



**Spotlight
Initiative**

*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

Uganda

Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2020 – 31 December 2020

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number

Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, in Uganda

MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00111644

Recipient Organization(s)

UN WOMEN

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total Phase I approved budget as per the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme Document: US\$23,108,417

Phase I Spotlight funding:² US\$22,000,000

Agency Contribution: US\$1,018,418

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UN WOMEN	6,323,927	183,445
UNDP	5,260,269	398,234
UNFPA	4,987,971	122,928
UNICEF	3,566,973	359,810
UNHCR	1,860,859	44,000
TOTAL:	22,000,000	1,018,417

Priority Regions/Areas/Localities for the Programme

Country: Uganda

Nationally and in Amudat, Arua, Kampala, Kasese, Kitgum, Kyegegwa and Tororo Districts

Key Partners

Government of Uganda

- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education and Sports
- Ministry of Local Government
- District Local Governments
- National Planning Authority
- National Population Council
- Equal Opportunities Commission
- Ministry of Public Service
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics
- Uganda Human Rights Commission

United Nations Agencies

- International Organization for Migration
- World Health Organization
- Pulse Lab

Civil society organizations

- Inter-Religious Council of Uganda
- Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa
- Uganda Women's Network
- International NGOs
- Cultural institutions

Private sector

- Private Sector Foundation of Uganda
- Safe Boda

Academic institutions

- Makerere University

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date:

01 January 2019

End Date:

31 December 2022

Report Submitted By: Luta Shaba
Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator

¹ 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, <http://mptf.undp.org>.

² The Spotlight Initiative contribution refers to the amount transferred to the recipient United Nations organizations, which is available on the <http://mptf.undp.org>.

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Acronyms

CEDOVIP	Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention
CHL	Child helpline
CPD	Country programme document
CSOs	Civil society organizations
C4D	Communication for development
DHIS2	District Health Information System 2
DLG	District local government
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
EPC	Emergency contraceptive pills
EU	European Union
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FRRM	Feedback referral and resolution mechanism
GBV	Gender-based violence
GEWE	Gender equality and women's empowerment
GRB	Gender-responsive budgeting
HP	Harmful practices
ICWEA	International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa
IJM	International Justice Mission
IPV	Intimate partner violence
IRCU	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
LC	Local council
MDA	Ministries, departments, and agencies
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NDP	National Development Plan
NPA	National Planning Authority
NJSC	National Joint Steering Committee
NUWODU	National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda

ODPP	Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OVC	Orphans and vulnerable children
PEP	Post-exposure prophylaxis
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PSW	Para social worker
PWD	Persons with disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SE	Sexuality education
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
TIP	Tracking in persons
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
ULGA	Uganda Local Governments Association
ULS	Uganda Law Society
UN	United Nations
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNYPA	Uganda Network of Young People Living with HIV&AIDS
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UWONET	Uganda Women's Network
UWOPA	Uganda Women Parliamentary Association
VAC	Violence against children
VACiS	Violence against children in schools
VAW	Violence against women
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WHRDN	Women's Human Rights Defenders Network

Executive summary

Throughout 2020, in the spirit of United Nations reform, and as one United Nations team, the Spotlight Initiative Programme in Uganda committed to delivering coordinated and comprehensive programming that achieved key results despite the major challenges of the year.

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was a constant theme throughout 2020 and posed unforeseen challenges during the Spotlight Initiative planning. At the onset of the pandemic, the recipient UN organizations worked closely with the Resident Coordinator's Office to rapidly respond to the changing context and address immediate needs on the ground, particularly the rise in violence against women and girls. Through civil society lobbying, the Spotlight Initiative team re-programmed US\$370,000 towards sustaining 16 gender-based violence (GBV) shelters for six months and contributed US\$550,828 towards adapting approaches in providing psychosocial support, monitoring and referrals in the context of COVID-19³. This funding was critical in addressing the 'shadow pandemic' of increased GBV amidst the pandemic and expanding access to high-quality services for women and girls in Uganda.



US\$370,000

RE-PROGRAMMED BY SPOTLIGHT
INITIATIVE TOWARDS SUSTAINING
**16 GBV shelters for six
months**

US\$558,828

CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS ADAPTING
APPROACHES IN **providing
psychosocial support,
monitoring and referrals**

Collaboration among three agencies resulted in contributions to the COVID-19 Emergency Relief Fund to address the emergency protection and gender-based violence response for women and girls to a tune of US\$1.2M. Service delivery was improved to enable more focused interventions through 'Safe Space' centres which became operational across Imvepi, Rhino and Kyaka Refugee Settlements, resulting in reduced intimate partner violence and improved school retention for girls in refugee communities. This was complemented with the use of the Feedback Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) helpline, which addressed the sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) of refugee girls.

At a national strategic partnership level, the close liaison between the European Union (EU) and the Spotlight Initiative technical teams enabled a continuous reassessment of interventions to ensure maximum impact in women and girls' lives. The two groups partnered with the Government of Uganda to establish the National COVID-19 Subcommittee on GBV and violence against children (VAC) and the GBV/VAC Prevention and Response Plan. This work elevated the positioning of

³ Spotlight Initiative COVID-19 Response Plan and Budget (Aug 2020)

violence against women and girls on the national agenda and fostered commitment towards and national ownership of efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls while ensuring that no one 'was left behind' in the national COVID-19 response. The EU's support was pivotal in achieving these results, illustrating its role as a critical programme partner beyond the traditional donor/recipient relationship.

The country team took heed of the need for greater involvement of the EU Delegation, introducing attendance of core management team meetings and supporting monitoring of milestones and key deliverables. There is also more internal interaction and participation of the Delegation in key Spotlight Initiative events, which has been built into Spotlight Initiative processes and practices. In the short term, the focus for strengthening this partnership is on engaging the EU Delegation in Uganda with the EU Gender Action Plan III and exploring potential areas for a development partnership with the Spotlight Initiative Uganda Programme.

In 2020 the Spotlight Initiative had a catalytic effect on civil society organisations' coordination and collective voice, which should continue. The programme meaningfully engaged civil society as equal partners and ensured that programming reached all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. The principle of 'leaving no one behind' informed interventions that enhanced the capacities of civil society organizations to reach vulnerable groups, in particular, women with disabilities. To further ensure that no one was left behind, the Spotlight Initiative expanded service delivery by working with senior women and male teachers who provided home and community-based support to the most vulnerable adolescents through door-to-door outreaches and referrals to other services.

The establishment of a 12-member permanent Civil Society National Reference Group in the last quarter of 2020 provided a platform for civil society input through structured advice on programming and strategic decision-making as well as monitoring of implementation. The group met thrice, constituted the Executive Committee, and developed their annual work plan. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and Office of the Prime Minister led coordination meetings of partners to enhance the national coordination of programmes to address GBV, SRHR and harmful practices (HP) in Uganda.

As part of its mandate to ensure coherent coordination, the Spotlight Initiative Programme provided a much-needed platform to enhance United Nations, Government and civil society actors' coordination and technical coherence, enhancing a multi-sectoral and multi-partner approach to addressing GBV/VAC/HP/SRHR. Working with the entirety of government is an approach that enhances mainstreaming vital social issues in intervention design. The tripartite inter-governmental approach to train and mentor government officials in the justice sector proved more effective than a single entity approach.

Summary of key results

a) Legal and policy framework:

Cabinet approved the National Child Policy, and key Bills were expedited through Parliament processes. These interventions, alongside the production of the Multi-Sectoral Prosecutors' Handbook on GBV, resulted in the adoption of victim-centred and trauma-informed approaches in SGBV case management. The Parliamentary Affairs Committee has finalized reports on the Sexual Offence Bill and Succession Amendment Bill 2019, which are ready to be presented to the plenary for the third reading once Parliament returns from recess in March 2021.

b) Institutional strengthening:

The Spotlight Initiative succeeded in strengthening district-level institutional mechanisms by integrating GBV/SRHR indicators into the local government performance assessment tools, ensuring alignment of assessment indicators to the National Development Plan III compliance tools. Capacity strengthening in case management was provided to four districts, resulting in enhanced efficiency in service delivery in the social welfare structure at sub county level.

c) Social norm change:



Adolescent girls in Karamoja
© UNICEF/Wandera



Uganda's male action mentors are addressing violence, one community at a time. Julius (photo right) used to undermine and fight with his wife but after attending Spotlight Initiative-supported training events on gender-based violence, he changed his behaviour. Today, he is one of the 35 male action mentors who facilitates male action group dialogues in Kyegegwa District in western Uganda.
© UNICEF/Wandera

The sexuality education roll out to selected primary and secondary schools, and the scaling up of the Child-Friendly School module in 210 schools in three districts, resulted in the application of child-centred pedagogy, positive discipline, and the recording and reporting of VAC cases. Community mobilization through the use of U-Reporters provided reporting channels for VAC during the lockdown. A milestone achievement was establishing the Council of Traditional Leaders

in Africa (COTLA)-Uganda Chapter, which provided a framework for further engagement with traditional leaders and garnered their support to address harmful practices. The Inter-Religious Council of Uganda pastoral letter (policy guidance) on sustained SRH/HIV/GBV programming integrated with COVID-19 risk management committed religious leaders to address these issues with their congregants, thus reaching a wider audience. The Gender Equality Seal was adopted in 13 companies committed to implementing the Seal and categorizing sexual harassment as unprofessional conduct in their respective human resource manuals.

d) Quality services:

The Government of Uganda conducted a review of six guidelines relating to SHRH to ensure alignment with the GBV Policy.

The Spotlight Initiative enhanced staff's capacity in the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) to handle GBV cases in a victim-friendly and trauma-informed manner, resulting in conviction rates for SGBV rising from 60 per cent in 2019 to 74 per cent in 2020. The focus on cases involving child victims was enhanced with the operation of special court sessions prioritizing child victim cases and ensuring that children go through the legal process with minimum exposure to COVID-19.



e) Data:

A sustainable approach to the generation of data was adopted. The collaboration with the School of Women and Gender Studies of Makerere University resulted in the integration of GRB and gender statistics in the School of Gender Studies curriculum. A phased modality to systems integration was initiated with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to enable SGBV/SRH data collection and analysis in line with international standards. GBV/SRH indicators were integrated into four modules of the Community Information System to plug the data gap on the 10 to 14-year age group in the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, and the Community Information System was completed in four out of seven districts. To date, four pre-service and in-service training institutions have revised curricula to integrate VAWG/GBV responses. Gender-responsive budgeting was also enhanced through the National Family Planning Advocacy Strategy and the National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2016-2020, which were reviewed to incorporate GBV/SRHR.

f) Women's movement:

The Women's movement successfully held male engagement dialogues with the Uganda Police Force, resulting in a pledge of commitment towards gender equality in the 40,000-strong service. Lobbying by the women's movement resulted in the promulgation of the National Guidelines on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy and Re-entry of Child Mothers in School under the Second Chance programme. It facilitated pregnant girls and child mothers to sit for final examinations. This was a significant success in addressing mind-set change on social norms that had, up to that point, penalized pregnancy. Further interventions were conducted to address the female-hostile environment in market places, resulting in the establishment of standard operating procedures to curb the high incidence of VAWG and sexual harassment of young women in public spaces, and the development of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Policy Draft.

Overall, the Spotlight Initiative Programme in Uganda is well-positioned to benefit from the transition between the phases, which coincides with the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 and the National Development Plan III. This provides an opportunity to incorporate GBV/VAWG/SRHR/HPs into the National Joint Work Plan and mobilize resources for the Spotlight Initiative as part of the broader United Nations Country Team resource mobilization engagement with crucial development partners towards the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals. The principle of leaving no one behind informed interventions that enhanced the capacities of civil society organizations to reach vulnerable groups that include women with disabilities, albino women, women living with HIV and the Batwa women, with the result that their strategic needs were incorporated into the activity design with targeted engagement in the communities.

1. Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

a) Significant (non-COVID-19-related) shifts or new developments in the broader social, political or economic context

Elections: The shifting of national attention to elections from around June to the end of 2020 delayed progress on legislative reforms and government capacity-building activities, with a knock-on effect on relevant indicators. Thus, the Spotlight Initiative had to accommodate the cautioning against tabling gender bills in a context where electoral laws had priority.

Natural disasters: Significant flooding and landslides in Kasese and other areas, and the locust infestation during the agricultural season, slowed down some government activities as attention was diverted towards the humanitarian crisis. The most significant impact was on community engagement activities. This was mitigated by shifting focus to the immediate needs of affected women and children and mobilizing food assistance to complement relief aid. The locust invasion also diverted government attention and diverted resources to districts in the Karamoja region.

b) Effects of COVID-19 on the context

The national response to COVID-19: The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development led the formation of a COVID-19 sub-committee on GBV and VAC to provide policy guidance, strengthen leadership, management and coordination of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder response to cases of GBV, VAC, and associated effects during and post COVID-19.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the government, civil society, and private sector to adapt approaches to address harmful norms and prevent incidents of violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and provide psychosocial support, monitoring, and referrals in the context of COVID-19⁴, to the total value of US\$550,828. This support took the form of upgrades to a GBV shelter at a police station, using Safe Boda motorcycles to distribute SRHR products and the use of para social workers in remote communities to ensure continued service delivery.

A Spotlight Initiative GBV National Police toll-free line, the first of its kind, was established, and it reached 1,645 people during the period under review. From January to April, reported cases of domestic violence remained at an average of 1,720 per month. After the establishment of the

⁴ Spotlight Initiative Covid Response Plan and Budget (August 2020): District social welfare workforce, para social workers, women's networks, SASA! community activists, and male action groups, religious and cultural institutions, and department of community policing.

GBV toll-free centre, over the next four months (May to August), cases increased to a monthly average of 2,630.



The Spotlight Initiative Programme scaled-up community radio usage for spreading the messages and engaged institutions with local reach, like churches, to access communities during the lockdown. The use of virtual platforms to conduct meetings was adopted as the main channel of tracking progress with district-based implementing partners.

Increased incidence of GBV and dire need for shelters: During the COVID-19 lockdowns, there were considerable spikes in incidents of violence against women and children. During this time, demand for services from the GBV emergency shelters increased by 60.5 per cent. This raised the general awareness of the levels of VAWG in the country, with the result that the institutionalization of ongoing support for GBV shelters in the implementation of the NDP III is being made a priority by the Ministry of Gender. Upon request by the Ministry and in consultation with the European Union and the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat, the RUNOs and RCO identified and re-programmed US\$370,000 as a contribution towards sustaining 13 GBV shelters⁵ for six months pending funding negotiations with the traditional development partner.



Refugee communities: According to the UNHCR Inter-Agency Rapid Gender Analysis report⁶, refugees in Uganda were hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic, with women and girls negatively impacted the most. “The loss of income within the household has contributed to an increased incidence of gender-based violence and negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex and sale of alcohol.” 10 per cent of key informants cited child marriage as one of the negative coping strategies for families following the loss of livelihoods. Interviews with key informants highlight-

⁵ Amuru, Gulu, Kampala (Bwaise), Katakwi, Kween, Kumi, Lira, Masaka, Mbarara, Moroto, Mubende, Nebbi and Pallisa

⁶ www.unhcr.org/afr/news/press/2020/12/5fc7a6694/inter-agency-report-refugee-women-and-girls-in-uganda-disproportionately

ed a strong correlation between schools' closure and the increase in teenage pregnancies and child marriage, leading to school dropouts and other adverse health and social consequences for girls. Phase two programming has a strong component of women-targeted livelihood interventions to facilitate their recovery and build their resilience to shocks.

Mobility: COVID-19 mobility restrictions significantly affected the implementation of planned activities and posed a threat to the achievement of 2020 milestones, which negatively impacted most community engagement indicators. This was addressed through the early development of scale-down/adaptation plans with all partners, Information and communication technology-enabled approaches, community structures, media advocacy and stepped-up advocacy to increase women's voices in the response.

As part of the SRHR response to COVID-19, Spotlight Initiative partnered with private sector actors through the Uganda Aids Information Centre and Ministry of Health to support continuity of essential SRHR services in Kampala using the Safe Boda programme (*detailed under Partnerships*).

School closures: The prolonged closure of schools significantly affected education sector results. It became more demanding and expensive to undertake training for teachers or to reach adolescents with services through home-based learning materials and life skill interventions. Most adolescents/learners, particularly girls, became increasingly vulnerable and exposed to GBV risks. There were increased teenage pregnancy cases, child marriage, and substance abuse, among other impacts, even as schools reopened in October 2020 and January 2021 to candidate classes only.

Contextual blocks to services: Cases of violence against women and children escalated as they were locked down in homes full time with their perpetrators. Coupled with limited access to legal aid, psychological support and court services, this increased the defilement incidences recorded⁷. This was further exacerbated by the restrictions on movement, which hindered reporting and investigation of victims' cases. The shutdown of essential services, including the courts of law, resulted in delayed justice and further trauma for victims. With the ease in lock down measures and continued advocacy from the RUNOs, the judiciary-initiated court sessions prioritizing child-victim cases and ensuring that children could get justice without exposure to COVID-19.

The prioritization of prevention and response to violence against women and girls was initially low within the government COVID-19 response processes. Even as the escalation of reported cases and limited access to essential SRH services due to the lockdown was noted, the Spotlight Initiative engaged the MGLSD and MOH to ensure continuity of critical health and social services through the development of remote training and materials for quality care.

⁷ Details provided under Outcome 4 results reflecting fast tracking of VAC cases

Social welfare workers were initially not considered part of the critical government staff in the early stages of the COVID-19 lockdown. **However, high-level advocacy resulted in Cabinet's approval and subsequent inclusion among essential workers to continue providing services to the public. Social welfare workers were also included in the district COVID-19 task forces which coordinated and executed response.** Social welfare workers are based in the districts, know the community social responses systems and, with their training in social services delivery, provided essential support in responding to the cases generated through awareness-raising by the CSO implementing partners.

Restrictions impacted community engagement activities on movement and gatherings. This was mitigated through alternative methods such as U-Report (a free SMS-based mobile application used by over 350,000 registered Ugandans across the country) to make reports in real-time on issues affecting them and their communities. Radio and social media were also used to deliver key messages using interactive platforms to receive public feedback on the various GBV/VAWG/HP topics. Safe Boda partnerships, fuel vouchers for outreach, and remote capacity building on continuity of essential services.



OVER
350,000
U-REPORTERS IN UGANDA

c) Implementation status:

As reflected in the acceleration plan and 2021 carry-over annual work plan, the Uganda programme is on track to reach 100 per cent delivery of Phase One by 31 March 2021. Despite various challenges, as of 31 December 2020, the execution rate was 64.80 per cent. Delivery projections reflect 76.68 per cent delivery and 97.60 per cent expenditure and commitment for the period ending 31 March 2021. The lowest delivery is under outcomes 3 and 4; given the challenges highlighted regarding the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, most activities at the district level were halted for several months. Implementing partners applied mitigation measures like the engagement of community-based workers and institutions, including churches and para social workers, which enabled delivery to get back on track.

2. Programme Governance and Coordination

a) National Steering Committee

In 2020, the National Joint Steering Committee (NJSC) supported the elevation of government ownership to the highest levels (see *Table 1*). The NJSC provides the national oversight of the programme and is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MGLSD and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The Head of the EU Delegation in Uganda sits on the committee as a development partner.

Table 1: Composition of the Spotlight Initiative National Joint Steering Committee

Designation	Organization
Resident Coordinator and Designated Official for Security	United Nations in Uganda
Director, Labour, Employment, Occupational Safety and Health, <i>on behalf of the Permanent Secretary</i>	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
Ambassador	European Union Delegation to Uganda
Country Representative	UN Women
Country Representative	UNFPA
Country Representative	UNICEF
Resident Representative	UNDP
Executive Director	Uganda Women's Network
Executive Director	Network of Young People Living with HIV/AIDS
Executive Director	Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention
Technical Officer, <i>representing the Executive Director</i>	Private Sector Foundation of Uganda
Senior Technical Advisor, Access to Justice	Secretariat, Justice, Law and Order Sector
Advisor, Human Rights and Accountability	Secretariat, Justice, Law and Order Sector
Senior Superintendent	Uganda Police Force
Principal Research Officer, <i>representing the Permanent Secretary</i>	Ministry of Local Government
Representative	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
Representative	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
Information System Officer, <i>representing the Permanent Secretary</i>	Office of the Prime Minister

The 2020 meeting of the NJSC was held on 18th August 2020 as it continued to play its critical role as a convening space for national stakeholders and programme partners to play their roles in decision making, accountability, and oversight for the Spotlight Initiative.

b) Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG)

A 12-member substantive CSNRG was established in the last quarter of 2020 to replace the interim group which had continued to support the Spotlight Initiative because of the delays resulting from COVID-19 contextual challenges. The CSNRG has already met thrice within the two months of constitution. Some of the members from the interim group were selected into the permanent group, which confirms their role in the civil society in Uganda as individuals who champion women's rights and are held in high regard by their peers.

A work plan was developed immediately upon constituting the executive of the CSNRG, namely a chairperson, a deputy chairperson and a treasurer, who will be alternate representatives of the NJSC. Their immediate focus was oversight of the six-month carry-over workplan, monitoring pillar meetings for delivery, and engaging CSO IPs on delivery tracking. The RCO budget includes a line for supporting the CSNRG with an annual budget of US\$ 4,000 for supporting their work plan.

The Uganda CSNRG has the mandate to invite another member representing the refugee community. CSNRG members represent the academia, private sector and individuals/organizations passionately promoting feminist advocacy and the rights of children, young women, rural women, and sex workers. The Chairperson, Dora Kiconco Musinguzi, is the Executive Director of the Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV. The Deputy Chairperson, Clara Achola, is the Executive Director of the Network for Women Leading Change. The Treasurer, Dr. Hilda Tadria, is the Founder and Executive Director of the Mentoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women. The group nominated the Executive to be alternate representatives at the Joint Steering Committee.

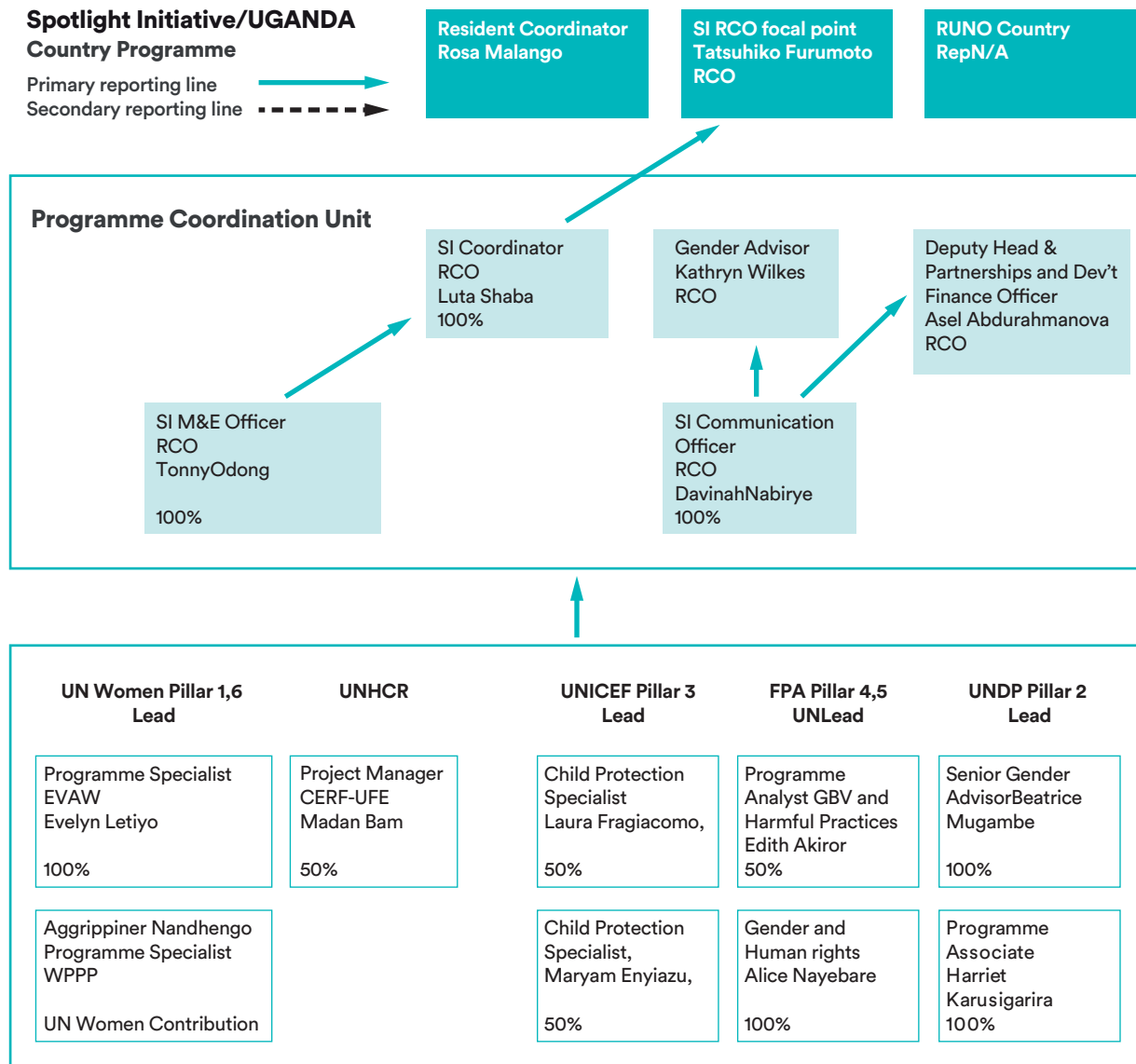
Despite the delays in constituting the CSNRG, the team has already met thrice, reviewed and approved the 2021 Annual Work Plan and budget, and adopted a draft strategy for members to support national and grass-root partners in fast-tracking service delivery. The CSNRG will play an essential role in supporting the programme to better engage feminist and women's rights organizations and to implement the principle of leaving no one behind.

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

In the spirit of working as one UN team under UN Reform, the Resident Coordinator's participation through convening power across all UN agencies at the Country Team level was critical. This ensured compliance with delivery milestones while maintaining a strong emphasis on the accountability for implementation by the participating UN agencies.

The core management team (CMT) is responsible for delivering benefits and ensuring outputs delivery and is assisted in this by the CSNRG. This inter-agency team provides coordination through joint planning of activities.

Figure 1: Spotlight Initiative Country Programme Structure



The UN RCO manages coordination between the EU and the UN team, with the Programme Coordinator as the focal point.

The government is decentralized through the district coordination committees, composed of stakeholders that include CSOs, religious and cultural institutions, and the Uganda Police. These Committees are chaired by the Chief Administration Officer. The UN Area Coordinators (UNACs)

represent the UN agencies in these meetings, and the Spotlight Initiative works through the UNACs to monitor the implementation of activities at district level. The UNACs have dual reporting to UN agencies and to the RCO.

