



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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME IN GUYANA

# Annual Narrative Programme Report

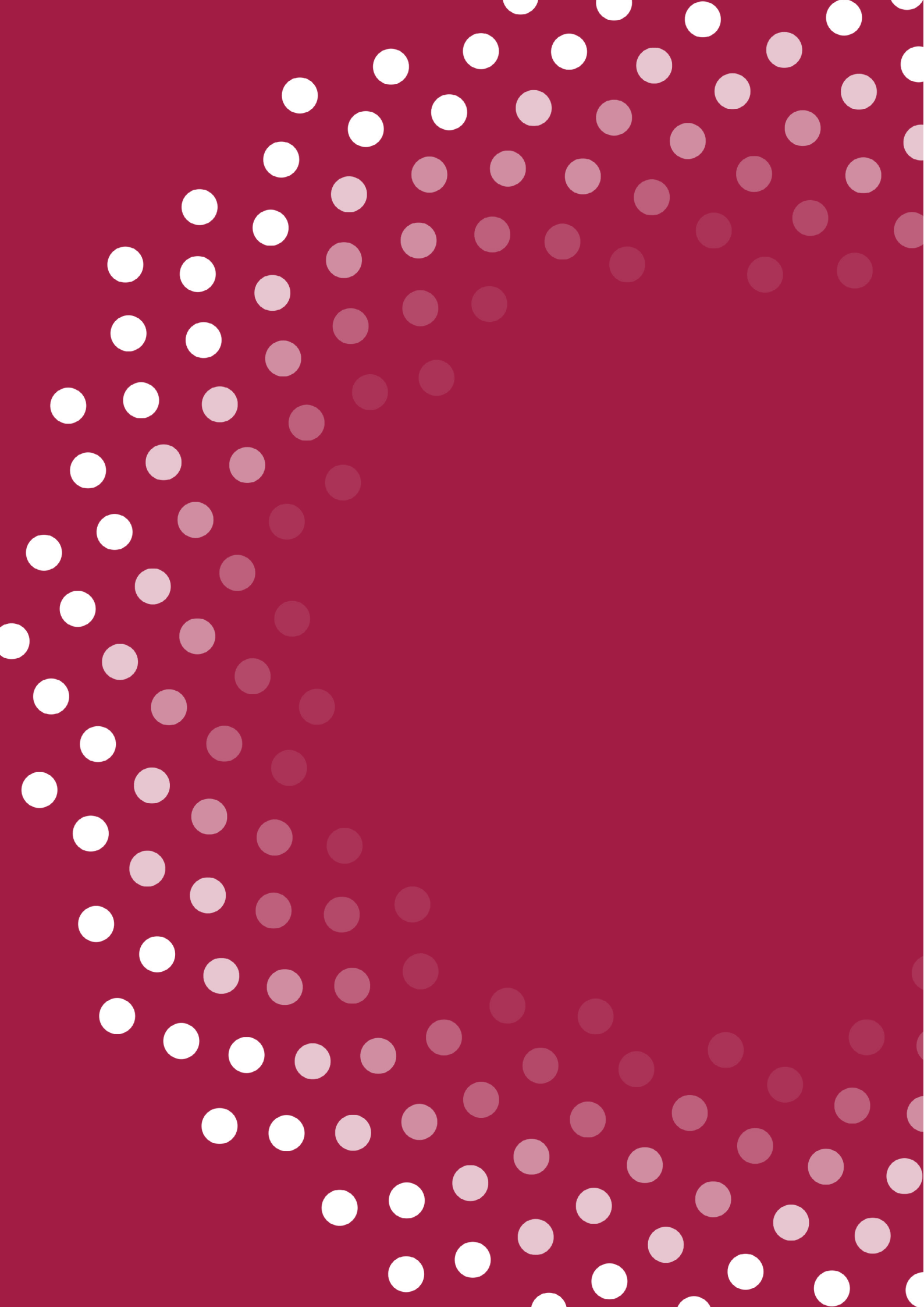
January 01, 2021 – December 31, 2021

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



**Spotlight Initiative**





### Programme Title & Programme Number

**Programme Title:** Spotlight Initiative to End Violence Against Women and Girls in Guyana

**MPTF Office Project Reference Number:**<sup>1</sup>  
00119132

### Recipient Organization(s)

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme  
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund  
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund  
UN WOMEN - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

### Programme Cost (US\$)

**Total Phase I budget and (where OSC approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD:** USD 4,142,315

**Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding:**<sup>2</sup> USD \$3,700,000

**Agency Contribution:** USD \$413,380

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

Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I (+ II, where OSC approved) (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	787,874	6,836
UNFPA	1,223,524	115,252
UNICEF	793,243	197,762
UN WOMEN	895,358	93,530
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,700,000</b>	<b>409,380</b>

\*\* RCO contributed \$4,000 as part of agency contributions for the baseline assessment

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

#### Nationally

**Indigenous communities of Region 1 -** Barima/Waini: Baramita and Matthews Ridge and Region 7 – Cuyuni/Mazaruni: Waramadong and Batavia.

**Coastal Communities of Region 4 -** Demerara/Mahaica: East Coast corridor: Mon Repos to Good Hope, East Bank corridor: Diamond – Golden Grove

**Region 6 -** East Berbice/Corentyne: Central New Amsterdam and Angoy's Avenue; Port Mourant and Tain.

### Key Partners

**UN Agencies:** ILO, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS

**Government:** Office of the President, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs, Guyana Police Force, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Director of Public Prosecution, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, Regional Democratic Councils, Neighborhood Democratic Councils, and Amerindian Village Councils.

**State Institutions:** Judiciary, Parliament, Women and Gender Equality Commission, Rights of the Child Commission, Indigenous People's Commission, Child Care and Protection Agency, University of Guyana

**Other Partners:** Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), National Tshaos Council, women's arm of political parties.

