organizational resilience to crises strengthened, including through investment in operational preparedness, self-care and collective care**

All organizations funded by the Spotlight Initiative reported on how they supported their staff during difficult times in 2021 and how they equipped their organizations to better manage challenges now and in the future.

**At least 50% of grantees and co-implementing partners responding to the survey, reported being able to exceed or fully maintain service delivery to beneficiaries to pre-COVID-19 levels under the UN Trust Fund project.**

Grantees reported on the impact of the influx of COVID-19 funding for the 44 UN Trust Fund grantees in Africa, for their response to the pandemic and specifically to ensure their organizational resilience. In Somalia, the International Solidarity Foundation (ISF) reported that the institutional resilience of local CSOs improved by engaging 75 people from community organizations on capacity assessment and developments. In addition, to maintain and adapt planned interventions, laptops were distributed to women's associations.

In Zimbabwe, FACT provided staff training on Disaster Preparedness, Emergency and Humanitarian response within the context of ending VAW/G, including safety considerations and how to conduct activities virtually. A total of 21 FACT staff, including management, working on various projects attended the training. A post workshop evaluation showed an increase in knowledge and confidence levels on disaster risk reduction.

Also, in Zimbabwe, the IYWD, built resilience into its response to the challenges posed by COVID-19, such as limited access to information sharing in the organization. It addressed this by creating an online Repository and Inventory Management system to enable staff to work more seamlessly together. In addition, to allow the project implementation to continue, the organization invested in personal protective equipment and the use of COVID-19 safety protocols for physical activities.

The pandemic continued to exacerbate lethal combinations of economic insecurity and lockdown measures. In South Sudan, the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) enabled women leaders to communicate and work with women's groups to speak out about the increase in VAW/G during the pandemic by providing them with phones. SIHA built the capacity of 10

women's groups on the use of savings and loan groups to improve women's livelihoods and address basic needs. This training also gave women a better understanding of basic financial literacy.

As multiple and coinciding crises continue to impact projects working to prevent and end violence against women and girls, organizations have responded in notable ways. Women and girls are often disproportionately impacted in times of crisis, and it is necessary to note what has worked in reaching at-risk women and girls during these times. In Cameroon, RuWCED has implemented a stipend to community health workers which enabled it to double the number of counsellors in 2021 to 26, as compared to 13 in 2020. This helped them reach more women and girls and to respond to the effect of increased violence during COVID-19. In responding to the twin crises of COVID-19 and conflict, which the project has identified as both contributing to the rising prevalence of VAW/G, the grantee has established strategies through institutional strengthening to mitigate these challenges. It enabled staff to work from home to ensure their safety and productivity, provided PPE to thousands of women and procured communications equipment, such as phones, to reach survivors more easily. These interventions will be scaled up to respond in future times of crisis.

### **Self-care and resilience of staff**

Institutional strengthening also extended to ensuring the self-care and resilience of staff, which enabled organizations to continue to work productively in communities with women and girls. Grantees directed funds to strengthen organizational resilience, including remote working modalities. **At least 1,206 staff/partners worked from home effectively thanks to home working policies and modalities put in place with funding from the UN Trust Fund under the Spotlight Initiative during 2021.**

For example, in Argentina, Fundación Andhes (Abogados y abogadas del Noroeste argentino en Derechos Humanos y estudios sociales), a small organization training cis, trans and lesbian women in various organizations to become community legal advisers for survivors of violence, decided to use its self-care funds to hire a psychologist for the organization's staff who have been dealing with an increasing number of reports of violence.

Similarly, in Mexico, Infancia Común invested in training to foster a learning and listening organizational culture. As a result of their training, they now have their very own manual containing all the ideas shared during the collective work sessions to address recurring concerns. The organization admitted that it was the first time they had ever planned such an activity for themselves and reported an improved self-care practice when doing field work. They also explicitly recommended that more donors include self-care/core funding in their future calls for proposals.

Organizations who benefited from Spotlight Initiative COVID-19 funding made larger and diversified investments to strengthen their organizational resilience and capacities. The Public Interest Law Center (PILC), an organization working in Chad providing multisectoral services to violence survivors

in four listening centres, reported making several investments to strengthen their organization and better equip their staff. This included purchasing IT equipment so they could swiftly move their operations online again, if necessary, and equipping themselves with monitoring and evaluation software. They provided their staff with healthcare and hygiene kits during the pandemic and made improvements in their listening centres to provide better services to survivors. Similarly, Conscience et Vie (COVIE), a small organization operating in Côte d'Ivoire and working with self-identified sex workers, purchased accounting software and IT equipment and maintenance.

In Nigeria, the Centre for Women Studies and Intervention implemented trauma management training, conducted emotional intelligence workshops and established a counselling hotline for women and girls.

The HACEY Health Initiative in Nigeria also engaged a therapist for its own staff's mental health well-being. Staff reported this benefited the organization by enabling staff to cope better with challenges that they experience, including improved self-care. Quarterly reports from this intervention have shown a general decrease in anxiety and depression among staff, as well as positive coping mechanisms to manage stress. In addition, the organization held trainings on COVID-19 prevention, care and treatment for staff. HACEY also provided COVID-19 testing and access to vaccination for staff as well as PPE and working from home systems.

Grantees also utilized this funding to respond to emerging needs in their communities. In Cameroon, the Rural Women Center for Education and Development (RuWCED) established 13 counselling centres in 13 villages in Ngoketunja Division which provided trained counsellors to support survivors of violence. Project initiatives saw an increase in reporting of VAW/G (285 cases were reported in the 13 counselling centres) and improved access to justice and services, including for Indigenous women and girls. The grantee also launched sensitization campaigns to raise awareness about the centres and their objectives. The project reached 2,586 women and girls/stakeholders, increasing their awareness of the root causes and drivers of various forms of violence. In addition, 1,212 adolescent girls and 902 adolescent boys were sensitized on building self-esteem, being assertive and resisting being forced to drop out of education, as well as early/forced marriage.

### **3. People and communities mobilized, CSOs/WROs' capacity to network, build coalitions for joint advocacy and feminist movements is strengthened**

UN Trust Fund grantees adopted various approaches to movement building including through strengthening the capacity of WROs. For example, in Cameroon, one grantee (the Center for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa) organized capacity-building workshops and networking workshops using the SASA! Methodology to inform over 200 stakeholders – including religious leaders, health workers, men, civil society and community-based organizations, businesspeople, chiefs, journalists and police officers – and engage them as community activists. A coalition was created with various stakeholders, including 50 civil society and community-based organizations, 15 women's rights groups, 15 journalists and five traditional leaders, and there has been a significant

positive reaction from the communities regarding this coalition. Through coalition-building workshops, seven CSOs/community groups adopted the SASA! Methodology as a strategy to advocate for the prevention of VAW/G in their communities.

### **Joint advocacy for feminist movements strengthened**

Funded organizations also supported CSOs/WROs in the coordination and the development of platforms for joint advocacy and policy agenda setting. For example, Alliances for Africa (AFA) in Nigeria supported the setting up of the Imo State Committee on Ending Violence against Women and Girls, a network of CSOs/WROs, and other key stakeholders, including traditional leaders and government ministries. This is the first such network in Imo State. The committee's advocacy efforts led to the comprehensive Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Bill being reviewed and then passed by the Imo State House of Assembly.

In addition, in Chad, PILC strengthened the capacity of partner CSOs on a participatory approach to ending VAW/G during the health crisis. PILC concentrated this intervention with a focus on the most marginalized and at-risk women and girls.

Grantees worked to create more inclusive women's movements that reflect the wide diversity of women's lived experiences through the inclusion of groups representing marginalized women and girls. This has resulted in lessons on **cross-movement building towards greater inclusivity of women's movements** by building the capacity of marginalized women and girls to support them in coordination with existing women's movements. Previously, the voices of marginalized women had not been amplified at a policy level due to isolation or resistance.

For example, in Guatemala the Movimiento de mujeres indígenas TZUNUNUJA/IXTZUNUN, a women-led network of organizations, in partnership with CARE Guatemala, implements a project to strengthen the expertise and the capacity of local Indigenous women's organizations to make progress on ending gender-based violence and to empower Indigenous women and girls to enjoy, demand and protect their human rights. The project reached a total of 256 women, including 159 women political activists/human rights defenders, 52 Indigenous women and 45 women/girl survivors of violence. A total of 164 women leaders who participated in project training processes were empowered to act to prevent and eradicate violence. The training covered knowledge/tools on national/international regulations on the human rights of women/Indigenous women and VAW/G, including femicide, and participants reported that they applied the knowledge/healing therapies in their communities. Girls and adolescents were provided with access to information on topics related to their human rights and space to reflect on community practices of early pregnancy, forced marriages and femicide. Teachers were reached on the importance of comprehensive sexuality education.

### **Learning, sharing and knowledge exchange**

In Honduras, the Centro de Estudios de la Mujer and its partners built capacities of adolescent Indigenous girls in six secondary schools to recognize and claim their human rights. The project, entitled *Networks of Women and Girls Promoting Communities Free from Violence*, mobilizes WROs to build networks that support Indigenous women and girls in their ethnic groups and help them gain knowledge and skills to prevent and address VAW/G, particularly against schoolgirls and Indigenous girls facing a high risk of violence. Young women felt motivated to participate in decision-making spaces in their communities and take on other positions in student governments after the grantee delivered two feminist training modules. Twenty-seven young students participated in six webinars raising young women's awareness about the diversity of technological resources which they may have access to and to the dangers they may face online.

### **Women empowered through strengthened women's networks**

For example, a group of four active UN Trust Fund grantees in Argentina, one of which is funded under the Spotlight Initiative, achieved ground-breaking progress in terms of advancing women's sexual and reproductive rights. These grantees were part of a coalition of 80 WROs in Argentina who, via awareness-raising campaigns and political advocacy, promoted the adoption of two important pieces of legislation. On 24 January 2021, the Senate in Argentina adopted Law 27610 on Access to Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy. In a later development, the Senate adopted another landmark piece of legislation, amending Law 26130 on Regulation of Surgical Contraception. This amendment prohibits for the first time the forced/non-consensual sterilization of women living with disabilities in Argentina, a breakthrough in protection of bodily integrity and human rights of women living with disabilities.

In Malawi, ArtGlo completed the training of 10 CSOs (online and offline), who demonstrated an understanding of the need to engage women and rightsholders from the beginning of the design phase of their projects to end VAW/G. The organizations engaged with at-risk women and girls in their research and used the findings to inform their project design. Over the last two years, there has been a noticeable increase in collaboration among CSOs on other activities and in supporting each other in overcoming challenges in their projects in general. The cohort of 10 CSOs built relationships with stakeholders and are working together by providing referrals and support, through networking meetings. At least 2,619 women and girls, 91 of whom are living with disabilities, were reached through the project.