Implementation is monitored through UN outcome results groups (pillar/thematic groups) which have scheduled monthly meetings preceding the CMT meetings. Thematic synergy on joint programmes is achieved through the membership of the CMT in the Gender-Based Violence Reference Group and the Gender and Human Rights Working Group, which provide a mechanism for overseeing technical coherence. Within the RCO there is close collaboration between the Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator, the Gender Advisor and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Specialist, where some activities are implemented jointly or in close collaboration. Such activities included the establishment of the Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa, Uganda Chapter, International Women's Day commemorations and 16 Days of Activism.

Collaboration among UN agencies helped amplify advocacy for the inclusion of the social welfare workforce into the critical response team for the COVID-19 response.

The joint advocacy of UN Women, UNFPA and UNICEF under the leadership of MGLSD resulted in the prioritization of VAWG/VAC issues within the essential services leading to the creation of the GBV/VAC subcommittee and the development of the work plan. This enabled door to door and mobile clinic outreaches in Kampala, **targeting informal settlement areas and most-at-risk populations** (notably, sex workers) and 'hot spot' areas with SRHR services that reached about 7,000 people. The same inter-agency partnership enabled the expansion of the existing SAUTI child helpline 116 as a reporting tool for VAW/HP and GBV.



The leveraging of the joint resources and capacities of UNFPA and UNICEF on the Global Programme to End Child Marriage, as well as the joint programme on GBV between UN Women and UNFPA, provided platforms for the Spotlight Initiative to complement these programmes. This was done both within the agencies and at the implementation partners' level, while strengthening the national coordination. This expanded the inter-ministerial collaboration on GBV and informed the COVID-19 and VAW/G joint risk communication and advocacy interventions. A joint approach involving three UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women) adopted the capacity building of Justice, Law and Order Sector actors on effective management of GBV and VAC cases. The multi-disciplinary training of trainers resulted in improved service delivery and effective communication with GBV and VAC survivors.

All RUNOs participated in developing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025. This included the production of a gender equality and women empowerment issues paper to develop the common country assessment and training sessions for the core UNSDCF drafting team on gender/human rights mainstreaming, results-based management and the gender marker during 2020. As a result, the UNSDCF now comprises three strategic priorities broken into five outcomes, one of which focuses specifically on gender and human rights (3.2, stating that: By 2025, gender equality and human rights of the people of Uganda are promoted, protected and fulfilled in a culturally responsive environment.)

The Spotlight Initiative outcomes were incorporated into the outputs and sub outputs of the UNSDCF Joint Workplan 2021-2025, which merges the development themes under the National Development Plan III with the UNSDCF under the new generation UN approach of coordinated and joint programming. The interventions on social protection programming justify GBV-specific activities to be part of the institutional agenda.

3. Programme partnerships

a) Government

The Ministry responsible for coordination with the Spotlight Initiative is the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, where the Commissioner of Gender is the government focal point. This platform facilitates multi-partner coordination through bi-annual reviews.

In 2020, the Spotlight Initiative successfully secured political buy-in to eliminate VAWG through engagement with government partners at the highest level. Through the Resident Coordinator's Office, the Spotlight Initiative engaged at the level of the Office of the President. Various platforms were used to appraise the President of the Republic of Uganda, His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, of the need to place women's rights and gender-based violence issues on the national political and policy agenda.

Another highest institutional level partnership (through a Memorandum of Understanding and Letters of Agreement) that the Spotlight Initiative pursued was between the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). The Ministry now coordinates the Initiative on behalf of the Government, with District Local Governments coordinating at sub-national levels.

From the MGLSD, the Commissioner for the Department of Gender and Women's Affairs is the lead on Spotlight Initiative work and the Commissioner for the Department of Youth and Children is the co-lead. The Resident Coordinator engages directly with the Minister for policy direction, while the Commissioners engage at a technical level with the Programme Coordinator and the agency focal points. Two joint coordination consultative meetings were convened by MGLSD and OPM at national and local government levels in 2020. These meetings contributed to improved synergies in the coordination efforts between the Spotlight Initiative and Government. There was engagement in collective decision-making, for instance, on responding to the issues emerging out of the COVID 19 challenges. The MGLSD launched the '50 million Africa Women Speak' in Uganda as part of a project covering the East Africa Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. The platform is an online social network for women to conduct business and the Spotlight Initiative contributed to this platform as part of women's movement building. Other partnerships with the government included their inclusion in programming as direct implementers. These include the National Planning Authority (NPA), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and the seven District Local Governments (DLG). Besides direct implementation, the programme collaborated with the National Population Council, the Local Government Finance Commission and the Parliament of Uganda to advocate for women's and girls' rights. This is essential to the attainment of the demographic dividend in sustainable

development, given that women are the primary caregivers of a society with the youngest youth population in the world at 77 per cent.

The Spotlight Initiative worked closely with the MGLSD to engage cultural and traditional leaders on VAWG, SRHR, and HPs, and access to justice for women and girls, resulting in the Launch of the Council of Traditional and Cultural Leaders of Africa in Uganda and the production of a commitment to promote gender equality and end violence against women and girls. A draft Charter for the Uganda Chapter and an interim work plan were developed and adapted by the Cultural Leaders. A detailed roll out of activities is planned to intensify during 2021.

The Spotlight Initiative also supported the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) Secretariat to conduct a tool's review for GBV incidents and information management. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics undertook a Capacity and Needs Assessment study in six core data-producing institutions in the JLOS, which provided a baseline for developing effective policies and mechanisms to inform effective response and prevention interventions. The JLOS institutions brought together multiple Spotlight Initiative agencies to strengthen the capacities of the Uganda Police Force and the Directorate of Public Prosecution on SGBV case management. Through the coordination support provided to the MGLSD at the national level and the Community Development Office at the district level, quarterly review meetings and joint monitoring visits served to identify areas for collaboration and implement activities jointly.



H.E President Yoweri Museveni and the First Lady, Hon. Janet Museveni, (R) Hon. Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development, (L) flanked by H.E Rosa Malango, the UN Resident Coordinator and H.E Attilio Pacific, Ambassador of the European Union Delegation to Uganda launched the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda on 8th March 2020 during the national commemoration of International Women's Day in Mbale District.

© UNRCO/Davinah Nabirye

This close partnership with the government enabled the Spotlight Initiative to better carry out activities with a view of achieving transformative change in the lives of women and girls. It also enabled the Spotlight Initiative to keep GBV and HP issues on the government institutional agenda, where the Ministry of Gender benefitted from the collective technical expertise from the UNCT to develop policies and draft Bills that address women's rights.

Working with the entirety of government in an approach that enhances mainstreaming critical social issues in intervention design and the tripartite⁸ inter-governmental approach to train and mentor government officials in the justice sector has proven more effective than a single entity approach.

b) Civil society

In 2020, Spotlight Initiative partnered with seven women's networks incorporating more than 80 Community-Based Organizations as a strategy to Leaving No One Behind⁹. The involvement of CBOs ensured that district-level communities were empowered to demand and receive critical services.

Moreover, the CSO partnerships addressed specific outcome areas, benefitting over 1,500 women and girls with multisectoral impacts that included increased access to services in SRH, administration of the law and enhanced awareness in communities on the negative effects of GBV, child marriages and FGM. Efforts targeted at women with disabilities and women and girls in refugee communities, and those living in hard-to-reach areas like the Batwa communities, ensured that no one was left behind. The Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) conducted training and mentoring of government officials from six local governments and 12 MDAs in mainstreaming GBV response in plans and budgets. A new partnership with Alight (formerly the American Refugee Committee) was established to implement Spotlight Initiative activities in Kyaka Refugee Settlement in Kyegegwa District, with a focus on prevention, social norm change, and quality survivor services.

The Spotlight Initiative supported UWOP networks like ICWEA and ensured access to services for most at-risk groups, including PLHIV and sex workers. NOWUDU conducted door-to-door peer support to PWDs during the lock down. Other CSOs engaged for their experience in social norms change were International Rescue Committee, Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development-Uganda (ACORD-U), and Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee, Uganda (BRAC-U). UGANET, CDFU and CCFU championed the work with SASA!, ran multi-media campaigns and engaged traditional leaders through the Council of Traditional and Local Leaders

⁸ Simultaneous engagement of the legislature, the judiciary and the police and prosecutions units

⁹ Selected organizations represented different vulnerabilities that include disabilities, adolescent girls and young women, people from the marginalized Batwa communities, people leaving with HIV, and sex workers.

in Africa. The Spotlight Initiative also advanced two Pan-African partnerships in the form of the Uganda chapters of the African Women Leaders' Network (AWLN-U) and the Council of Traditional and Local Leaders in Africa. Through these partnerships with civil society actors who could leverage their existing relationships with communities, the Spotlight Initiative was better placed to achieve its goals regarding social norms change. CSOs engage directly with communities and, in some cases, are first to observe and record issues among their members. They are structured to be nimble in responding, are not encumbered by the bureaucracy that often slows down local government, and are nimble in shifting programming to deal with emerging issues. This was proven in the adjustments to the COVID-19 pandemic as they were quick to advocate for measures that included responses to GBV shelter deficits, security concerns of women in refugee communities and lobbying for the inclusion of social workers in the essential services exemption from lockdown measures.

c) The European Union

The European Union Delegation to Uganda has continued to be a critical partner in Uganda's Spotlight Initiative beyond the traditional donor/recipient relationship. There was regular communication and engagement between the Spotlight Initiative focal points from the EU Delegation and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to ensure joint key messaging and alignment on programme priorities, including in the context of COVID-19.



Dr Maxime Houinato, UN Women Country Representative, presenting an award to HE Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, in recognition of his commitment to supporting positive masculinity.

© UN Women

The EU Spotlight Initiative Focal Person attended Core Management Team meetings, participated in the mid-year review, advised on annual work plans and the COVID-19 response plan, and joined technical-level discussions on the Phase 2 funding framework for the EU in the period 2021-2027. With staff transitions on both the EU and the RCO sides, a special meeting was conducted on 4 February 2020 for introductions and updates, leading to a smooth handover among personnel. A unique approach that was adopted in Uganda was the use of joint programmes among UN agencies to leverage combined resources, which increased impact in the Spotlight Initiative districts and expanded the geographical reach of GBV interventions to other non-Spotlight Initiative districts. This approach enabled the Spotlight Initiative to build synergies with existing joint programmes on GBV, child marriages and FGM under different UN agency configurations and development partners, which enhanced resource capacity in money and staff. as well as the expansion of the Spotlight Initiative objectives to reach non-Spotlight districts.

The EU Delegation was actively engaged in the Spotlight Initiative. The EU Ambassador and Ambassadors for EU member states made a field visit to a project in Tororo District in eastern Uganda.

In addition to the criticality assessments and flexibility in reprogramming for COVID-19, the EU Delegation in Uganda contributions were not limited to the Spotlight Initiative but also supported humanitarian interventions to provide protection, shelter and multi-purpose cash assistance to address basic food and non-food immediate needs, primary healthcare, access to safe water and sanitation services, and education assistance to refugees and their host communities. Through the COVID-19 response plan, the EU and the UN-supported the establishment of the COVID-19 subcommittee and facilitated the implementation of the GBV/VAC prevention and response plan in partnership with the Government of Uganda.

The EU Delegation support enabled the early development of a contingency plan of action to ensure continuity of GBV services and social norms change. Refugees were sensitized to the use of the feedback referral and resolution mechanism (FRRM) helpline. Community leaders and community structures were engaged to popularize this new approach of remote case management while maintaining adherence to the Ministry of Health standard operating procedures.

d) Cooperation with other UN agencies

UNFPA, in partnership with UNICEF and MGLSD, ensured that VAWG/VAC issue management was prioritized as part of the essential services, which led to the creation of the GBV/VAC subcommittee; chaired by the MGLSD, with UNFPA as the secretariat. In addition, social welfare was included as part of the essential service work force in the COVID-19 response national and sub-national structures. UNFPA continued to work with UNICEF to expand the SAUTI child helpline 116 to report VAW/HP and GBV, a process which is still ongoing. The programme also

leveraged the UNFPA and UN Women joint programme on GBV and the UNICEF and UNFPA Global Programme to End Child Marriage to strengthen coordination at the national level; inter-ministerial collaboration on VAW/G and medico-legal issues; data systems; and VAW/G joint risk communication and advocacy.

e) Other partners

Spotlight Initiative partnered with private sector actors through the Uganda Aids Information Centre and MoH to support continuity of essential SRHR services in Kampala. The Safe Boda partnership resulted in distributing 1,175,040 free condoms to vulnerable populations living in densely populated slum areas of Kampala. Clients were able to order reproductive health supplies through the Personal E-health App. Marie Stopes and Population Services International's network of community agents were focal points for ordering and dispatching SRH products.

Additionally, the MGLSD, Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development and the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) developed a checklist and guidelines for monitoring institutional compliance to preventing and responding to GBV, VAC, HP and promoting SRHR in workplaces. The PSFU, which comprises 230 business associations, proved to be an entry point to the hard-to-access private sector by offering space for engaging businesses in feminist, economy-informed discussions towards member buy-in. The Spotlight Initiative further built on this work. It expanded the scope of interventions to include incentivizing the private sector to implement gender equality and women empowerment in the workplace by recognizing companies that took concrete measure to address sexual harassment at the workplace¹⁰.

Strategic partnerships between RUNOs, government and the World Bank at the national and district level contributed to ensuring that girls benefitted from critical protection services in the COVID-19 pandemic context. Strategic collaboration with the World Bank strengthened UNICEF's advocacy capacity. It led to Cabinet's approval of the National Child Policy, which 'demonstrates the commitment by the Government of Uganda to ensure the well-being of all children, and is a big stride in the country's efforts to uphold children rights and protect them from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence.'¹¹

UN Women partnered with the Uganda Boxing Federation as part of the 'HeForShe' work under the Spotlight Initiative focusing on using men's power to address toxic masculinity and build a male ally's movement for gender equality, women's rights and elimination of violence against women.

¹⁰ https://twitter.com/50MAWSP_UG/status/1333742008092020739?s=20

¹¹ UNICEF.org/Uganda/reports/national-child-policy-2020

Other partnerships include:

- **The Inter-Religious Council of Uganda**, which comprises eight major religious institutions. Their value lies in their large following, which cuts across most of the key population demographics and their presence in rural and urban areas that can sustain message outreach. Church leaders' capacity to reach people's homes as they continued to preach to their congregants through various social media platforms proved invaluable during the lockdown.
- **The Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda**, which includes 10 prominent cultural institutions. In rural areas, these constitute the court in the first instance for civil matters. By garnering the buy-in of these cultural institutions, the Spotlight Initiative can reshape their interpretation of cultural codes to ensure girls' protection from child marriages and curb the practice of female genital mutilation, among other harmful practices. Accordingly, the number of direct and indirect Spotlight Initiative partners exceeds 150 international, national, and community-based organizations, institutions, businesses, and networks.

4. Capturing broader transformations across outcomes

The Spotlight Initiative enabled multi-sectoral coordination among government, CSOs and UN agencies which led to major milestones in several laws, as well as policy reviews. These efforts contributed to the transformation of government and CSO relations and reduced suspicion of motive while enhancing interactions based on achieving the common objectives of eliminating violence against women and girls.

The recognition of VAWG at a policy level and the resultant reviews of laws and policies to address GBV in all its facets is a major transformation that can be largely be attributed to the concerted and amplified efforts of the Spotlight Initiative Programme in Uganda.

The concerted efforts to engage the Justice, Law and Order Sector profiled the importance of their role in curbing violence against women, girls and children. It enabled a systematic process of programming on the training of the judiciary and the administration of justice at magisterial and high court levels. This strengthening of the judiciary and the justice sector was a direct result of the Spotlight Initiative Programme's interventions. In particular, the Spotlight Initiative enhanced the justice sector service providers' capacity and enabled child-sensitive approaches in case handling. Justice for Children coordinators were placed in regional High Courts, where justice actors now can better support child victims and witnesses.

The Spotlight Initiative interventions on gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) contributed to increased government awareness and response to GBV issues. The various training and mentorship sessions for government officials on mainstreaming GBV/VAC in plans and budgets to render responsive budgeting resulted in the inclusion of costed GBV interventions in the district local government development plans. This contributed to a broader level shift in increased government awareness and response to GBV issues above and beyond the Spotlight Initiative outcomes.

The combined efforts of the Spotlight Initiative RUNOs, the United Nations and development partner advocacy and lobbying resulted in the formation of the National COVID-19 subcommittee on GBV and VAC to address the initially excluded prevention and response issues for GBV in the national COVID-19 response mechanisms.

The Spotlight Initiative contributed to institutional capacity strengthening for government partners through increasing their ability to deliver coordinated, quality programmes and services that meet women and girls' needs. This was due to the approval of the GBV Policy and the review and finalization of various guidelines across the health, education and social development sectors to include critical aspects that address VAWG and VAC.

5. Capturing change at outcome level

Outcome 1: Legal and policies

The Spotlight Initiative was successful in having the National Child Policy approved by Cabinet in June 2020. **Advocacy was conducted on the Legal Aid Bill, which increased community awareness of the existing legal aid responsive mechanisms on SGBV, the current state's issues, and increased demand for service delivery in the justice sector.** Two days of training was held for legal aid service providers on reporting and responding to cases of SGBV and this resulted in the production of a documentary. In this, members of parliament and different communities highlighted the barriers to accessing justice in Uganda, which are primarily financial and related to legal processes. As a result, a private member of parliament was granted leave to introduce a Private Members Bill for the Legal Aid Bill.

The Spotlight Initiative partnered with the Uganda Human Rights Commission in popularizing the Human Rights Enforcement Act amongst key stakeholders and the general public through seven radio talk shows in local languages. The increase in general legal literacy was a factor in the increased demand for services by rights holders. Complementary awareness-raising training sessions for duty bearers were conducted in Amudat, Kasese, Kyegegwa, Kitgum, Gulu, Tororo and Kampala, with participation from security agencies, the judiciary and public defenders. The Spotlight Initiative also worked with the Ministry of Health, who led the process of reviewing key strategic documents related to SGBV, namely the Male Involvement Training Manual, Emergency Contraceptive Pill Management Guidelines, Referral Guide for SGBV, Community Flipcharts for SGBV and Guidelines on Counselling and Management of Pregnancy. The Ministry also developed, field-tested and printed the Mental Health Protocols, Guidelines and Job Aids, which aid in better service delivery for psychological support for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. At the district level, draft ordinances on alcohol abuse, GBV prevention and promotion of SRHR, were reviewed, increasing local district-based measures to address GBV.

Table 2: Ordinances in process

District	Name of ordinance	Status
Amudat	Amudat District Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Ordinance	Awaiting the Attorney General's Approval
Kampala	Child Protection Ordinance Ordinance on Alcohol and Drug Abuse GBV Ordinance	KCCA passed the Bill for the enactment of child protection ordinance awaiting ratification by the Solicitor's General's office. It is envisaged that this ordinance will address issues of GBV
Kitgum	Kitgum District Alcohol and Substance Abuse Ordinance	Awaiting Council review and submission to the Attorney General for Approval

The Spotlight Initiative supported the Ministry of Health to review and recommend the costing and development of the implementation plan for the National Family Planning Advocacy Strategy, the integration of the Total Market Approach into the Financing Strategy, and the evaluation of the National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2016-2020. The lessons learned were used to inform the development of the new Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2021–2025, a GRB high-level intervention that provides for the costing of SRHR and GBV activities, which often fall through the cracks in implementation due to a failure to budget for them.

Another major success for the Spotlight Initiative was the review of the National Disability Policy integrating SRHR for persons with disability. A draft revised policy is now in place to be finalized and disseminated in 2021. The policy provides a framework for planning for and implementing programmes on SRHR that leave no one behind by deliberately targeting the SRHR needs of women with disabilities and ensuring that resources are allocated accordingly.

The Spotlight Initiative brought together CSOs and RUNOs who put in a tremendous effort with the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee legal team to identify and strategize around contentious issues that may inhibit the smooth debate on the Sexual Offences Bill which will be presented when Parliament resumes in March 2021. Other pending bills include the Succession Amendment and the Employment Amendment Bills. The same combined advocacy resulted in a commitment by the Uganda Law Reform Costed Implementation Plan Commission to develop a step-by-step guide on charging crimes under the Domestic Violence Act, applying and enforcing protection orders, and the translation of the Regulations. Another commitment was obtained to set up a specialist department for gender within the Uganda Police and DPP, which could have the unintended result of increasing the numbers of women in decision making and the recruitment of additional female police officers. To maintain this momentum, the Spotlight Initiative lobbied for the inclusion of a session on the Domestic Violence Act in the police and judicial training, in addition to the referral pathway guidelines.

The Spotlight Initiative also supported training of trainers on the Multi-Sectoral Prosecutors' Handbook on GBV, under which a total of 44 trainers (13 male and 31 female) comprising prosecutors, police surgeons and forensics and judicial officers were trained. Post-training commitments obtained from the participants focused on the adoption of the gender-sensitive, victim-centred and trauma-informed approaches, conducting investigations and prosecutions in a professional manner and capacity building of colleagues on the handbook. In partnership with the School of Women and Gender Studies of Makerere University, the Spotlight Initiative also facilitated the integration of GRB and gender statistics into the school curriculum.

In a vigorous measure to apply the principle of leaving no one behind, **the Spotlight Initiative supported more than 30 women's rights advocates who demanded the protection of the rights of sex workers and persons with disabilities, which were being ignored in the national COVID-19**

response¹². This resulted in a circular being sent out to probation officers to expeditiously handle cases of domestic violence and support survivors to access required services during and after the COVID-19 lock down¹³. These actions, among others, led to the recognition of VAW response and protection as essential services and the creation of a task force on VAW and VAC led by the MGLSD. These efforts were so successful that the UNSDCF Joint Work Plan incorporated specific outputs on leaving no one behind that address social protection for vulnerable groups like persons with disability.

A legal literacy campaign carried messages on domestic violence, sexual harassment, child marriage, female genital mutilation and SRHR. Messages for the multimedia campaign were drafted, validated, translated, recorded for both radio and TV and run on 14 radio stations in six regions of Uganda, with a combined viewer/listenership of over 10 million.



The Spotlight Initiative supported CSOs to develop and disseminate these messages, which raised awareness about GBV and services available to victims of violence. The increased awareness and responsibility towards demanding justice against perpetrators of violence resulted in a community in Kyegegwa demanding justice and action against a man who had battered his wife to near death on 29 September 2020. This reflects increased GBV awareness in the communities and ownership of social protection responses where such actions had previously received little attention by the police.

Increased focus on gender and equity issues in the National Development Plan (NDPIII): Specific interventions on GBV and social protection measures have been included in at least three programme implementation action plans of the NDPIII. GBV/VAC responses are mainstreamed under the PIAP on community development. There was an increase in access to justice for GBV survivors that is attributable to the increased training and mentorship of service providers using the case collaborative mentorship model and legal aid campaigns that were implemented by Spotlight

¹² www.cedovip.org/index.php/news-events/latest-news/163-the-domestic-violence-act-coalition-s-call-to-government-for-a-gender-sensitive-national-covid-19-response

¹³ www.radiosapientia.com/news/womens-day-csos-demand-mps-to-pass-four-bills

Initiative. The programme also engaged seven major faith denominations under the umbrella of the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda and facilitated the endorsement of a pastoral letter (policy guidance) on sustained SRH/HIV/GBV programming integrated with COVID-19 risk management.

Outcome 2: Institutional strengthening

The Spotlight Initiative supported the MGLSD and Office of the Prime Minister to convene two national and sub-national coordination meetings of partners. This enhanced the national coordination of GBV /SRHR/HPs involving key stakeholders that include National Planning Authority, Ministry of Local Government, MGLSD, MoES, MoH and OPM, and resulted in the integration of GBV/SRHR indicators into the local government performance assessment tools. Another result of this coordination was the alignment of indicators for assessing GBV, SRHR, and HP interventions to the NDP III compliance tools, and the integration of GBV response interventions into the programme implementation action plans. With this achievement, in 2021 there will be an assessment of the Spotlight Initiative districts, with findings being used to support the integration of VAW and SRHR issues into district work plans and Business Finance Plans. The Spotlight Initiative's mentorship of 107 government officials in 12 ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and six district local governments (DLGs) in mainstreaming VAW/C/HP and SRHR in plans and budgets ensured that this becomes an integral component of district development plans. It is expected that this major milestone will provide the anchor for achieving sustainability of GBV programming through the integration of GBV interventions into government programmes, and that these interventions will be resourced.

A review was carried into the curricula of four pre-service and in-service training institutions supported by the Spotlight Initiative. This enabled Nsamizi Institute for Social Development, the Law Development Centre, the Civil Service College, and the Uganda Management Institute to integrate VAW/VAC/HP and SRHR into appropriate modules within their courses. When fully implemented, the modules will mainstream the Spotlight Initiative objectives into the public service, and ease the engagement of public officials and facilitate advocacy on the continuity of long-term interventions beyond the Spotlight Initiative lifespan.

A flow monitoring dashboard was developed to integrate reporting on GBV cases in the four sub counties of Amudat District. This was informed by a baseline assessment that was conducted using the International Organization for Migration data tracking matrix tool to track people displacement and mobility. The Spotlight Initiative facilitated the government to collect reliable data on cross border movements to inform policy and response strategy for trafficking in persons. This enabled movement tracking, which revealed that at five monitoring points on the Uganda border with Kenya, 1,609, 1,509 and 1,157 movements were observed during September, November and December 2020 respectively. **Movement tracking of this nature enables evidence-based**

planning and provides accurate data on women and girls moving into refugee camps. This is useful not just for planning purposes, but for checking potential girl trafficking patterns.

MOVEMENT TRACKING AT FIVE MONITORING POINTS ON THE UGANDA - KENYA BORDER

1,609 SEPTEMBER	1,509 NOVEMBER	1,157 DECEMBER
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The joint partnership between the Ministry of Gender and PSFU led to the development of Guidelines and a Checklist for monitoring compliance for preventing and responding GBV, VAC, HP and promoting SRHR in the workplace, resulting in critical inroads into women worker's rights. This was a major milestone for the Spotlight Initiative, which provided support under private sector engagement. It paves the way for more intensive engagement to address sexual exploitation and harassment at the workplace and has the potential to result in a standardization of codes of conduct to make these issues grounds for staff disciplinary measures to be taken against perpetrators.

The Spotlight Initiative **partnered with a local CSO to conduct an assessment of 49 district local governments and MDAs on their experiences and challenges in the implementation of VAWG, GBV, SRHR and HP.** Based on the findings of the assessment, which documented a trend analysis covering the period 2018/2019-2020/2021, MFPED conducted mentorship of nine sectors and 11 local governments on GRB and gender and equity monitoring and reporting. The assessment observations included the finding that more than 80 per cent of the assessed MDAs and DLGs did not have mainstream budgets specific to VAWG and HP. As a result, the Spotlight Initiative supported the MFPED-led mentorship exercise whose output was the integration of GBV/SRHR indicators into the local government performance assessment tools. Combined with the measures targeting plans and budget, this two-pronged approach lays a solid foundation for integration and sustainability of GBV, SRHR and HP measures at district level.