### Programme Start and End Dates

**Start Date:**  
01.01.2020

**End Date:**  
31.12.2022

**Report Submitted By:** Yeşim Oruç, UN Resident 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 the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

2 The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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# Acronym List

<b>CAC</b>	Child Advocacy Centre
<b>CPD</b>	Country Program Document
<b>CSE</b>	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
<b>CSNRG</b>	Civil Society National Reference Group
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DV</b>	Domestic Violence
<b>DVA</b>	Domestic Violence Act
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EVAWG</b>	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>FBL</b>	Faith Based Leaders
<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organizations
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GTWG</b>	Gender Technical Working Group
<b>HFLE</b>	Health and Family Life Education
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education, and Communication
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>LGBTQI</b>	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transsexual Queer Intersex
<b>MOE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MOHA</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>MOHSSS</b>	Ministry of Human Services and Social Security
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee
<b>NTC</b>	National Toshias Council
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan American Health Organization
<b>PCU</b>	Program Coordination Unit
<b>PSA</b>	Public Service Announcement
<b>PWD</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>RDC</b>	Regional Democratic Council
<b>RUNO</b>	Recipient United Nations Organization
<b>SI</b>	Spotlight Initiative
<b>SOA</b>	Sexual Offences Act
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNWOMEN</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls

# Executive Summary

The year 2021 marked the first year of actual implementation for the Spotlight Initiative Program in Guyana, following the unprecedented delays in 2020. The program has realized the achievement of many significant milestones that have set the stage for strengthening collective efforts by stakeholders to create an environment for women and girls to live a life free of violence, harmful practices, and intersecting forms of discrimination.

During the reporting period, the continued negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic stymied efforts to accelerate the program as was initially envisioned. Adding to this, Guyana experienced major flooding throughout the country, which disrupted many's livelihoods. Consequently, the program adopted alternative mechanisms as best as possible to accelerate implementation. Despite this, the program had initiated 77 percent of all its activities by the end of the year. One major accomplishment realized over the period was achieving the 70 percent delivery rate required for the disbursement of the second tranche of funds for Phase 1.

In keeping with the major thrust of the Initiative to leave no one behind, there were engagements with stakeholders through the various governance levels for the program. These are the National Steering Committee (NSC), the Gender Technical Working Group (GTWG), and the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG). The European Delegation (EU) was also involved in the process and participated in many activities held during the year. Through the implementation of activities by the CSOs, new partnerships were fostered with entities such as the Guyana Football Federation and the Guyana Cricket Board. These partnerships were critical in reaching individuals within the sporting fraternity. The program continues to seek opportunities for the establishment of new partnerships and to strengthen those already established.

While, with a program of this nature, the outcome results are not realistically seen within a few months of implementation, several outputs have been realized. These included the provision of psychosocial support to over 2,000 beneficiaries from across the Spotlight target communities; the distribution of several pieces of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials; the convening of capacity-building sessions for health workers, Police and other officers from within the sectors of Health, Social Services, Justice, youths, community and faith-based leaders, parents, teachers in various aspects of GBV related issues relevant to the specific target groups including data collection, analysis and use; the legislative review of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) and the Sexual Offences Act (SOA); and the development of a GBV Application iMatter.gy.

The Spotlight Initiative in Guyana is moving ahead with its agenda to bring about transformative changes in the lives of women and girls. In 2022, it is expected that the work will continue in legislation. Furthermore, there will be the development of models for the one-stop centers and the remote mobile services, a national database, and other important activities that will contribute to and, over time, reduce gender-based violence in Guyana.

# Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

## Contextual Shift

Subsequent to the unprecedented delays to convene the official launch of the program in 2020, the year 2021 was approached with great expectation for accelerated implementation of the program, considering the introduction of vaccines that would stem the rising tide of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) infections. However, in addition to the prevailing consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic that continues to cause severe economic and social interruptions to the livelihood of many, the country had to grapple with the unforeseen natural disaster of major flooding that affected all ten (10) administrative regions of the country. These two major exogenous threats resulted in the further lockdown of Spotlight target communities and schools and the reassignment of human resources to provide an urgent response to areas affected by flooding, respectively. While the COVID-19 restrictions have affected the implementation of all activities, the community-based and school-focused activities were severely impacted.

Throughout the year, consultations with stakeholders resulted in the need to facilitate programmatic revisions that would better align with government priorities. Consequently, civil society and other stakeholders deemed the initial plan to explore Restorative Justice options for Domestic Violence (DV) was premature and risky in Guyana's context. Accordingly, this activity under Legislation and Policy was replaced with the development of a sexual harassment policy framework after consultations with the GoG. In other instances, there were situations where the GoG had already embarked on initiatives such as strengthening systems for the use of forensic evidence, and this necessitated the revision of the initial work plan.

Capacity challenges for CSOs and government agencies continued to impact the implementation rate. For example, several calls for proposals were advertized twice before being able to conclude an agreement, and in some instances, alternative modalities were utilized for engagements. One such modality saw the combination of technical and operational expertise of consultants and CSOs, respectively, for the implementation of activities. To minimize the risks of further delays, the use of existing implementation partners was adopted while the strengthening of the new and emerging CSOs was effected. A Program Officer with specific responsibilities for the Spotlight Initiative was recruited and assigned to the lead Government Ministry to support the Spotlight Initiative coordination and implementation efforts of the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security.

## Implementation Status

Notwithstanding the contextual changes and challenges, the primary focus has been to advance implementation by using all available technology to deliver program results. This included using community radio stations, virtual platforms, and telephones to increase awareness on GBV related issues and access to support services among the population and conducting training, workshops, and interviews. In addition to the use of technology, where it was safe and possible, there were several coordinated outreaches with the European Union (EU) and the Government of Guyana in the target communities to create awareness of program activities. In July 2021, the program achieved the 70 percent delivery rate required for the disbursement of the second tranche of Phase 1 funds. By the end of 2021, 77 percent of the annual work plan was initiated, with 38 percent commencing within the first half of the year and 39 percent in the latter half. Of the remaining 23 percent yet to commence, 6 percent is programmed to start in 2022, while 17 percent is off track. These activities have been delayed due to the challenges mentioned before and in a later section of this report.