"I had never used a smartphone before and when our organization received the tablets, I had no idea what to do with it... Today, I am able to surf the internet, manage the Omprakash platform and attend all trainings on zoom without any difficulties. I will use my new acquired skills in looking for further collaboration and networking. I am more confident in my abilities than I was 6 months ago" - Masauko Jafali, Young Women Rise, Chiradzulu, Malawi.



Many grantees note that their efforts to strengthen movement building require long-term investment to ensure the sustainability of project results. This is particularly relevant for organizations supporting women and girls facing intersecting risks of violence who may take longer to engage, be more difficult to reach and have more complex needs in order to be able to participate, such as Indigenous women and girls, those living in rural areas, and women and girls with disabilities.

#### **4. The most marginalized women and girls' lives are changed through grantee projects (Leaving No One Behind)**

The COVID-19 pandemic, as with most crises, has exacerbated and exposed existing inequalities and vulnerabilities. In the context of work to address VAW/G, the past year not only saw an increase in levels of various forms of violence, but also meant that groups that have historically been marginalized or faced discrimination and stigma were impacted particularly severely. Grantees worked hard to find ways to reach these groups and to meet the needs of those most at risk of VAW/G, such as women and girls living with disabilities; Indigenous women and girls; lesbian, bisexual and transgender women; human rights defenders; and self-identified sex workers. Grantees also made important efforts in taking an intersectional approach to ending VAW/G and made important strides in identifying challenges in reaching marginalized women and girls, leading to important efforts such as in cross movement building.

Fundación Andhes, working in partnership with CLADEM, an international network of women's organizations and activists, implements a project in the Tucuman and Jujuy provinces of Argentina that strengthens and empowers local CSOs/WROs representing groups that face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. During 2021, the project reached 62 at-risk women, including women migrant workers and political activists/human rights defenders; Indigenous women; and lesbian, bisexual and transgender women in participatory research in both provinces. Legal counsellors acted on 112 cases of violence during 2021.

A project implemented by the United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers in Liberia leads advocacy campaigns to prevent all forms of sexual violence by promoting gender equality and women's economic independence. In 2021, 2,826 people, including 77 women living with disabilities and 82 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, lives were changed due to the project. Women and girls were empowered to report cases of abuse to authorities due to activities such as trainings, radio talks, interactive forums, conferences, workshops and dialogues. Their self-confidence increased due to taking part in community decisions and to take on leadership positions within their communities. A system whereby survivors become advocates of ending VAW/G during these events enabled a survivor in Grand Cape Mount County to serve as Co-Chair Speaker for Liberia National Children Representative Forum.

In Uganda, IDWA trained 30 paralegals/peer educators on legal frameworks on disability and sexual and gender-based violence. As a result of the activities of the trained team, there has been a significant increase in reporting of violence against women and girls with disabilities and

referrals to support services. The paralegals and peer educators have now become promoters of the rights of those with disabilities and have advocated with the local government to support the initiative.

In Côte d'Ivoire, COVIE supported 25 community leaders in different parts of the city of Abidjan who have been enabled to put in place a community alert system in cases of violence against self-identified sex workers. Thanks to this system, community leaders reported 26 cases of such violence.

In Argentina, the Centro de Intercambio y Servicios para el Cono Sur Argentina (CISCSA) reached 588 individuals, including 533 women political activists/human rights defenders and 55 lesbian, bisexual and transgender women. The project empowered local CSOs/WROs and facilitated the formation of strategic alliances between key actors in order to restore the right to safely use and enjoy public spaces to women and girls, including women political activists and lesbian, bisexual and transgender women. Women and girls stated that they now saw the recognition of their voices and experiences of violence in workshops held with women and girls and public officials which worked to design more inclusive and safe cities. Scientific validation of the data collected in the first year of the project was undertaken and a guide was developed on implementing collective, feminist and virtual mappings on VAW/G in public spaces.



Territorio Ciudad Workshop with Women's and Diversity Groups and Organizations in the region of Cruz del Eje, Córdoba, Argentina - Collective Mappings. Credit: CISCSA Ciudades Feministas.

In Mexico, CIARENA implements a project to recognize Indigenous women's rights and raise awareness among Indigenous women of their human rights. A report and the creation of a self-care guide was created following a training on burnout syndrome, emotional containment techniques and identifying risk factors at work and during interventions with women. In 2021, CIARENA delivered 62 medical kits to support women in providing care in their communities based on traditional practices and made information about COVID-19 available for women at the organization's office. The project also created and delivered 26 radio campaigns in four languages entitled, "The rights of Indigenous women to a life free of violence". One of the main aspects of the project is to enhance women's economic empowerment through the implementation of a horticulture project. During this reporting period, 10 women were trained in horticulture, which enabled them to recognize themselves as subjects of rights in the family sphere as they contributed to food security and the health of their families.

In Zimbabwe, FACT trained more than 200 self-identified women sex workers in three regions on human rights, social accountability, advocacy and social mobilization. Those trained formed groups and collectively advocate with local leaders for action around sexual violence and unfair treatment by the police. Group members have reported that being part of collectives and acquiring knowledge of their rights increased their confidence to report violence against them and pursue cases of violence through the justice system.

## **5. The UN Trust Fund Secretariat supports grantees to generate and share their results, learnings and practice-based knowledge**

In 2021, the UN Trust Fund designed and built SHINE, a new online hub for global knowledge exchange on ending violence against women and girls. The hub connects a range of partners and change-makers to co-create, collaborate and amplify knowledge in multiple languages, with a focus on the practice-based knowledge of civil society. Produced by the UN Trust Fund with the Spotlight Initiative's institutional funding for grantees in Africa, the scope expanded in late 2021 when the UN Trust Fund proposed to join forces with the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat on the hub, given our common goals and networks. The UN Trust Fund and Spotlight Initiative Secretariat are implementing SHINE together into 2022 (under the management of the UN Trust Fund) and therefore 2021 focused on design and content planning, including consultations and testing with 20 civil society partners. SHINE formally launches in 2022.

The knowledge and learning hub extracts lessons across Spotlight grantees on common themes including the 6 outcome areas of the Spotlight Initiative (prevention, services, law and policy reform, movement building, institutions, and data and knowledge). In 2021 the UN Trust Fund focused on two main areas: women's movement building and prevention, as well as the cross-cutting theme of the continuing impact of COVID19-. For example, the UN Trust Fund launched a series of 10 knowledge briefs on learning from practice from CSOs on prevention programming. Spotlight Initiative grantees were included in the consultation process (through webinars), including as focus group participants

and benefitted from the lessons learned. All grantees will be further engaged via SHINE in 2022 when a consolidation of lessons on prevention will be co-created with CSOs and published.

On movement building, the UN Trust Fund commissioned an external, independent assessment of its contribution to women's/feminist movements, including through the Spotlight Initiative portfolio, to inform learning activities over the next year and the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan. The review concluded that (a) UN Trust Fund Spotlight Initiative grantees represent a diverse group of organizations playing a variety of roles in ending VAW/G and working within distinct contexts in terms of the women's/feminist movements in their countries; (b) "The UN Trust Fund team is agile, strategic, thoughtful, discerning, and astutely action oriented and this makes them very well placed and appropriately equipped to continue holding a baton up for resourcing WROs/CSOs to support/build women's/feminist movements for ending VAW/G". The report recommended the continuation of the learning journey and provided concrete recommendations on how to evolve and improve grant making for the benefit of CSOs/WROs involved in women's/feminist movement building and support, some of which is already being implemented. The paper will be published in 2022.

On capacities, for Spotlight Initiative grantees preparing to manage final project evaluations (those in the Cycle 21 cohort that received additional funds) are being supported to manage a quality evaluation, including guidance on the development of terms of reference and the hiring of evaluators. Grantees have been asked to include questions on the impact of the additional funds, which will result in a significant evidence base in 2022-2023. Some evaluations have been delayed to match NCE periods that were approved in light of the continuing impact of the pandemic. Two small organisations in Kenya and Rwanda that received additional funding during COVID-19 are being supported to co-create knowledge products on lessons learned from their project and adaptations to the pandemic. These publications will be released in 2022.

A few evaluations have already been submitted for projects receiving additional funding through the 2020 influx of funding from the Spotlight Initiative. In Zimbabwe, the Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe worked to ensure that women and girls with disabilities improved their safety from sexual and other forms of violence as well as to access justice. In total, the project assisted 809 survivors to access justice, surpassing the target, and 87 per cent received psychosocial support. The evaluation showed that the project had a considerable impact on improving knowledge of women and girls living with disabilities on violence against women and reporting with 100 per cent of women and girls with disabilities who were interviewed indicating that the project improved their knowledge on human rights and how to claim them as well as improving their self-esteem.

According to the external evaluation of the project in Zimbabwe, the influx of funds in 2020 for COVID-19 institutional strengthening allowed the grantee to purchase and distribute PPE for women and girls with disabilities, partners and staff. Further, the voices of women and girls with disabilities and Disability Persons Organizations' were amplified through radio programmes distributed to four national radio stations. To mitigate the effects of COVID-19, 450 women and girls with disabilities received food allocations from the organization.

## **Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)**

The total number of rights holders/individuals reached by UN Trust Fund grantees funded under the Spotlight Initiative, directly and indirectly, in the reporting period from January 2021-December 2021 is 37,761,857. This is further broken down in the table below by different cycles of funding including the initial cohort of 35 grantees funded, the 44 projects funded under the COVID-19 influx of funding as well as the total 55 organizations funded in the year.

Grantee cohort	Number	Women and girls as change agents in their own lives <sup>8</sup>	Other change agents or duty bearers <sup>9</sup>	Indirectly reached <sup>10</sup>
All grantees receiving SI funds	55	193,869	1,118,480	36,449,508
Original 35 grantees (movement building cohort)	35	112,502	1,068,870	25,409,478
44 grantees that received additional institutional strengthening funds	44 (inclusive of 24 out of the original 35 of the above)	190,725	1,117,348	15,244,263

In 2021, the UN Trust Fund supported projects were given the space to include, to the extent possible, sex-disaggregated data with regard to all people indicators. The table below captures the reporting from grantees funded under the Spotlight Initiative submitting information. A third column is utilized for cases where organizations were unable to disaggregate for reasons which may include, for example, ethical and safety reasons and/or limits with data collection systems.

<sup>8</sup> This column is defined as women and girls only, who directly benefit from the project or act as critical agents of change in their own lives and/or co-create and actively participate in the design and implementation of the projects as representatives of key constituent groups. There must be evidence that the women benefitted or received services that had a positive impact on their lives.