Through the partnership with Makerere University, the Spotlight Initiative enabled GRB and gender statistics integration into seven modules of the curriculum of Makerere University's School of Gender Studies. Graduating students will be more knowledgeable and skilled, and have the potential to influence policy towards transformative change and increased gender equality.

As a result of the budget allocation assessments of public sector financial allocations and expenditures on SGBV in Uganda, an economic policy paper¹⁴ was published on engendering the economic stimulus package, recommending inclusive fiscal stimulus packages to recapitalize businesses for the vulnerable while addressing the social-economic impacts of COVID-19 in responses and recovery plans to stimulate and spur inclusive economic growth. Through its work with CSOs, the Spotlight Initiative succeeded in ensuring that a focus on social protection and addressing vulnerabilities was mainstreamed into the NDP III Strategic Objectives four and five.

This enables the Spotlight Initiative to continue programming under the new development plan while facilitating a basis for the state and development partner financing of the necessary interventions.

The Spotlight Initiative supported budget listening meetings convened by village budget clubs (VBCs) / GRB committees in selected local governments¹⁵.

24 GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGET CLUBS

undertook service delivery monitoring exercises in Kasese, Kampala, Kitgum and Tororo



Each district conducted monitoring in three sub counties where they were able to identify the status of in-service delivery in community development, police, and health, as regards GBV, SRHR and HP. Feedback was provided to relevant district authorities on areas that the communities felt were under-budgeted or not budgeted for at all.

These meetings improved general awareness of CSOs and citizens on their budget commitments on GBV in the approved budget of FY 2020/21. As a result of this engagement, the DLGs were lobbied to commit to the inclusion of priority budget items on gender and SGBV, with follow-ups and reporting on progress scheduled for the next reporting period. Through this critical work with CSOs, the Spotlight Initiative succeeded in building critical civic financial literacy and the ability to make informed demands for service delivery.

Similar UN and CSO joint advocacy and lobbying of the Justice, Law and Order Sector Secretariat and the Uganda Law Reform Commission led to commitments to strengthen the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and enhance women and girls' access to justice. The Spotlight Initiative consolidated these results with the training of police officers on how to charge under the Domestic Violence Act, facilitating its active implementation beyond a law on paper to a law in effect.

¹⁴ www.newvision.co.ug/news/1522633/covid-19-experts-develop-measures-help-uganda-recover

¹⁵ Kasese, Kampala, Kitgum, Tororo

The Spotlight Initiative supported the Ministry of Gender, as the head of the COVID-19 Sub-Committee on GBV and VAC, to develop the GBV/VAC work-plan on COVID-19 and the Standard Operating procedures for the provision of SGVB services in the context of COVID-19. The committee is composed of different stakeholders especially government MDAs who include MoH, MGLSD, MoES, Uganda Police, ODPP, CDC, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF. These stakeholders operate their activities across the entire country and therefore the service rendered by the committee reaches all the communities. The method used by the committee to conduct its activities ensures that vulnerable people in the communities, namely those with HIV/AIDS, teenage mothers, female-headed households, people with disabilities and survivors of GBV continue receiving services, through the application of the principle of leaving no one behind. RUNOs continue to provide technical assistance in the actual implementation of the plan. This response contributed among other results to the timely response to GBV shelters facing closure, and the recognition of social workers as providing an essential service.

Overall, progress was made towards strengthening capacity of ODPP to handle GBV cases in a gender-sensitive, victim-friendly and trauma-informed manner. The Spotlight Initiative Programme was able to use the opportunity provided by the buy-in of government, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), and the MGLSD to initiate and maintain high-level engagement of MoFPED and the National Planning Authority and influence a strong gender and social protection component in the NDP III (2021 – 2025). This is translating into gender-sensitive plans, budgets and programmes, and will contribute to enhanced gender responsiveness in service delivery. Once adopted by ministries, departments, agencies and local governments, gender equality results will be easily captured through tracking allocations and expenditures on GEWE, hence holding leaders, technocrats and politicians accountable on GEWE.

The Uganda Police Force was assisted to set up a GBV toll-free line thereby improving access to police services, which investment went beyond increasing the number of cases reported to strengthening the referral pathway for services in many districts. From 4th May to 31st December 2020, the GBV call centre received and recorded 1,645 cases/incidents. Of those, 1,173 calls were from female clients while 472 calls came from male clients.

Outcome 3: Social norm change

Through the Spotlight Initiative support to the Ministry of Education, the Child-Friendly School module was scaled up in 210 schools in three districts, and 840 teachers (50 per cent female) now apply child-centred pedagogy, positive discipline, recording and reporting cases of VAC. To enhance service delivery for children in school, the Spotlight Initiative supported the development of the Reporting Tracking Referral and Response (RTRR) tool to enhanced positive discipline and positive parenting. In addition to this, the draft School Learning Improvement Plans on VAC improved district education offices data collection skills and cross-sectoral coordination with

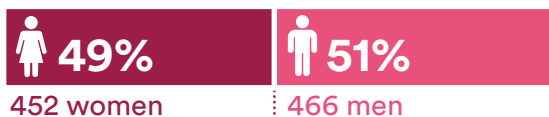
other district departments. As a result of the Sexuality Education Framework roll out in Kasese, Kyegegwa and Kitgum, 21,000 adolescents¹⁶ in 210 schools now have better SRHR life skills through educational games and sports. 1,410 para-social workers in four districts¹⁷ can now successfully engage communities in responding to VAW/C and harmful practices, link vulnerable out of school youths to existing livelihood interventions and report incidences of abuse that occurred in their communities to the relevant authorities¹⁸. A total of 109 district stakeholders (35 female and 74 male) benefitted from the master trainers' training of trainers on the Socio-Ecological Model and were able to implement preventive measures.

The Spotlight Initiative, alongside the Ministry of Gender, co-hosted the Women Leaders Round Table event by H.E Janet Museveni the First Lady of Uganda, at State House. This was the first initiative of its kind to directly engage the office of the First Lady in social development issues. It resulted in the adoption of the National Guidelines on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy and Re-entry of Child Mothers in School Settings under the Second Chance Programme in Uganda. The guidelines do not just protect the girl child from being penalized for the rest of her life due to pregnancy, (which is not always entirely a voluntary choice on their part), but also provide for girls who drop out of school to return and sit for their examinations, a critical component of girl child retention.

The Spotlight Initiative **supported the SASA! Together community mobilization training of 918 community activists, which was cascaded to 137,078 people** in rural communities, and increased their understanding of the nexus between power, violence and gender equity. The silence around violence against women has been broken and the need to hold perpetrators accountable is beginning to normalize even in places where violence was highly accepted, from the baseline survey conducted at the beginning of the programme.

SASA! TOGETHER TRAINED

918 COMMUNITY
ACTIVISTS



CASCADED TO

137,078

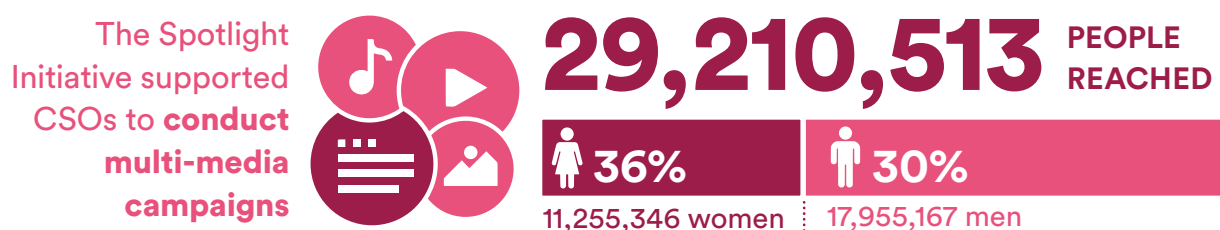


¹⁶ 8,400 males: 12,600 females aged 10 -13 years and 14 to 17 years

¹⁷ Amudat, Kitgum, Tororo and Kasese.

¹⁸ These include the Police, social welfare officers, community development officers, probation and social welfare officers, local councils, NGOs serving in their communities and probation offices including the child helpline.

The Spotlight Initiative supported CSOs to conduct multi-media campaigns that reached 29,210,513 people, where **more men than women received messages advocating for mindset and practice changes towards stopping violence against women and girls**. Reaching more men is a positive indicator because statistically, most GBV is perpetrated by men against women and children, making them the primary target for and agents of change.



The Spotlight Initiative supported social norms change in the private sector. Participating companies were orientated on the processes of adopting the Gender Equality Seal. As a result, 13 companies committed to adopt and implement the Seal and have conducted diagnosis on their internal processes and developed action plans. The certification will be done after audits in 2021. In the capital markets industry, the engagement of five regulator associations targeting 64 stakeholders resulted in the adoption of gender equality as a requirement for licensing. Sexual harassment was adopted as unprofessional conduct in the human resource manuals of companies in this industry.

The Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa – Uganda Chapter,¹⁹ the Prime Minister and 14 Cultural leaders made public commitments to support programmes on SGBV. This underscores the commitment for the Spotlight Initiative objectives at the highest level of government, which in turn better secures political commitment and national ownership²⁰. The Uganda Kings Forum challenged Government to involve traditional leaders in decision making²¹. A draft charter for the Uganda Chapter and interim workplan was adopted by the cultural leaders and a detailed roll-out of activities planned to intensify during 2021. **Culture in development training events enhanced the capacity of cultural leaders in the six cultural institutions to incorporate the culture in the development approach.**

A major component of the Spotlight Initiative male engagement interventions was the Men at Work for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (M@W4GEWE) campaign, which resulted in a dialogue with the Uganda Police Force, who pledged renewed commitment towards gender equality in the 40,000-strong police service. Forty-two male action groups comprising 82 members were established and trained at Imvepi Refugee Settlement, contributing to a reduction of SGBV in refugee communities (*GBV Information Management System data*). **Mapping of 174 (84 girls**

19 Incorporating Buganda, Bunyoro, Tooro, Alur, Busoga, Karamoja, Inzhu ya Masaaba, Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu, Obudingya Bwa Bamba, Ker Kwaro Acholi, Obukama bwa Buruli, Obwakamuswaga bwa Kooki & Bugwe.

20 https://twitter.com/hashtag/COTLAUG?src=hashtag_click

21 <https://www.independent.co.ug/uganda-kings-forum-challenges-govt-to-involve-traditional-leaders-in-decision-making/>

and 90 boys) adolescents in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement led to the establishment of eight out-of-school groups comprising 254 members. Spotlight Initiative direct support resulted in the establishment of 12 women and girls safe-space centres which became operational across Imvepi, Rhino and Kyaka Refugee Settlements. These have benefitted 4,605 girls and women with information-sharing networks and life skill activities to build resilience. There has been a reduction in intimate partner violence and an improvement in girl retention in school in these communities.

8 out-of-school groups

ESTABLISHED IN KYAKA II REFUGEE SETTLEMENT



254 MEMBERS



12 women and girls safe-space centres

ESTABLISHED IN IMVEPI, RHINO & KYAKA REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS

As part of the safe cities project, the Spotlight Initiative supported a television documentary that was produced and broadcast on NTV. It drew the attention of policymakers and 125 market leaders from four markets in Kampala City²² received training on basic response to VAWG and referral mechanisms. This resulted in the establishment of standard operating procedures to curb the high incidences of VAWG and sexual harassment of young women in market workplaces, and public spaces²³, as well as a Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Policy draft.

There were increased surveillance and night patrols in 46 security blackspots. Community and market barazas²⁴ targeted 815 boda boda riders and 200 vendors, and gained their support in the enforcement of by-laws that address VAWG. A street safety model is under discussion to improve lighting and address the problems of gangs engaged in drug and alcohol abuse.

As a result of Spotlight-sponsored radio talk show messages,²⁵ some communities reached out to cultural leaders and demanded traditional marriage certificates to protect women's rights. The engagement of seven major religious institutions enabled messaging on GBV and SRHR through door-to-door counselling enabled the reach of an estimated 4.2 million people. The use of picture communication by children enabled religious leaders to intervene in time and respond to incidents of GBV during lockdown, while providing counselling at the family level.

Through the Spotlight Initiative partnership with Makerere, the Safer Universities Project contributed to the reduction of sexual harassment in universities.

The Spotlight Initiative promoted the principle of economic empowerment as a preventive measure against GBV. Its work through CSOs to promote livelihood interventions in communities

22 Nakawa, Ntinda, two in one market of Kalerwe (Freedom and Bivamuntuuyo markets)

23 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h232wM_EgcFF9wQ8292Xirj4STM1Wfmk/view?usp=sharing

24 Community-based information fora for monitoring service delivery

25 The focus of the talk shows was on the role of culture in averting child marriages, teenage pregnancies, child nurturing and culture among others, reaching an estimated 15 million people

in four sub counties reached 56 groups in Tororo and three divisions in Kampala. A total of 1,079 people (1,010 female and 69 male) were supported with livelihood and business start-up kits in Tororo and Kampala. This included the provision of agro-inputs, seeds, piglets and chicks; agrochemicals, and tools. Six groups (318 female and 17 males) were trained in village savings and loans association methodologies and financial literacy. Support to formalize their businesses was offered to all groups and 20 out of the 27 groups have been formalized. The women with increased economic independence no longer need to compromise their safety in abusive relationships due to the need for financial support. The women's ability to pay for their children's school fees is an added layer of protection for their daughters as they can now be protected from early marriages necessitated by poverty.

As part of the Spotlight Initiative support to women's movement building, **small-scale women entrepreneurs benefited from integrated enterprise development skills and 92 out of 116 projects accessed soft loans amounting to US\$ 210,185.** Support in entrepreneurial knowledge and skills to develop and operate a successful business and the preparation of bankable business plans was provided to 39 women mining groups with 800 members in Amudat, Kasese, Kitgum and Tororo. They were also trained in mine and quarry-based grievance handling practices, the use of rights-based approaches in business operations and business formalization processes. Twenty-one women mining groups have initiated registration processes to formalize their enterprises. By changing the social norms regarding women's dependency and abilities in non-traditional fields for women like mining, the Spotlight Initiative is contributing to women's economic empowerment, and in the medium to long term, a reduction in economic violence against women as business people and as dependents.

Outcome 4: Quality services

In 2020, the Spotlight Initiative contributed significantly to enhanced access to quality integrated GBV and SRHR services. The popularization of the helpline as 'SAUTI 116', a term more locally accessible and easier to remember, compared to 'child helpline', supported reporting of both GBV and VAC cases during the five-month lockdown period, and improved case management and referrals. Access to GBV services and reporting by young people was facilitated through GETIN and Safe Pal Apps, whose success in reaching 500,000 young people and mapping 1,347 young mothers in Kampala led to its adoption by MGLSD. It has now been rolled out nationwide. Access to justice was enhanced by supporting the fast-track disposal of SGBV cases through 14 special court sessions, leading to the disposal of 629 VAW/VAC cases out of the 730 cases listed in the seven programme districts. This improvement in service delivery is part of a virtuous cycle that encourages more reporting of GBV cases as confidence in the justice delivery system increases.

The Spotlight Initiative scored major successes in access to SRHR services. The finalization of the RMNCH Score Card and other quality improvement tools facilitated the training of 207 midwives

and health workers, seven of whom were deployed in Arua, Kasese and Tororo (Malaba) to support the provision of SRHR essential services targeting refugees, border and flood-affected districts.

The services provided covered multiple aspects of SRHR and SGBV²⁶. The Spotlight Initiative facilitated the development and/or finalization of interlinked national guidelines that integrate leaving no one behind while ensuring that programmes and services meet the needs of all women and girls, including vulnerable and marginalized communities.

These finalized guidelines include:

- The management of pregnant, breastfeeding women and infants in the context of COVID-19.
- Guidelines for sexual and reproductive health and rights and access to modern contraceptives in the context of COVID-19.
- Care during pregnancy, delivery and postnatal care in the context of COVID-19.
- The provision of SRH, HIV and GBV products and services in the context of COVID-19.
- Management of mental neurological and substance use disorders
- The Menstrual Health Management Guidelines

Through 24 District Council Committee meetings taking place in Kitgum, Amudat, Kasese and Tororo, there was improved adherence to child-friendly procedures during the trials of child victim cases, resulting in 1,221 cases being managed by the government's social welfare officers, justice for children coordinators, and community-based para social workers. As a result of 11 data management training sessions, each targeting 128 staff, the Spotlight Initiative interventions resulted in improvements in the documentation of cases reported in the National GBV, Uganda child helpline, and Orphans and Vulnerable Children Management Information Systems & MGLSD case management books. After the mentoring of 54 service providers²⁷ (29 female and 25 male), six cases of sexual violence against children were completed, 54 service providers were trained (29 female and 25 male), with a further 371 service providers²⁸ going through second-level training. This resulted in skills enhancement for district service providers and District Action Committees in handling GBV cases in a multidisciplinary, trauma-informed way.

Further Spotlight support enabled 21 survivor groups in Kasese and Tororo to attend training of trainers, which were cascaded and resulted in 137 survivors being able to demand for better

26 5,631 injuries due to gender-based violence, 3,774 cases of sexually transmitted infection due to sexual, gender-based violence, 419 abortions due to gender-based violence, 1,814 exposures due to rape/sexual assault or defilement, 1,695 eligible clients initiated on post-exposure prophylaxis for rape/sexual assault or defilement, 1,236 cases of anxiety disorder due to gender-based violence, totalling 14,569 cases. A total of 1,824,483 people received SRHR services that included ANC contacts/visits, deliveries, postnatal care check within 24 hours, family planning, pregnant women tested for syphilis for first time during this current pregnancy, Pregnant women newly tested for HIV for current pregnancy at any ANC visit, Male partners tested for syphilis, pregnant women tested HIV positive for the first time this pregnancy, and HIV positive pregnant women initiated on antiretroviral therapy for elimination of mother-to-child transmission at any visit irrespective of when tested for HIV.

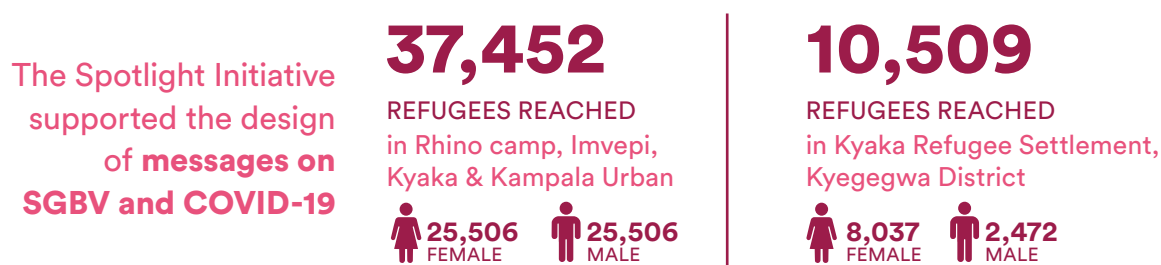
27 Health: 3 (F/M: 2/1); social work: 36 (F/M: 18/18); police: 8 (F/M: 6/2); court: 3 (F/M: 2/1); education and local leaders: 4 (F/M: 1/3).

28 Health: 35; judiciary: 6; ODPP: 5; police: 117; community development services: 28; teachers/school personnel: 5; religious leaders: 34; political leaders/local government: 30; CSOs: 10; cultural leaders: 95; media: 5; other (prisons)

service delivery from their local leaders. A total of 606 trained local council court desk officers from Kasese, Kitgum, Amudat, Kyegegwa, Arua and Tororo now have increased capacity to collaborate and work with other district actors to adequately respond to cases of VAWG/HP.

The Spotlight Initiative facilitated the adoption of the feedback, referral and response mechanism helpline for reporting and follow-up of cases in the refugee settlements as an interagency contingency plan for the SGBV sector to use under the COVID-19 lockdown. **As a result, a referral pathway now exists at all four locations in Invempi, Rhino, Kyaka and Kampala, where 100 per cent of reported cases received at least one form of a multi-sectoral intervention from a service list that includes psychosocial support, legal, medical, livelihoods, police and safe house.**

In compliance with the principle of leaving no one behind, the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda adopted a special focus on the vulnerabilities due to refugee status. Through direct implementation, the Spotlight Initiative facilitated the construction of four blocks of five-stance ventilated improved pit latrines for girls in Kyaka II and Imvepi Refugee Settlements. This was to address the SRHR rights of vulnerable girls who otherwise would have had to use other undignified forms of sanitation and hygiene. **The Spotlight Initiative also conducted safety audits, whose findings contributed to SGBV mainstreaming in the key sectors and the inclusion of risk mitigation measures.**



Maintenance training was conducted to ensure community ownership for installed street lighting.

The lighting not just improved the safety of women and girls at night and reduced SGBV risks. It also enabled women to stay out longer and feel safer while taking part in livelihood activities. Another unintended impact for the Spotlight Initiative was that interventions in the refugee communities went beyond service delivery but contributed to improved social interaction and better performance by school-going children. It was also reported the solar lighting facilitated evening studies for students. Through feedback from the CSOs supported by the Spotlight Initiative, the programme was able to influence changes in the location, timing and dignified distribution of core relief items like menstrual hygiene management materials. Water taps are now located in closer proximity to homesteads, and those with high safety risks like women/children headed households are accommodated even closer to the facilities. Ongoing advocacy with the government also resulted in easier access to government services, notably concerning the filling in of the police form and presentation of forensic evidence in SGBV cases, which resulted in enhanced prosecutions of perpetrators. The Spotlight Initiative strengthened national and

sub-national coordination mechanisms for a multi-sectoral response to VAW/VAC,²⁹ resulting in the inclusion of social welfare as an essential service during lockdown. A total of 180 midwives were trained on various relevant COVID-19 related guidelines³⁰, which enabled the delivery of babies under proper COVID-19 SOPs, and made women feel safer as they went into delivery at the health centres.

Directly responding to concerns raised by stakeholders, the Spotlight Initiative assisted Kibuli Police Station to acquire private space to operate as a shelter, which benefitted 129 cases of GBV cases and survivors who previously would have been accommodated in prison cells.

With support from Spotlight Initiative, community-based CSOs deployed their members to rural communities where they conducted door-to-door outreach and reached 1,019 (457 female and 562 male) persons of concern with social services information.

The Spotlight Initiative also supported 10 outreaches in the five districts which delivered integrated GBV/SRHR services to 12,404 people, most of whom were in hard-to-reach areas as part of a reaching-the-furthest-first strategy. **The handbook on handling SGBV cases was used to train ODPP officers in the High Courts of 14 districts³¹, resulting in 419 convictions, 121 dismissals, 26 acquittals. All convictions resulted in custodial sentences. The conviction rate increased from 60 per cent in 2019 to 74 per cent in 2020**, with specific messages through radio programmes contributing to the increase in the turn-up and cooperation of witnesses.

TRAINING OF ODPP OFFICERS RESULTED IN

419

CONVICTIONS

121

DISMISSALS

26

ACQUITTALS

INCREASED RATE OF CONVICTION

60%

2019

74%

2020

The GBV call centre received and recorded 1,645 cases/incidents (1,173 female and 472 male). This engagement of the JLOS by the Spotlight Initiative enhanced the capacity of its various departments and improved their skills in the provision of a comprehensive justice delivery service that is responsive at all levels of the handling of cases; from arrest, prosecution, conviction and sentencing. By demonstrating the improvements in justice delivery, the Spotlight Initiative increased citizen confidence and an anticipated long-term result is a continued rise in GBV incidence reporting.

29 Through convening of the National GBV Reference Group, the medico-legal, SRHR task forces, high level policy dialogue and district multi-sectorial coordination mechanisms.

30 GBV/VAC COVID-19 sub-committee; Guidelines for continuity of integrated GBV and SRH health services, and remote online content and training materials on quality of care

31 Kotido, Luwero, Kapchorwa, Gulu, Arua, Jinja, Iganga, Bundibugyo, Kiryandongo, Kiboga and the Chief Magistrates courts seating at Tororo, Amuria, Nakapiripirit, and Apac.

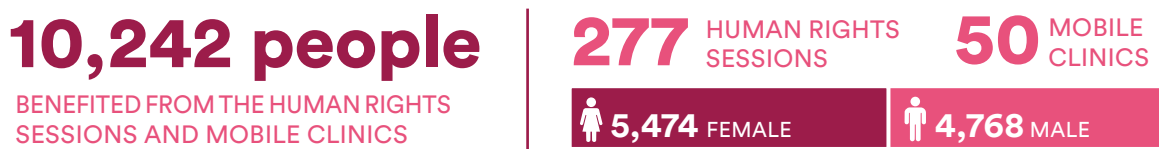
Because of the Spotlight Initiative support in the training of 600 non-traditional legal aid service providers (462 female and 528 male) comprised of community-based paralegals, they were better able to provide survivor-centred legal services and referrals, resulting in 969 clients (685 female and 284 male) receiving legal support. **Of the 12,309 cases received, 5,340 (3,639 female and 1,701 male) were concluded successfully through legal advice and 2,267 clients (1,392 female and 875 male) had their matters successfully concluded through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mediations** based on guidelines whose development was also facilitated by the Spotlight Initiative.



While they are not without risk of compromised cases through negotiation, the main impact of Alternative Dispute Resolution mediations is that they empower communities in the administration of justice using codes that they are familiar and comfortable with, and allow for measures like immediate compensation for victims which may not happen or take time in the formal courts. The early resolution of cases speedily restores family and community peace and prevents escalation into other forms of GBV.

Under legal service provision, CSO community activists used their Spotlight Initiative resources to accompany survivors to access services and made a meaningful impact through protecting GBV survivors from intimidation and stigma.

The Spotlight Initiative also worked with legal aid service providers to mentor non-traditional service providers in the identification, counselling and case referral of SGBV survivors using survivor-centred approaches. **Legal aid service providers developed, translated and disseminated 3,151 information, education and communication materials to indigent communities.** In addition, the Spotlight Initiative supported the conducting of 277 human rights sessions and 50 mobile clinics in the target districts, which benefited a total of 10,242 people.



The mobile clinics were a major success in bringing justice to communities that may have otherwise not been able to access these services due to distance from the courts and ensured that the Spotlight Initiative was leaving no one behind by reaching the furthest first. The same

principles informed the 21 outreach missions to 444 people (267 female and 177 male) whose target beneficiaries were women with disabilities, albino women, women living with HIV and the Batwa women.

Through support from the Spotlight Initiative, a CSO launched a legal aid toll-free line 0800 011 1401 to support women and girls with legal aid services. This came at the time when there was the closure of justice institutions during the COVID-19 lockdown.