Acceleration plans are in motion to ensure that those activities that are off track are executed favorably. It has been recognized that to achieve the desired acceleration there should be renewed and increased engagements with Government partners to secure the needed buy-in and support for some Spotlight Initiative activities.

Implementation progress by outcome area:

Spotlight Initiative - Outcome areas	Implementation progress as of December 31, 2021.
Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework	83 %
Outcome 2: Institutions	31 %
Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change	28 %
Outcome 4: Quality Services	20 %
Outcome 5: Data	46 %
Outcome 6: Women's Movement	8 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24 %</b>



# Program Governance and Coordination

## Program Partnerships

The success of the Spotlight Initiative is firmly grounded in establishing key partnerships that would support the overall outcome of the program, which is to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and create an environment in which they can achieve their full potential. Consequently, the program sought to establish strong partnerships among key government agencies, state institutions, civil society organizations, other partners, the EU, and non-RUNO UN Agencies. The nature of these partnerships is outlined in the following sections:

## Government

During the year under review, partnerships were established with several government and state institutions critical for realizing national ownership of the program and political buy-in for the sustainability of initiatives to end violence against women and girls. These include:

- 1. The Ministry of Human Services and Social Security** – This Ministry is the principal government partner for Spotlight in Guyana since its mandate includes providing prevention and response mechanisms for those affected by family violence. Additionally, the Minister, who serves as one of the Co-chairs of the NSC and represents the highest level of government engagement, provides pertinent guidance to ensure alignment with government priorities. The Minister is also a personal champion of the SI and the GBV agenda. Through this partnership, linkages to agencies such as the Ministry of Legal Affairs and the Chambers of the Attorney General were facilitated to support the activities under Pillar 1, which focuses on legislative reviews. This Ministry was also instrumental in supporting activities under Pillar 3, particularly regarding the Foundations program, by providing staff members with training to roll out the program for youths on preventing gender-based violence. Under Pillar 4, the Minister also participated in opening the first Child Advocacy Centers in Region 6 and developing a GBV App. Under Pillar 5, the Ministry provided critical support in reviewing training materials for data capacity building, was adequately represented at the training sessions and facilitated the approval of the methodology for the qualitative survey of survivors by the national Ethics Review Board. This level of partnership will support the program's efforts to ensure national ownership and sustainability through and beyond the Spotlight Initiative.

- 2. Ministry of Education** – Collaboration with the Ministry of Education was necessary to facilitate Pillar 3 activities geared at promoting prevention which targeted school-aged students. These activities included the commencement of efforts to strengthen the integration of Comprehensive Sexuality Education within the Health and Family Life curriculum, the establishment of the boys’ and girls’ clubs within selected secondary schools and the provision of a professional development course to enhance the capacities of school welfare officers in addressing the psychosocial needs of students.

**Ministry of Home Affairs and the Guyana Police Force** - Recognizing the significant role that the Guyana Police Force plays in responding to Gender-Based Violence, in ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice and in safeguarding and protecting survivors and in ensuring that survivors can access all other essential services such as medical care and safe accommodation, the role of the Guyana Police Force is a core component of the multi-sectoral response to GBV in Guyana. Particularly taking into account the crucial role of the Police in, for instance, assisting survivors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in obtaining protection orders, enforcing these orders, filing reports of IPV, in laying charges against perpetrators, in assisting survivors in accessing medical services for their injuries and in being moved to a safe place, as well as in preserving evidence, and informing survivors of their rights and of the services available to them<sup>1</sup>. Collaboration among the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Guyana Police Force, and the Guyana Spotlight Initiative program facilitated the training of three hundred and thirty-five (335) Police officers in GBV as of December 31, 2021. The training was done under the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security COPSQUAD2000, with support under the Pillar 4 component of the Spotlight Initiative program to ensure that the Guyana Police Force is equipped with the skills necessary to respond to cases of GBV effectively. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Guyana Police Force were also identified as critical partners for capacity building in relation to the collection, analysis, and use of data on VAWG. During the reporting period, a total of 60 Police and Statistical Officers of the Ministry received training in this area.

**Ministry of Health** - Given that Health Care Workers are one of the main first responder groups in VAWG and a provider of essential services, the program is designed to engage the Ministry of Health across pillars. The Ministry was engaged during the period under review with the aim of increasing the number of trained health care providers who are adequately equipped to support persons experiencing GBV and persons at risk of GBV, as well as to increase the 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. Under pillar 5, data capacity training will be provided to health care workers in quarter 1, 2022.

<sup>1</sup> UN Women Caribbean. (2020). Caribbean Gender Based Violence Laws. GBV Countries. Guyana. Available from: <https://caribbean.unwomen.org/en/caribbean-gender-portal/caribbean-gbv-law-portal/gbv-country-resources/guyana#WITLS>

3. **The Judiciary** – As one of the key stakeholders, especially for Pillars 1 and 4, there were several engagements with the Chief Justice and other officers of the Judiciary to discuss activities that have legal implications. The Judiciary is also represented on the NSC and GTWG.
4. **Local Authorities** – Key partnerships were established among Regional Democratic Councils, Neighborhood Democratic Councils, Amerindian Village Councils and Community Development Councils to prevent and respond to VAWG in all target Regions. Additionally, elected representatives and employees participated in the GBV Data Collection and Analysis workshops, where their knowledge and awareness of GBV matters were enhanced, thus enabling them to play a valuable role in addressing GBV issues within their communities.