<sup>9</sup> This column is defined as individuals who may act or engage with the UN Trust Fund project in support of women and girls. They may be partners, agents of change, duty bearers, key stakeholders, or project participants, and may belong to groups targeted at the outcome level of grantee projects to influence community, societal or institutional change to end VAW/G.

<sup>10</sup> This column is defined as members of the public, family, colleagues, or acquaintances reached through EAW/G programming/campaigns may also be targeted or reached as part of holistic programming and/or through public information about the project's benefits. These numbers are unlikely to be verifiable objectively but can be estimated. For example, number of people receiving information on EAW/G from the project, number of people attending public events to raise awareness, number of people commenting positively on social media, number of people listening to a radio programme on EAW/G, etc.

Grantee cohort	number	Men reached	Women reached	Unable to disaggregate
All grantees receiving SI funds	55	331,632	21,748,096	15,682,129
Original 35 grantees (movement building cohort)	35	176,337	21,475,642	4,938,871
44 grantees that received additional institutional strengthening funds	44 (inclusive of 24 out of the original 35 of the above)	331,340	596,444	15,624,552

The UN Trust Fund's work is guided by the commitment to leave no one behind through an intersectional approach, as affirmed in its [Strategic Plan 2021-2025](#). Grantees implementing projects under the Spotlight Initiative funding are reaching those most at risk of being left behind through this intersectional approach. For instance, in Mexico, as Indigenous women are exposed to greater risks due to a variety of factors included economic and deep-rooted patriarchal systems, the organization CIARENA worked to increase economic and safeguarding activities. The result is that the organization adapted to include virtual trainers and engaged new local instructors to reach the most marginalized women in the Oaxaca region.

The table below shows the reach of the initial cohort of 35 grantees, the 44 projects funded under the COVID-19 influx of funding as well as the total 55 organizations funded in reaching survivors of violence, women living with disabilities, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women as well as refugee and internally displaced women and girls. The table represents a sample of at-risk groups of women and girls reached by Spotlight Initiative-funded projects.

#### Disaggregation of a sample of primary beneficiaries by at-risk groups (select examples):

Grantee cohort	Refugees/internally displaced women	Lesbian, Bisexual, transgender women	Women with disabilities	Survivors of violence
All grantees receiving SI funding (55)	10,533	340	9,935	34,875
Original 35 grantees (movement building cohort)	2,339	337	2,263	19,144
44 grantees that received additional institutional strengthening funds	10,527	303	9,931	33,978

## Challenges and Mitigating Measures

Operating in times of crises, including natural disasters, conflict and COVID-19, severely impacted grantees in 2021, even before the emergence of the new Omicron variant at the end of 2021. Lockdown measures due to COVID-19 continued to present significant challenges to in-person group activities and a number of grantees reported that staff were seriously directly affected. While many grantees had reported that they managed to catch up on project progress in 2021, a number of grantees (particularly those in Latin America) reported being severely hit by the emergence of the Omicron variant towards the end of the year. Some organizations have reported to the UN Trust Fund that the pivot of donor resources away from initiatives to end VAW/G and toward COVID-19 response presented a serious challenge to their resource mobilization efforts, and in some cases, their continued operation. In addition, grantees faced challenges in 2021 due to shrinking spaces for CSOs/WROs, precarious security conditions, changing political contexts, and challenges reaching grantees, among others.

While mitigating these challenges, CSOs/WROs funded by the UN Trust Fund have stepped in to serve women survivors of violence as first responders, and due to the flexibility and core resources, organizations were able to adapt to maintain vital services for survivors and project implementation where feasible. This flexibility remains of vital importance especially in light of emerging coinciding crises.

For instance, in Zimbabwe, the grantee Leonard Cheshire Disability Trust successfully advocated for the government to recategorize violence against women services as essential and urgent during the pandemic, so that they could continue their work in providing survivor-centred disability-aware specialist services.

Also in Zimbabwe, IYWD started the year of 2021 with strict lockdown measures in place. As first responders to women and girls, the organization mainstreamed COVID-19 messaging and information dissemination into activities to minimize the impact on women and girls. The organization identified that women were suffering disproportionately from the lack of livelihood options and informal workers saw much of their work banned. The situation was exacerbated by high inflation and rising food costs. The organization quickly adapted and funding from the Spotlight Initiative and the UN Trust Fund allowed a complete shift to virtual working. This minimized the direct impact of the pandemic on staff. By the end of 2021, activities were 75% back on track and activities have been realigned to the COVID-19 context.

In Malawi, ArtGlo faced difficulties in arranging in-person training sessions in 2021 due to the continued impact of and disruption caused by COVID-19. ArtGlo was quick to respond and adapt to the situation through an online cohort of CSOs whose digital skills were enhanced using interactive online tools. ArtGlo supported these processes for organizations in the cohort who could not afford to participate, building the capacities and supporting the movement.





Participants during the Launch of the hotline service in Dzaleka refugee camp. Credit: FACT Malawi.

Several grantees in West Africa reported that they are operating in the context of security challenges. Grantees in Nigeria reported that the security situation posed a threat to project implementation as some organizations cite that kidnapping, abductions and insurgencies are occurring. SUWA in Nigeria has collaborated with security agents to ensure their safety when in communities; as they have worked with security and service providers, the organization has been able to continue their work in communities. AFA Nigeria notes that women and girls have been most affected and especially in the south-eastern part of the country adversely affecting the Indigenous people of Biafra, with citizens forced to stay at home for fear of victimization or intimidation.

In Mexico, CIARENA has reported that they face multiple forms of violence because of their work on Indigenous women's rights and environmental justice, including threats from ranchers and death threats from a perpetrator identified in the context of a case of violence against an adolescent girl. In 2021, the organization worked to carry out extra activities as well as adaptation to safeguard families as a response.

Grantees reported that there has been a trend towards shrinking the spaces where they can operate and, in some cases, threats to their existence, as a result of changes in government policy and practice or threats by non-state actors. This has posed challenges to project implementation. In Zimbabwe, in the context of shrinking space, government officials at local level are now requesting to be informed and attend all of one grantee's community activities. This has cost implications for the grantee and implications for the effectiveness of the activities as women don't necessarily feel comfortable to



speak out and participate. As a mitigating measure, grantees are budgeting and investing in building relationships with conference centres to provide safe spaces for closed conversations.

In El Salvador, the organization Colectiva Feminista para el Desarrollo Local reported shrinking spaces for CSOs due to the context of new political influences. The project, which works to eliminate VAW/G in politics and public life, has therefore struggled to achieve progress due to a lack of collaboration with the political party in power. As a mitigating measure, the grantee is working together with a feminist CSO network, Red para la Democracia Paritaria, to promote women's political rights and to eliminate VAW/G in politics.

Further, identifying safe spaces became more challenging and critical so that activists could participate in activities without fear of surveillance or exposure to unsafe activities by community members. In Zimbabwe, IYWD developed relationships of trust with certain hotels where they feel confident that service providers will respect the rights to privacy of participants in project activities, such as political activists; lesbian, bisexual and transgender women; and self-identified sex workers.

Some challenges and mitigating measures enhanced the abilities of grantees to make themselves more accessible to marginalized women and girls. In Chad, PILC encountered difficulties in identifying and targeting survivors of sexual exploitation so that they could improve access to legal and psychosocial services for this group. In response, the grantee worked to improve the inclusivity of their awareness raising initiatives to increase trust in their services and raise awareness of the PILC's ability to support women survivors.

In addition, some grantees encountered challenges in ensuring access to justice for survivors. The Centre for Women Studies and Intervention (CWSI) in Nigeria saw minimal changes in how communities were reporting women's rights violations to law enforcement, which they learned was due to the fact that women saw the criminal justice system as too cumbersome. The organization met and discussed with law enforcement and worked together with the local government social welfare department to improve reports of violence. CWSI also encouraged traditional leaders in the community to similarly reach out to law enforcement authorities.

## Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

Grantees continue to underscore the importance of flexible and core funding to CSOs/WROs in the context of the COVID-19 crisis as well as in increasing times of coinciding crises. In times of crisis, this has proven to be key to organizational resilience and institutional survival as women and girls are disproportionately affected. Grantees, in particular small women's organizations, continue to report that funding redirected towards COVID19- response and away from work to end VAW/G has meant that they are struggling to maintain funding. In addition, grantees reported lessons learned in improving visibility at community levels, pivoting to new media, and how responses to the COVID19- pandemic inform responses and preparedness for other crises.

Core and flexible funding allowed grantees to ensure their organizational resilience to best respond to rapidly shifting contexts. This has also been codified as a lesson learned for the UN Trust Fund and features prominently in its Strategic Plan 2025-2021. For instance, in the UN Trust Fund's Call for Proposals launched in November 2021, the UN Trust Fund has instituted contingency and core funding budget lines of up to %21 for small organizations to ensure the organizational resilience of civil society and women's rights organizations and allow for quick adaptations in rapidly changing contexts. This includes funds for general operating and other direct costs as well as an additional %7 of core funding to small organizations requesting small grants. This flexibility has also strengthened organizations in responding to this crisis and in being prepared for the future. For instance, in Uganda, IDWA provided a three-day training for 20 of their staff through the influx of Spotlight Initiative COVID19- funding to support their virtual working and reporting, such as through using different technology applications as well as teleconferencing and other forms of communication. This allowed investment in improving institutional resilience as well as to improve staff well-being and mental health.

In Nigeria, AFA implemented capacity-building training on mental health which showed the impact of the crisis on the mental health of staff members. This was informed by the nature of AFA's work to remain committed to the women and girls served by the project while juggling their personal life experiences of COVID. The training and capacity building raised awareness in the organization of the importance of mental health and the prevalence of social stigma and prejudice.

Grantees worked to improve visibility at the community levels, which as a lesson learned proved to be crucial in disseminating information and mobilizing groups, especially during times of crisis. Grantees also pivoted to utilize new media and social media platforms to disseminate information. In Somalia, ISF's work through Community Management Committees and women Human Rights Ambassadors at the community level proved to be productive in enhancing knowledge and changing attitudes and behaviours in ending VAW/G and specifically FGM. In addition, the project learned that social and traditional media platforms were effective in reaching both policy makers and younger people with information for open discussion of FGM and fostering intergenerational dialogue, which was previously missing. Similarly, in Zimbabwe, FACT worked through solidarity groups as a starting point to increase visibility in communities. These became critical aspects

in fostering women's movements and showed the power of unity and social mobilization by empowering marginalized groups to claim their rights.

Lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic are informing responses and preparedness to other crises. In Côte d'Ivoire, COVIE's institutional strengthening through workshops has improved its capacities to develop a crisis management plan and to have a response plan for health crises. The organization has integrated crisis management into its activities and has implemented remote working modalities. This has minimized current risks and put in place preparedness systems for crises. In Chad, PILC also notes that the lessons learned from COVID-19 have allowed them to integrate and think about how possible natural disasters and crises may influence the course of their work and that they must prepare for these challenges going forward. Grantees also reported on the benefits of being able to purchase vehicles and how these have enabled them to achieve development results for women and girls. Namely, the vehicles secured safer ways of travel for their staff compared to the public transportation. The availability of vehicles enabled them to carry out project activities in isolated locations and reach those at risk of being furthest left behind. For example, in Uganda, IDIWA's new vehicle supported the team to provide timely responses to emergency situations and to reach women and girls with disabilities survivors of sexual violence faster. Similarly, in Ethiopia, Ethiopiaaid's new vehicle enables staff and project participants to travel safely and limit public transportation use.

In Cameroon, the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) saw that many community organizations faced difficulties in following up on cases of VAW/G due to lack of knowledge on data collection techniques and storage and that there was a need to continuously build the capacity of community leaders on data collection and how to deal with cases. In addition, the project demonstrated how, as regards access to justice, investment in increasing awareness contributes to better reporting of cases of VAW/G. Although the project focused on legal support, it also reported that this support improved participants' psychological well-being. In 2021, six CSOs in project communities reported that 705 survivors of VAW/G came forward for support, of whom 86 sought access to legal services.

Another lesson learned in 2021 from many grantees, especially in Latin America, was that as their projects had to adapt during COVID-19 and transition to virtual, some essential services for women survivors of violence, such as psychological support, remained effective. However, in contrast, some services, such as legal assistance and representation, needed to be carried out in person and some service delivery was therefore delayed. Similar trends emerged as regards online training and capacity development where, on one hand, online training allowed more people to participate, but, on the other hand, grantees were made aware of the digital divide which can prevent many women, and especially those in remote rural areas, from attending virtual events.

In addition, grantees stressed that support for movement building is a critical element in disrupting power dynamics and effecting change to prevent VAW/G and that supporting the organizational resilience of WROs and fostering movement building is even more critical at times of crisis.

## Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

Grantees continued to show how successful efforts to end VAW/G must recognize women's and survivors' agency, the expertise and knowledge generated by WROs/CSOs and the importance of mutually enabling relationships with key stakeholders. Collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning remain central to sustainable change in the attitudes and behaviours that give rise to VAW/G. Building on promising results and adapting and refining good practices is key to enabling movement building and one of the strengths shown by the cohort of grantees was their willingness to build on lessons learned and to undertake innovative interventions in order to make effective progress towards programme objectives across various themes.

### Promising practices in prevention:

As referenced in above sections, the UN Trust Fund co-created a series of ten knowledge products on preventing VAW/G called "Learning from Practice". Co-created with 89 UN Trust Fund grantees, as well as external researchers, these products elevate practice-based learning from practitioners and involved several Spotlight Initiative grantees. In addition, webinars amplify the learning of the briefs and encourage engagement with SHINE.

SHINE, as described earlier in the report, represents an innovative and promising practice in preventing violence against women providing an interactive space to exchange knowledge among practitioners.

**Innovative practices in movement building:** The UN Trust Fund has invested in analysis of its contribution to movement building and has identified examples of innovative practices in movement building, such as grantees engaged in building the capacity of WROs. VSO in Zimbabwe aim to amplify the voices of women's movements to address VAW/G and in 2021 made considerable progress in ensuring that CSOs were better coordinated and had strengthened institutional capacity. The project provided support to 15 WROs, building their capacity on resource mobilization, rights-based programming and facilitating joint agenda setting and the development of joint advocacy and policy documents.

In addition, as referenced in the results section, the UN Trust Fund has engaged in analysis of its contribution to feminist movement building as an innovative practice to recommend how to evolve feminist grant giving.

**A promising practice in knowledge exchange:** As a promising practice, referenced in the Programme Governance and Coordination section, the UN Trust Fund brought together UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative for networking and knowledge exchange through Country Engagement meetings together with UN Women and Regional colleagues in virtual conventions, including 32 grantees.

## Communications and Visibility

The UN Trust Fund implements the [Spotlight Communications Plan](#) to provide visibility for projects funded under the Spotlight Initiative and their results. In addition to visibility, communications efforts amplify the voices of the CSO/WROs as well as the women and girls whose lives are transformed through the projects, bringing attention from a donor community, UN community as well as concerned individuals. These efforts promote and bring to a high level the importance work that grantees are doing to change the lives of women and girls.

This includes highlighting the UN Trust Fund's partnership with the Spotlight Initiative across platforms on social media and at events (for example, the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 16 Days of Activism campaign and featuring one of the new Spotlight Initiative grantees at the #UNTF25 event).

In April 2021, during the 65th Commission on the Status of Women, one year after the first virtual meeting, UN Women and the UN Trust Fund, together with the Governments of Sweden and Canada, [met virtually to examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic](#) on preventing and ending violence against women and girls and how civil society and women's rights organizations have been leading this work. The event welcomed representatives of small organizations, women's rights organizations, donors, government development agencies and UN partners around the globe, including UN Trust Fund grantees under the Spotlight Initiative. In September, the UN Trust Fund commemorated its 25th anniversary. The commemoration invited government partners and civil society actors to reflect on the UN Trust Fund's 25-year journey of supporting WROs and its commitment to building and nurturing the women's movements.

Between May and July, the UN Trust Fund reached out to its grantees funded under the Spotlight Initiative and organizations that have benefited from the additional COVID-19 response fund from the Spotlight Initiative for a special series of interviews that further highlight how Spotlight Initiative funding enables WROs/CSOs to nurture movement building. Throughout the year, Spotlight Initiative grantees continued to be featured on social media channels in the forms of [quote cards](#), links to [case studies](#) or interviews with clear [Spotlight Initiative branding](#). Impressions of people reached via the UN Trust Fund's Twitter regularly reached into the thousands of individuals and posts were pushed out consistently during 2021.

Please see included Annex E for full information regarding communications activities of grantees under the Spotlight Initiative in 2021.

### Human Interest Stories:

During 2021, the UN Trust Fund published case studies on its website and [Medium platform](#) featuring results from Spotlight Initiative funded projects. This included seven new articles on the UN Trust Fund's website and on the UN Trust Fund's Medium platform. Through the website

and Medium platforms, grantee case studies and interviews are featured to provide a variety of platforms to capture the change and results of grantees. Communications products serve to amplify the voices of UN Trust Fund grantees and specifically highlight grantees implementing projects under strategic priorities of Outcome 6 of the Spotlight Initiative Theory of Change. Many of these case studies focused on movement building within projects working to end VAW/G. Grantees emphasized how support from the grant has enabled networks of women and girls to be initiated and strengthened to actively prevent and end violence in their communities, and expanded on these themes through published interviews. A few samples include:

### **Nigeria, *Alliances for Africa***

Alliances for Africa is a sustainable development, peace and human rights non-governmental organization focused on tackling exclusion and endemic poverty, working with many partners in Africa and beyond. The project is promoting full implementation of the 2015 Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act in Nigeria and addressing harmful socio-cultural norms that foster gender inequalities and violence against women and girls. Iheoma Obibi described how the grant has provided the resources and capacity to sustain efforts in tackling all forms of violence against women and girls. It is supporting prevention efforts to *increase awareness about violence against women and girls through individual and community initiatives*.

### **Zimbabwe, *the Bethany Project***

The Bethany Project is a non-governmental organization working in Zimbabwe with young people living with or at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. The project, based in the Zvishavane District, works to protect girls and young women from sexual and gender-based violence through networking and coordinated programming with relevant civil society organizations. Rebecca Gumbo from the Bethany Project shares their work, vision and how flexible, multi-year funding is essential for small local organizations like hers. She said, “Our aim is to ensure that children and youths participate in identifying and defining solutions to the challenges they face. We are also building the capacities of the young people’s families and communities to support them.” Rebecca Gumbo shared how they are mobilizing and empowering girls and young women, through mentoring, training, dialogues and peer-to-peer support, to report and raise awareness on the sexual and gender-based violence they face, hold service providers to account and support survivors.

### **Kenya, *FODDAJ (the Forum for Women in Development, Democracy and Justice)***

FODDAJ’s project, supported by the UN Trust Fund, focuses on reducing the risks of sexual exploitation, abuse and violence for young women and adolescent girls in areas of high refugee concentration in Nairobi and Kajiado County, including but not limited to Karamojong girls. It aims to strengthen the emergency response to sexual and gender-based violence for

refugee-hosting communities, and secure access to services for adolescent girls and young women refugees who are survivors of trafficking in Nairobi. Nancy Sitima from FODDAJ, discusses their work to safeguard the rights and empower women and girls in formal and informal settlements in Kenya. The support from the UN Trust Fund and EU/UN Spotlight Initiative has enabled FODDAJ to, among others, “victims of trafficking had safe entry points to many free and affordable support services that build their resilience and recovery.” Nancy Boyani Sitima described how the grant helped to achieve their goals by improving service delivery and coordination among key gender-based violence service providers.

### **Argentina, [ANDHES](#)**

An article featuring the work of Fundación ANDHES in address the intersecting discrimination and violence against women and provides legal support in cases of institutional violence against marginalized groups, particularly LBT women and girls. The article told the experience of Claudinna, a trans woman survivor of violence who has been supported by Fundación ANDHES. Claudinna said, “There is a history of violence that enables naturalized practices. There are no concrete avenues for complaints. We [trans] are the last in line.” The organization ensures that information about Fundación Andhes’s support services including for women who have survived or are at risk of violence reach those in need.

### **Uganda, [Integrated Disabled Women Activities](#)**

Established in 2000 in Uganda, the Integrated Disabled Women Activities (IDIWA) is a non-governmental organization that works to empower women and girls living with disabilities as well as other vulnerable groups to maximize their potential and improve their standard of living using a human rights approach. IDIWA works to support the implementation of its project aimed at eliminating sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls with disabilities who face multiple forms of discrimination. Elizabeth Kayanga from IDIWA shares how the grant has helped IDIWA address multiple and intersecting forms of violence that women and girls living with disabilities often face, during and beyond COVID-19. IDIWA’s work has mobilized “girls and young women with disabilities meet with mentors and trainers to discuss a wide range of issues, creating a safe space, to learn, share and network.” Elizabeth Kayanga described how the grant supports IDIWA’s long-term vision of change, which is to protect and empower women and girls with disabilities. They equip women with disabilities with human rights and advocacy skills to enable them to engage with duty bearers, including police, local government officials and health workers, and to demand disability-friendly sexual and gender-based violence services.