Outcome 5: Data

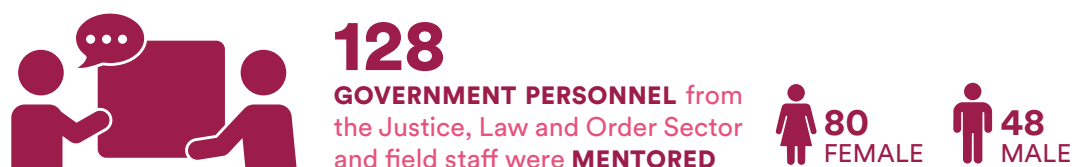
Even though the implementation of the data-focused activities was also affected by COVID-19, the Spotlight Initiative direct engagement with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics on the Data Quality Assessment of the Information Management Systems, resulted in an agreement on the adoption of the phased modality to systems integration. Data collection was finalized, and the correlation analysis to generate data on Leaving No One Behind and intersectionality will be completed in 2021. **GBV/SRH indicators were integrated into four modules of the community information system to plug the data gap on the 10–14 years age group in the Uganda Demographic Health Survey, and the CIS was completed in four out of the seven districts³².**

The Spotlight Initiative also supported Uganda Bureau of Statistics in the completion of the process of harmonizing GBV/SRH systems for conformity to international standards. A data quality assessment of the tools and Information Management Systems resulted in a draft prototype for the national harmonized database for GBV, which will provide a centralized dashboard where consistent and up-to-date GBV data can be accessed by policymakers and other users. The long-term impact of this for the Spotlight Initiative is the ability to track trends and monitor patterns of the different forms of GBV across the country and use the data for evidence-based planning by other programmes after the completion of the programme.

The Spotlight Initiative supported Uganda Bureau of Statistics research on GBV/SRH to avail evidence towards informing policy advocacy, and findings are now publicly available for

³² Amudat, Kasese, Kitgum, Kyegegwa

monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development Goal 5.2, 5.3, and 5.6 among others³³. Five³⁴ GBV thematic area indicators were integrated into the district assessment tools. **As a result of a capacity needs assessment, 128 (80 female and 48 male) government personnel from the Justice, Law and Order Sector and field staff were mentored** on the identified gaps in the conceptualization, tools, analysis, and management of qualitative and quantitative data, leading to six³⁵ core data-producing institutions in the Justice, Law and Order Sector strengthening their GBV data collection mechanisms.



The Spotlight Initiative facilitated the development of the Crime and Criminal Justice Management Information System, which allows personnel to align the national data requirements under the NDP III programme implementation action plans to the international classification of crime statistics. The result from this is that the Government will be able to produce internationally comparable data on GBV.

Three policy briefs were developed based on the Justice, Law and Order Sector administrative data on GBV cases in the Uganda Police Force, prosecutions and convictions in the judiciary and data from the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution. The Spotlight Initiative supported the production of these briefs, which created dialogue and enabled policymakers to gain insights into the current state of access to justice by victims of SGBV in Uganda. The result was recommendations to increase the investment in data development, data mining, policy research and scientific knowledge on GBV, as well as the strengthening of data management systems to collect timely disaggregated data on GBV. A one-stop centre data system is also envisaged in the medium term to capture and harmonize GBV data from all institutions for integration into the national GBV database and gender statistics portal.

33 Gender-Based Violence, Teenage Pregnancy, and Obstetric Fistula Nexus; Spatial Distribution and Underlying Causes of Different Forms of Violence against Women & Girls in Uganda; Trends in Intimate Partner Violence among Married Women in Uganda (2006-2016): Prevalence, Patterns and Associated Factors

34 Incidence of GBV cases; Violence against children and case management; Youth and women access to youth livelihood and women micro finance; Cases of teenage pregnancy

35 Uganda Police Force, Uganda Prison Services, Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Judiciary and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Outcome 6: Women's movement

The women's movement demonstrated innovation and the ability to adapt to emergencies, including developing mechanisms to ensure service provision and social protection to women from vulnerable groups, such as refugees, women living with HIV/AIDS, women with disabilities and sex workers among others.

The Spotlight Initiative teamed up with the women's movement to demand accountability and transparency in the use of donations and financial allocations towards COVID-19. The advocacy by the women's movement drew government and donor attention to the needs of women and girls and vulnerable groups during the pandemic, ensuring more responsive COVID-19 measures.

Through Spotlight's contribution, cross-movement building between the women's movement and other progressive movements on SRHR was strengthened to demand accountability for service delivery. An illustration of this is how the COVID-19 response in adjusted financial allocations enabled more appropriate responses to the emerging needs of women and girls and vulnerable groups, especially those in need of shelter as a result of the spikes in GBV occasioned by the lockdown.

Collective action by women's rights CSOs supported by the Spotlight Initiative led to a petition protesting the general violence and specific gross violations of women's rights by security forces. This brought the issue of women and security to the attention of policymakers, and as a result, women's human security³⁶ was incorporated into the UNSDCF strategic priority on transformative governance. The Spotlight Initiative enabled women's CSOs to combine resources across joint programmes on VAWG to respond to the unique needs and abuse of vulnerable groups, including persons living with HIV, persons with disabilities, sex workers, and market women. This was a response strategy that used intersectional analysis to ensure that no one was left behind by addressing the unique needs of a range of vulnerable groups. Resource allocations were mobilized for women and girls in Kasese District who were experiencing the combined tragedy of COVID-19 and floods. This intervention laid the groundwork for future programming which will have these groups integrated into intervention design to ensure the sustainability of service delivery to vulnerable groups.

The Domestic Violence Act Coalition put out a joint call for a gender-responsive COVID-19 response and recovery plan that among others called on the government to prioritize VAW and the needs of special interest groups like elderly women.³⁷

The Coalition further engaged the media and general public on women and girl's safety and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic and increased the general public's knowledge on the impact

³⁶ An entry point for localizing UN Security Council Resolution 1325

³⁷ www.cedovip.org/the-domestic-violence-act-coalitions-call-to-government-for-a-gender-sensitive-national-covid-19-response

of COVID-19 on women and girls especially escalating the burden of care, domestic violence and defilement that continues unabated. These calls among others led to the prioritization of VAW as essential services during the lockdown.

Similar advocacy by the Spotlight Initiative through women's rights CSOs resulted in a Presidential Declaration removing the requirement for pregnant women to obtain the resident district commissioner's permission to seek health care services, followed by a Ministerial Circular exhorting probation officers to expeditiously handle cases of domestic violence and support survivors to access required services during and after the COVID-19 lockdown.

The Spotlight Initiative undertook considerable work with persons with disabilities during the reporting period. The programme developed a special policy brief highlighting gaps in the COVID-19 response for girls and women with disabilities, and the issues identified were incorporated into the NDP III programme implementation action plans. Additional interventions with 75 leaders and 70 women with disabilities empowered them to present themselves for various elective positions in their respective districts. Ten women benefited from a government special grant for persons with disabilities. Another Spotlight Initiative-led intervention trained 16,138 girls and women with disabilities on SRHR and VAWG, leading to an increase in the incident reporting on SGBV among GWWDs. Leaders of GWWDs became actively engaged in following up on reported cases, and at the time of reporting, some of these cases were already under investigation. The Spotlight Initiative interventions empowered GWWDs, and their leaders demonstrate increased self-esteem and agency to speak up and advocate for their issues.

The use of the media to engage different constituencies was enhanced during the reporting year in the bid to keep VAW on the agenda in the public consciousness and draw attention to the needs of women and girls. Media engagement reached 17 million people through televised dialogues on rights of vulnerable women and girls (women and girls living with HIV, living with disabilities and women market traders), gender human rights and social cohesion, engendering fiscal stimulus packages, and on Men@Work for gender equality and women's empowerment. These engagements harnessed the collective voice and power of the women's movement and among others led to the renewal of government commitment towards supporting the Uganda Women's Entrepreneurship Fund. In his testament at the launch of Spotlight Initiative, the President was emphatic on the need to address economic empowerment concurrently with VAW if women are to be truly empowered.

While community outreach is an effective tool in achieving mindset change in social norms, the impact of the media cannot be overestimated in its ability to reach the population section that does not participate in community activities, especially those in urban areas and people in formal employment who are at work most of the day. Media engagement was therefore an

integral component of the activities under outcome six. The use of the media to engage different constituencies was enhanced during the reporting year. Media engagement reached 17 million people through televised dialogues on rights of vulnerable women and girls (women and girls living with HIV, living with disabilities and women market traders), gender human rights and social cohesion, engendering fiscal stimulus packages, and on Men@Work for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Social media was used to engage young women in navigating the COVID-19 civic space



3,100 public views
15 shares of the conversation on Facebook³⁹

The media training for journalists from the Uganda Parliamentary Press Association, enhanced journalists' skills for more positive reporting on the gender bills, and they pledged to apply these when reporting on all the pending bills.

To further implement the principle of leaving no one behind, the Spotlight Initiative supported 180 newly appointed Y+⁴⁰ ambassadors campaigning to create awareness on HIV and AIDS stigma and discrimination, and advocate for responsiveness to young people's needs. Overcoming AIDS clubs were formed in five schools in Kasese District and the Y+ Ambassador (2019/20) was appointed as a member of Kasese District Council representing young persons living with HIV. The position paper that they developed as part of their advocacy campaign resulted in the adoption of a national response emphasizing the involvement of young persons living with HIV in planning and resource management as one of the strategies to fast track the elimination of AIDS by 2030.

³⁹ www.facebook.com/watch/?v=763876104428102

⁴⁰ Youth Living Positively

Reporting on SRHR

Uganda progressed from 57 per cent in 2016 to 66 per cent in 2019 on the global SRHR/HIV and GBV linkages and Integration Index⁴¹. This can be attributed to the increasing focus on integrating SRHR into the various SGBV and health programmes. The Spotlight Initiative was designed to build on and complement such existing programmes⁴².

The Spotlight Initiative worked with the Ministry of Health on the integration of sexual reproductive health, HIV and gender-based violence services for universal health coverage in Uganda. This is a major intervention under the human capital development and the community mobilization and mindset change thematic areas of the NDP III with a focus on social protection. SRHR is now fully integrated in the joint work plan and programme implementation action plans.

Increasingly, SRHR is prioritized in resource mobilization processes that shape programme delivery in Uganda, including tracking to enhance institutionalized approaches. As a result of the cross synergies in joint programming with the Spotlight Initiative Programme, the Global Fund on HIV/TB grant for 2021-2023 intentionally embeds focus on SRH/HIV/GBV integration, and the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has expanded its focus on SRH/GBV to capturing indicators to track performance.

The Spotlight Initiative funds contributed to systems' capacity building processes that were initiated with funding from various sources including Swedish International Development Agency, Government of Netherlands and Government of Ireland. The Spotlight Initiative contributed funds into a pool to develop training protocols and train health managers and service providers to provide integrated quality SRHR services under joint programming for synergy. Joining these processes enabled the Spotlight Initiative to expand value for money and enhance the impact of its activities.

Expanded community awareness on SRHR reached the most vulnerable (persons living with HIV, adolescents and young people, people with disabilities), expanding their access to information and services, and empowering them to hold duty bearers accountable.

The barriers for victims during sexual offence trials were contributing to absenteeism at court proceedings by SGBV survivors, due to among other things, the lack of access to personal effects and sanitary supplies for the long stay during investigations and trial periods. This was addressed by the Spotlight Initiative's provision of the SRH items. The lowered absenteeism resulted in an increase in convictions for SGBV offences from 60.1 per cent in 2019 to 74 per cent in 2020.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the capacity enhancement of 15 people (8 female and 7 male) from CSOs to enable them to engage at a technical level with financing for family planning in Uganda. This provided them with an understanding of sexual and reproductive health rights, resource status, trends, and gaps in sustainable financing for family planning in Uganda. These CSOs also developed policy briefs to influence multispectral approaches in responding to GBV/VAWG/HP and SRHR development programming.

41 <https://uganda.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Issue%20brief%209%20SRH%20HIV%20integration.pdf>

42 Existing programmes include Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence, involving UNFPA, UN Women, FAO, and UNICEF, Joint Programme on Early and Child Marriages, involving UNICEF and UNFPA, and Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation, involving UNICEF and UNFPA.

Table 3: Right holders ('beneficiaries')

Indicative numbers	Direct for 2020	Indirect for 2020	Comments/justifications
Women (18 years and above)	5,371,677	9,367,090	<p>Direct beneficiaries: This includes individuals who received direct benefits from Spotlight Initiative. Direct benefits encompass training, service provision to VAWG/C/ HP survivors, and recipients of longer-term recovery programs. It also includes individuals within the target population/ age brackets reached through mass media campaigns (interactive radio talk shows, TV, DJ mentions and spot messages) with messages to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in target districts and nationally, where applicable.</p> <p>The number of individuals reached through mass media was estimated using Geopoll & IPSOS, media monitoring firms in Uganda. Meanwhile, the number of beneficiaries of training, VAWG survivor services and longer-term support was derived from participant registration forms and records at service delivery points. High reach of direct beneficiaries was a result of national-level norm change campaign as opposed to campaign in only seven districts as planned in the country programme document⁴³.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: Indirect beneficiaries were approximated to the overall population of Uganda since interventions under pillar one such as newly developed and / or strengthened policies on eliminating VAWG / HP are expected to benefit everyone. Additionally, as part of adaptation to COVID-19, under pillar three, Spotlight Initiative held media campaigns on ending VAW/C at national level using TV, radio, social media, religious and cultural establishments thus reaching wider population beyond the seven Spotlight Initiative districts of focus.</p>
Girls (5-17 years)	2,203,588	10,422,410	
Men (18 years and above)	10,258,387	8,589,100	
Boys (5-17 years)	2,241,070	10,444,500	
TOTAL	20,074,724	38,823,100	

⁴³ In 2020, some of the Spotlight Initiative interventions were implemented nationally thus reaching more direct beneficiaries than the number planned in the country programme document.

6. Challenges and mitigating measures

The main challenges during the reporting period were the shifting of national attention to elections in the last quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, which slowed down legislative reforms and government capacity-building activities, thereby affecting relevant indicators. There was also significant mid-year flooding and landslides in Kasese, which compounded the locust infestation during the agricultural season. These developments diverted government attention towards the humanitarian crises and slowed down implementation, and caused delays in some of the outreach work with government partners due to security concerns regarding travelling.

Other challenges included partners creating numerous response and data management systems instead of strengthening the existing ones, the existence of multiple coordination systems at district level, low participation of implementing partners in the district coordination meetings, and limited reporting to the districts.

These challenges were mitigated through the intensified use of UN Area Coordinators for oversight and monitoring, to facilitate continuity of work at the sub-national level while the Resident Coordinator led the rest of the team to advance activities at the national level. The UN Area Coordinators are the Resident Coordinator's representatives at district level, and she can request reports directly from them. The Spotlight Initiative took advantage of this institutional arrangement to send out monitoring questionnaires to the district and was able to remotely conduct the end of year field monitoring visits remotely.

Community engagement related activities were difficult to implement within the government's COVID-19 restrictions on movement and gatherings. Mitigation was done through the use of alternative methods such as U-Report (a free SMS-based mobile application used by over 350,000 registered Ugandans), radio and social media. However, the shutdown of the internet towards the general elections was an added challenge that affected the COVID-19 mitigation measures taken by the team, which primarily involved the use of online platforms for coordination and monitoring.

In addition, it became increasingly expensive to train teachers and conduct outreach to adolescents with services through home-based learning materials and life skill interventions. As a mitigation measure, senior women and male teachers provided home and community-based support to the most vulnerable adolescents through life skills training and referrals to other services. Due to the stated challenges, the Ministry of Education home learning materials meant to facilitate continuity of learning may not have reached the children in the hard-to-reach communities.

During school closures, there were increased cases of defilement as some children were locked down in homes with their perpetrators, and restrictions on movement hindered reporting and investigation of victim's cases. Furthermore, essential services such as courts were not functional,

which led to trauma and delayed justice for victims. With the ease in lock down and continued advocacy from the RUNOs, the Judiciary initiated court sessions which also prioritized hearing of child victim cases, ensuring children got justice without exposure to COVID-19. To reverse the decline in trends in GBV and SRHR services due COVID-19, Spotlight Initiative worked with MGLSD & MOH to ensure continuity of essential health & social services through the development of appropriate guidelines⁴⁴.

Other challenges included partners creating numerous response and data management systems instead of strengthening the existing ones; the proliferation of many coordination systems at district level instead of strengthening the district to manage coordination; inconsistent participation of implementation partners in the district coordination meetings; and lack of a strong link between district local governments and implementing partners in their districts. The team also faced a challenge in coordination with implementing partners to make reports to the districts, and in the uncoordinated identification of locations for implementation, which led to duplication of services. These have been addressed by the strengthening of the UN Area Coordinators' role in the Spotlight Initiative. In addition to facilitating remote monitoring, management system, they also facilitated coordination between DLGs and IPs through regular meetings, enabling a single data processing platform from which single reports were shared with RUNOs and the Resident Coordinator to avoid duplication and double counting.

The other challenges and mitigation measures taken are summarized below (*see Table 4*):

44 Management of pregnant, breastfeeding women & infants; SRHR: access to modern contraceptives; provision of SRH & HIV care services, and GBV response during COVID-19; including development of remote training and materials for quality of care.

Table 4: Challenges and mitigation measures

Challenges	Mitigation measures taken
Weak implementation capacity for some CSOs and new partners impacted implementation of some activities (e.g. pillars 3 and 6)	Initial training and capacity building was conducted for CSO partners, including continuous monitoring and technical support. Ongoing capacity building was on the concept of women's movements, feminist approaches, results-based management, and financial management.
Tensions in Kasese due to flooding and landslides, proximity to ADF rebels, and Ebola, delayed implementation	Partners adapted activities (e.g., those that involved direct contact with beneficiaries) and worked closely with DLG officials and community structures within the district. District inception meeting and joint monitoring visit with DLG, CSOs, MGLSD, and UN conducted in early 2020
Members of parliament's focus on electoral reform ahead of the elections, impacted capacity building activities and advancement of priority legislation	Prioritized capacity building for members of parliament on gender-responsive budgeting to support development of NDP III as a common ground with them; enhanced support to civil society to advocate and support legislative process.
Resistance from some religious sections and churches on sexuality education and key bills, which impacted finalization of sexuality tools and advancement of Sexual Offences and Marriage and Divorce Bills.	Supported the MoES to engage different religious denominations on content of the sexuality education content and supported civil society to engage with religious leaders on key gender-equality bills, which resulted in increased support
UN's planned integrated coordination of Spotlight Initiative within the existing United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcome results groups and outcome pillars was not well executed	Enhanced coordination role of the Resident Coordinator's Office, yet some gaps remain; challenges with the outcome result groups and pillars is a broader lesson learned and is being addressed under the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.
Limited government and UN inter-agency coordination of the Initiative at sub-national levels	Held district inception meetings to bring all stakeholders and partners together; joint monitoring visit held in early 2020 with DLGs and civil society partners; clarified DLG coordination funds and United Nations Area Coordinators' coordination funds

Despite the challenges faced, by 31st December 2020 the execution rate was 64.80 per cent, with expenditure and commitment for the period standing at 76.68 per cent. After the acceleration plan and carry over work plan, the expenditure and commitment by 31st March 2021 was projected at 97.60 per cent.

7. Lessons learned and new opportunities

Programmatic lessons

- i. Government leadership at all levels is crucial for programme success and sustainability and should continue to be enhanced. For example, joint leadership by commissioners from MGLSD and MoLG around the inception meetings increased DLG ownership over elimination of VAWG efforts.
- ii. The lessons on resource pooling and joint implementation learned under the joint programmes on GBV and child marriages informed the strategic positioning of the Spotlight Initiative structurally, programmatically and with regards resource mobilization.
- iii. The DLGs and United Nations Area Coordinators are well positioned to take the lead in coordinating the Spotlight Initiative at sub-national level. There is a need to capitalize on this, strengthen capacities, and enhance synergies with other initiatives at regional/district levels.
- iv. Multi-sectoral approaches are best suited to produce results on complex social issues like SGBV, SRHR and HPs, as these enhance coordination among justice actors (police, prosecution, judiciary), and foster the inclusion of VAC as an integral component of engaging institutional actors for service delivery. It is important to go beyond the substance of the law and develop interventions that robustly address the delivery of justice from arrest, to prosecution and all court procedures.
- v. Partnership with gender equality advocates who are inclusive in their operations has played a key role in achieving results. Spotlight Initiative⁴⁵ is having a catalytic effect on CSO coordination and collective voice, which should continue to be strengthened.
- vi. Spotlight Initiative has provided a much-needed platform to enhance UN, government, and civil society actors' coordination and technical coherence, enhancing a multi-sectoral and multi-partner approach to addressing GBV/VAC/HP/SRHR. For example, Spotlight Initiative stakeholders worked together to reinvigorate the Medico-Legal Task Force and achieve progress on the 'One Protection System.'
- vii. UN system coordination facilitates collaboration in implementation and advocacy, and increases efficiency and effectiveness with sustainable impact. For example, the integration of GBV into the child helpline led to the harmonization of data systems and the integration of the curriculum.

⁴⁵ Simultaneous engagement of the legislature, the judiciary, and the police and prosecution units

Technical lessons

- i. With the prolonged closure of schools due to COVID-19, the education sector adopted coping mechanisms by seeking alternative methods to deliver education services and build capacity of school stakeholders through home/community-based learning support for continuity of learning. While effective, this approach may have its challenges, especially with relation to the technological and logistical challenges, and may need review for additional support in phase two.
- ii. Planning for SGBV interventions through community- based structures allows for the tailoring of interventions to respond to different needs, especially the management of refugee settlements. The solar street lighting was installed with full participation of the community and is now freely maintained and safe-guarded by the community with enhanced security.
- iii. SGBV safety audits done with the participation of the community contribute to more effective interventions that give the community a sense of ownership.
- iv. The use of good practices for advocacy like film and music needs to be more mainstreamed into the Spotlight Initiative GBV advocacy in the short term, as this facilitates outreach to more people with less physical interaction.
- v. Working with the entirety of government in an approach that enhances mainstreaming of key social issues in intervention design, and the tripartite inter-governmental approach to train and mentor government officials in the justice sector, has proven more effective than a single entity approach.
- vi. The recognition of the informal justice mechanism as a court of first instance for communities was another key lesson. The engagement of council courts, cultural and traditional leaders in gender-sensitive alternate dispute resolution techniques that are in tandem with normative human rights standards became a critical fall back during the COVID-19 lockdown.
- vii. Virtual engagement was feasible, particularly with groups that the Spotlight Initiative had previously engaged with in person. Once initial trust had been built, stakeholders were very willing to engage virtually and model good team behaviour. A combination of virtual and face-to-face engagement strengthens institutions' coordination is recommended.

a) New opportunities

- i. Digitization of government processes is key given the effects of the COVID-19 and need for safety precautions. Even as the United Nations Development Programme provided zoom licenses to government institutions, to facilitate business continuity, the Spotlight Initiative

- will continue to support government institutions to embrace the use of digital technology, particularly in NDPIII implementation.
- ii. The year 2020 offered an opportunity to expand the use of digital platforms, including media for engagement on broad scale social norm change. However, it is important to recognize the gender aspects of access to the internet and smartphones, including the costs of airtime for women and girls in rural/remote areas.
 - iii. In 2020, the Spotlight Initiative took the strategic opportunity to engage cultural leaders not as the source of the problem, but as part of the solution. The leaders expressed willingness to work with implementing partners in combatting VAWG and HP.
 - iv. Capacity building of local councils: The Spotlight Initiative is well positioned to support the Ministry of Local Government in developing a module on VAWG/HP for the induction training of newly elected local councillors. There is need to cascade similar trainings and sensitizations of multidisciplinary nature to lower-level courts such as Local Council I and II. There is an opportunity for local council leaders to facilitate formulation of ordinances and by-laws that target fighting and abating GBV cases.
 - v. The current GBV campaign has increased response at government level. This offers an opportunity to demand for more GBV shelters to facilitate accommodation of children, women and vulnerable persons facing neglect, violence and abuse.
 - vi. The adaptations used to counter restrictions related to COVID-19 inspired innovations to sustain delivery and access to essential integrated GBV/SRHR services. These include GETIN, SafePal, Safe Boda partnership, fuel vouchers, outreaches, and development of the online training programmes and materials. There is room to build on these and develop them into fully fledged interventions that can weather the short to medium term COVID-19 restrictions on mobility.
 - vii. The use of innovative approaches, such as U-Report, to reach children and their families with messages on childcare, VAC and harmful practices during the lockdown proved to be successful. However, it also became clear that it is important to continuously update the U-Report users, including ensuring that there is a balance of gender and age among them.

8. Innovative, promising or good practices

(Please see Annex D for elaboration on each practice.)

Innovation

Placement of social welfare officers at sub county level as advocacy for strengthening the government's social welfare workforce

Quality services: Under Pillar four, the Spotlight Initiative encouraged the promising practice of the government taking more defined leadership in providing improved protection services at the sub county level. In addition to the Community Development Officers, the Spotlight Initiative supported the deployment of qualified social workers as social welfare officers in 31 sub counties in four districts: Kasese, Kitgum, Amudat and Tororo. They are in place until the end of phase one with continuation until 2022, and continue to be supported by the Spotlight Initiative and UNICEF's financial and technical contribution. This practice demonstrates the principle of 'leaving no one behind' by strengthening statutory protection services at the sub county level. The evidence gathered on the impact of social welfare officers is being used to advocate with the government to absorb this much-needed cadre in its workforce.

The goal of the placement of social welfare officers at the sub county level is to demonstrate the positive impact on the numbers of women and child victims of violence who receive services by increasing government service providers. Using evidence gathered, the ultimate objective is to convince the government to expand its social service workforce, which is weak both in quality and quantity. Achieving this will ensure sustainable protection services that do not depend on donor-funded projects.

The innovation lies in enabling the government to recognize its own social service workforce as a critical cornerstone of any protection system. These social welfare officers have also helped district governments to monitor and coordinate CSO service provision for more sustainable service delivery. They have also ensured that victims are effectively referred to justice and services sooner at the sub county level, thus minimizing the trauma they experience. Both the national government (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and Ministry of Local Government) and district local governments (Chief Administrative Officers) are taking leadership and ownership of the social welfare officers in strengthening the One Protection System.

Adaptability, scale-up and sustainability: The scope of adaptation is in the potential to develop a cohort of para social workers located in the communities in the sub counties, who can support the fully-fledged social workers at county and district levels. It is recommended that lobbying is done for the enhancement and the reach of social welfare officers into sub- counties by ensuring that the Ministry of Gender incorporates this workforce and provides for their resourcing in the national budget. The Spotlight Initiative will support them with the requisite capacity building

in partnership with the relevant training institutions. Successful advocacy with Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Public Service and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development is required to ensure the government integrates this cadre into its district workforce during the remainder of Phase I and II (to be done under pillar two).

Good Practice:

Alternative community-based life-skills education with a focus on adolescent girls

Social norms change: This practice empowers adolescent girls and boys with life skills for resilience through a community-based alternative solution. It emerged under the circumstances of COVID-19, when the schools – defined as platforms for integrated service delivery – were closed and the vulnerabilities related to adolescent health, violence and early pregnancies increased.