## Civil Society

The engagement of civil society is recognized as a crucial partnership to support the achievement of the outcomes of Spotlight and is directly engaged primarily for activities under Pillars 3, 4 and 6. For the period under consideration, Spotlight established partnerships with a total of nine CSOs, which are either woman-led, woman rights/feminist organizations, or both after successful completion of the procurement process to implement community-based initiatives. The CSOs that were engaged are ChildLink Inc, Blossom Inc, Youth Challenge Guyana, Help and Shelter, Red Thread, Merundoi Incorporated St. Francis Community Developers, the Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association, and Guyana Women Miners Organization.

The CSOs work within a range of demographics in Guyana, including the indigenous community, rural populations that have limited access to services and faith-based actors, which allows them to support the principle of ‘Leaving No One Behind.’ Although these CSOs successfully completed the recruitment process, there remains the operational challenge of reaching a wider network of CSOs due to capacity limitations in meeting the requisite criteria for the call for proposals. In response to this challenge, RUNOs provided customized support to CSOs to ensure that meaningful engagements could be established to empower other CSOs to participate in the recruitment process. Under Pillar 6, capacity-building efforts have commenced for CSOs, including local grassroots organizations.

Under Pillar 3 Blossom Inc, Youth Challenge Guyana, St. Francis Community Developers, Help and Shelter, and Merundoi Inc. signed agreements to rollout prevention initiatives through awareness and sensitization sessions and the empowerment of youths, community-based leaders, including faith-based leaders, and owners of community shops to prevent and respond to GBV related issues.

Under Pillar 4, Help & Shelter, Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association, St Francis Community Developers, and ChildLink Inc. all provided psychosocial support to victims and survivors of GBV. Also, for the development of a suitable model for mobile remote services and one-stop centers, Guyana Women Miners’ Organization and the Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association were engaged, respectively, to support the development of the most appropriate models for Guyana and better reach marginalized communities.

For Pillar 6, Help and Shelter and Red Thread were engaged to strengthen the technical capacities of CSOs and develop appropriate public accountability frameworks, and a consultant was engaged to build the organizational capacity. Other accountability frameworks for social and community interventions done by service providers are scheduled for 2022. These activities are intended to strengthen Women's Movement and Civil Society Organizations to further advocate for women's rights in ending violence against women and girls.

In addition, the Civil Society National Reference Group has also been instrumental in guiding the overall implementation of the Spotlight Program and has conducted monitoring visits for certain activities. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, in-person meetings have not been able to occur, but it is hoped that in 2022, more networking and partnerships can be strengthened, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of these program activities.

Through all the engagements of the CSOs, there has been new and renewed interest in GBV-related matters by community leaders and members, which is expected to build stronger advocacy mechanisms within the communities. There has already been a change in persons' response as observed by the Implementing Partners, who have reported that there has been an increase in reports of abuse coming out of the communities. It is also envisioned that through the accountability frameworks, there will be a strengthening of the services provided.

## European Union Delegation

The EU Delegation throughout the year 2021 was central to advancing the goals of the program and kept engaged by Spotlight Initiative through varying mechanisms. The EU remains a member of the National Steering Committee, the Gender Technical Working Group, and the Spotlight Communication Committee. Several opportunities were provided for joint participation in activities, including the GBV App's official launch, sensitization and awareness session on the Foundation's program, launching of the two Child Advocacy Centre in Region 6, community outreaches to Spotlight target communities, monitoring missions, and the '16 Days of Activism' radio interview and lighting up of the UN House Building. This level of active engagement provided an opportunity for hands-on information on the progress being made and collaboration for the greater good of the Spotlight Initiative. In addition to the foregoing, the delegation received status updates on implementation and was engaged regularly through its Focal Point on matters concerning the program.

## Cooperation with other UN agencies

PAHO remains the leading UN-Associated Agency engaged directly in Spotlight-related activities. Through this partnership, training of health care providers in varying aspects of response to GBV survivors who seek medical services was catered for in 2021. With the support of the Ministry of Health, it is anticipated that such training will continue in 2022. Notwithstanding, other UN Associated Agencies were engaged through their respective Spotlight Focal points throughout 2021.

## Other Partners

The Spotlight Initiative continued to capitalize on all opportunities presented for collaboration, particularly with other non-traditional partners. For instance, through the leadership of the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security partnership has been established with the Guyana Bar Association to provide pro-bono legal support to victims of GBV. It is expected that other partnerships with the Central Islamic Organization of Guyana and the Guyana Hindu Dharmic Sabha will be formalized in the first quarter of 2022 to support the rollout of women empowerment activities under Pillar 3. Another emerging partnership spearheaded by the MOHSSS is with the Guyana Press Association. This relationship is geared to support access to funding for young girls impacted by violence through the writing of their stories. These interventions are furthered detailed in the Capturing Change by Outcome Level below.

During the 16 Days of Activism activities, the Spotlight Initiative partnered with the Guyana Cricket Board, the Guyana Football Association, and the Guyana Council of Organization for Persons with Disabilities to conduct sensitization and awareness sessions for coaches, players, administrators of the sporting organizations and women with disabilities on GBV related issues. The sessions were well received, and the sporting organizations have requested follow-up sessions.

As part of the activities to build institutional capacity, the University of Guyana has been selected as a key partner in developing course content that will address family and gender-based violence to be delivered by the institution. The objective is that people completing this introductory course will now have improved knowledge and understanding of GBV and be better placed to become agents of change.

To reach the private sector community, initial engagements have commenced inviting companies to embrace the Women Empowerment Principles, which seek to provide an avenue for companies to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the workplace, marketplace, and community.

# Results

## Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

Despite the setbacks faced in 2021, the program has realized several successes. In ensuring that the Initiative is implemented under the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind', strategic partnerships with CSOs were formalized to implement community-driven programs to increase knowledge and awareness of family violence, its impacts, and opportunities available for survivors including referral services. As a result, over 2,217 beneficiaries (women, girls, men, and boys), including survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in all target regions/communities, received psychosocial services inclusive of counselling and forensic interviews for survivors of GBV as well as referrals for other supportive services, community-based awareness, and advocacy initiatives. Over 15,000 IEC materials were distributed in the communities; Capacity building sessions were held with youths, community and faith-based leaders, parents, and teachers on SRHR, life skills, and GBV-related issues. Transformational behavior change is expected to be evident in the near future as beneficiaries have committed to applying the knowledge to their lives and sharing it with others. One beneficiary noted that since the Spotlight Initiative was brought to their community, the skills taught have enabled them to better assist the people who are facing gender-based violence. Other beneficiaries have even admitted to a reduction in instances of gender-based violence in their communities, given the presence of initiatives under the Spotlight Initiative.