### Cameroon, Rural Women Center for Education and Development

The Rural Women Center for Education and Development (RuWCED) has launched a project in the North-West Region of Cameroon to address violence against women and girls through awareness raising, community participation and networking. The organization focuses on women-led, local mobilization to achieve the respect, protection and fulfillment of women's social, economic, cultural and political rights and the development of their communities. Glory Lueong shares how during the project the organization is working with traditional authorities to educate community leaders on rights-based approaches to ending violence against women and girls.

### Nigeria, Sexual Offences Awareness and Response

Sexual Offences Awareness and Response (SOAR) Initiative is a small, women-led NGO which aims to prevent sexual abuse of children and to empower survivors, through advocacy with community leaders and government actors, capacity building of all stakeholders and supporting survivors with psychosocial services, medical aid and access to justice. A twice-funded grantee, SOAR Initiative is currently implementing a project that addresses sexual violence against girls in internally displaced people camps and host communities, in the context of COVID-19. Chinyere Eyoh described how the organization used this grant to mobilize communities to establish structures and mechanisms that helped identify and appropriately respond to such violations as human rights abuse outside of school settings. They built the capacity of girls to be part of the solution as advocates against sexual violence in their communities and schools.

### Testimonials

*"Violence against women and girls can be prevented if members of the communities see it as a 'pandemic' that can affect anyone and no one should be left out in this fight against GBV, including young people who are most often than not are perpetrators of violence against women and girls. This Fight can be won by changing people's mind set, attitudes and behaviors, because those involved in changing mindset are often seen as enemies by perpetrators, hence total involvement is absolutely necessary". – Youth, United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers, Grand Cape Mount County, Liberia*

*"For me, almost everything was very important and a great learning experience, since I personally did not know that there were special laws and protocols for the search of people. I have several years documenting the disappearance of women in my state; but I do not follow up on the cases and that is why I did not know such information. Everything I learned was very useful to me. I thank all the facilitators of the workshop." (Training participant) - Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir, A.C., Mexico*



*“This is a great work FIDA is doing. It’s a unique platform that brings both legal practitioners and law enforcement agents around the same table. Personally, it gave me the opportunity to learn from fellow colleagues and seniors; but equally understand how both judges and police officers approach and respond to cases, and there was a lot to learn! And like I said before, it’s a unique platform; and opportunities like this ought to be multiplied. Kudos FIDA!!”* – Barrister workshop participant - Federation of Women Lawyers, Cameroon

*“The bootcamp was a beautiful experience. Besides the learning sessions, which was engaging, interactive, practical and relatable, I enjoyed the diversity and company of other participants whom I’ve formed great networks with... It was also an opportunity to share challenges and success stories from my experiences on the field, working in the CSO I represent.”* Oluwadamilola Amoo, Value Female Network (Osun State) - HACEY Health Initiative, Nigeria

*“I never thought I would get an opportunity to attend a training that will impart me with knowledge and skills in my efforts to end violence against women and girls living with disabilities. As a visually impaired woman, I was treated as an equal during the training and felt like I belonged with this group of leaders. My team and I have started using human centered design to conduct research and we are going to keep using the knowledge and skills we gained to make a difference in our community.”* – Fatuma Saidi, Chairperson for Chinolampeni Disability CBO in Phalombe, ArtGlo, Malawi

*“The topics we are learning about help us understand everything we have lived through, the violence, what women face in the community.”* – Indigenous woman participant with Movimiento de Mujeres indigenas TZUNUNUJA/IXTZUNU

*“The [Spotlight Initiative] grant has given us the resources and capacity to sustain our efforts in tackling all forms of violence against women and girls. It is supporting our prevention efforts to increase awareness about violence against women and girls through individual and community initiatives. Donors could invest in feminist movements as this is strategic to engaging with wider civil society networks of women and girls. Donors could also encourage the development of social movements that cut across local, national, regional and international lines to connect activists around the world and work across sectors and issues.”* – Iheoma Obibi, Executive Director, Alliances for Africa, Nigeria

*“Through this grant, we are gaining a better understanding of the root causes of the drivers of violence against women and girls. In this way, we are developing robust and coordinated action across different sectors in collaboration with different actors while informally promoting women’s and girls’ voices and leadership locally. Systematic and structural inequalities and weaknesses that tend to sustain cultural discrimination cannot be corrected by interventions dotted here and there. We need well-coordinated and synergetic efforts by actors from different spheres of the political, justice, socio-economic and cultural life of society to dislodge the societal injustice on which violence against women and girls is anchored.”* – Glory Lueong, Rural Women Center for Education and Development (RuWCED)

## Next Steps

The original end date of the Spotlight Initiative was set to conclude by 2022 and a number of grantees will be supported by the end of this year to manage a quality final project evaluation. The support will include guidance on the development of terms of reference and the hiring of evaluators and accompaniment throughout the process. However, due to global disruptive events and in recognition of delays generated by the COVID-19 crisis, some grantees may be considered for a non-cost extension, in line with the Spotlight Initiative communication on the programme extension received before the report submission.

The UN Trust Fund's focus on fostering collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning will remain a growing and expanding area of the UN Trust Fund's work in line with its Strategic Plan 2021-2025. This investment supports the UN system and key partners to make programmatic, policy and funding decisions informed by practice-based knowledge co-produced by the UN Trust Fund with CSOs/WROs and researchers' community.

The UN Trust Fund will further build on its investment in long term and flexible funding to foster movement building by organizations. Grounding these next steps are the key role played by CSOs/WROs in reaching the needs of women and girls facing intersecting forms of violence and discrimination which represents an essential component of building resilient and stable feminist movements. Feminist movements grounded in local expertise remain at the center of future initiatives. Movement building requires a long-term commitment which enables pivoting and continuous adaptations aligned with local visions. The UN Trust Fund intends to continue to build these efforts as well as it "pivots to the field" in line with its Strategic Plan 2021-2025.

Building on its well-established external communications channels and advocacy reach, the UN Trust Fund will continue to amplify the voices of CSOs/WROs and women and girls, strategically disseminating the results of the work of organizations funded within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative while highlighting "how" such work contributes to global efforts to end VAW/G.

The lessons learned from grantees implementing projects in 2021 through the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted how coinciding crises shape the context for work to end violence against women and girls and that the practice-based knowledge of civil society and women's organizations are an invaluable resource for addressing these challenges. The virtual convening and exchanges will expand to other Spotlight Initiative countries in 2022. Following events in Q1 2022, the UN Trust Fund will then have organized convenings in all Spotlight countries in which it has at least one grantee.

The UN Trust Fund will continue to support the organizations as they navigate the coinciding and compounding crises of 2022 and beyond including the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises. Exchange, collaboration and sharing context-driven approaches are at the heart of the UN Trust Fund's unique convening role. This will continue to be expanded through

the uptake of SHINE with practitioners and individuals around the world sharing knowledge and learning on ending violence against women.

The importance of providing CSOs and WROs with long-term and more flexible funding, coupled with programmatic and operational support during the grant implementation period will continue to inform the UN Trust Fund's approach. The UN Trust Fund continues to deepen its commitment to responsible and sustainable grant-giving, aiming to inspire a higher level of grant-giving standards and responsiveness to civil society needs.



**Spotlight  
Initiative**





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

ANNEXES

# Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2021 – 31 December 2021

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



# ANNEXES

## Annex B

### Risk Matrix

<b>Risk Assessment</b> (All text in the Risk Managment Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	<b>Likelihood:</b> Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	<b>Impact:</b> Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	<b>Risk Monitoring:</b>		<b>Addressing the Risk</b> Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	<b>Responsible Person/Unit</b>
<b>Risk</b> Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]			How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Periodicity		
<b>Contextual risks</b>						
The COVID-19 pandemic risked impacting project implementation and delivery. Continued risks may include ongoing safety and security risks for grantees and beneficiaries.	3	3	Frequent check-ins with grantees as well as flexibility provided to grantees through the UN Trust Fund's five point action plan.	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	The additional COVID-19 allocation to 44 sub-Saharan Africa projects funded under the Spotlight initiative helped mitigate operational management challenges and focused on organizational resilience and integrated programmatic response to the pandemic. PMs and Finance staff frequently provide technical support to program adaptations.	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
[New risk] Natural and human made crises (such as conflict) as well as emerging crises have repercussions on VAW/G and initiatives to prevent and respond to it.	3	3	Frequent check-ins with grantees	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	Lessons learned from the COVID-19 panemic (including flexibility and institutional strengthening) inform the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021-2025 as well as its response to future crises. Additional funding through the 2020 COVID-19 influx has enabled the grantees in future crisis preparednes	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
<b>Programmatic risks</b>						
[New risk] Shrinking spaces for CSO/WRO activities can impact the spaces in which organizations can operate as well as risks gains to women's rights.	3	3	Check ins with grantees and progress reports identified the risks and mitigating measures	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	Grantees identified mitigating measures such as promoting feminist movement building networks and identifying safe spaces in which to operate	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
[New risk] Possibility that marginalized women and girls are left behind as activities have increasingly moved online due to the digital divide	3	3	Check ins with grantees and review of 6 monthly progress reports	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	"The additional COVID-19 allocation to 44 sub-Saharan Africa projects funded under the Spotlight initiative helped mitigate this challenge for many grantees who utilized funds to increase their communications capacity to reach marginalized and isolated women and girls. For instance in Cameroon, the Association for the Protection and Education of the Child improved its ability to ensure continuous dissemination of information and key messages through the purchase of tablets.	