The practice's objective was to build life skills and transferable skills of adolescent girls and boys to enhance resilience to vulnerabilities in their everyday life and address the issues of concern by applying these skills. The main target group of the practice were adolescents with a specific focus on girls. This group included both in-school and out-of-school adolescents. Stakeholders involved included senior male and female teachers from schools (closed at the time) that some adolescents attended.

Two aspects make this practice a **good practice**:

1. The community-based nature of the practice brings the learning that is happening in the school outside of it, reaching the most vulnerable groups.
2. The alternative approach applied in using small groups made it possible to keep the observance of COVID-19 SOPs.

Adaptability, scale-up and sustainability: This practice can be further expanded through the expansion of in-school activities to the community level, building referral mechanisms to existing protection services even after school re-opening. It is possible to expand it in Spotlight programming's target areas, where interventions are focused on safe schools as a platform for integrated service delivery. The practice should be further piloted through more active engagement of teachers and other service providers for out-of-school activities to define the full potential for its sustainability.

Good Practice:

Use of multimedia platforms as a tool for saturating communities with messages to curb violence against women and girls

Social norms change: During the design of the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda, multimedia platforms were envisioned as a promising practice that would contribute to tackling traditional norms. In particular, multimedia could be used to address negative attitudes, behaviours and traditional norms/practices that contribute to violence against women and girls and harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation.

Informed by existing country data and building on programme reports from 2019, the Initiative embarked on using multiple communication channels, including TV, radio, social media, music, dance, and drama. These various media were used to disseminate a consortium of messages aimed at encouraging audiences to take individual and collective actions to eliminate violence against women and girls.

Consequently, several radio and television campaigns were rolled out for a period of one to six months to galvanize existing national achievements and contribute to the reduction in the prevalence of GBV. This was aimed at ensuring that GBV survivors access services and are protected from further harm. The Initiative will continue running similar campaigns throughout its life span.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the hiring of an institutional consultancy firm called NTU that developed a concept note and designed key messages and materials for the Spotlight Violence Against Women/ Children media campaign. A presentation was made to the RUNOs and implementing partners, who provided feedback on key messages for different target audiences.

The key messages on prevention and response were shared with IPs. This practice synchronized coordination as IPs utilized the same key messages during community engagement interventions. This practice was evident in Amudat District, where there are no radio or television stations. However, the key messages were used by community leadership during small-sized meetings to help influence positive changes in behaviours that address abandoning violence against girls and women.

Every multimedia campaign must be measured to establish the level of success, especially regarding the analysis of target audience reach. There is ongoing recruitment of an institutional consultancy to provide results on the level of impact assessment to occur in the future to see if a change in behaviours and societies in the focus districts is achieved.

This seven-month evaluation between April to October 2021 will utilize both quantitative and qualitative methods. The media monitoring agency will propose the exact methodology to be used to undertake the assignment, ensuring that representative sampling meets the highest standards

of research and considers demographics, geography and media reach. The high standards will include the exact methodology, sampling methods, sample sizes, data collection tools, methods for data analysis, and reporting that will take into account both the quantitative and qualitative measures.

Multimedia channels of communications were used to reach diverse audiences of the Spotlight Initiatives to:

- a) Raise awareness of the causes of violence against women and girls in Uganda.
- b) Mobilize communities to participate in conducting individual and collective action against GBV.
- c) Transcend the limitations posed by the restrictions to mobility for community outreach and reach people in their homes.

The use of various multimedia channels is a **good practice** that addresses individuals and society's needs in phased approaches to communicate tailor-made messages to specific audiences. The practice reaches out to the target audience in a systematic, consistent manner using a platform that they consider to be for entertainment. Therefore, the message gets less resistance and becomes part of their social awareness and consciousness.

Adaptability, scale-up and sustainability: Adaptation can be through popular show sponsorship where the issues and messaging are tailored for the purposes of the Spotlight objectives. Extension can be through a similar adaptation approach, where regular radio shows on different stations, particularly those in vernacular languages, get sponsorship to host segments/programmes that address GBV in a popular manner. The use of print media in the form of posters can ensure sustainability in the medium term as these can be placed at public places like clinics and utility premises. The incorporation of animated messaging can be part of the school curricula life skills subjects and adapted for different age groups. In order to make the media campaign more sustainable, it will be essential to involve the implementing partners to share the key messages and multimedia materials at the community level through community engagement activities.

Innovation:

Using mobile applications to address violence against women and girls

Quality services: The Spotlight initiative expanded the use of innovative and IT-enabled approaches enhancing access to referral services. Partners devised new ways of raising awareness on VAWG and disseminating information about existing services through mobile applications. Pre-existing apps (such as Pulida Wo) proved more crucial now than ever, in a time where women and girls struggle to reach reporting centres physically due to public transport restriction measures.

In the age of the information society, information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the internet play a big role in fighting against sexual abuse and violence against women. Applications (Apps) were introduced to the Spotlight Initiative as an innovative way to battle violence against women while providing quick information and services.

Apps are **innovative**, creative uses of technology that provide women with tools to protect themselves from violence by offering security and protection in a country where mobile phones are becoming more common and available in even the most remote locations. These solutions offer support, information, help and protection to women and girls across countries, cultures, and socio-economic classes.

Adaptability, scale-up and sustainability: The practice can be adapted with messages that are designed for dissemination through various levels of sophistication of social media (SMS, WhatsApp, YouTube). Possibilities of expansion are high with the availability of funds, and community-based social groups can be used for cascading information through social networks. The scale-up and sustainability of developing and using Apps is based on access to both smartphones and reliable internet connection.

Good Practice:

Working with cultural institutions to end violence against women

Social norms change: Culture is a primary source of normative systems that provides the rationale for patterns of gender relations and the continuation of everyday practices over time. With the involvement of cultural and traditional leaders and institutions, positive cultural elements have been emphasized, while the oppressive elements in culture-based discourses are being demystified.

In 2019, the Spotlight Initiative began seeking platforms to engage cultural/traditional leaders as a critical arm to eliminate VAW/G. Working with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU), these efforts led to extensive research across six different regions, titled 'Culture For Her'. This research was carried out in six cultural institutions and was aimed at harnessing their respective cultural resources to contribute towards: (i) ending violence against women and girls in Uganda, (ii) promoting their sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and (iii) enhancing women and girls' access to justice. In December 2020, Uganda's national chapter of Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa (COTLA) was launched. COTLA is a pan-African movement of progressive traditional leaders primarily established for advocacy, policy dialogue, and scaling up of their efforts to transform cultural practices and social norms to end child marriage and FGM/C in Africa.

Involvement of cultural and traditional leaders into ending VAW/C was based on the objectives below:

- To understand and articulate how oppressive elements of culture invariably reflect and reinforce patriarchal power relations to gain dominant representation.
- To strategize on methods to advance a women's human rights agenda among the cultural and traditional leaders and their institutions.

In the past, cultural institutions have been engaged as a problem. The **good practice** is that they are now being engaged in a manner that recognizes and respects the rights of indigenous cultures and institutions and engages them in a respectful manner as part of the solution.

Adaptability, scale-up and sustainability: Interventions and engagement with the Traditional Leaders platforms must be incorporated into government plans in the UNSDCF 2021-2025 and NDP III under the Strategic Priority 3-Community Mobilization and Mindset Change.

Innovation:

Provision of lighting to prevent VAWC in refugee camps

Quality services: From January-June 2020, 1,013 (970 female and 43 male) new SGBV incidents were reported from refugee settlements in Arua and Kyegegwa Districts (Imvepi 244, Rhino 386 and Kyaka II 383). The majority of the reported cases were intimate partner violence, primarily physical, sexual, and psychosocial. With the extension of the countrywide lockdown and confinement policies, SGBV reported an increase in incidents in refugee settlements and Kampala District as partners and couples were confined in their shelters, exposing women and girls to further risks of abuse. The majority of the SGBV reported violence cases were linked to economic hardship, inadequate household livelihoods, and a 30 per cent reduction in food and cash ratios, among others. It was realized that the absence of light at night was a contributing factor to abusers not being identified in some cases.

The objective was to mainstream responsiveness to people's security needs in refugee communities and reduce the vulnerabilities of women and girls by making settlements safe during the night.

The **innovation** was in extending beyond the physical issues around women and girls to assessing the risk factors in their environment, which in this case was the darkness at night and the opportunities that it provided for assault, especially of a sexual nature. Establishing safe environments and access to energy as well as adequate lighting in off-grid areas goes a long way in ensuring that refugees feel safe and secure as they go about their lives in the refugee settlements. The lighting up of refugee settlements with solar power has significantly contributed to this as a key good practice of mainstreaming SGBV response in other sectors, as this was undertaken through the energy sector.

Adaptability, scale-up and sustainability: The standardization of power supply to all refugee settlements will be incorporated into the activities of the joint work plan for 2021–2025.

Innovation:

SASA! a community mobilization and social norm change model

Social norms change: Uganda is at the forefront of pioneering primary prevention initiatives, principally those that follow the ecological model that is based on the understanding that violent attitudes, behaviours, norms and practices are shaped at individual, relationship, community, organizational and societal levels in a mutually reinforcing way. One such model is the SASA! methodology that utilizes coordinated community-wide gender transformative approaches to ensure the engagement of all members of society, including women and men, girls and boys, to encourage peaceful living by all community members.

SASA! is used to mobilize the entire community across the ecological model. Target beneficiaries include men and boys, women and girls, in and out of school, youth, refugee leaders, local government, religious, cultural leaders and institutions, public and private sector institutions, and the media. Targeted, coordinated and mutually-enforcing messages and engagements are shared to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours to encourage people to exercise their rights, including the right to be free from violence and access SRHR.

Based on the SASA! model, programming has been divided into four stages (start, awareness, support, action) with unique messaging and interventions at each stage. The programme regularly monitors community knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs through rapid assessment surveys and assessment dialogues in order to determine when to advance to the next stage.

Its objective is to mobilize the entire community with coordinated and mutually enforcing messages and engagements to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and the exercise of their rights, including the right to be free from violence and access SRHR.

SASA is an **innovative** practice that acts as a catalyst for utilizing creative and fun materials like posters, comics, games, and dramas to engage people spontaneously during their day-to-day activities or stimulate discussions and dialogues with organized groups, among many other creative strategies (see *Annex D*).

Adaptability, scale-up and sustainability: The Spotlight Initiative can build on the start and awareness stages of the model and build up to the Support and Action stages with unique messaging and appropriate interventions for the advanced stages. There may be a delay in the Awareness stage due to the negative impact on community outreach occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic. A rapid assessment survey and assessment dialogue will be used to assess the current stage of community knowledge, attitudes and beliefs, to re-inform the programme for Phase two.

9. Communications and visibility

a) Overview

In 2020, Uganda was guided by a communications and visibility action plan whose three objectives were to:

- i. Raise awareness of violence against women and girls and its prevalence in Uganda;
- ii. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors, particularly the UN, the EU and partners; and
- iii. Provide communications support to policy advocacy and implementation by duty bearers linked to the Spotlight Initiative's programme.

Restrictions on movement and physical interaction, which were some of the measures introduced by Government to curb the spread of COVID-19, led to an increase in the adoption of digital processes. These include virtual dialogues with partners, e-conferences, WhatsApp groups, and social media, which enabled continuation of knowledge sharing, advocacy, and communications. Taking advantage of this opportunity to engage a broader audience through digital media, the Spotlight Initiative produced eight TV spot messages/ videos; 12 radio spot messages; 7 pillar-focused fact sheets; over 50 social media cards and products; as well as branded materials (folders, notebooks, t-shirts, jute bags, pullup banners, placards), all contextualizing key messages to COVID-19 and other campaigns. Messages on TV and radio were estimated to have reached 20 million people while social media platforms of the UN agencies reached more than 10 million people.

b) Messages

Message 1: 'Gender-based violence and violence against women and girls is harmful and wrong. Thousands of women and girls subjected to physical violence suffer physical and mental pain or drop out of school. Protect women and children from physical violence so they can go on to live their best lives.'

Message 2: 'Access to legal services a human right for all survivors of violence.'

Message 3: 'Continued access to services (including health and para-social) survivors of violence services is a priority during the COVID-19 pandemic.'



One of the two billboards mounted in Tororo and Kasese districts to increase awareness on what to do and how to report defilement, rape or sexual assault.

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c) Media and visibility events

The International Women’s Day in March 2020 saw the official launch of the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda by the President of Uganda. This garnered wide visibility on social media as well as on traditional media (TV, radio and newspapers) and was profiled by the Global Spotlight headquarters as a news story on the global website. This show of support by the highest office in the country enhanced government ownership and facilitated harmonious interaction between government officials and the Spotlight Initiative team based on mutual understanding and shared interests in addressing GBV in Uganda.

In February, the Spotlight Initiative supported the launch of the Africa Women Leaders Network, Uganda Chapter by the Speaker of Parliament, Rt. Hon. Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga, which occasion was graced by the African Union Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security, Bineta Diop. The Network aims to enhance the leadership of women in the transformation of Africa in line with Africa Agenda 2063 and the 2030 SDGs. The launch in Kampala was attended by over 3000 women and was highly publicized in the local traditional media and on social media.

The 16 Days of Activism Campaign to end GBV was launched on 25 November 2020. The Spotlight Initiative participated in both the national launch in Budaka District and in regional launches in Gulu, Karamoja and Adjumani. The programme supported the national launch of the Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa, Uganda Chapter, conducted several e-dialogues, promoted a local GBV movie called STAIN and partnered with musicians on the ‘16 Mics’ campaign to produce with songs on GBV as advocacy tools. The programme also partnered with a national TV station, NBS to run multimedia campaigns on GBV and conduct virtual dialogues for ending GBV.

The Spotlight Initiative organized e-dialogues on ending sexual harassment in the workplace, public spaces and educational institutions in partnership with Makerere University. The dialogue specifically focused on ‘The Role of Men in Resourcing, Prevention and Response Interventions Against Sexual Harassment’ and provided a good opportunity for students to engage in conversation on ending sexual harassment in universities. It was televised on one local TV station and on social media platforms.

Three Instagram live chats were organized to educate and encourage engagement amongst online audiences. Halima Namakula, an artist and digital influencer, was selected to host the live chats due to her influence with different segments of audiences including young people, parents, mothers, and the elderly. Promotional posters that were promoted on the hosts’, guests’, UN in Uganda and UNICEF Uganda social media platforms reached 45,000 people and received 6,157 engagements.

d) Campaigns

The main objective of the national multi-media Spotlight Initiative campaign on elimination of VAWG was to create awareness among various stakeholders on the existence, forms and effects of VAW/G in Uganda, and to make a call to action, urging all stakeholders to jointly play their role in protecting women and children against violence. Five radio messages/spots were translated into 24 languages and aired nationally on a total of 14 radio stations for five months on three national TV stations reaching 2,513,5696, while 3,530,099 people were reached with the radio messages (IPSOS monitoring reports). Twenty-eight talk shows were conducted on TV and radio stations providing an opportunity for interaction between the communities and service providers (talk show guests) through calls and inquiries to the panellists by the listeners.

The Men at Work for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (M@W4GE) campaign, a localization of the global UN Women-led ‘He For She’ campaign, conducted several activities, some of which were supported by Spotlight. These included dialogues during regional and district launches. These dialogues contributed to changed perceptions of what it means to be a man, towards positive masculinity, which includes supporting women with chores and protecting girl children from all forms of abuse.

A campaign on COVID-19 and gender-based violence was rolled out in April and May by Spotlight to raise awareness about the prevention of violence against women and girls amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Messages on prevention of violence and where to get help were disseminated on four TV and eight radio stations in 16 local languages. This campaign has helped bring to broader public attention the challenges of high cases of sexual abuse, teenage pregnancy and child marriage. This campaign was complemented by the ‘Make Happiness Not Violence (Multimedia Social Norm Change) Campaign’ to end VAWG and harmful practices during the pandemic.

Other campaigns included:

- A legal literacy campaign on VAWG, SRHR and HPs.
- A 45-day campaign with 12 radio talk shows and 12 audio spot messages aired on three major radio stations which reached 5,960,000 people with the messages on VAWG and HP, case response, referral pathways and respective rights.
- A total of 390,000 women and girls at risk of being victimized were given knowledge on the first response in case of a violent incident, and community members were sensitized and awareness was increased on VAWG and HP.
- A six-part docu-drama series called Songa (a Kiswahili word for “move”) was recorded on criminality of VAWG and HP, and the available essential services. It was recorded and aired in Kasese and Tororo Districts in local languages. Listener groups were formed and focus group discussions are ongoing to inform further programming.
- Billboards were mounted and posters distributed to numerous groups, including cultural leaders, chairpersons of women councils, the district community development office, and the police.
- Banners with advocacy messages were also printed to increase visibility of Spotlight.

e) Human interest stories

STORY
01

Grassroots women leaders provide a critical link between survivors and services

Lead: Rebecca Cheptateke

Summary: Amudat District’s Cheptateke is the chairperson of Karita Women’s Network, a coalition of groups that strengthens advocacy of women in their villages. Unhappy about the impact of COVID-19 on women in her community, she coordinated village health teams Spotlight Initiative partners and other activists to ensure that women in her village who experienced violence accessed legal and health services.

Link: <https://spotlightinitiative.org/fr/node/44687>

Pillars: 4-Outcome 4.2; 6-Outcome 6.2



Rebecca Chepkateke (centre) sits with women from Ashiokanian Village, Amudat District, Uganda.

© Photo: NAWOU/Fionah Barbra

STORY
02

Mental health support for refugee women who have experienced violence

Lead: Nyantoro and Sarah

Summary: Both Sarah Nyantoro, 43 years old, and Sarah, 16 years old, are refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo living in Kyaka II Settlement. With different traumatic experiences linked to violence, they are now living better lives after receiving psychosocial support from the TPO, a Spotlight Initiative-supported organization.

Link: www.spotlightinitiative.org/es/node/30138

Pillars: 4-Outcome 4.2



Rebecca Chepkateke (centre) sits with women from Ashiokanian Village, Amudat District, Uganda.

© Photo: NAWOU/Fionah Barbra

STORY
03

“I can’t keep quiet when I see injustice.” - An activist explains the challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities

Lead: Angella Muhindo

Summary: Sixty-year-old Muhindo, a person living with disabilities in Kitgum, nearly lost her family land to her maternal uncles after her mother’s death. After attending a Spotlight Initiative-supported training facilitated by the National Union of Women with Disabilities, she understood her legal entitlements and reclaimed her land. Now an advocate, she narrates challenges faced by people with disabilities during the COVID-Pandemic.

Link: www.spotlightinitiative.org/news/i-cant-keep-quiet-when-i-see-injustice-activist-explains-challenges-faced-women-and-girls

Pillars: 4-Outcome 4.1, 4.2; 6-Outcome 6.2



Angella Muhindo.

© Photo: UN Women/Eva Sibanda

STORY
04

Uganda's male action mentors are addressing violence, one community at the time

Lead: Julius Tumwesigye

Summary: Julius used to undermine and fight with his wife but after attending Spotlight Initiative-supported trainings on gender-based violence, he changed his behaviour. Today, he is one of the 35 male action mentors who facilitate male action group dialogues in Kyegegwa District.

Link: www.spotlightinitiative.org/news/ugandas-male-action-mentors-are-addressing-violence-one-community-time

Pillar 3: Outcome 3.2



Male action mentors like Julius Tumwesigye in Kyegegwa District help communities to report cases of violence. .

© Photo: UNFPA Uganda

STORY
05

A mother's struggle to rescue her teenage daughter from forced marriage

Lead: Doreen Alango

Summary: Alango's 15-year-old daughter was lured into marriage while she attended to her sick son in hospital. Upon return home, Alango started devising ways to save her daughter's life with the help of the Mucwini Sub County welfare officer and Police. The perpetrator was arrested. The story highlights the role of para-social workers in supporting victims of GBV.

Link: www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/mothers-struggle-rescue-her-teenage-daughter-forced-marriage

Pillars: 3-Outcomes 3.2 and 3.3.



Alango's 15-year-old daughter rescued from forced marriage.

© Photo: UNICEF/Abdul

STORY
06

Kitgum targets clean record in violence against women and children with new social welfare model

Lead: Michael Ogweng

Summary: Kitgum District had some of the worst GBV indicators - prevalence of intimate partner violence at 60% and the highest child marriage rate in the country. Michael Ogweng, the District Senior Probation Officer explains the role contribution of the new social welfare model before and after lockdown.

Pillars: 3-Outcome 3.1 and 3.21



Kitgum District's Deputy Community Development Officer, James Okello P'Okidi during an interview with UNICEF.

© Photo: UNICEF/Taremwa

STORY
07

Finding creative ways to discourage Female Genital Mutilation

Lead: Doreen Alango

Summary: The story elaborates creative ways employed by the District of Amudat to prevent female genital mutilation and other harmful practices including recognition of those against the practices. It also shows initiatives in other districts

Link: <https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/finding-creative-ways-discourage-female-genital-mutilation>

Pillars: 3-Outcome 3.1 and 3.2



Karamojong girls in Amudat

© Photo: UNICEF/Wandera

f) Testimonials

Testimonial 1. “During my recent mission to the Karamoja region, I was honoured to meet one brave woman among the Pokot who is changing this narrative. Born and raised in Amudat District, 28-year-old Oliver Namusabi, a mother of one son, is supporting her community to end violence against women and girls through her organization, Hope for the Children Foundation. Oliver defied her cultural norms and continues to challenge gender-based violence and harmful practices by empowering survivors of violence and advocating for protection of women and girls. The 16 Days

of Activism against gender-based violence remind us of people like Oliver. We should embrace this to promote a comprehensive approach that protects women and girls from violence.” *Rosa Malango, UN Resident Coordinator and Designated Official for Security in Uganda.*

Testimonial 2. “I am glad to underline that this country programme is the result of a joint effort: It has followed an intense policy dialogue between the European Union and the United Nations, with Government and civil society organizations having substantially not just contributed but indeed led the process. Collectively – all of us here today – we are fighting to end the violence against women and girls as this plague will not be stopped by one person, one organization or one country alone.” *H.E. Attilio Pacifici, Head of Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Uganda at the national launch of the Spotlight Initiative.*

Testimonial 3: “Women and girls are the most vulnerable, but they do not have access to us to air out their issues, especially those from remote areas. I am glad that cultural and traditional leaders are thinking of avenues to help these women and girls as they speak against harmful traditional practices.” *Florence Nakiwala Kiyingi, State Minister for Youth and Children Affairs, at the launch of Council of Traditional Leaders of Africa, Uganda Chapter.*

Testimonial 4: “Women have suffered the most during this period. With the closure of markets and ban on public transport, they had no way of selling their produce or conducting their businesses and domestic violence has increased in Karitas. Thanks to Spotlight-supported training with NAWOU, I am engaging with the authorities to protect women and girls from violence and risks associated with their sexual and reproductive health and rights. It is from these spaces that the women get a chance to share and remind each other about the importance of having safe deliveries and ensuring their daughters are not subjected to harmful practices like female genital mutilation and early sexual relations including forced marriage.” *Rebecca, trained grassroots women leader who coordinates with village health teams in Kitgum.*

Testimonial 5: “I gave birth to twins at 17 years of age while studying at Cardinal Nsubuga, Munkunyu. I became pregnant in Senior Two after one year at home due lack of school fees. My father is a catechist and now am a tailor but I had hoped to be a nurse. The father of the twins is too poor to take care of us. I advise the girls to heed the advice and hold on to schooling. This meeting has guided me on how to avoid getting more children before I am economically stable. I thank my parents for having supported me even after I got children prematurely,” *reported a beneficiary during the UNFPA-supported door-to-door visits.*

Testimonial 6: “Touching the women in Amudat means touching everyone because the women not only bear and raise the children, but they also carry out all the production in the community.” *Hajji Swalikh Wasswa, Chief Administrative Officer, Amudat District.*

Testimonial 7: “When I had just arrived in Nakivale Refugee Settlement I was a master at violence. I used to beat my wife and sometimes deny her food. I used to look at those talking about SGBV prevention as if they were wasting time. In January 2020, ALIGHT trained me on the dangers of violence against women. The messages made me change my behaviours. I am now a community activist who refers survivors of violence for help.” *Abdul Nyandwe, refugee.*

g) Photos

A young girl survived being married off by her father. At only 15 years of age, her father thought it was the right time for her to start a home with a man, a common practice in Pokot culture. Moreover, when the girls are married off, they are subjected to yet another harmful practice - female genital mutilation/cutting as a rite of passage into marriage and womanhood. However, together with six other girls, she ran away from home and sought refuge at Amudat District police station. She was rescued and rehabilitated with UNICEF support and is back in school. Through UNICEF-supported community dialogues, the father has also been engaged and he has since signed an agreement to keep his daughters in school. Today he advocates against child marriage in his community despite being ridiculed.



© Photo: UNICEF/Bongyereirwe



Molly Adio Anywar, 46, a survivor of wife inheritance poses with her children at their family home in Kitgum District. Molly received legal support services from the Spotlight Initiative .

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Videos

Spotlight Initiative launch

- Spotlight launch: https://youtu.be/Jj_nWt0pr2M
- Christine's story: <https://youtu.be/Xlvoh3ZTHw0>
- <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/17dc0kaijk0wYGcRuNq9gqdBXqbvuoCL6?usp=sharing->
- Make Happiness not Violence campaign video
- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ervEHgLYwYt9HaZx-cBShbxoBrZ2lbs2/view>

COVID-19 Response videos

- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/15JqjzVoCyfj21CQ8MGyDYpJOwBmthkIS/view>
- <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1GVR9AgLaqAFQCRcnPf5ESeST6d1TEg9k>

Birth registration, a foundation for protecting children from early marriage

- www.youtube.com/watch?v=W_4PDFVcaCI
- Empowering women to end the culture of wife inheritance
- <https://youtu.be/jaC9h9GjuVU>

Pillar three multi-media campaign

- www.youtube.com/watch?v=-cP7T64Xhe4
- <https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1qTuwky4ChLGqngqHXH7lo7l7xOKUOCTNx>

10. Next steps

Programmatic, operational and managerial next steps

- i. In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative will incorporate GBV, VAWG, SRHR, and HPs into the UNSDCF and NDP III.
- ii. The delays caused by the month-long internet shutdown between January and February 2021 are being addressed through the intensified use of UN Area Coordinators for oversight and monitoring.
- iii. The Resident Coordinator's Office has strengthened its coordination role in the oversight of UN Area Coordinators which fall under individual UN agencies. This provides an opportunity for the Spotlight Initiative to have a stronger structural presence and tracking role in implementation at district level, which the team will pursue in 2021.
- iv. One of the outcomes from the country-level mid-year review was the increased confidence of the MGLSD in exercising its convening power over Spotlight Initiative processes where they are the implementing partner, which is speeding up implementation. The Spotlight Initiative will further support them in this strengthened role in 2021.
- v. Due to the electoral cycle in Uganda, some activities involving the Government of Uganda as an implementing partner did not take place in the expected time frame. These activities are the focus of the acceleration and carry-over work plans for the country programme in 2021. At the time of reporting, the final draft of the GBV/VAC COVID-19 Response Plan is under review under the leadership of the Ministry of Gender.
- vi. The Spotlight Initiative supported the Ministry of Health to convene a high-level policy dialogue on the integration of SRH, HIV and GBV into the Universal Health Coverage Strategy of Uganda. This activity shall be a priority in 2021 and be supported to its completion.
- vii. The Spotlight Initiative will support the focal point in the Ministry of Gender in managing coordination.