## Implementation of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The Spotlight Initiative in Guyana in 2021 embraced the participatory monitoring and evaluation approach and executed its monitoring missions following the guiding principles. This included sharing the status of activities, experiences and challenges via monthly meetings and bilateral meetings with the RUNOs. The Civil Society National Reference Group was engaged as necessary and for joint planning and monitoring activities, there was active engagement and eager participation. The monitoring visit to the communities included members from the Guyana Spotlight Team, the Spotlight focal point at the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, the Program Manager from the Delegation of the European Union, a member of the Civil Society National Reference Group and the focal points for the respective RUNOs-UNICEF and UNFPA.

A questionnaire was developed jointly and implemented using focal group discussions or key informant interviews and administered by the monitoring team. These sessions were conducted within the parameters of COVID19 protocols with the beneficiaries and service providers in the

communities. The beneficiaries were identified via the implementers/CSOs and based on reports from implementing agency/CSO. The findings of the questionnaire/reflections from rights holders/beneficiaries during the participatory monitoring exercise are reflected below.

## Relevance

Strategically, the overall objective of Spotlight Initiative Guyana is designed to contribute to addressing the root causes of violence against women and girls (VAWG) with an emphasis on prevention, introducing and expanding on preventive measures, addressing legislative and policy gaps, improving institutional capacities, enhancing service delivery systems especially in remote communities, improving data collection and use, and building a stronger civil society response to ensure justice is delivered to women and girls experiencing multiple forms of discrimination and violence. There was a general acknowledgement of training sessions and Information and Education Communication materials being disseminated on violence and abuse.

The monitoring team met various beneficiaries and stakeholders during these visits, including law enforcement authorities, village councils and other community persons, to triangulate information in the output level of the work plan. In general, all information obtained from the various and diverse groups/persons revealed that they were pleased and satisfied with the project's output, although more awareness is needed at the different age groups. The SI program has been doing a good job in establishing the Gatekeepers group and educating people on abuse. It was noted that the services within the hinterland result in exceptionally lengthy delays, and the quality of service is sometimes questionable. As reported by villagers, there are no counsellors at the health centers in the hinterland communities. There have been some issues with the Police in terms of enforcement. It was observed that the community health workers do not have supplies of the rape kits, morning-after pills, and other essential items to handle the cases. The official launching of the 914 GBV hotline service by the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security during the last quarter of 2020 provides a mechanism to address some of these challenges.

The discussions with the beneficiaries and stakeholders highlighted that changing the mindset and culture of persons residing in the targeted communities is necessary so that gender-based violence is no longer viewed as typical or normal. This was clearly expressed by teenagers who are more socially aware and reside in small, close-knit communities where there is a lack of privacy and absence of protection. Personal issues are deemed as common knowledge, which is then decided upon by the elders in the village/community, who often considers GBV as a 'norm.' It is clearly seen that SI has the potential to make considerable progress in the long run in reducing violent and abusive behavior in the home. This has been slowly coming into fruition through the different exercises of public awareness and building associations or partnerships within these communities by the CSOs so that these communities can have access to wider network resources. The Child Advocacy Centers in Region 6 have been very responsive and permit youngsters to recount their stories once and receive counselling to deal with the trauma resulting from abuse. It provides explanations for arraignments and offers support when the victims and their families show up in court.

As mentioned above, the SI interventions are on the right track and respond to the real need of the community people in their respective target areas. Nevertheless, a few teenagers felt that SI would not make a difference in the lives of the people in the communities.

## Efficiency

The monitoring approach was one of results-oriented monitoring, whereby the beneficiary's progress in implementing the project in accordance with the work plan and against indicators. Through cooperation with the CSOs and national and regional counterparts, SI has shown some level of efficiency by avoiding a repetition of efforts, even in the context of COVID-19. All the SI activities are underway or have been completed as per the work plan and have been verifiable even in cases where the opinion of the residents was not entirely positive.

## Effectiveness

The monitoring team observed that the community people and local authorities had started to understand the concept of gender-based violence. Some residents indicated that even though they were aware of the concept of violence, they were not aware of the different facets of abuse and violence.

## Potential Sustainability

As has been widely accepted, sustainability is not just about funding. It is concerned with creating and building momentum to maintain community-wide change by involving a multiplicity of stakeholders who can develop long-term buy-in and support throughout the community. The monitoring team observed during visits that in some communities, the sustainability trend is evident in a positive way; in that the Village Council members, Law Enforcement Officers and Health Workers appear to be adequately engaged and sufficiently willing to continue providing and accelerating the level of support provided to the residents within the various target communities.

One community, unfortunately, appeared to have minimal buy-in from the village leader: the Toshao, who seems to have other priorities. In this instance, the other Village Council members appeared to be adequately involved in the rollout of Spotlight activities within the communities targeted through the efforts of the implementing CSO partners.

Generally, a sense of sustainability among the local authorities, village councils, and others within the communities has been formed, some levels of capacity have been built, and advocacy campaigns have been carried out during the SI implementation period to date.



## Recommendations

The pandemic has exacerbated gaps that put vulnerable individuals, particularly adolescents and youths from low-income families, at greater risk for family violence. Access to the conditions and resources necessary to enhance learning and development and limited financial relief measures are all challenges that contribute to heightened levels of risk for family violence.