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring:  How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
COVID-19 related: Challenges for the verification of the mechanisms implemented by partners for accountability and internal control. Delivery of erroneous documentation, double counting or lack of documents related to accountability under UN Women's norms and procedures.	2	3	Check ins with grantees and review of 6 monthly progress reports	UN Trust Fund portfolio managers and Operation Team	"1. Increase awareness regarding “zero tolerance against fraud” thorough regular check-ins with the grantees. 2. PMs and Finance staff assessment and recurring revisions with partners that allow to identify possible fraud cases.”	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
Procurement related fraud risks that may occur due to the circumventing of procurement practices through the splitting of purchase orders, sole sourcing and waivers of procurement processes, duplication or inflation of claims by vendors, poor delivery of goods/services as well as potential conflicts of interest and collusive practices between two parties intending to obtain undue advantage or gain.	3	3	Review of supporting documents of procurement processes (spot checks) during the financial verification (6 monthly progress reports).	UN Trust Fund Operation Team	Host webinars on financial/operational management and share Procurement Guidelines	UN Trust Fund Operation Team
Not completing activities or implementation/ not achieving planned results and leaving work unfinished	3	3	Quarterly Programme coordination meeting between Portfolio Managers/ Finance Focal point and the grantee to exchange information on programme development and implementation	UN Trust Fund Operation Team	Potential acceleration measures, including off-cycle reports approvals. The UNTF will continue the oversight over the implementation of projects with external partners regarding the status of programme and project delivery rates.	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
<b>Institutional risks</b>						
Expenses reported by organizations could be classified as ineligible due to misunderstandings in the procurement process of high-value assets.	3	3	At the beginning of project implementation.	UN Trust Fund Operation Team	The UN Trust Fund, in an agreement with UN Women HQ procurement, facilitated the procurement of high-value assets directly in accordance with UN Women guidelines.	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
[NEW] Organizations reported that the COVID-19 pandemic and other intersecting crises have resulted in a less stable working environment in which project staff have faced increased pressure resulting in mental health challenges.	4	4	Check ins with grantees and progress reports identified the risks	UN Trust Fund Portfolio Managers	The additional COVID-19 allocation to 44 sub-Saharan Africa projects funded under the Spotlight initiative helped mitigate this challenge for many grantees who utilized funds to address staff mental health challenges. For example, HACEY Health Initiative in Nigeria hired a therapist for its staff mental health well-being.	

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Periodicity	Source for monitoring	
<b>Risk</b> Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]						
Lack of adequate training to prevent SEA	2	3	Check ins with grantees every 6 month to ensure that the training in PSEA was completed	UN Trust Fund portfolio managers and Operation Team	The UN Trust Fund instituted interim measures, systems and processes to ensure adequate reflections and address of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). One of these measures includes making it mandatory that two members of staff per grantee organization complete the training and submit to the UN Trust Fund their certificate to evidence that they have completed UNICEF's online course 'Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)'. The UN Trust Fund provided direct technical assistance to grantees for the mandatory PSEA e-learning course to UN Trust Fund grantees and/or implementing partners.	UN Trust Fund Operation Team
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>						
In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the capacity for organizations to absorb and deliver funds may be limited, especially small organizations and those receiving additional funds (e.g. all Africa grantees under the Spotlight Initiative). These factors may potentially increase the risk of ineligible expenditures by partners, improper use of grants and delays in the reporting of expenditures.	3	3	Regular check-ins with grantees; training and webinars on grantees on effective financial management; strengthened financial oversight of grantees demonstrating weak reporting.	UN Trust Fund portfolio managers and Operation Team	Strict adherence to UNW supporting documentation verification policy coupled with annual audit exercise as part of financial risk management  Host webinars on project modification to support the grantees through the processes, and create conducive conditions for grantees to request no-cost extensions due to force majeure early on to facilitate proper planning and financial delivery.	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

**Assumptions:**

2022 will continue to see coinciding crises which disproportionately affect the most marginalized women and girls and increase risks of VAW/G as well as the continued adaptations to projects due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The UN Trust Fund will continue to work closely with projects and CSOs/WROs through the UN Trust Fund secretariat to provide support against challenges identified through the year.



## Annex C

### CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagemen (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/ has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)
OUTPUT 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.													
6	6,3	Rural Women Center for Education and Development	Women	Local/ Grassroots		Grantee	\$211.000,00		45%	\$147.714,00	\$100.867,16	Yes	New
6	6,3	African Indigenous Women Organisation Central African Network	Women	Regional		Grantee	\$212.980,00	sub-contracting	49%	\$162.310,00	\$66.529,10	Yes	New
6	6,3	Bethany Project	Youth	Local/ Grassroots	women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$214.500,00		50%	\$133.045,00	\$96.170,94	Yes	New
6	6,3	ONG conscience et VIE	Women	National		Grantee	\$214.442,00	sub-contracting	50%	\$135.253,00	\$71.516,76	Yes	New
6	6,3	CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA	Human Rights	National	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$214.490,00	sub-contracting	51%	\$157.135,00	\$145.457,62	No	New
6	6,3	ONG DIGNITÉ ET DROITS POUR LES ENFANTS EN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (ONG DDE-CI)	Human Rights	National	women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$315.286,00		40%	\$87.403,00	\$51.963,78	Yes	New
6	6,3	United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM)	Women	National	women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$324.011,00		45%	\$219.207,00	\$191.900,93	Yes	New

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagemen (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/ has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)
6	6,3	International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) CAMEROON	Women	National	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$326.550,00	sub-contracting	43%	\$298.704,20	\$163.272,49	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Scripture Union West Africa	Faith Based	National	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$341.670,00		44%	\$185.117,00	\$110.740,48	Yes	New
6	6,3	Alliances for Africa	Women	Regional		Grantee	\$357.497,00	sub-contracting	47%	\$164.513,00	\$88.788,81	Yes	New
6	6,3	Art & Global Health Center Africa (ArtGlo)	Other	National	women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$380.297,00		47%	\$269.288,00	\$138.009,71	Yes	New
6	6,3	Centre for Women Studies and Intervention	Women	National	women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$386.737,00	sub-contracting	47%	\$219.916,00	\$154.692,04	Yes	New
6	6,3	Cameroon Association for the Protection and Education of the Child (CAPEC)	Women	National	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$399.819,00		42%	\$250.802,00	\$139.786,16	Yes	New
6	6,3	Integrated Disabled Women Activities	Women	National	women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$417.560,00		46%	\$244.173,00	\$125.386,18	Yes	New
6	6,3	Zambia National Women's Lobby	Women	National	women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$632.075,00		46%	\$337.792,45	\$194.987,85	Yes	New
6	6,3	HACEY Health Initiative	Development	National		Grantee	\$667.663,00		44%	\$340.983,00	\$193.632,04	Yes	New
6	6,3	Family AIDS Caring Trust (FACT) Zimbabwe	Faith Based	National		Grantee	\$701.000,00		47%	\$473.963,00	\$356.212,01	Yes	New
6	6,3	Public Interest Law Center	Human Rights	National		Grantee	\$950.098,00		41%	\$703.777,00	\$394.189,75	Yes	New
6	6,3	Fund for Congolese Women	Women	National		Grantee	\$985.146,00		40%	\$572.977,00	\$530.949,00	Yes	New

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagemen (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/ has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)
6	6,3	International Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Personally Affected by HIV and AIDS	Faith Based	International	Indigenous women/women from ethnic groups	Grantee	\$1.030.060,00	sub-contracting	41%	\$302.866,00	\$202.217,18	Yes	New
6	6,3	Institute for Young Women Development	Women	National	Lesbian, bisexual, transgender	Grantee	\$1.072.450,00	sub-contracting	42%	\$570.961,00	\$335.527,15	Yes	New
6	6,3	Sonke Gender Justice	Human Rights	Regional	women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$1.363.665,00	sub-contracting	40%	\$544.794,50	\$284.651,28	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Voluntary Service Overseas	INGO	International	women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$1.359.526,00	sub-contracting	38%	\$519.320,00	\$194.636,77	No	New
6	6,3	Gender Links HQ	Women	Regional	Lesbian, bisexual, transgender	Grantee	\$1.430.000,00	sub-contracting	41%	\$687.582,50	\$331.131,49	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Fundación para la promoción de la economía social y cooperativa	Women	National	Lesbian, bisexual, transgender	Grantee	\$124.047,00		27%	\$97.134,10	\$48.466,86	Yes	New
6	6,3	Centro de Intercambio Subregional Cono Sur Alahua CISCOSA	Women	National	Lesbian, bisexual, transgender	Grantee	\$665.790,00	sub-contracting	17%	\$284.132,50	\$153.177,34	Yes	New
6	6,3	Asociación Mujeres Transformando	Women	Local/ Grassroots		Grantee	\$300.806,00		23%	\$182.916,00	\$73.363,10	Yes	New
6	6,3	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer - Honduras (Cem-H)	Women	National		Grantee	\$500.000,00	sub-contracting	29%	\$247.199,00	\$144.144,90	Yes	New
6	6,3	Catolicas por el Derecho a Decidir A.C.	Women	National		Grantee	\$685.000,00	sub-contracting	16%	\$324.524,00	\$189.616,39	Yes	New

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagemen (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/ has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)
6	6,3	Fundación Abogados y Abogadas del Noroeste Argentino en Derechos Humanos y Estudios Sociales	Hman Rights	National	Lesbian, bisexual, transgender	Grantee	\$150.000,00	sub-contracting	33%	\$85.374,00	\$55.085,81	Yes	New
6	6,3	Asociación Colectiva de Mujeres para el Desarrollo Local	Women	National		Grantee	\$900.000,00	sub-contracting	8%	\$262.046,00	\$149.521,52	Yes	New
6	6,3	Asociación de organizaciones de mujeres para la defensa de los derechos individuales y colectivos-IXTZ'UNUN	Women	National	Indigenous women/women from ethnic groups	Grantee	\$974.667,00	sub-contracting	14%	\$493.704,00	\$276.875,26	Yes	New
6	6,3	Centro de Derechos de Mujeres	Women	National	Indigenous women/women from ethnic groups	Grantee	\$880.711,00	sub-contracting	16%	\$458.758,00	\$224.999,71	Yes	New
6	6,3	Infancia Común A.C.	Other	Local/ Grassroots		Grantee	\$144.708,00		25%	\$81.274,00	\$39.890,91	Yes	New
6	6,3	Ciarena Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales, AC	Women	Local/ Grassroots	Indigenous women/women from ethnic groups	Grantee	\$146.259,00	sub-contracting	32%	\$84.206,00	\$29.789,06	Yes	New
6	6,3	African Partners for Child Poverty (APPCO)	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$71.811,00		100%	\$68.165,80	\$64.698,89	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Centre for Rights Education and Awareness	Human Rights	National		Grantee	\$405.398,00	sub-contracting	100%	\$278.150,84	\$132.948,34	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Episcopal Relief & Development	Faith Based	International		Grantee	\$188.436,00		100%	\$117.689,50	\$103.731,64	Yes	Existing