Technical next steps

Outcome 1: Legal and policies

The Sexual Offences Bill is with the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee legal team to identify and strategize around contentious issues that may inhibit the Bill's smooth debate in the new Parliament in 2021. It remains a priority for 2021. Other short-term priorities are to disseminate the approved National Child Policy, and initiate discussions with government and key stakeholders on reviewing the Children's Act and draft regulations. Representatives from the three Justice, Law and Order Sector actors will be trained to strengthen accountability for GBV cases. As a result of the 2021 elections, gains made with parliamentarians will be eroded due to a large number of members new to the programme and current bills. The Spotlight Initiative budget has set aside resources for political leadership orientation on VAW/G and SRHR at the different levels to ensure mitigation of this upcoming challenge.

Outcome 2: Institutional strengthening

A main focus in the next six months will be the integration of GBV/SRHR indicators into the local government performance assessment tools to ensure alignment of indicators for assessment to the NDP III compliance tools. There will be an assessment of the Spotlight Initiative districts, with findings being used to support integration of VAW and SRHR issues into district work plans and Business Finance Plans. This will be followed up with capacity strengthening for lower local governments on evidence-based planning, gender responsive budgeting and the management of accountability systems. Spotlight Initiative will support the government to define and clarify the critical components of the One Protection System for the social sector.

Outcome 3: Social norm change

A key activity for 2021 is to standardize and develop a national training manual to guide the systematic capacity development of parents, guardians and caregivers on positive parenting as a way to curb and prevent SGBV, VAWG and HPs at family and community levels.

There will be an impact assessment of the Spotlight Initiative multimedia campaign to inform phase two programme design. An ongoing activity is the communications to change harmful social norms for districts/sub counties and the coaching of district staff and sub county staff on the same. The Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa is also being supported to develop action plans and strategies to guide their activities in Uganda.

Outcome 4: Quality services

Spotlight Initiative will complete the work on harmonizing case management and referral pathway systems across ministries, national and sub-national levels. A key activity for the next reporting period is to engage government to fully integrate social welfare officers in the social services

sector, while building their capacity in case management and referrals. Technical support will continue to be provided to the national child helpline on integrating GBV. The completion of the installation of outstanding security lights in common areas in refugee settlements, and sustained support to GBV shelters are part of the key activities in the next six months.

Outcome 5: Data

The review of the information management systems in the MGLSD will commence soon with a view to using findings to develop recommendations on a harmonized and integrated systems.

Outcome 6: Women's movement

The Spotlight Initiative will finalize the women's movement strategy for Uganda to better engage and thus ensure the strengthened capacity of women's movement actors. The team anticipates that this will lead to increased opportunities and support to share knowledge and thus ensure an inclusive and strengthened women's movement. This movement is envisioned as one that is representative of all including youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization and will partner with religious and cultural leaders, the private sector and other stakeholders to more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and VAWG, including SGBV/HP.

The Spotlight Initiative will continue strengthening refugee community structures for both outreach and identification and management of GBV and VAC as core to the GBV response, and build the resilience of the refugee community to social shocks. Innovative approaches that involve the community in increasing awareness on GBV, prevention & mitigation will continue, and existing mechanisms to report incidents, including simplified referral pathways will be strengthened.

Within the new NDP III programme-based approach, the role of the Office of the Prime Minister is to provide oversight, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, while the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development remains the key Government of Uganda implementing partner on social security, which falls under the development thematic area of Community Mobilization and Mindset Change. This falls under the UNSDCF Outcome 1 (Transformative Governance), and Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 Human Resilience and Well Being. It is the responsibility of the OPM to oversee local government performance assessments. The Spotlight Initiative outcomes have fed into the downstream joint work plan and programme implementation action plans, creating structural arrangements to influence public officials' accountability on GBV programming, which will be facilitated through the performance management systems and accountability mechanisms for public officials. The final report is in place and is being used to influence integration of GBV in the circular on performance management for FY July 2021/2022.

Annex A

Results Framework

Outcome 1 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Legal age of marriage				
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	SIGI report for 2019 does not provide results for the above categories of laws, policies and legislations in Jotform (SMART System). This issue was raised in an earlier mail to Secretariat on 14/04/2020. Reference to this link for analysis method and variables prioritized in 2019: https://www.genderindex.org/methodology/
	Parental Authority in Marriage				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	Parental Authority in Divorce				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	Inheritance rights of Widows				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
	Inheritance rights of Daughters				
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	
	Laws on Domestic Violence				
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Laws on Rape					
0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25		
Laws on Sexual Harassment					
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25		
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Developed or Strengthened				
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	2	4	9	<p>National Child Policy 2020 was Passed by Cabinet on 22 June 2020 and launched on 13th October 2020 and can be accessed from the link - https://www.unicef.org/uganda/reports/national-child-policy-2020</p> <p>National Disability Policy - that integrates SRHR for persons with Disability has been reviewed for revision - a draft revised policy is in place to be finalized and disseminated in 2021</p> <p>Sexual Offences Bill (SoB) 2019 and Succession Amendment Bill No 19 - are both with Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee which is finalizing its report to present on the floor of parliament for subsequent voting of the clauses and passing into law.</p> <p>Important progress has also been made on the Marriage Bill, Legal Aid Bill, and Employment Amendment Bill 2019</p> <p>Uganda Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Related to development of policies / laws that responds to EVAWG, Spotlight supported 5 cultural leaders (Tooro Kingdom, Alur Kingdom, Buganda Kingdom, Karamoja, and Busoga Kingdom) to draft a handbook on working with young people and communities to harmonize customary practices and laws on VAWG and SRHR. And 7 religious institutions (Catholic, Anglican, Orthodox, Moslem, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist and Born-Again Federation) all congregating under Inter-religious Council of Uganda were supported to translate pastoral letters into various local dialects to guide congregations of different faith on SRHR including Family Planning, this was also adopted to COVID-19 context. •One new District Local Government (Kampala) developed by-laws addressing VAWG and SRHR in 2020, this makes a cumulative four out of seven districts supported by the Spotlight programme with ordinances on drivers of GBV. The other three supported earlier were Arua, Kitgum and Amudat

Indicator 1.1.4 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination, within the last year.	0	150	253	500	Overall, capacity of 253 (247F, 6M) advocates were enhanced. These include 27(21F, 6M) advocates whose capacity were strengthened on advocacy strategies on how to lobby the speaker and the parliament counterparts to pass the pending bills. In addition, capacity of 226 (226F, 0M) advocates were enhanced to enact pending bills, demand for safety and protection of women and accountability from stakeholders especially during the COVID-19 lockdown. The 226 women rights advocates were from 4 Women's Rights Organizations and Women's rights defenders umbrella coalitions (CEDOVIP, UWOPA, WHRD, UWONET).
	Parliamentarians				
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	0	25	27	100	During 2020, capacity of 27 parliamentarians (21F, 6M) were built on preparations as proposers of bills on EAWG. The training however did not include staff from human right institutions as planned.
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0	9	21	36	
	Human Rights Staff				
	0	13	0	50	
	Women Human Rights Staff				
	0	3	0	16	

Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Coordination Mechanism?					
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	No	No	No	Yes	Uganda targets to have two high level coordination structures for addressing VAWG / HP by the end of Spotlight programme i.e at OPM (1) and MGLSD (1). In 2020, although efforts were made to establish/strengthen coordination mechanisms at OPM and MGLSD, some of the conditions for functioning coordination mechanisms have not yet been met. For instance they do not yet have dedicated/ full time program manager and M&E personnel to track and document activities of the VAWG/ HP coordination bodies. However, progress has continued towards strengthening national multi-sector level coordination through MGLSD and district local governments, including to ensure representation from marginalized groups. Some of these include; 1) GBV National Reference Group , and 2) National Child Well Being Steering Committee both housed at MGLSD; SGBV sub-working group at refugee settlement; and Humanitarian SGBV National Level Working Group coordinated at UNHCR and UNFPA offices.
	LNOB?				
	No	No	No	Yes	
Is there a national budget allocation?					
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP.	No	No	Yes	Yes	According to the Gender and Equity Interventions Monitoring Report Financial Year 2019/20 of the estimated total national budget of Ugx.32,661,300,000,000, the estimate of the total amount of national funding dedicated to the prevention and elimination of VAWG/HP was 0.002% (Ugx.60,3191,469). Assessment of Public Sector Financial Allocations and Expenditures on Violence against Women and Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights revealed the following percentages of budget allocations for selected sectors; UPF (0.02%), JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION(0.02%), ODPP(7.41%), MGLSD(0.2%), Education (0.005%), Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (0.1%), Local Government (2.4%), and Works and Transport (0.03%). The constraint faced in the assessment was that gender interventions under some sectors were not specific to prevention of VAWG and HP although funds were allocated for gender interventions.
	What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				
	0.000%	0.000 %	0.002%	1.000 %	

Ouptut Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	4	7	17	Some sectors relevant to the institutions reported are missing from the dropdown. The affected institutions include; Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and sub- national institutions: Amudat District Local Government and Terego District (Curved from Arua) Local Government.
Indicator 2.1.5 Percentage of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.	0%	30%	60%	100%	<p>Six pre- service and in- service training institutions for public servants were supported to successfully integrate VAWG, VAC, SRHR and HP in their curriculum as per international standards and they include 1) Uganda Management Institute, 2) Uganda Civil Service Institute of Uganda, and 3) Nsamizi Institute for Development Studies. The name of the curriculum developed by each of these institutions that can be verified is called "Curriculum for Mainstreaming VAWG, VAC, SRHR and HP in pre and in-service training institutions"</p> <p>One Curriculum, for Law Development Center was reviewed but VAWG, VAC, SRHR and HP mainstreaming process is still ongoing. To note, the curricula adoption is underway. Other institutions supported include; 4) Directorate for Public Prosecutions which developed A Multi-Disciplinary Training of Trainers (ToT) manual developed on Gender Responsive, Survivor-Focused and Coordinated Approaches to Effective Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC); 5) Uganda Police Force under JLOS sector developed first responder pocketbook for Uganda Police drawing from the SOP on effective management of GBV and VAC cases and 6) Makerere University integrated Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in their Curriculum.</p> <p>Further related to VAWG mainstreaming, 13 Companies (SMEs) trained on Gender Equality Seal (GES) Programme and were supported to enroll and implement the programme at the workplace.</p>
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	N/A there is no coordination mechanism	N/A there is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Although not all conditions are met e.g existence of operational annual workplans, there exist the GBV National Reference Group established at MGLSD. It comprises of government MDAs, representatives of CSOs/NGOs and development partners. Also in 2020, Office of the Prime Minister and Ministry of Gender partnered to strengthen the coordination mechanism for GBV/VAC response which resulted into two joint coordination consultative meetings held at national and local government levels. In addition there exist a number of multi-sectoral coordination structures working to address VAWG/HP including promotion of SRHR and these include; the National COVID - 19 subcommittee on GBV and VAC, High Level Policy Dialogue Forum, National Child Wellbeing Steering Committee, Fistula TWG, and Maternal and Child Health TWG all housed at MGLSD.

	Parliamentarians				
Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	0%	25%	0%	70%	No training took place in 2020. Uganda concluded presidential and parliamentary elections in January 2021 and the parliamentarians spent most part of last year (2020) campaigning. However, plans are underway to train the newly elected legislators after the swearing in ceremonies expected around April- May 2021.
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0%	25%	0%	71%	
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year.	0	75	398	200	The scope of the training on GRB related topics increased to cover more individuals/ government officials than those targeted for year 2020. Overall capacity of 398 (167F, 231M) government officials were enhanced on GRB. These include; 222 (97F, 125M) officials trained by MGLSD; 27 individuals (13F, 14M) from 14 MDAs including Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Energy, Uganda Police, Ministry of Public Service, UHRC, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development, Ministry of Science, KCCA, Ministry of ICT, Ministry Of Finance, Office of The Prime Minister ,National Planning Authority were trained on Mainstreaming GBV in plans; and further, 149 (57F, 92M) District local Governments officials of Kitgum;Amudat;Kyegegwa;Kasese; Arua and Tororo whose capacity were built on Mainstreaming of VAW/VAC/HP and SRHR in government plans and budgets.
	0	27	167	72	
Indicator 2.3.4 Number of women's rights advocates with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.	0	90	908	540	Overall, 908 women rights advocates were trained on GRB comprising of 547 females and 361 males. Of these, 30 females were from 6 Business/SME associations (PSFU, UWEAL, USAGA, USSIA, TUNADO and UCMP) and received training as TOTs to train MSMEs on business development and the prevention and response of GBV and VAWG; 345(207F, 138M) advocates from Kitgum, Tororo, Amudat, Abim Kasese, Kampala, Gulu and Amuria were trained on Service delivery monitoring to support CSOs and Citizens for improved service delivery and financing for key issues. Additional 533 (310F, 223M) advocates from four GRB village committees from the same districts were trained on service delivery and financing gaps. The capacity built will further help women from the women rights networks/CSOs and institutions covered to demand accountability for GWE commitments in line with global norms.

Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Total				
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	47%	43%	47%	39%	<p>In 2020, there is no data reported at national level as the next UDHS which is the data source for this indicator will be held in 2021. Already, the planning for the national survey is underway. Result will be reported as soon as the data become available. For this reason, the last UDHS figure was reported for outcome indicator 3.1 (i.e 49% of women in a sample of 18,506 of women surveyed and 40.1% of men in a sample of 5,336 men surveyed justified wife beating translating to 47% of both sex supporting wife beating UDHS 2016 pages 298-299). However, at district level, the baseline survey conducted in 6 Spotlight districts (Amudat, Kasese, Tororo, Arua, Kyegegwa and Kitgum) in 2020 revealed that 27.5% of the people interviewed believe a man is justified for hitting or beating his wife under enumerated circumstances. Women constituted 25.4% and men 29.4%. Also a SASA! Baseline Survey was conducted in Kyaka II Refugee settlement in 2020 to understand the knowledge, attitudes, skills and Practices towards gender roles and norms, level of intimate partner violence and HIV related behaviors in response to preventing violence against women. The result revealed that 27% of 554 respondents interviewed justified wife beating. Female constituted 17% and males 40%. Similar SASA baseline study conducted among 483 people (282F,201M) in Rhino Camp and Imvepi refugee settlements showed that 41% and 44% of females and males respectively were in support of wife beating. The district and community level results are being utilized for annual monitoring of the KAP towards gender and social norm change as UDHS is only available after 5 years.</p>
	Women				
	49%	45%	49%	41%	
	FGM				
Indicator 3.2 a) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place) b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage.	48.0 %	48.0 %	48.0%	38.0 %	<p>In 2020, there is no data reported at national level as the next UDHS which is the data source for this indicator will be held in 2021. Already, the planning for the national survey is underway. The results reported in 2019 was retained. When the UDHS data become available, it will be reported accordingly. The Spotlight Uganda baseline survey was conducted in 6 districts (Amudat, Kasese, Tororo, Arua, Kyegegwa and Kitgum) and the study revealed that 3.2% (53/1,650) of people in the surveyed communities think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to Child Marriage. Of these, 2.9% are males and 3.5% females. District specific results are as follows; Amudat (2.6F, 3.5%M), Arua (4.2%M, 3.1%F), Kasese (4.4%F, 1.4%M), Kitgum (8.5%F, 8.6%M), Kyegegwa (0.0%F, 0.0%M), and Tororo (1.2%F, 0.7%M). FGM acceptance was assessed only in communities where it is practiced. Overall, 1.6% respondents comprising of 1.8% males and 2.6% females think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM. Generally, perception on harmful gender norms and practices is changing in some settings. SASA! Baseline Survey conducted in 2020 in Kyaka II refugee camp among 554 people found that none of the people surveyed was in support of child marriage. These results are instrumental for annual monitoring of norm change due to long cycle of UDHS</p>
	Child Marriage				
	61.0 %	61.0 %	61.0%	50.0 %	

Ouptut Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	No	No	Yes	Yes	In-school Sexuality Education Framework (SEF) was developed including key guidelines. Selected school officials have been trained with support from Spotlight to prepare for roll-out. Those trained include 364 teachers and 126 headteachers all trained on the new lower Secondary school curriculum with Sexuality Education. Additional 196 senior women/ men teachers were trained on MHM across 98 primary schools. However, there has been resistance from Faith based organizations and some parents regarding the framework but this is being addressed through continuous sensitization of the stakeholders on its importance.	
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.	In-School Programmes					
	0	10,917	6,795	43,668	A total of 12,350 (F:8,354, M: 3,996) boys, girls, young women and men were reached with both in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights. Of these, 6,795 were reached with in- school programmes and 5,555 out- of school programmes. The programmes included; Schools as integrated platforms for service delivery 6,290(F: 5,040), Community dialogues, Life skills 1,378 (F: 716), Second Chance Education 418(F:418), Parenting Education, an out of school programme 4,264 (F: 2,180)	
	In-School Programmes Girls					
	0	5,772	5,504	23,088		
	In-School Programmes Boys					
	0	5,145	1,291	23,088		
	Out-of-School Programmes					
	0	8,250	5,555	33,500		
Out-of-School Programmes Girls						
0	8,250	2,850	33,500			
Out-of-School Programmes Boys						
0	0	2,705	0			
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women's and girls' sexuality and reproduction, within the last year	0	63,550	175,166	198,200	Overall, a total 175,166 (F:119,128, M: 56,038) individuals were reached through regular community programmes aimed at promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours. The programmes include: SASA Together Community Approach 137,078 (F: 94,562), Regular Awareness meetings in refugee setting 25,900 (F: 16,833), Activities at women spaces 4,562 (F:4,562), SASA community mobilization and SNC 150 (F:87), MAGs 82(F:0), SGBV Task Committee 130(F:54), SGBV community structure members 212 (F: 54), Harnessing Cultural resources 1,137 (F: 628) and MAGs - door to door visits 5,915 (F: 2,348).	

<p>Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.</p>	0	1,931,557	19,060,047	13,294,671	<p>During 2020, several campaigns (reaching at least 19,000,000 people) were conducted at national and sub-national levels challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping using multiple approaches, most of which were adopted to COVID-19 context. These approaches are highlighted below: SASA community and social norm change campaign reached (64,691; F 32,992) individuals, Male Action Groups (46,756; F 23, 847), and Community Dialogue (1,500,000; F 765,000), World Women's Day of Prayer (10,000; F 5,100).</p> <p>Mass media campaign by religious and cultural leaders (4,238,582; F 2,161,677). During which they disseminated key messages on GBV Preventive Behaviour such as substance abuse, premarital sex, gambling and promiscuity and GBV risks in the context of COVID-19 Pandemic.</p> <p>Safe cities Campaign reached (F:634, M:587) individuals, Make Happiness and not Violence Campaign (F:3,526,410, M:4,692,457), SASA GBV prevention messages (F:7,164,126, M:11,895,921), harnessing cultural resources to end violence against women and girls and promote SRHR campaign (F:930, M:680), and Make Happiness and not Violence Campaign reached talk shows and interactive radio talk shows (F:564,810, M:1,366,786)</p> <p>Others include direct community dialogues on Early marriage, wife inheritance, teenage pregnancy, abortion, women participation in community decision that reached (F:167, M:245), Focus Group Discussions on gender equitable norms (F:96, M:72), and SGBV prevention and response Awareness (F:8,037, M:2,472)</p> <p>Further 1,278,158 people (F: 652,287, M: 625,871) were reached during a 45 - day campaign in Kasese and Tororo on VAWG and HP and its consequences, the role of the public justice and religious systems in combating VAWG and HP and importance of a joint stakeholder approach in prevention and response to VAWH/HP.</p> <p>In addition, Spotlight held media campaigns on ending VAW/C using radio, TV and Social media reaching (F:1,801,813, M: 1,728,285), (F:1,368,853, M:1,144,716), and (F:1,251,065, M: 4,049,042) people respectively. Key activities included media radio and TV spots, and talk shows on ending VAW/G, tackling FGM, Child marriage, Physical, sexual and emotional violence. All these approaches had significant contribution towards change in social and gender norms perception.</p> <p>In terms of reporting, there was overlapping in the reach of the population by the RUNOs as same population was targeted by mass media SBCC activities implementation at national and sub-national levels therefore the highest number of people reached by agency for a particular age group was reported in order to eliminate double counting. Data estimate for population reached with SBCC activities using TVs and Radios was based on Geopoll & IPSOS and UBOS Census reports.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards, within the last year.</p>	0	36	7	104	<p>In 2020, seven non- state institutions were supported by Spotlight to develop and / or strengthen strategies / policies for EVAWG - this was a significant increase compared to two non-state institutions reported in 2019.</p>

Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Women				
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	1,682	1,842	3,364	9,208	<p>In 2020, there is no data reported at national level as the next UDHS which is the data source for this indicator will be held in 2021. Already the planning for the national survey is underway. For this reason, the last UDHS figure was reported for outcome indicator 4.1 as guided by HQ. As data become available, it will be reported accordingly.</p> <p>In terms of percentages, help seeking behavior at baseline was as follows: Women and girls: 33% (Sexual: 12.5%; Physical : 31.4%; Both: 40.7%) Girls: 23.9%</p> <p>Sector Women and Girls: Medical: 5.3%; Police: 16.4%; Lawyer: 0.6% Social Work: 1.6%.</p> <p>In addition, we observed that in the UDHS help-seeking behavior is only measured as a % (rather than absolute numbers) and the sector % are not disaggregated by age. However, SMART system requires absolute #.</p> <p>However, data from administrative sources other than survey indicate that 695,698 individuals subjected to violence received various services including; Health(F: 347,353, M: 329,790), Social work(F: 1,066, M: 1,331), Police (F: 2,356, M: 1,258), Mental health (F:287, M: 16), Legal (F: 6,226, M: 4,569), Local Court (F: 322, M: 234), others (F: 485, M: 405).</p>
	Girls				
	223	245	446	1,335	
	Reported				
Indicator 4.2 a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police; b) number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court; and c) number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators.	30,862	32,600	28,834	160,262	<p>In 2020, there is no data reported at national level as the annual police crime report (APCR) which is the data source for this indicator is not yet released. For this reason, the last APCR figure was reported for outcome indicator 4.2 as guided by HQ. Data will be reported as soon as the report is released.</p> <p>Overall, the 2019 police crime report revealed that; Total VAWG/HP cases Reported to Police: 28,834. These include; Domestic Violence: 13,693 Defilement:13,613 Rape: 1,528</p> <p>Total cases taken to court: 7,768. Including; Domestic Violence: 1,390 (10.2%) Defilement: 5,732 (42.1%) Rape: 646 (42.3%)</p> <p>Total cases with convictions: 1,401. Disaggregated by; Domestic Violence: 359 Defilement: 1,021 Rape: 21</p>
	Brought to Court (%)				
	23.90%	28.42%	26.94%	29.07%	
Convictions					
4.23%	14.12%	18.04%	9.94%		

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Developed				
Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>In 2020, Spotlight supported four sectors and partners to develop and/or strengthen national guidelines or protocols (SOPs, tools), for delivery of integrated essential services as follows:</p> <p>Health:</p> <p>(1) Newly developed guidelines for continuation of the Essential Health and GBV services during COVID-19 and was approved in March 2020.</p> <p>(2) Amended / Revised district specific GBV Referral Pathways</p> <p>MGLSD:</p> <p>(1) Revised guidelines for GBV Shelters</p> <p>Justice:</p> <p>(1) Developed animated handbook on sexual violence and posters on making wills pending approval.</p> <p>(2) Guidelines for the Medical Examination and filling of Police form 3A for Victims of Sexual Assault, under JLOS.</p> <p>WFP -Uganda:</p> <p>(1) UNHCR under Spotlight Collaborated with WFP to produce distribution SOP in response to COVID-19 and was approved on 14th July 2020 (WFP Uganda web site).</p>
	Strengthened				
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Government Service Providers				
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	0	1,665	2,097	5,295	<p>Following refinement of tools and training curriculum in 2019, in 2020 Spotlight was able to support training of up to 2,097 (F 897, M 1,182) essential service providers on delivery of quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence. The cadres trained include: Health workers, Security officers / Army (UPDF), Teachers/School Personnel (although not typically considered essential service workers), Police, Judicial officers, Political and Local Government officials, Social Services Workforce (CDOs, PSWOs, DCDOs), Para social Workers, DPP. etc. Grouping broadly at sector level; 88 (F: 31) were from health sector, 1,226 (F:529) were from Justice and Policing sector and 789(F: 337) were from social services sector. Some of the training contents covered are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation, prosecution and adjudication of GBV cases in a gender sensitive, trauma informed and victim centered approach Multi-sectoral ToT for the trainers on Gender Responsive, Survivor-Focused and Coordinated Approaches to Effective Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC) A Training of Trainers on the Multi-Sectoral Prosecutors' Handbook on GBV. GBV Concepts, GBV prevention and response Mental Health training for health workers GBV/PSEA training for security Officers VAW and VAC in Uganda in the context of COVID-19 – how to prevent and respond to it, including protection against sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers.
	Women Government Service Providers				
	0	678	897	2,156	

Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence and their families including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination that have increased knowledge of a) quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months.	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES				Data for this indicator could not be collected using survey - FGDs as required in methodological note due to COVID- 19 restrictions which consequently would lead to under reporting. For this reasons we considered women and girls survivors including their family members that were reached with sensitization/ awareness campaigns on available survivors services and long-term recovery programmes in their communities. These include; awareness meetings on GBV prevention and response at refugee setting (16,833), GBV awareness campaign at safe places (4,562), SASA mobilization in Camps (87), SGBV Taskforce outreach (108), SASA Together Community Approach (94,562), Cultural leaders campaigns(628), MAGs(2,348) and Campaign on role of public justice and religious systems in combating VAWG/HP (652,287). The main assumption made is that the same number of people were reached with both sensitization on survivors services and longer-term recovery programmes. This is supported by FGDs result by one of the Spotlight IPs - IJM where 100% of individuals surveyed knew about both quality survivors services and longer term recovery programmes in their communities.
	0	73,500	94,112	301,700	
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES				
	0	661,500	677,303	2,715,300	
	a) Girls with Knowledge of accompaniment initiatives including longer-term recovery services				
0	73,500	94,112	301,700		
b) Women with Knowledge of accompaniment initiatives					
0	661,500	771,415	2,715,300		

Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 5.2 Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level	IPV				<p>There exist the National GBV data base (NGBV) housed at the MGLSD and is the central hub. GBV data is captured and uploaded on the NGBVD continuously. Out of the 134 districts in the country; 97 are linked to the NGBVD and 40 are active (including the 7 Spotlight districts). The database captures and report incident data on cases of rape, sexual assault, physical assault, child marriage, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, denial of opportunities, resources and services, psychosocial abuse, and defilement (refer to link: http://ngbvd.mglsd.go.ug/helper.php). For the case of IPV, data is collected on sexual violence generally, but not disaggregated by spousal and non-spousal sexual violence. There are also some challenges being faced that impedes optimal use of the system and these include; lack of internet connectivity, need for regular upgrade of the system, limited integration with other MIS, inadequate tools to collect data to feed into the system at lower Local Governments (LGs) and delayed entry of data by the users. To solve these problems going forward, Uganda Bureau of Statistics with support from Spotlight convened a meeting of IT and plans have been developed to improve functionality of the system. Another data source, UDHS that provides data on intimate partner violence, sexual violence, FGM and child marriage is only conducted after 5 years. The last UDHS was done in 2016 and the next one is planned for 2021. Also in 2021, Uganda will produce data from annual household (CIS), in-depth analysis of existing data sets by MDAs and academic institutions and other specialized studies such as VAWG/C and Violence in family survey, conducted in 2020 to increase availability and utilization of VAWG/C / HP data at district and national levels.</p>	
	No	No	No	Yes		
	FGM					
	No	No		Yes		
	Child Marriage					
	No	No	No	Yes		
	Femicide	N/A (not applicable)				
	Family Violence					
No	No	No	Yes			
Trafficking						
	N/A (not applicable)					
Indicator 5.3 National statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Some forms of SGBV and HP, some disaggregation	Some forms of SGBV/HP, some disaggregation	1) Income 2) Sex 3) Age 4) Ethnicity 5) Disability 7) Forms of violence	1) Income 2) Sex 3) Age 4) Ethnicity 5) Disability 6) Geographic Location	<p>National statistics on prevalence and incidents on VAWG/HP are collected every five years and disaggregated by the enumerated categories. Geographic location is disaggregated by sub-region, but not at a district level. With support from Spotlight, in 2020, vulnerability categories aligned to LNOB principle were incorporated into the annual household survey tool (CIS), UDHS tools for 2021 and in the tools for 2020 In-depth Assessment of the Prevalence of Violence against Women and Girls, Children, Violence in the Family, and Harmful Practices (VAWG) Survey. CIS was conducted in 2020 and data analysis is ongoing, it will bridge the data gap on VAWG/HP at district level. The national VAWG/C/HP and violence in family was also completed in 2020 and data analysis has commenced. The upcoming UDHS is going to cover 27 geographic regions from the current 14 regions. All these are efforts aimed at increasing availability of highly disaggregated VAWG/HP data to inform plans, programs and policies.</p>	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors	No	No	No	Yes	The country has not yet achieved an integrated system that includes VAWG/HP data from at least three sectors. However, starting 2021, Spotlight plan to Support government to link some of the following IMS and platforms to NGBVD: EMIS, OVCMIS, CVRS, National ID, HMIS, UBOS (CIS), Child help line, CRM-MIS, CVRS, Safe Pal and GetIN etc from Health, Social Services, Gender, Education, Police and Justice sectors.
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year	Government Personnel				
	0	354	392	1,406	<p>In 2020, Spotlight enhanced capacities of 392 (F:215, M:177) government personnel and field staff / service providers at national and sub-national levels to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG/C/SGBV/HP and Violence in Family in line with international and regional standards. Specifically, the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained 185(F:73, M:112) government officials from services sector on quality VAWG/C/SGBV/HP data management. • Enhanced capacity of 124 (F: 80, M:44) government personnel from Justice, Law and Order Institutions (JLOS) in the collection and management of qualitative and quantitative data for integrated Violence Against Women and Girls, Children, and Family (VAWG/VAC/Family) survey • Enhanced capacity of 58 field staff (F: 46, M:12) and 25 field staff (F:16, M:9) to conduct quantitative and qualitative data collection respectively for Violence against Women and Girls, Children and Family (VAWG/VAC/Family) survey. <p>At sector level, 124 (F:80, M:44) of those whose capacities were built were from Justice sector, and 268(F:135, M:133) were from Social Services Sector. The trainings were provided in collaboration with MGLSD, UBOS and Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC).</p>
Women Government Personnel					
	0	157	215	608	
Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year	Government Personnel				
	0	145	406	517	<p>Spotlight in partnership with UBOS and Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) provided technical and financial support through the initiative on strengthening data collection mechanisms and management systems. Enhanced capacity of 41 (F:18, M:23) JLOS sector data management personnel using customized training in gender statistics and mainstreaming gender perspectives in the JLOS sector data Management processes (that encompasses data collection, entry, analysis, presentation and use). This was applied to selected personnel from the Uganda Police Force (UPF), Uganda Prison Services, Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), Judiciary and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) where data collection tools were reviewed and updated while data management systems were also reviewed. Skills gained is being applied in routine application in operations mainly to inform policy and decision-making processes.</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of 83 (F:62, M:21) field staff/ service providers in the collection and management of qualitative and quantitative data (including analysis and presentation) for Violence Against Women and Girls, Children, Family (VAWG/VAC/Family) survey.</p> <p>282 (130F, 152M) district staff were trained on GBV data Collection, entry, analysis and usage into the National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD). The participants were drawn from different sectors including Health 4(F:0), Education 4(F:2), Security 7(F:3), Social services 126(F:60) and Culture 141(F:65). The NGBVD is a central hub where GBV data from district level is captured and transmitted to national level. The knowledge obtained from the use of the system is helping the districts to generate data to inform their district specific plans and strategies for prevention and response to GBV.</p>
Women Government Personnel					
	0	59	169	211	

Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG.	0%	100%	100%	100%	During 2020, Spotlight supported (directly or indirectly) 36 networks, coalitions, and CSOs to enhance coordinated efforts to organize, advocate, engage and hold various platforms to EAWG/HP and SRHR. The 36 women rights organization include; 1) National Association of Women's Organisations in Uganda- NAWOU, 2) Forum for War Affected Children and Greater Gulu District Network, 3) Amudat Inter-Religious Development Association, 4) Karamoja Women Umbrella Organisation -KAWUO, 5) Tororo Youth Development Association Network , 6) Safe Learning Committee SALECO - Amudat, 7) Greater Gulu District Network, 8) Kokomelkong, women and Girls (Kokomelkong are the older women who perform FGM), 9) Kaberamaido Women's Forum, 10)Voice for Women Development, 11) Tororo District Youth Network, 12)Uganda Network on Law Ethics and HIV/AIDS- UGANET, 13) Uganda Law Soceity, 14) Communication for Development Foundation Uganda - CDFU, 15) Tororo community of women living with HIV (TOCWOLHA), 16)Meeting Point, 17) Voice for Women Development, 18) Uganda Women's Network -UWONET, 19) Kampala district - Gals Forum International- Kampala district, 20) Alliance for children and Youth-Kasese district, 21) Miryante Orphanage-Kyegegwa district, 22)Kitgum Women Peace Initiative (KIWEPI), 23)Kitgum Women Peace Initiative (KIWEPI), 24)OsukuruWomen's Group-Tororo district, 25)MaendeleoWomen's Group-Amudat district, 26)UWOPA- Uganda Women Parliamentary Association, 27)National Women's Coucil -NWC, 28)Women's Human Rights'Defenders' Network (WHDN), 29)UWAP- Uganda Women's Action Program, 30)Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention -CEDOVIP, 31)Land Net, 32) Action for Development -ACFODE, 33) Platform for Labour Action, 34) Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum -HRAPF, 35) Plan International- Uganda, and 36) Centre for Health Human Rights and Development- CEHURD.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year	0	10	3	35	The three jointly agreed recommendations on EAWG produced as a result of multi- stakeholder dialogues include; 1) Advocacy Issue Paper on Ending VAWG in Tororo District spear headed by NAWOU; 2) Policy brief on Inclusion of Women and girls with Disabilities in Development Programmes in their communities- NUWODU; 3) Demanding an end to brutality of law enforcement officers towards women during the Covid 19 Lock down - four WROs [UWONET, UWOPA, NUWODU, NAWOU] were supported to design and implement COVID-19 emergency plans. These IPs convened 17 platforms for the women's movement to engage various stakeholders at national and local government level. UWONET led the women's movement to demand an end to brutality of law enforcement officers towards women.

<p>Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year.</p>	0	10	7	50	<p>In total, seven human rights groups/organizations and CSOs were supported to use accountability mechanisms as under;</p> <p>Three CSOs 1) ICWEA, 2) UNYPA, 3) AWAC were supported to use community Scorecard tool adopted in 2019. This has helped the CSOs to monitor service delivery in integrated HIV/AIDS/GBV/SRH and rights services to ensure responsiveness to equality and equity dimensions as well as Human rights aspects in administration.</p> <p>Four CSOs 1) NAWOU, 2) UWONET, 3) UWOPA, 4) NUWODU were supported to use Convention on Right of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which responds to programming principle of LNOB.</p>
CSOs with strengthened capacities					
<p>Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.</p>	0	10	31	50	<p>In 2020, capacity of 31 CSOs were strengthened to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on EAWG, reaching 110 individuals (109F, 1M). The CSOs and women right groups include; 1) NUWODO -leaders of women/girls with Disabilities , 2) Uganda Women Parliamentary Association, 3)ActionAid, 4)Muslim Center for Justice and Law, 5) Uganda Youth and Adolescents Health Forum, 6) Coalition for Action, 7) Action for Development, 8) Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA - Uganda), 9) Women and Girl Child Development Association, 10) Center for Women Justice Uganda, 11)Coalition on Girls Empowerment, 12) Young Women's Alliance for Human Rights, 13)Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, 14) Tieng Adhola Cultural Institution , 15)Akina Mama Wa Afrika, 16) Anti Domestic Violence Center, 17) Uganda Parliamentary Forum for Children, 18)Uganda Law Society, 19)Care Uganda, 20) Central Organisation for Free Trade Area, 21) Uganda Network for AIDS Service Organisations, 22)Uganda Network on Law Ethics and HIV/AIDS, 23) Women's Probono Initiative, 24)Raising Voices, 25) Uganda Women's Network, 26) Platform for Labour Action, 27) Mentoring and Empowerment Program for Women, 28) Bahai Faith, 29) Center for Women in Governance, 30) InterAid Uganda, and 31) Action Against Violence Uganda.</p>

Annex B

Risk Matrix

Risk Assessment	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			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Contextual risks						
Implementing partners are unable to reach victims of violence due to COVID-19 lockdowns (New Risk)	3	4	Weekly basis	Phone calls, field reports	Routine and remote performance monitoring and follow-up on expected results agreed in Work plans. Promote and support remote case management	All agencies
Institutional capacity to deliver by implementing partners weakened due to COVID -19 restrictions	5	4	-1	-1	Innovative measures were used to support institutions in delivering GBV/VAC services at sub-national and community levels. There was continued policy dialogue and advocacy with Government to prioritize social service workforce and reopening of schools. There were structured interventions to develop training modules and strengthen institutions' capacities to ensure law enforcement and to fight against impunity of perpetrators of GBV/VAC. There was enhanced dialogue and cooperation between the legal system and duty bearers at the community level, and referral pathways were identified and strengthened Ongoing provision of PPE	-1
Limited national ownership	1	1	Monthly	Core management meetings, mid-year review	The inception phase of the programme ensured that there was joint accountability for the programme, as was evidenced by the Joint Steering Committee meetings which were co chaired by the Ministry of Gender and the Resident Coordinator's Office.	RCO, All agencies
Surge in refugees flowing to Uganda from the DRC	1	1	Monthly	UNCT and RCO meetings	The lockdowns necessitated by COVID-19 also affected refugee cross-border movement, which became minimal and no longer posed a challenge for monitoring of service provision	RCO
2021 election (lead-up and aftermath) diverts the priorities and energy/resources of institutional partners away from EAWG interventions	5	4	Weekly basis	Core management meetings, UNCT and RCO meetings	Activities involving legal and policy reform and engagement of Parliamentarians were fast-tracked to support implementation. However, some bills are still pending and will have to be finalized when Parliament resumes seating.	RCO

Risk Assessment	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			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Ebola outbreak in programme districts [New Risk – new reported incidents]	3	3	Monthly basis	UNCT and RCO meetings	The UN and Government of Uganda continued to monitor evolution of the Ebola crisis in DRC and cases that emerged in Uganda. Containment easier due to existing COVID-19 SOPs.	RCO, WHO
Global or regional crisis prevents implementation or results in extenuating circumstances	5	4	Monthly	Core management meetings	Spotlight provided technical support at all levels of government on developing gender-sensitive and child-friendly COVID-19 response plans, including ensuring the integration of VAWG/HP and SRHR essential services.	RCO, MGLSD
Capacity of institutions weakened due to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic outbreak (New Risk)	5	4	Weekly basis	Phone calls, field reports	<p>Increased use of virtual means of engagement and communication.</p> <p>Continue to engage in innovative measures to support institutions in delivering GBV/VAC services at sub-national and community levels.</p> <p>Continue to strengthen institutions' capacities to ensure law enforcement and the fight against impunity of perpetrators of GBV/VAC.</p> <p>Enhance dialogue and cooperation between the legal system and duty bearers at the community level.</p> <p>Ongoing provision of PPE.</p>	All agencies
Programmatic risks						
Funds are rapidly liquidated with less regard to results due to delivery pressure under the acceleration and carry over work plan	3	3	Monthly basis	Core management team	Use of newly established CSNRG to expand oversight of CSO implementing partners. Robust engagement in milestone and results tracking with government partners.	All agencies
Funding and services not available after Initiative ends due to lack of resources	3	4	Weekly basis	RCO	<p>Spotlight worked with the National Planning Authority and the Equal Opportunities Commission to ensure inclusion of VAWG/SRHR into compliance tools for planning and budgeting.</p> <p>Support for inclusion of EAWG and SRHR in the National Development Plan III.</p> <p>Ongoing dialogue with development partners to increase funding for EAWG, including or through Spotlight.</p> <p>Usage of community-based approaches to ensure community ownership and sustainability.</p> <p>Mainstreaming of Spotlight approaches into routine UN activities.</p>	UNDP, Other agencies

Risk Assessment	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			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Acquired capacity and knowledge by various stakeholders through the Initiative not translated in transformative action	2	4	Bi annual	Core management team, RCO	Norm change strategies utilized with multiple institutions to support behaviour change. Mentoring strategies initiated to enhance adoption of knowledge and skill building. Community-based approaches to ensure community ownership and sustainability. Inter-agency collaboration to ensure coordinated and appropriate trainings to build relevant capacities within systems and communities.	UN Women, All agencies
Implementing partners do not carry out their activities based on the Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) or equivalent, leading to poor project implementation	2	4	Monthly	Core management team, CSNRG	Strengthening routine monitoring of national and district implementation plans through national and regional UN Area Coordination teams. Close monitoring of planned activities, including requiring partners to submit quarterly reports before the next installment of the funding is released to them. Some agencies designated a focal programme, finance and M&E staff from each implementing partner to closely follow-up implementation and to provide technical support. Carrying out spot checks and reviewing of quarterly progress and financial reports.	All agencies, RCO, UNACs
Institutional risks						
Weak civil society, and challenges in provision of essential services in hard-to-reach communities and among vulnerable populations.	3	4	Monthly	Core management team, CSNRG	Continuous mentoring and technical support to IPs is addressing these capacity challenges. Efforts are ongoing to build technical capacities on the concept of women's movements, feminism, results-based management (RBM), risk and fraud management. Adaptation of methodologies and continued use of community-based structures and virtual/remote approaches.	UNW, UNDP, Other Agencies
Weak, fragmented, and low capacity of institutions	3	4	Monthly, Bi annual	Mid-year review, core Management team	Development of institutionalized training materials and initiation of mentoring models was done for the justice, health and education sectors to enhance capacities.	UNDP, Other agencies
Delayed signing of project partnership agreements (or equivalent) by UN agencies, partners and relevant government institutions including the Office of the Prime Minister, delaying commencement of project implementation	1	1	Bi annual	National Steering Committee minutes	Agreements were eventually signed although there was slow progress for the first part of the year. The pace had picked up by the third quarter and progress was on course by the time of the carry over work plan.	All agencies

Risk Assessment	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			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
Fiduciary risks						
Disbursement of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and national implementing partners have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities	2	2	Quarterly	Core management team, CSNRG	Spotlight worked with umbrella organizations/networks to channel resources to grassroots and sub-national level CSOs. Engagement of CSOs was expedited within the confines of the harmonized approach to cash transfers.	All agencies

Assumptions:

- No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative
- The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of African governments despite the turnover of officials
- There is significant national commitment including / through the dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability of the programme and overall efforts

Annex C

CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (US\$) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organization (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)	Implementing Partner (IP) Women and girls living in poverty	Primary vulnerable/ marginalized population supported by award (see explanation below table)	National CSOs
<p>OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.</p>											
<p>Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.</p>											
1	1.1	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	National	\$60,502	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	60,502	
1	1.1	Uganda Women Parliamentary Association	National	\$109,810	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	109,810	
1	1.1	Uganda Women's Network	National	\$356,111	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	356,111	
1	1.1	LANDNET	National	\$52,256	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	52,256	
1	1.1	Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention	National	\$334,190	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	334,190	
1	1.1	Legal Aid Service Providers Network	National	\$59,784	UNDP	Grantee	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	59,784	
1	1.1	Danish Refugee Council	International	\$30,811	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-	
1	1.1	International Rescue Committee	International	\$48,856	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-	
1	1.1	ALIGHT	International	\$16,448	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-	
1	1.1	Civil Society Budget Advisory Group	National	\$67,072	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	New	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	67,072	
1	1.1	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	National	\$153,030	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	153,030	
1	1.1	Karamoja Women Umbrella Organization	National	\$44,386	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	New	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	44,386	

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (US\$) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organization (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Implementing Partner (IP) Women and girls living in poverty		National CSOs
								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)	Primary vulnerable/ marginalized population supported by award (see explanation below table)	
1	1.1	Joy for Children	National	\$32,456	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	New	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	32,456
1	1.1	COSMESS Uganda	National	\$62,187	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	New	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	62,187
				\$1,427,899						0
Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.										0
Output 1.3: National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.										0
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.										
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.										0
2	2.1	Civil Society Budget Advisory Group	National	\$125,090	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	125,090
2	2.1	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	National	\$100,000	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	100,000
2	2.1	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	National	\$50,000	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	50,000
				\$275,090						0
Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.										0
Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.										0
OUTCOME 3: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviour change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.										
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings.										0
3	3.1	International Rescue Committee	International	\$15,000	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Adolescent girls	0
3	3.1	ACCORD	National	\$15,000	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Adolescent girls	15,000

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (US\$) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organization (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Implementing Partner (IP) Women and girls living in poverty		National CSOs
								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)	Primary vulnerable/ marginalized population supported by award (see explanation below table)	
3	3.1	Forum for African Women Educationalists	National	\$239,834	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Adolescent girls	239,834
3	3.1	UGANET	National	\$180,000	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	180,000
3	3.1	Communication for Development Foundation, Uganda	National	\$150,000	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	150,000
				\$599,834						0
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.										0
3	3.2	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	National	\$7,200	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	7,200
3	3.2	International Rescue Committee	International	\$51,623	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	-
3	3.2	ACCORD	National	\$74,393	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	74,393
3	3.2	BRAC	International	\$176,000	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Adolescent girls	-
3	3.2	UGANET	National	\$299,709	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	299,709
3	3.2	Communication for Development Foundation, Uganda	National	\$258,108	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	258,108
3	3.2	Makerere University, Gender Mainstreaming Programme	National	\$68,517	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	68,517
3	3.2	RAISING VOICES	National	\$105,394	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	105,394
3	3.2	Danish Refugee Council	International	\$286,306	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (US\$) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/ or women's rights organization (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Implementing Partner (IP) Women and girls living in poverty		National CSOs
								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)	Primary vulnerable/ marginalized population supported by award (see explanation below table)	
3	3.2	Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment, West Nile	National	\$39,834	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Migrant women and girls	39,834
3	3.2	International Rescue Committee	International	\$195,425	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-
3	3.2	DanChurchAid	International	\$103,930	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-
3	3.2	Oxfam	International	\$63,834	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-
3	3.2	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	National	\$73,000	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	73,000
3	3.2	ALIGHT	International	\$98,647	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-
				\$1,901,920						-
Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.										-
3	3.3	Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda groups relevant in national context	National	\$52,809	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	New	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	52,809
3	3.3			\$-						0
				\$52,809						0
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.										0
Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.										0
4	4.1	International Rescue Committee	International	\$28,500	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	0
4	4.1	ACCORD	National	\$71,585	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	71,585
4	4.1	Uganda Law Society	National	\$117,784	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	117,784

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (US\$) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/ or women's rights organization (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Implementing Partner (IP) Women and girls living in poverty		National CSOs
								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)	Primary vulnerable/ marginalized population supported by award (see explanation below table)	
4	4.1	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	National	\$140,349	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Migrant women and girls	140,349
4	4.1	Justice Centres Uganda	National	\$206,358	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	206,358
4	4.1	International Justice Mission	International	\$445,750	UNDP	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Rural women and girls	-
4	4.1	Danish Refugee Council	International	\$33,000	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-
4	4.1	ALIGHT	International	\$33,000	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-
				\$1,076,326						-
Output 4.2: Women and girls survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.										-
4	4.2	International Rescue Committee	International	\$59,242	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	-
4	4.2	ACCORD	National	\$56,838	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	56,838
4	4.2	RAHU/OUTBOX	National	\$72,109	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	72,109
4	4.2	RAN LAB	National	\$18,146	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	18,146
4	4.2	Danish Refugee Council	International	\$180,166	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-
4	4.2	International Rescue Committee	International	\$543,520	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-
4	4.2	CEDOVIP	National	\$134,190	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	134,190
4	4.2	ALIGHT	International	\$45,905	UNHCR	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Migrant women and girls	-
4	4.2	Uganda Law Society	National	\$73,274	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	73,274
4	4.2	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	National	\$100,000	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Migrant women and girls	100,000

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (US\$) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/ or women's rights organization (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Implementing Partner (IP) Women and girls living in poverty		National CSOs
								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)	Primary vulnerable/ marginalized population supported by award (see explanation below table)	
4	4.2	Justice Centres Uganda	National	\$80,000	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	No information available	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	80,000
				\$1,363,390						0
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.										
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.										0
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.										0
5	5.2			\$-						0
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.										
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.										0
6	6.1	National Union of Women with Disabilities Uganda (NOWODU)	National	\$150,585	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls with disabilities	150,585
6	6.1	Uganda Women's Network	National	\$429,450	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living in poverty	429,450
6	6.1	International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa (ICWEA)	National	\$359,492	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Women and girls living with HIV/ AIDS	359,492
6	6.1	National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda	National	\$154,176	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Rural women and girls	154,176
6	6.1	Women Human Rights Defenders Network	National	\$94,000	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Yes	Existing	Other marginalized groups relevant in national context	94,000
				\$1,187,703						0
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and GEWE more broadly.										0
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.										0

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (US\$) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organization (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Implementing Partner (IP) Women and girls living in poverty 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)	Primary vulnerable/ marginalized population supported by award (see explanation below table)	National CSOs
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (including pre-funding)										0
N/A	N/A									0
TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs				\$7,884,971						5,429,008

Type of CSOs

- International CSOs operate in two or more countries across different regions.
- Regional CSOs operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country.
- National CSOs operate only in one particular country.
- Local and grassroots organizations focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD \$200,000); to be self-organized and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.

Award Amount

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

Type of Engagement

- Implementing Partner (IP): Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.
- Grantee: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.
- Vendor: Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activity.

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

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

Please select 'No' if the above definitions do not apply to the CSO.

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

New or Existing Partner (the rationale behind this question is to understand the extent to which RUNOs are expanding their outreach to CSOs beyond usual partners, giving opportunities to new CSOs)

To be considered a 'new partner', the RUNO has not engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.

To be considered an existing partner, the RUNO has engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.

Please select 'No information available' if no information is available on if the CSO is a new or existing partner.

Primary vulnerable/marginalized population supported by award

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

Annex D Annual Work Plan

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

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

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

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

Guidance and template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

As a Demonstration Fund, the Spotlight Initiative aims to show how a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG), and promoting gender equality, can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls, as well as the achievement of all SDGs. Thus, in the context of implementing a 'new way of working,' it is critical that innovative, promising and good practices in EVAWG have the potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up¹. Ensuring this is done both within the UN system and with various stakeholders will maximize the Initiative's transformative potential. These practices must be documented and shared widely for uptake and continuous improvement to contribute to the evidence base and eliminate violence against women and girls.

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

This brief guidance and template ensure a common understanding of 'Innovative, Promising 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.²

Definition of an Innovative Practice

An innovative practice is a new solution (method/idea/product) with the transformative ability to accelerate impact. Innovation can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners; can be 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; more important is that innovation is a break from previous practices with the potential to produce a significant, positive impact.³

Definition of a Promising Practice

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

Definition of a Good Practice

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

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

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

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Innovation: Placement of Social Welfare Officers (SWO) at sub- county level as advocacy for strengthening the government's social welfare workforce
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?)	Quality services: Under Pillar four, the Spotlight Initiative encouraged the promising practice of the government taking more defined leadership in providing improved protection services at the sub county level. Since January 2020, the Spotlight Initiative supported the deployment of qualified social workers as social welfare officers in 31 sub counties in four districts: Kasese, Kitgum, Amudat and Tororo. They are in place until the end of phase one with continuation until 2022, and continue to be supported by the S potlight Initiative and UNICEF's financial and technical contribution. This practice demonstrates the principle of 'leaving no one behind' by strengthening statutory protection services at the sub county level. The evidence gathered on the impact of social welfare officers is being used to advocate with the government to absorb this much-needed cadre in its workforce.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The goal of the placement of SWOs at the sub county level is to demonstrate the positive impact on the numbers of women and child victims of violence who receive services by increasing government service providers. Using evidence gathered, the ultimate objective is to convince the government to expand its social service workforce, which is weak both in quality and quantity. Achieving this will ensure sustainable protection services that do not depend on donor-funded projects.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	For the first time, the government has full-time social workers working on GBV/VAC prevention and response alone at the sub county level. This has had a positive impact on cases and relevant data was shared from community to district level through the SWOs. They are engaging sub county police, health and education officials in referring cases and advocating for victims and survivors of violence through their work. The SWOs have also succeeded in strengthening referral pathways across sectors (health, police/ justice), ensuring victims' cases are managed and referred as needed.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The innovation lies in enabling the government to recognize its own social service workforce as a critical cornerstone of any protection system. These social welfare officers have also helped district governments to monitor and coordinate CSO service provision for more sustainable service delivery. They have also ensured that victims are effectively referred to justice and services sooner at the sub county level, thus minimizing the trauma they experience. Both the national government (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and Ministry of Local Government) and district local governments (Chief Administrative Officers) are taking leadership and ownership of the SWOs in strengthening the One Protection System.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Given that this position is new and not fully part of government yet, there were some challenges in reporting structures between district and sub county level officials, bringing some confusion of roles and responsibilities between the SWOs and other sub county officials. However, to respond to this challenge, district Probation and Social Welfare Officers have engaged fully with the lower-level officials to bring clarity. Furthermore, a planned follow up orientation with SWOs and district officials, including the Ministry, will provide further guidance to clarify the roles and responsibilities. This also demonstrates that the government feels ownership for the SWOs and recognizes their importance in delivering effective protection services.
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	More victims of violence are receiving services at sub county levels and are being referred sooner to other service providers. The government is as such seen as a more credible service provider. This is because more government workers (e.g. SWOs) are 'closer to the ground'.
Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	The scope of adaptation is in the potential to develop a cohort of para social workers located in the communities in the sub counties, who can support the fully-fledged social workers at county and district levels.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	It is recommended that lobbying is done for the enhancement and the reach of SWOs into counties and sub counties by ensuring that the Ministry of Gender incorporates this workforce and provides for their resourcing in the national budget. The Spotlight Initiative will support them with the requisite capacity building in partnership with the relevant training institutions.
Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	Successful advocacy with Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Public Service and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development is required to ensure the government integrates this cadre into its district workforce during the remainder of Phase I and II (to be done under Pillar two).
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	Cabinet approved the Social Welfare workforce's inclusion among the critical government staff to continue providing services to the public. They were also included in the District COVID-19 task forces, through which coordinated a response was planned and executed.