It has been suggested by interviewees that strengthening critical service delivery systems such as counselling, providing a shelter for the victims, training, and support in establishing small businesses will aid in achieving the objectives of SI. There is a need for livelihood initiatives coupled with psychosocial support, especially for depressed/informal communities. It is deemed necessary to engage community members in healthful activities where they live, work, worship, play, and learn.

In some communities, a one-on-one training approach can also promote learning on fostering collaboration/leadership skills and improving public health. These approaches include mentoring, self-help guides or books, online training (e.g., e-learning, webinars), and CD or DVDs. Some approaches would involve a combination of in-person training and electronic media. However, regardless of the approach used, CSOs should ensure that training participants have enough time to accomplish the learning objectives, that training content is relevant to the participant, that follow-up opportunities to apply learned skills are provided (shortly after the training), and that a variety of teaching methods (e.g., visual, auditory, applied hands-on work) are used. Some topic areas include relationship and parenting skills, other skill-building activities for the communities, and the application of appropriate technology to modern policing for law enforcement.

There is a need for a more frequent presence of implementing partners in the field since, in some communities, some residents were unaware of the SI aside from its name, the funder, or the implementing organization. It is necessary to improve the channels of communication, conflict resolution and the various channels of reporting and to ask questions about human rights, the rights of victims and the consequences for perpetrators.

It was noted that in Baramita, communication and printed materials did not have the European Union logo, and the Spanish translations were not well articulated. There were no translations in Carib, the main indigenous language of Baramita.

When the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security is directly involved in monitoring visits to target communities, much more significant impacts follow. The focal point for SI within the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security participated in one such monitoring visit. Going forward, it will be necessary for the SI focal point in the Ministry to be more involved in the monitoring activities.

The monitoring team noted that additional time is required in the communities to conduct detailed monitoring visits to better understand some of the residents' concerns, particularly in the hinterland. The village of Baramita is one such valid example since it was extremely challenging to communicate with the residents, and the interactions were limited to village council members, a few business owners and law enforcement officials. The engagement and active involvement of various stakeholders and the EU at all levels have resulted in a better connection and trust with the SI.

# Capturing Change at Outcome Level

## Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

In 2021, two comprehensive sets of research were completed to support the strengthening of evidence-based reporting through policy and legislative review on Domestic Violence. The research was: 1- a report on New and Emerging Forms of Violence and 2- a Legislative Analysis of the Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences Legislations. Based on this foundational work, a new Domestic Violence Bill 2021 was drafted to render further support to efforts to protect survivors in cases involving domestic violence through the granting of a protection order, providing the Police with powers of arrest where a domestic violence offence occurs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Through solid partnership and engagement on the legal and policy agenda, it was also agreed that Legal and Policy work would also be done concerning the issue of Sexual Harassment, where a new proposed Bill is expected to be completed before the end of December 2022. This is a new activity under the EU-UN SI Program and will complement the package of legislative reforms to advance prevention and response to GBV in Guyana.

## Outcome 2: Institutions

To build institutional capacity and establish a specialized course on addressing family and gender-based violence, UG developed a course titled “Resilience against and Disruption of Gender-Based Violence”. This introductory course raises awareness of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), focusing on its causes and consequences and methods of intervention toward human resiliency and social change. The course content covers global and regional issues related to GBV and offers a unique local overview and intervention mechanisms that center on human resilience as the outcome. The intended beneficiaries include service providers, policymakers and others who will lead GBV and response approaches, including system strengthening. Additionally, this course will support the broader plan to strengthen the gender equality unit of the University, including the articulation of a policy on GBV for the University and support for related courses in Social Work, which are also being supported by UNICEF. The course is currently being reviewed by UG’s internal review process and will be offered in the first quarter of 2022.

Preliminary work was also completed on the costed national plans of action on GBV, and consultations/reviews are expected to be completed by January- with a final product to be available in the first quarter. With the development of the plan, it is anticipated that there will be greater emphasis on GBV prevention and response through adequate budgeting and planning for services. It is also envisaged that with the use of the plans, coordination efforts among partners would be enhanced. The Ministry of Human Services and Social Security has also requested support for the development of a strategic plan based on their lead role in preventing and responding to violence

(across the life cycle) and to guide/advance their own internal planning needs on GBV and GBV related elements. Additionally, the Mapping of Social Protection Programs (within the context of GBV) is expected to be completed in 2022. Finally, fifty (50) adolescent girls in alternative care were targeted through the MoHSSS's Story Board Initiative to impart creative writing skills and functional literacy to develop stories about their challenges and surmounted them.

## Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

In 2021, the Spotlight initiative built on the achievements made in 2020 with a particular focus on working on tools and knowledge products aimed at behavior change. A significant amount of work has been conducted in this area targeting behavior change. This includes the development of tool kits and manuals to address the behavior of men and boys in Indigenous communities and hinged upon community dialogues so a tailored approach could be taken. For example, it was soon discovered that sport was effective in reaching young men and boys and overcoming language difficulties. As a result, one hundred and thirty-three (133) boys attended sessions that included topics on substance abuse and child rights. A challenge has been the belief among community leaders that substance abuse is the main cause of GBV and that due to the COVID-19 restrictions, consumption of substances has been reduced; therefore, GBV is occurring less. However, when separate interviews were held with women, they reported that violence was still occurring, but over financial disputes. The tool kits and manuals are important since they provide field staff with the tools to support community members in reflecting further on the root causes of GBV and to support efforts to educate community leaders, potential perpetrators, and survivors on what they can do to prevent family violence. The tools have been approved by all relevant stakeholders. The CSO implementing partner, Youth Challenge Guyana, has commenced training of its staff to support the rollout of this intervention in target communities in 2022.

There was also a greater emphasis on targeting the children and young people, recognizing that educating the youth of Guyana is the most effective way to strengthen behavior change intervention efforts and prevent GBV. One activity to enhance this transformative agenda was done in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Institute of Gender Studies, University of Guyana, to train 35 school welfare officers in a six-week intensive Professional Development course on gender-responsive approaches in addressing the psychosocial needs of children. It is expected that in 2022 the new strategies learned will be piloted in enhanced counselling environments with the aim of reducing GBV in schools and, by extension, the wider community.