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagemen (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/ has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)
6	6,3	Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe	Disabled People's Organization (DPO)	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$172.040,50		100%	\$163.438,48	\$163.438,48	No	Existing
6	6,3	National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$68.800,00		100%	\$64.495,10	\$29.590,73	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Refugee Consortium of Kenya	Human Rights	National	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$369.140,00		100%	\$358.784,55	\$218.985,00	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Rwanda Organization of women with disabilities (UNABU)	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$58.394,00		100%	\$37.842,00	\$16.004,34	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	The Strategic Initiative for Women in The Horn Of Africa (SIHA) Network	Women	Regional	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$206.769,00		100%	\$137.459,50	\$79.231,24	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Women Challenged to Challenge	Disabled People's Organization (DPO)	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$63.692,00	sub-contracting	100%	\$60.794,60	\$16.310,87	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Forum For Women in Development and Democracy and Justice	Women	Local/ Grassroots	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$64.500,00		100%	\$64.500,00	\$60.907,00	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	HIAS Refugee Trust of Kenya	International NGO	International	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$196.164,00		100%	\$95.205,00	\$55.133,73	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse	Human Rights	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$430.000,00		100%	\$226.762,00	\$86.883,28	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Dynamique des Femmes Juristes	Women	National		Grantee	\$383.650,00		100%	\$297.540,00	\$163.093,71	Yes	Existing



Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	UNTF Type	Type of CSO (important definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (important definition below table)	Modality of Engagemen (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs?	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2021	Total expenditure by the CSO by 31 December 2021	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/ has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)
6	6,3	Empowering Women for Excellence Initiative (EWEI)	Women	National	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$63.015,00		100%	\$63.015,00	\$47.292,73	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Ethiopiaid	Women	National		Grantee	\$199.513,00		100%	\$104.119,00	\$75.674,78	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Facilitators of Community Transformation (FACT)	Human Rights	Local/ Grassroots	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$64.345,00	sub-contracting	100%	\$64.345,00	\$52.400,00	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	International Solidarity Foundation (ISF)	International NGO	International	Refugees and internally displaced women	Grantee	\$429.312,00		100%	\$384.162,00	\$197.648,06	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	Society for Life Changers and Good Parental Care	Women	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Grantee	\$60.679,00		100%	\$59.930,26	\$53.192,00	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	STEWAROWOMEN	Women	National		Grantee	\$215.000,00		100%	\$109.750,00	\$80.394,00	Yes	Existing
6	6,3	WOMEN'S LEGAL RESOURCES CENTRE	Women	National	Women and girls living with HIV/ AIDS	Grantee	\$371.278,00		100%	\$356.795,00	\$216.550,46	Yes	Existing
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (INCLUDING PRE-FUNDING)													
PMC	PMC												
PMC	PMC												
				TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs			\$24.062.446,50						

## Annex D

### Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

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

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

	Innovation, experience	Promising practices	1. 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 below and the diagram 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.

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

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

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

<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>SHINE HUB</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>	Innovative and promising practices In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, knowledge exchange had to move to the online space. The UN Trust Fund therefore created “SHINE” an innovation in sharing knowledge digitally, in multiple languages. <a href="https://www.shinehub.org/home">https://www.shinehub.org/home</a> SHINE, as described in the report, represents a good and innovative practice in preventing and responding to violence against women providing an interactive space to exchange knowledge among practitioners, for greater impact on ERAW through co-creation, collaboration and amplification of knowledge.
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	In 2021, the UN Trust Fund in partnership with the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat, designed, built and implemented SHINE, a new online hub for global knowledge exchange on ending violence against women and girls. The hub connects a range of partners and change-makers to co-create, collaborate and amplify knowledge in multiple languages, with a focus on the practice-based knowledge of civil society. Produced by the UN Trust Fund with the Spotlight Initiative’s institutional funding for grantees in Africa, the scope expanded in late 2021 when the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat requested to join forces on the hub, given our common goals and networks.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	SHINE brings together partners under the Spotlight Initiative and beyond. It will enable exchange with other important networks, including over 600 civil society organizations supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women. SHINE is open to the global community working to end violence against women and girls, including but not limited to: United Nations agencies, civil society organizations, government, academics, researchers, practitioners.
<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.	SHINE is an innovative and promising practice as it is a new hub for exchange and knowledge generation on prevention of VAW/G. As a new online hub for connection of practitioners, CSOs and researchers, the hub is an innovative platform connecting individuals without a language barrier, due to its ability to translate automatically. It is a promising practice in its ability to bring together partners from around the world on preventing VAW/G.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	The UN Trust Fund expected to launch SHINE in 2021, however this was postponed to early 2022 because the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat proposed to join forces with the Fund. This changed the scope of the hub somewhat which resulted in the need for some design changes and the launch was therefore delayed.
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	The hub is formally launched in 2022 and results will be reported in the future.
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	The SHINE hub can be used as a model for other areas/topics/themes for knowledge exchanges, the technology can be adapted and used by other agencies and partners.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	The SHINE hub will naturally scale up as it rolls out. We expect the audience and reach of the platform to grow as it proves its utility and effectiveness, i.e. UN, Government and civil society partners could use the platform at national, regional to global level.
<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	Increased visibility and amplification of the utility of the hub will be vital for its sustainability. Further, as more participants join in the hub it will continue to grow through 2022 and beyond as a space to capture discussions and knowledge on preventing VAW/G. The costs of the Hub will be covered by the UN Trust Fund’s pooled funding mechanism in future years, ensuring sustainability even when the Spotlight Initiative ends.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only)</b> <i>Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</i>	The hub underwent consultation and testing with stakeholders in the design stage. It is a model already used by UNDP which has been validated by experts as a useful tool.
<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.	<b>Gemma Wood</b> <a href="mailto:Gemma.wood@unwomen.org">Gemma.wood@unwomen.org</a>



Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Innovative practices in movement building
<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 UN Trust Fund has engaged in analysis of its contribution to feminist movement building as an innovative practice to recommend how to evolve feminist grant giving.
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	The UN Trust Fund commissioned an external, independent assessment of its contribution to women's/feminist movements, including through the Spotlight Initiative portfolio, to inform learning activities over the next year and the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan. The review concluded that (a) UN Trust Fund Spotlight Initiative grantees represent a diverse group of organizations playing a variety of roles in ending VAW/G and working within distinct contexts in terms of the women's/feminist movements in their countries; (b) "The UN Trust Fund team is agile, strategic, thoughtful, discerning, and astutely action oriented and this makes them very well placed and appropriately equipped to continue holding a baton up for resourcing WROs/CSOs to support/build women's/feminist movements for ending VAW/G".
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	The paper provides analysis of the UN Trust Fund grantee contributions to movement building and therefore the paper brings forward innovative practices in evolving feminist grant giving to benefit CSOs/WROs.
<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 feminist movement review paper is an innovative practice as it strives to evolve feminist grant making for the UN Trust Fund and builds upon the successes of grantees and of a literature review to provide recommendation for the future of grant-giving to advance feminist movements.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	The paper will be published in 2022.
<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>	The report recommended the continuation of the learning journey and provided concrete recommendations on how to evolve and improve grant making for the benefit of CSOs/WROs involved in women's/feminist movement building and support, some of which is already being implemented.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only)</b> <i>Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</i>	
<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>	<b>Gemma Wood</b> Gemma.wood@unwomen.org

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Virtual convenings
<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>	As a promising practice, the UN Trust Fund strengthened coordination, networking and knowledge exchange between Spotlight Initiative grantees and provided networking opportunities via a series of Country Engagement meetings in which Spotlight Initiative grantees and other UN Trust Fund grantees were brought together in virtual convenings.
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	The focus of discussions was determined by the national context, including topics such as operational and programmatic adaptations in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, organizational resilience and building feminist movements.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Events enabled networking among the key stakeholders in Argentina, Cameroon, Colombia, Malawi, Mexico and Nigeria, bringing together 32 grantee organizations to discuss challenges, synergies and lessons learned from their work with each other, UN Women Country and Regional colleagues and the UN Trust Fund.
<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 virtual convenings are a promising practice in bringing together country level convenings between grantees, regional UN Women colleagues and the UN Trust Fund for knowledge exchange and networking in an effort of continuous learning and exchange.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	It is anticipated that creating these opportunities to convene will improve programme delivery and the achievement of results. For example, during the convenings grantees working in the same geographic areas discussed collaboration to strengthen future results while others discussed lessons learned around approaching common challenges.
<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>	The UN Trust Fund will expand these convenings to other Spotlight Initiative countries in 2022, in addition to bringing together those who have already met in order to facilitate opportunities for coordination and collective action going forward. Following events in Zimbabwe and El Salvador in Q1 2022, the UN Trust Fund will then have organized convenings in all Spotlight countries in which it has at least one grantee.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only)</b> <i>Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</i>	
<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.	<b>Tanya Ghani</b> tanya.ghani@unwomen.org

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

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

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

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

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

**Please list all Knowledge Products developed by the Spotlight Initiative Regional/Country programme below, as well as Knowledge Products in the pipeline.**

The Knowledge Products below are produced as part of the UN Trust Fund's "Learning from Practice: Prevention Series". Grantees under the Spotlight Initiative are included as examples through the briefs; however the briefs were not produced with Spotlight Initiative resources. The Presentation Series briefs, produced by the UN Trust Fund, feed into the Spotlight Initiative supported SHINE to amplify practice-based knowledge.