<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>Name: Irene Oluka, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Email: ioluka@unicef.org</p>
<p>Title of the Innovation, Promising or Good Practice</p>	<p>Good Practice: Alternative community-based life-skills education with a focus on adolescent girls</p>
<p>Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>Social norms change: This practice empowers adolescent girls and boys with life skills for resilience through a community-based alternative solution. It emerged under the circumstances of COVID-19, when the schools – defined as platforms for integrated service delivery – were closed and the vulnerabilities related to adolescent health, violence and early pregnancies increased.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The practice's objective was to build life skills and transferable skills of adolescent girls and boys to enhance resilience to vulnerabilities in their everyday life and address the issues of concern by applying these skills. The main target group of the practice were adolescents with a specific focus on girls. This group included both in-school and out-of-school adolescents. Stakeholders involved included senior male and female teachers from schools (closed at the time) that some adolescents attended.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The main target group of the practice were adolescents with a specific focus on girls. This group included both in-school and out-of-school adolescents. Stakeholders involved included senior male and female teachers from schools (closed at the time) that some adolescents attended.</p> <p>Adolescent club leaders were trained at a community level to empower adolescents with transferable skills. Afterwards, they were clustered in smaller groups of 5 to 10 to carry out life-skills education activities while observing the COVID-19 SOPs within their school community. These adolescent groups were supported by senior male and female teachers from their respective schools to provide life skills, guidance and counselling and follow up at the household level. The group also included the most vulnerable adolescents, such as those who became pregnant during COVID-19. During the skills-building, adolescents were engaged in making masks and liquid soap to build their capacity in observing the COVID-19 SOPs.</p>
<p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>Two aspects make this practice a good practice: The community-based nature of the practice brings the learning that is happening in the school outside of it, reaching the most vulnerable groups. The alternative approach applied in using small groups made it possible to keep the observance of COVID-19 SOPs.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>One of the key challenges was reaching the most marginalized adolescents, such as pregnant girls, and involving them in skills-building activities. This challenge was addressed by involving senior male and female teachers in this process within the communities that they worked and lived.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The result so far has been a group of trained and empowered adolescents with increased life skills. In terms of programming, the activity of delivering life skills and counselling during the COVID-19 pandemic was made possible.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>This practice can be further expanded through the expansion of in-school activities to the community level, building referral mechanisms to existing protection services even after school re-opening.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>It is possible to expand it in Spotlight programming's target areas, where interventions are focused on safe schools as a platform for integrated service delivery.</p>

Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	The practice should be further piloted through more active engagement of teachers and other service providers for out-of-school activities to define the full potential for its sustainability.
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	Positive feedback has been received from the beneficiaries and involved stakeholders.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the 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>	The practice is part of a broader programme by UNICEF that focuses on Safe Schools/Child-Friendly School. Schools perform as integrated platforms for service delivery and interventions focused on supporting continuity of learning in Uganda. Nikolaas Swyngedouw nswyngedouw@unicef.org
Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Good Practice: Use of multimedia platforms as a tool for saturating communities with messages to curb violence against women and girls
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	<p>Social norms change: During the design of the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda, multimedia platforms were envisioned as a promising practice that would contribute to tackling traditional norms. In particular, multimedia could be used to address negative attitudes, behaviours and traditional norms/practices that contribute to violence against women and girls and harmful practices such as child marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.</p> <p>Informed by existing country data and building on programme reports from 2019, the Initiative embarked on using multiple communication channels, including TV, radio, social media, music, dance, and drama. These various media were used to disseminate a consortium of messages aimed at encouraging audiences to take individual and collective actions to eliminate violence against women and girls.</p> <p>Consequently, several radio and television campaigns were rolled out for a period of one to six months to galvanize existing national achievements and contribute to the reduction in the prevalence of GBV. This was aimed at ensuring that GBV survivors access services and are protected from further harm. The Initiative will continue running similar campaigns throughout its life span.</p> <p>The Spotlight Initiative supported the hiring of an institutional consultancy firm called NTU that developed a concept note and designed key messages and materials for the Spotlight Violence Against Women/ Children (VAW/C) media campaign. A presentation was made to the RUNOs and Implementing Partners (IPs), who provided feedback on key messages for different target audiences.</p> <p>The key messages on prevention and response were shared with IPs. This practice synchronized coordination as IPs utilized the same key messages during community engagement interventions. This practice was evident in Amudat District, where there are no radio or television stations. However, the key messages were used by community leadership during small-sized meetings to help influence positive changes in behaviours that address abandoning violence against girls and women.</p> <p>Every multimedia campaign must be measured to establish the level of success, especially regarding the analysis of target audience reach. There is ongoing recruitment of an institutional consultancy to provide results on the level of impact assessment to occur in the future to see if a change in behaviours and societies in the focus districts is achieved.</p> <p>This seven-month evaluation between April to October 2021 will utilize both quantitative and qualitative methods. The media monitoring agency will propose the exact methodology to be used to undertake the assignment, ensuring that representative sampling meets the highest standards of research and considers demographics, geography and media reach. The high standards will include the exact methodology, sampling methods, sample sizes, data collection tools, methods for data analysis, and reporting that will take into account both the quantitative and qualitative measures.</p>
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	Multimedia channels of communications were used to reach diverse audiences of the Spotlight Initiatives to: Raise awareness of the causes of violence against women and girls in Uganda. Mobilize communities to participate in conducting individual and collective action against GBV. Transcend the limitations posed by the restrictions to mobility for community outreach and reach people in their homes.

<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Specific key messages run through multimedia campaigns reach different programme target audiences. This principle is guided by the Social Ecological Model (SEM) and the Theory of Change to illustrate the effects of behaviour change and its multiple levels of influence on how the social environment shapes individual behaviour.</p> <p>Target audience Men and boys: They are culturally advantaged due to social structures of power in society and can easily influence change. They are also major perpetrators of GBV. Women and girls: These are usually the primary victims due to unequal power relations and perceive themselves as powerless. Media: Print, broadcast and social media platforms have the power to influence and change the status quo. This is because messages in the realm of multimedia platforms are perceived as gospel truth. Also, the broad spectrum of multimedia platforms can reach hard to reach areas and persons.</p> <p>Secondary audience Duty bearers/service providers: They play a key role in GBV prevention and response. Private sector: The private sector has a social responsibility to offer support for prevention and response to GBV survivors. Community leaders: Leaders can influence and command high respect among community members and can cause change. Faith-based organizations: Organization leaders have the authority needed to decrease GBC's acceptance, and their voices are essential for reaching out to people. Cultural leaders/institutions: These are an influential force among communities in Uganda and are custodians of culture from one generation to another and thus in a position to address any harmful cultural practices that contribute to GBV. Celebrities: These have a huge following and are looked up to as role models; thus can easily influence change among their followers. Schools and higher learning institutions: These provide an entry point in creating a critical mass of change agents. Employers: In both the private and public sectors at national and district level, employers are encouraged to demand services that prevent and respond to acts of violence against women and children. This is done through orientation, coaching, mentoring and awareness-creation interventions that influence positive adoption of behavioural practices that leads to abandonment of violence. Employers are part of the institutional systems strengthening to address behaviour and social change so that there is a violence free work, home, community place environment.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The use of various multimedia channels is a good practice that addresses individuals and society's needs in phased approaches to communicate tailor-made messages to specific audiences. The practice reaches out to the target audience in a systematic, consistent manner using a platform that they consider to be for entertainment. Therefore the message gets less resistance and becomes part of their social awareness and consciousness.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Not everyone has access to a smartphone or can afford airtime for social media. To ensure that no one was left behind, more accessible platforms like SMS and WhatsApp, Radio and TV were also used.</p> <p>A multimedia campaign through television is expensive and presents a limitation in broadcasting to various target audiences nationwide. Where the high cost of media like TV was too limiting, home visits were conducted. The community mobilisers were able to reach many households and conducted face to face awareness-raising sessions at household and community levels.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The campaign contributed to bridging the knowledge gap on the existence and forms of VAW/G in Uganda and their impact on individuals, families, communities and national development at large. It also provided information on where to report cases of VAW/G, as part of referral pathways. It highlighted the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in ensuring that women and girls are protected from violence and the collective responsibility for women's participation in national development.</p> <p>A total of five radio messages/spots were developed and translated into 24 languages and aired nationally on a total of 14 radio stations for a total of 5 months to date. Other components of the multimedia campaign such as radio talk shows, TV spots, TV talk shows and social media activity were also executed. The TV spot runs on three national TV stations.</p> <p>2,513,5696 people were reached with the TV messages, while 3,530,099 people were reached with the radio messages (IPSOS monitoring reports). A total of 28 radio talk shows were conducted on TV and radio stations. These served as an opportunity for interaction between the communities and service providers (talk show guests) through calls and inquiries by the listeners to the panellists.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>Adaptation can be through popular show sponsorship where the issues and messaging are tailored for the purposes of the Spotlight objectives.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>Extension can be through a similar adaptation approach, where regular radio shows on different stations, particularly those in vernacular languages, get sponsorship to host segments/programmes that address GBV in a popular manner.</p>

<p>Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The use of print media in the form of posters can ensure sustainability in the medium term as these can be placed at public places like clinics and utility premises. The incorporation of animated messaging can be part of the school curricula life skills subjects and adapted for different age groups.</p> <p>In order to make the media campaign more sustainable, it will be essential to involve the implementing partners to share the key messages and multimedia materials at the community level through community engagement activities.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>CDFU undertook a mini survey on the 'Make Happiness Not Violence Campaign' to assess the impact of the SASA! Together Start Phase and Multimedia campaign among community activists in 13 districts. 'Violence Against Women and Girls' was the most recalled topic the respondents reported at 96 per cent. Other topics/messages that respondents remembered in high numbers were 'Consequences of VAWG' (83 per cent) and 'It is your role to stop VAWG' (81 per cent).</p> <p>In terms of good practices, the following should be noted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Spotlight partners, including implementing partners, co-created the multimedia campaign design. During co-creation, the various participants agreed on the target audiences and subsequent messages per audience, in close collaboration with technical programme teams. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development approved this method as it is seen as sustainable good practice. 2. Regarding the talking points for the talk shows as part of the multimedia campaign, zonal office staff were included, as they understand the local context and have local language skills, ensuring a localized approach. 3. The orientation with media practitioners (incl radio and TV), who were going to host the talk show guests/ panelist, has proven to be a good practice to be repeated in future. 4. The IPSOS media monitoring contract ensured quality and quantity media listening insights as well as data on reach. Consequently, the need for an impact assessment study was identified to provide further insights and lessons learned to adjust strategy and implementation in case required.
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>Name: Mandi Chikombero Phone: +256 77214 7145 Email: mchikombero@unicef.org</p>
<p>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</p>	<p>Innovative Practice: Using mobile applications to address violence against women and girls</p>
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>Quality services: The Spotlight initiative expanded the use of innovative and IT-enabled approaches enhancing access to referral services. Partners devised new ways of raising awareness on VAWG and disseminating information about existing services through mobile applications. Pre-existing apps (such as Pulida Wo) proved more crucial now than ever, in a time where women and girls struggle to reach reporting centres physically due to public transport restriction measures.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>In the age of the information society, information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the internet play a big role in fighting against sexual abuse and violence against women. Applications (Apps) were introduced to the Spotlight Initiative as an innovative way to battle violence against women while providing quick information and services.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Target audience Men and boys: They are culturally advantaged due to social structures of power and can easily influence change. They are also significant perpetrators of GBV. Women and girls: These are usually the primary victims due to unequal power relations and perceive themselves as powerless. Media: The media has the power to influence and change the status quo since messages in the media are perceived as gospel truth and can reach hard to reach areas and persons. Secondary audience Duty bearers/service providers who play a key role in GVB prevention and response.</p>

<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>Apps are innovative, creative uses of technology that provide women with tools to protect themselves from violence by offering security and protection in a country where mobile phones are becoming more common and available in even the most remote locations. These solutions offer support, information, help and protection to women and girls across countries, cultures, and socio-economic classes. Apps developed with co-funding from the Spotlight Initiative include:</p> <p>Uganda Law Society's Pulida Wo App matches individuals with a potential legal claim to a lawyer in their vicinity. The App works like the Uber transport application except that it locates lawyers rather than taxis. Individuals are given a preference of a lawyer depending on the facts of their case. The App describes a case type, so a client can choose a lawyer according to their problem. The App can be downloaded from the Google store or accessed through USSD *284*14#. The App will be adapted and available for download on the IOS store for iPhone users.</p> <p>Uganda Law Society also developed Self Interactive Voice Recording (IVR). The IVR provides recorded information on ending violence against women and girls, gives examples of cases that constitute violence against women and girls, enables access to a lawyer and offers client referrals. All messages are provided in the client's preferred language.</p> <p>Centres4Her (RANLAB at Makerere University) links girls and women experiencing violence to services. The App increases access to the reliable and confidential provision of post-violence services. The key priority is to identify, develop, incubate, and scale up solutions to end VAWG.</p> <p>RANLAB at Makerere University also created Safe Bangle, a standalone, customizable wearable safety device, developed and designed to communicate without the internet. It alerts guardians, loved ones, friends and close relatives in situations where the user requires help, for example, if they experience any form of violence, attack or threat. The Safe Bangle is being pre-tested to assess its responsiveness to VAWG and application to crises.</p> <p>Institute of Social Transformation (IST) developed the Market Garden App. This App connects market women to their customer base technologically. This is an e-commerce initiative. Market women can use the App for marketing, while customers can purchase goods remotely. IST's Market Garden App promotes women economic empowerment and aims at improving living conditions for market women in Uganda.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Many of these apps are currently available only for smartphones, limiting their availability to women and girls who do not have access to smartphones or a mobile internet connection, such as women and girls living in poverty. However, technology is constantly catching up with the needs of women and girls across socio-economic classes. Many people with access to phones can receive SMS services that do not require a smartphone or an internet connection.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>In this reporting year, ULS, through their online innovation platforms IVR and PULIDAWO Apps, were fully functional and accessed by clients across the country. 15,043 clients accessed the PULIDAWO services. 329 were referred to the different legal aid clinics across the country and police for legal support. 54 advocates enrolled on the PULIDAWO app and committed to offering legal services on the said App.</p> <p>One thousand five hundred sixty-one clients called the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) line. They listened to information on GBV and other services, for instance, information on how to apply for bail and police bonds. One thousand one hundred fifty-nine people used their preferred languages to listen in and benefited from the services. 426 (326 female, 100 male) used preferred languages to speak to lawyers for assistance on legal issues. Out of the 426 clients, 34 cases (11 female and 23 male) were referred to police for further support.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>The practice can be adapted with messages that are designed for dissemination through various levels of sophistication of social media (SMS, WhatsApp, YouTube).</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>Possibilities of expansion are high with the availability of funds, and community-based social groups can be used for cascading information through social networks.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>The scale-up and sustainability of developing and using Apps is based on access to both smartphones and reliable internet connection.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>This practice has not yet been validated.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>Name: Christine Awori Phone: +256-776520081 Email: headlap@uls.or.ug</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Good Practice: Working with cultural institutions to end violence against women
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	<p>Social norms change: Culture is a primary source of normative systems that provides the rationale for patterns of gender relations and the continuation of everyday practices over time. With the involvement of cultural and traditional leaders and institutions, positive cultural elements have been emphasized, while the oppressive elements in culture-based discourses are being demystified.</p> <p>In 2019, the Spotlight Initiative began seeking platforms to engage cultural/traditional leaders as a critical arm to eliminate VAW/G. Working with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU), these efforts led to extensive research across six different regions, titled 'Culture For Her'. This research was carried out in six cultural institutions and was aimed at harnessing their respective cultural resources to contribute towards: (i) ending violence against women and girls in Uganda, (ii) promoting their sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and (iii) enhancing women and girls access to justice. In December 2020, Uganda's national chapter of Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa (COTLA) was launched.</p> <p>COTLA is a pan-African movement of progressive traditional leaders primarily established for advocacy, policy dialogue, and scaling up of their efforts to transform cultural practices and social norms to end child marriage and female genital mutilation and cutting in Africa.</p>
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	<p>Involvement of cultural and traditional leaders into ending VAW/C was based on the objectives below:</p> <p>To understand and articulate how oppressive elements of culture invariably reflect and reinforce patriarchal power relations to gain dominant representation. To strategize on methods to advance a women's human rights agenda among the cultural and traditional leaders and their institutions.</p>
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	<p>Cultural and traditional leaders and institutions: These are an influential force among communities in Uganda and are custodians of culture from one generation to another and thus in a position to address any harmful cultural practices that contribute to GBV.</p> <p>Government through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development The civil society</p>
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	<p>In the past, cultural institutions have been engaged as a problem. The good practice is that they are now being engaged in a manner that recognizes and respects the rights of indigenous cultures and institutions and engages them in a respectful manner as part of the solution.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	<p>It was important to recognize existing country-level structures and work with them to incorporate the Pan African COTLA.</p>
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>COTLA Uganda Chapter was launched by the Uganda State Minister for Gender and attended by the UN Resident Coordinator, UN Representative, 70 cultural leaders and representatives, academia and the civil society.</p> <p>Over 90 participants, including cultural leaders, government and other development agencies, civil society, academia, opinion leaders, women and girls, attended the dissemination event physically, and about 300 participants attended virtually Cultural leaders from 14 cultural institutions (Buganda, Bunyoro, Tooro, Alur, Busoga, Karamoja, Inzhu ya Masaaba, Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu, Obudingya Bwa Bamba, Ker Kwaro Acholi, Obukama bwa Buruli, Obwakamuswaga bwa Kooki and Bugwe) made a commitment to incorporate EVAWG into their institutional agenda.</p>
Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	<p>Interventions and engagement with the Traditional Leaders platforms must be incorporated into government plans in the UNSDCF 2021-2025 and NDP III under the Strategic Priority 3-Community Mobilization and Mindset Change.</p>
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	
Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	<p>Interventions and engagement with the Traditional Leaders platforms must be incorporated into government plans in the UNSDCF 2021-2025 and NDP III under the Strategic Priority 3-Community Mobilization and Mindset Change.</p>

Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	Not yet
Additional details and contact information: 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>	Name: Barbra Babweteera Phone: 0393294675 / 0782628189 Email: ccfu@crossculturalfoundation.or.ug
Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Innovation: Provision of lighting to prevent VAWC
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?)	Quality services: From January-June 2020, 1,013 (970 female and 43 male) new SGBV incidents were reported from refugee settlements in Arua and Kyegegwa districts (Imvepi 244, Rhino 386 and Kyaka II 383). The majority of the reported cases were intimate partner violence, primarily physical, sexual, and psychosocial. With the extension of the countrywide lockdown and confinement policies, SGBV reported an increase in incidents in refugee settlements and Kampala District as partners and couples were confined in their shelters, exposing women and girls to further risks of abuse. The majority of the SGBV reported violence cases were linked to economic hardship, inadequate household livelihoods, and a 30 per cent reduction in food and cash ratios, among others. It was realized that the absence of light at night was a contributing factor to abusers not being identified in some cases.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The objective was to mainstream responsiveness to people's security needs in refugee communities and reduce the vulnerabilities of women and girls by making settlements safe during the night.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Umeme power utility company of Uganda.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform	The innovation was in extending beyond the physical issues around women and girls to assessing the risk factors in their environment, which in this case was the darkness at night and the opportunities that it provided for assault, especially of a sexual nature. Establishing safe environments and access to energy as well as adequate lighting in off-grid areas goes a long way in ensuring that refugees feel safe and secure as they go about their lives in the refugee settlements. The lighting up of refugee settlements with solar power has significantly contributed to this as a key good practice of mainstreaming SGBV response in other sectors, as this was undertaken through the energy sector.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	None reported
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Community solar street lighting was installed with the full participation of the community. The community has maintained and safeguarded the lighting, which has enhanced security. Lighting interventions led to improved safety and reduced SGBV risks with additional benefits for livelihoods as women could be out longer and feel safer while taking part in livelihood activities. Improved social interaction and education were reported as well as some students using the solar lighting for their evening studies.
Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	The standardization of power supply to all refugee settlements will be incorporated into the activities of the joint work plan for 2021–2025.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	The standardization of power supply to all refugee settlements will be incorporated into the activities of the joint work plan for 2021–2025.

Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	The standardization of power supply to all refugee settlements will be incorporated into the activities of the joint work plan for 2021–2025.
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	Spotlight (and other donors) supported trend analysis for the first half of the year on SGBV cases by settlement. The analysis showed a significant increase in cases for April to June in most refugee districts following the COVID-19 restrictions. Concerns of teenage pregnancies and intimate partner violence triggered by poverty and hunger were raised. A strategy to address the key emerging concerns was collectively developed by UNHCR, UNFPA and SGBV partners working in refugee settlements to better understand this situation and put in place corrective measures.
Additional details and contact information: 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>	Name: Perez Malinzi Phone: Email: malinzi@unhcr.org
Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Innovation: SASA! a community mobilization and social norm change model
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	<p>Social norms change: Uganda is at the forefront of pioneering primary prevention initiatives, principally those that follow the ecological model that is based on the understanding that violent attitudes, behaviours, norms and practices are shaped at individual, relationship, community, organizational and societal levels in a mutually reinforcing way. One such model is the SASA! Methodology that utilizes coordinated community-wide gender transformative approaches to ensure the engagement of all members of society, including women and men, girls and boys, to encourage peaceful living by all community members.</p> <p>SASA! is used to mobilize the entire community across the ecological model. Target beneficiaries include men and boys, women and girls, in and out of school, youth, refugee leaders, local government, religious, cultural leaders and institutions, public and private sector institutions, and the media. Targetted, coordinated and mutually enforcing messages and engagements are shared to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours to encourage people to exercise their rights, including the right to be free from violence and access SRHR.</p> <p>Based on the SASA! model, programming has been divided into four stages (Start, Awareness, Support, Action) with unique messaging and interventions at each stage. The programme regularly monitors community knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs through Rapid Assessment Surveys and Assessment Dialogues in order to determine when to advance to the next stage.</p>
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	Its objective is to mobilize the entire community with coordinated and mutually enforcing messages and engagements to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and the exercise of their rights, including the right to be free from violence and access SRHR.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	UGANET and CDFU successfully completed the SASA! Together Start Phase. Its main aim is to foster personal reflection about power and nurture power within individuals. VAW is now a public agenda item, and people are reaching out to one another to talk about alternatives to violence in resolving marital conflicts. The community activist leaders and service providers in the districts where SASA! is implemented have noted an increase in the number of reported cases because people are now recognizing violence, condemning it and holding perpetrators accountable.

<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>SASA is an innovative practice that acts as a catalyst for: Utilizing creative and fun materials like posters, comics, games, and dramas to engage people spontaneously during their day-to-day activities or stimulate discussions and dialogues with organized groups. Engaging men and boys through targeted dialogues in locations that men and boys frequent and modifying popular local games to address issues of power, violence, and gender equity. Engaging existing formal and informal groups including local leaders, health workers, faith-based, cultural and religious organizations, police, prosecutors, para social workers, private sector, or peer groups with tailored materials, messages and trainings to raise awareness, strengthen skills, and inspire action to prevent and respond to VAWG/HP and support SRHR. Organizing phase-specific public events (for example, community fairs, dramas or films during the Awareness Phase) to learn more about preventing VAWG and SRHR, show support for survivors (for example, a survivor vigil during the Support Phase), or to take action (a march during the Action Phase). Providing training, mentorship, and technical support to local government personnel (including social welfare officers, LCs, para-social workers) and unpaid SASA! 'Community activists' to enable them to understand and utilize the SASA! approach; analyze and explore connections between power, VAWG/HP, HIV/AIDS, and SRHR, both personally and within the community; and create policies and practices that encourage and sustain positive norm change. Utilizing media including radio, newspapers, and social media to amplify the SASA! phase-specific messages.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Due to COVID-19 lockdown restrictions, communities were not able to meet physically to participate in SASA! activities. The Spotlight Initiative adapted training modules for online audiences and so this allowed UN Women to undertake three online trainings, including the SASA! Awareness Phase Training. Raising Voices adapted its five-day in-person training to a two-hour daily four-week training for implementing partners, namely CDFU and UGANET.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>A total of 918 (452 female and 466 male) community activists, including community leaders, had their skills enhanced through mentorship, online study and field visits. These were conducted to enable continuous engagement with the community members on the benefits of balancing power between women and men.</p> <p>Multimedia campaigns, including the CDFU 'make happiness and not violence campaign', were aired to influence mindset change and practices towards reducing violence against women and girls. These campaigns reached out to more than an estimated 29,210,513 listeners and or viewers. (11,255,346 female and 17,955,167 male) according to the Ipsos and the census report (UBOS). Mass media campaigns engaged religious and cultural leaders to promote messages that promote positive and gender-equitable practices.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The Spotlight Initiative can build on the Start and Awareness stages of the model and build up to the Support and Action stages with unique messaging and appropriate interventions for the advanced stages. There may be a delay in the Awareness stage due to the negative impact on community outreach occasioned by the COVID 19 pandemic. A Rapid Assessment Survey and Assessment Dialogue will be used to assess the current stage of community knowledge, attitudes and beliefs, to re-inform the programme for Phase 2.</p>
<p>Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>Name: Evelyn Letiyo, Programme Specialist Ending Violence against Women UN Women Phone: +256772866778/+256752866778 Email: evelyn.letiyo@unwomen.org</p>



Spotlight Initiative

To eliminate violence against women and girls