In addition, in partnership with the MoHSSS, the Spotlight Initiative began work on the Foundations Program, which aims to empower young people to prevent GBV by understanding the root causes and creating a network of young people who will advocate for non-violent relationships. The first step of this program involved developing a training of trainer (ToT) curriculum and manuals for facilitators to deliver training to young people. Twenty-one (21) persons participated in the ToT program, which was developed and delivered by experts in implementing the Foundations Program in the Caribbean. These persons were selected from a wide cross-section of stakeholder groups, which included CSNRG, MoHSSS, MoE, Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports (MoCYS),

Faith-based and Community Leaders. The training was well-received with a 71 percent attendance rate. Participants stated, “I will be more mindful of when working with young people to let them lead, and I will listen” and “the discussion on sexuality was the most meaningful I’ve ever had”. Whilst all the participants were passionate about preventing GBV, for many, it was the first time they had ever encountered these topics, so only 31 percent of participants that attended were qualified as being able to deliver training. The rest were classified as co-facilitators to support full qualified facilitators. However, this was a good first step and given the limited awareness of the topic. Training for young people will commence in 2022.

There has also been work to engage other important and culturally influential stakeholders such as Faith-Based leaders and Sporting bodies in the fight against GBV. Through the CSO Meroundoi Inc., a diversity, equality, and inclusion policy was drafted for the Guyana Football Federation and Guyana Cricket Board. The policies include standards on dealing with sexual harassment, bullying, exploitation and abuse with steps for handling cases. Both sporting bodies outlined their zero-tolerance stance for any players or staff found to have committed GBV, which is an important statement that carries cultural significance, particularly for men and boys. Meroundoi Inc. also developed a tool kit for faith-based leaders to challenge the conception that GBV and VAWG are a natural part of relationships to create safe spaces for survivors to seek help and support. Another milestone realized by this IP was the creation and airing of five public service announcements (PSAs), aired on local and community radio stations. Two of these PSAs were translated into nine Amerindian Languages, namely Wapishan, Macushi, Carib, Arawak, Arecuna, Akawaio, Wai-Wai, Patamona, Warrau) for broadcast on the eight Community radio stations across Guyana. This allowed for better communication of the GBV messages to the indigenous groups in their own languages.

In the latter part of 2021, an expert was engaged to work with the private sector through the Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs), a framework to promote gender equality in the workplace, marketplace, and broader community. The main objective of this work is to first increase awareness of the WEPs in general, particularly the steps that businesses and companies can take to make the workplace safer for women and girls and secondly, encourage more private sector organizations to become signatories to WEPs. This involves developing a gender action plan that sets out a roadmap for treating all employees fairly, protecting their human rights, promoting safe and healthy workplaces, and engaging and advocating for gender equality with the wider community. The initial consultations were conducted in 2021, and the workshops and development of gender action plans are expected for the first quarter of 2022.

Recognizing that it is vital to equip children and young people with knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values that will empower them to realize their health, well-being and dignity, the process of engaging a consultant to strengthen the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) component of the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) curriculum in schools has commenced. The vacancy was advertised three times before a suitable candidate was engaged. The consultant will develop implementation manuals (modules) to be used by in-service teachers, for in and out of school children and within the communities.

During the reporting period, four CSOs were engaged in raising awareness through targeted interventions which are specific to their locations. Over 2,000 persons were reached with information on Gender-Based Violence, Health, Education, referrals and the Justice System via radio, TV, and community engagements with shopkeepers, FBOs (Faith-Based Organization), Youth and Sports groups and members of the communities. Noteworthy, there were at least three gatekeepers groups formed which aimed at strengthening the protective environment within communities.

The CSOs were initially deterred by the lockdown of most communities due to COVID-19 increased cases. However, the CSOs have found alternative methods of reaching the intended beneficiaries by hosting radio and TV Programs, poster competitions, online training of shopkeepers and meeting in small groups to provide information. Over 300 posters, referral cards and booklets were produced and distributed. It was heartening to note that the awareness sessions in Region 6 caused a significant increase in demands for social services in that region.

The CSOs strengthened the community advocacy platforms and continued to engage the Police, health providers, social workers, FBOs, sports groups at the local level, and designed suitable Programs for the areas. In Baramita, the CSO partner used the native Carib language to encourage a local campaign to reduce substance abuse and develop a safer lifestyle. The campaign is titled “Efe Taka Mata Kopa”, which means “Change It Up”. Its aim is to inspire and educate the community on alternative behaviors to keep the community safe and free from GBV.

## Outcome 4: Quality Services

### Support for the delivery of GBV services under COVID-19 Response Plan

During the last quarter of 2020, four CSO (ChildLink Inc., Help and Shelter, Guyana Responsible Parenthood, and St. Francis Developers in collaboration with United Brick Layers) were engaged under the COVID-19 Response Program to provide GBV related services within SI targeted communities in Regions 4 and 6, which continued into the first half of 2022. During this period, there was the establishment of the first two Child Advocacy Centres (CAC) in Region 6, in partnership with ChildLink Inc., and the Child Care and Protection Agency of MoHSSS, to provide psychosocial support for children who were victims of sexual abuse and their families. The Centres were officially commissioned on February 27, 2021. As of December 2021, 159 cases were reported and addressed. To support the effective functioning of the CAC, technical staff from the Childcare and Protection Agency, the Ministry of Health, the Guyana Police Force, the Judiciary, and ChildLink benefited from capacity-building workshops. These CACs also received start-up funding through the EU’s One Thousand Boys Project and are currently sustained by the MoHSSS.