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	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Learning from practice: Community mobilization to prevent violence against women and girls	Prevention brief	Mobilizing communities is critical to preventing violence against women and girls. However, deeper understanding is needed of: the processes and factors that facilitate effective community mobilization in various contexts; how the changing dynamics of social contexts influence community mobilization programmes; and how programmes adapt in response.	7/2021	<a href="https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/07/community-mobilization-to-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls_un_trust_fund">https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/07/community-mobilization-to-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls_un_trust_fund</a>
Learning from practice: Engaging faith-based and traditional actors in preventing violence against women and girls	Prevention brief	Faith-based actors (such as formal and informal faith-based leaders and organizations) and traditional actors (such as chiefs, traditional healers, elders and mothers-in-law) are increasingly recognized as key to preventing violence against women and girls and crucial to realizing the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 5 (achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls by 2030). These actors can promote beliefs, norms and practices that support and enable prevention of violence against women and girls, but they can also encourage and legitimize certain forms of violence. Therefore, their reach and influence cannot be ignored, especially given their unique position in households and communities.	7/2021	<a href="https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/07/engaging-faith-based-and-traditional-actors-in-preventing-violence-against-women-and-girls">https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/07/engaging-faith-based-and-traditional-actors-in-preventing-violence-against-women-and-girls</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	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Learning from practice: Exploring intersectional approaches to prevent violence against women and girls	Prevention brief	Exploring intersectional approaches when designing and implementing projects is critical to preventing violence against women and girls, and key to realizing the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 2 "Leave no one behind". The COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted how existing vulnerabilities can intersect with gender in complex ways, putting some women and girls at greater risk of violence than others. This requires intersectional approaches that critically examine how vulnerabilities overlap in the lives of women and girls, compounding their risk of certain forms of violence and creating barriers to accessing prevention services.	8/2021	<a href="https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/08/exploring-intersectional-approaches-to-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls">https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/08/exploring-intersectional-approaches-to-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls</a>
Learning from practice: Mobilizing women as agents of change to prevent violence against women and girls	Prevention brief	Mobilizing women as agents of change in their own lives is key for projects working to prevent violence against women and girls. As "community facilitators", women beneficiaries of projects are a crucial link to the broader community of women that prevention projects need to engage with.	8/2021	<a href="https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/08/mobilizing-women-as-agents-of-change-to-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls">https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/08/mobilizing-women-as-agents-of-change-to-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls</a>
Learning from practice: Training for behaviour change to prevent violence against women and girls	Prevention brief	Designing effective training takes time and effort; it requires an iterative and adaptive process that is time and resource intensive. In spite of being widely used as a tool for preventing violence against women and girls (VAWG), there is not enough literature on why, or how, training can be integrated into different programme pathways to move from initial awareness raising and short-term individual behaviour change to sustained shifts in social norms. From the perspective of behaviour change, training can have enormous strategic value and be a critical pathway to prevent VAWG.	10/2021	<a href="https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/10/training-for-behaviour-change">https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/10/training-for-behaviour-change</a>
Learning from practice: Adolescent-focused approaches to prevent violence against women and girls	Prevention brief	Adolescent-focused approaches as a means of preventing violence against women and girls (VAWG) are an important area for intervention and research. Adolescence is a critical time for both boys and girls, but adolescent girls in particular face new gendered risks at this life stage, because of their increased vulnerabilities to various forms of violence and harmful practices.	9/2021	<a href="https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/09/adolescent-focused-approaches-to-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls">https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/09/adolescent-focused-approaches-to-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls</a>
Learning from practice: Resistance and backlash to preventing violence against women and girls	Prevention brief	Civil society organizations (CSOs) working to end violence against women face numerous contextual challenges and resistance in the course of their work at multiple levels. Resistance can manifest itself as positive resistance, such as support for progressive and feminist policies and against incumbent powers that seek to preserve the gender-unequal status quo. Negative resistance is that which is expressed against progressive social change and against prevention work. Resistance to the work that seeks to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) is quite common. When asked, most practitioners can identify some form of resistance in their day-to-day experiences of working in this space: institutional inertia, denial of support for feminist work, pushback on what are considered progressive feminist agendas, attacks on civil society spaces, or even the re-emergence of resistance because of shifting political agendas.	12/2021	<a href="https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/12/resistance-and-backlash">https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/12/resistance-and-backlash</a>
Learning from practice: Adaptive programming to prevent violence against women and girls	Prevention brief	Women's rights organizations (WROs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) regularly face changing environments and sociopolitical challenges; they also work with funders and partners who operate distinct bureaucracies. They often engage with marginalized communities, who can be particularly threatened by natural disasters, conflicts, economic shocks and other forms of crises. The uncertain and context-specific nature of social change means that programmes to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) must work in adaptive ways. Yet, there is a lack of documentation on how VAWG prevention programming is adapted in practice, especially outside humanitarian settings; the focus is often on the adaptation of evidence-based prevention models. More attention to the factors that build the adaptive capacities of organizations, especially WROs and CSOs, implementing VAWG prevention programming is warranted.	12/2021	<a href="https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/12/adaptive-programming">https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/12/adaptive-programming</a>

## Annex E

### UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women Spotlight Initiative social media activities: 2021

- More frequent features from Spotlight Initiative & UN Women, which has helped increase the visibility of UN Trust Fund grantees and their work.
- The “Movement building” series has been performing well, drawing from UN Trust Fund’s interviews with grantees.
- The UN Trust Fund launched a Trello for social media posts sharing with its constituents for better coordination in dissemination. One of the threads is dedicated to Spotlight Initiative-supported grants. Link: <https://trello.com/b/4kZwqFXz/un-trust-fund-evaw-social-media>

Date	Title	Facebook		Twitter	
		Link	Insights*	Link	Impressions*
12/22/21	ANDHES			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1473769313077055489">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1473769313077055489</a>	228
12/27/21	ANDHES			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1475467251692163072">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1475467251692163072</a>	349
12/23/21	IDIWA			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1473972401830432771">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1473972401830432771</a>	625
12/22/21	RuWCED			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1473972401830432771">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1473972401830432771</a>	263
12/23/21	RuWCED	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2980166812250128">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2980166812250128</a>	812		
12/06/21	RuWCED	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2968285133438296">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2968285133438296</a>	438		
11/24/21	ANDHES	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2959755897624553">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2959755897624553</a>	697	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1463600714534596611">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1463600714534596611</a>	321
11/23/21	AfA	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2959129434353866">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2959129434353866</a>	387	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1463149335647035397">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1463149335647035397</a>	2151
11/17/21	PILC	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2954920311441445">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2954920311441445</a>	472	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1461027685526913028">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1461027685526913028</a>	249
11/05/21	CREAW	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2946258768974266">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2946258768974266</a>	137		
11/03/21	Bethany Project	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2944775065789303">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2944775065789303</a>	355		
11/02/21	INERELA+	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2944163959183747">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2944163959183747</a>	426		
10/20/21	NUWODU (COVID-19 funding)	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2934897776777032">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2934897776777032</a>	391		
17/10/21	AfA	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2932884906978319">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2932884906978319</a>	507		
9/30/21	LCDZ (COVID-19 funding)	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2920234291576714">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2920234291576714</a>	289		
10/25/21	SOAR Initiative @ UNTF25 event			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1452644454406541319?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1452644454406541319?s=20</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1452644310822891528?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1452644310822891528?s=20</a>	213
10/1/21	ArtGlo Africa (Oct highlight)				185
9/23/21	Highlight Spotlight @ 30 year anniv of 16 Days campaign event			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1441040363670671360?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1441040363670671360?s=20</a>	641



Date	Title	Facebook		Twiter	
		Link	Insights*	Link	Impressions*
9/23/21	Aldijana's intervention @ 30 year anniv of 16 Days campaign on femicide			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1441032236472676352?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1441032236472676352?s=20</a>	618
9/17/21	Movement building/ ANDHES	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2911507745782702">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2911507745782702</a>	319	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1438850726176825348?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1438850726176825348?s=20</a>	226
9/14/21	Bethany Project	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2909436642656479">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2909436642656479</a>	237		
9/6/21	RT Spotlight/Prevention			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1434754061589417985?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1434754061589417985?s=20</a>	
9/2/21	PILC	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2900998170166993">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2900998170166993</a>	313		
8/31/21	Movement building			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1432764950959771648?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1432764950959771648?s=20</a>	466
8/30/21	FODDAJ (COVID-19 funding)	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2898674930399317">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2898674930399317</a>	897		
8/19/21	SIHA (COVID-19 funding)	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2890920054508138?__tn__=-R">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2890920054508138?__tn__=-R</a>	398		
8/3/21	INERELA+			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1422561930519187465?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1422561930519187465?s=20</a>	1004
8/2/21	INERELA+	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2878722279061249">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2878722279061249</a>	275		
7/21/21	LCDZ (COVID-19 funding)	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2870099296590214?__tn__=-R">https://business.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2870099296590214?__tn__=-R</a>	351		
7/21/21	CAPEC			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1417772840661798920?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1417772840661798920?s=20</a>	257
7/20/21	RT Spotlight				3806
7/20/21	CAPEC	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2869552049978272">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2869552049978272</a>	492		
7/6/21	AfA	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2859954894271321">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2859954894271321</a>	587		
7/1/21	GBV Action coalition				769
6/7/21	Movement building (FACT + IDIWA)	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2840091129591031">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2840091129591031</a>	223		
5/31/21	SOAR	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2834647240135420">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2834647240135420</a>	340		
5/25/21	ANDHES	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2831111497155661">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/posts/2831111497155661</a>	221		
5/14/21	AfA			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1393204461774852097?s=20">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1393204461774852097?s=20</a>	614
5/14/21	EU Partnership			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1393206661498773509">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1393206661498773509</a>	816
5/6/21	Alliance for Africa Nigeria	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/photos/pcb.2818321575101320/2818320838434727/">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/photos/pcb.2818321575101320/2818320838434727/</a>	844		
4/6/21	Movement building			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1379507598471352321">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1379507598471352321</a>	372
4/14/21	CAPAC Cameroon	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/photos/a.1548375718762585/2803346436598834/">https://www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund/photos/a.1548375718762585/2803346436598834/</a>	238		
3/24/21	Partnership			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1374697037007097857">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1374697037007097857</a>	1,383

Date	Title	Facebook		Twitter	
		Link	Insights*	Link	Impressions*
3/15/21	RT			<a href="https://twitter.com/GlobalSpotlight/status/1371497180796702724">https://twitter.com/GlobalSpotlight/status/1371497180796702724</a>	981
2/25/21	UNTF/Spotlight grantee LAC RT			<a href="https://twitter.com/infanciacomun/status/1364658938835329025">https://twitter.com/infanciacomun/status/1364658938835329025</a>	476
2/24/21	RT			<a href="https://twitter.com/LustBianchi/status/1348924842297405442">https://twitter.com/LustBianchi/status/1348924842297405442</a>	468
2/8/21	INERELA+			<a href="https://twitter.com/INERELA_SEC/status/1358700443233320962">https://twitter.com/INERELA_SEC/status/1358700443233320962</a>	361
01/29/2021	Spotlight promo (RM)			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1354942338095751180">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1354942338095751180</a>	207/2
01/28/2021	INERELA+	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/1547551982178292/posts/2753157921617686/">https://business.facebook.com/1547551982178292/posts/2753157921617686/</a>	201/10	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1354836636643819525">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1354836636643819525</a>	1259/18 (RT by Spotlight)
01/26/2021	Spotlight promo/RT UNTF			<a href="https://twitter.com/GlobalSpotlight/status/1353963136399925251/retweets/with_comments">https://twitter.com/GlobalSpotlight/status/1353963136399925251/retweets/with_comments</a>	381/3 (RT from Spotlight)
01/21/2021	Spotlight promo			<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1352314915747459073">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1352314915747459073</a>	278/1
01/08/2021	Movement building	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/1547551982178292/posts/2739751146291697/">https://business.facebook.com/1547551982178292/posts/2739751146291697/</a>	871/32	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1347553881702739976">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1347553881702739976</a>	1793/31
01/06/2021	PILC	<a href="https://business.facebook.com/1547551982178292/posts/2738531636413648/">https://business.facebook.com/1547551982178292/posts/2738531636413648/</a>	496/17	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1346916952221081601">https://twitter.com/UNTrustFundEVAW/status/1346916952221081601</a>	372



**Spotlight  
Initiative**