Support was provided to CSOs for the delivery of GBV-related services as part of the COVID-19 response. This allowed for the provision of psychosocial support to women and girls, particularly adolescent girls, and teen mothers, as well as the training of community personnel such as pharmacists and shop owners to aid efforts to share GBV referral information within targeted communities. Staff and workers in the emergency and essential services sector were trained to disseminate IEC products, assist vulnerable populations in accessing direct referral assistance and

enhance their own understanding/knowledge of the various forms of GBV. The intervention aided improved access to at-risk youth populations for enhanced prevention/protection from GBV and strengthened GBV referral services. The intervention was particularly necessary to strengthen the national response to the increased incidences of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and constraints faced by GBV survivors and persons at risk of GBV in accessing GBV supportive services.

### **Readiness Assessment**

A Readiness Assessment for the strengthening of the GBV Essential Services Package in Guyana (in line with international standards) was completed in 2021; to review existing services and to identify gaps in essential services delivery in Spotlight target regions (Regions 4 & 6 (costal) and Regions 1 & 7 (hinterland)). The Readiness Assessment included data analysis and recommendations to address gaps at the central and decentralized level within target regions, and it informed 2021 program activities to strengthen GBV Essential Services Package for Guyana. The overall expected impact resulting from the enhancement of the essential services to GBV survivors/victims and those at risk will be to increase accessibility to services and to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders across the four key sectors (health, social services, justice, and Police) to prevent and to respond to VAWG cases appropriately and empower the communities to save lives.

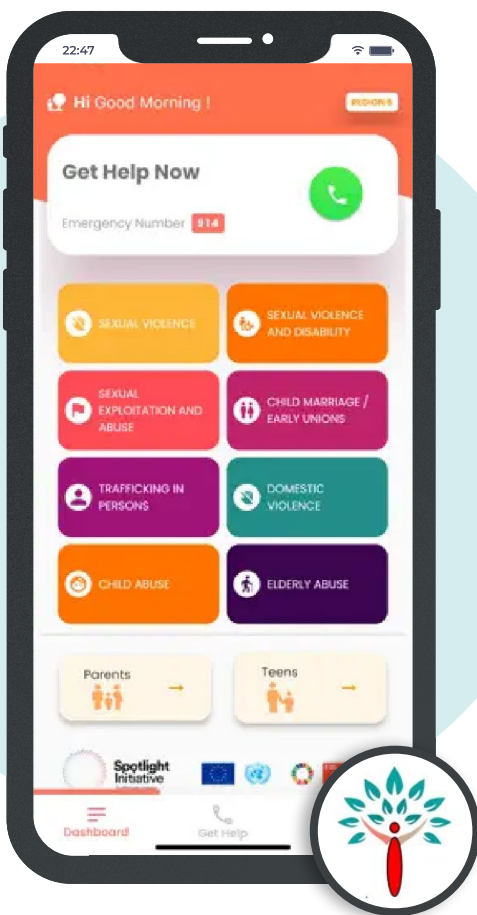
### **COPSQUAD 2000**

In 2021, two hundred and eighty (280) Police Officers were trained in GBV in support of strengthening the delivery of GBV essential services. The training was done using a training manual developed by UNFPA under the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security COPSQUAD2000 and delivered through training sessions conducted with support from the Spotlight Initiative program to ensure that the Guyana Police Force is equipped with the skills necessary to respond to cases of GBV effectively. Through this Initiative, the capacity of ranks was enhanced to ensure that they are aware of all the procedures surrounding confidentiality, protocols for dealing with cases of various types of GBV such as IPV, rape and sexual assault, and techniques of interviewing survivors. It is envisioned that this will assist in creating an enabling environment that encourages survivors to report abuse. It will also create a positive cycle as more survivors will become empowered and comfortable reporting to the Police, which will allow more survivors to have access to justice and for there to be less impunity for perpetrators.

### **Legal Pro Bono 500 Initiative**

On December 9, 2021, the Legal Pro Bono 500 Initiative was launched by the MoHSSS in partnership with the Guyana Bar Association and the UN Spotlight Initiative. Through this Initiative, the members of the Guyana Bar Association have committed to providing pro-bono legal services for five hundred (500) GBV survivors per year. This partnership will further strengthen access to justice for GBV survivors who may have otherwise been unable to obtain legal assistance. It also provides opportunities for all sizes of law firms in Guyana to participate in pro-bono work,

thereby improving social cohesion, cultivating a pro-bono culture across the profession, and helping to break the cycle of GBV in Guyana. Under Pillar 4 of the Guyana Spotlight Initiative Program, support will be provided in recruiting an officer to manage the operationalization of the Legal Pro Bono 500 Initiative.



### iMatter GBV App

In partnership with the MoHSSS and the Spotlight Initiative, a digital technological (online) platform called **iMatter.gy** was developed and launched in March 2021 at the International Women’s Day Exhibition hosted by the Ministry. Recognizing the importance of guaranteeing the safety of GBV survivors and persons at risk of GBV, iMatter.gy provides GBV survivors and persons at risk of GBV with an additional option for seeking support. The iMatter.gy App serves as a central online portal for members of the public, providing current information on GBV essential services, laws and policies, information, and resources on various forms of GBV in Guyana, as well as linkage to the national 914 GBV Hotline service. Following the formal launch in March 2021, further improvements were made to the App, which was relaunched on December 31, 2021. The improvements include access to GBV easy communication tools, early warning systems to protect individuals from GBV and the dissemination of more GBV information to survivors and persons at risk of GBV.

The App is currently available for free download in the Google play store and the Apple store, using the links below. Once downloaded, internet connectivity is not required to access the App’s features.

**Apple Store** - <https://apps.apple.com/tt/app/imatter-gy/id1591635736>

**Google Play Store** - <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=gy.techlify.moss>

The App is constantly being updated by the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security to provide accurate information on the available services and resources. In 2022, there will be sensitization sessions on the availability and use of the App. Through the development of this technology, it is expected that access to GBV easy communication tools and early warning systems to protect individuals from GBV would be effortless.

### **GBV 24 Hours Hotline Service**

A dedicated 24 hours 914 GBV Hotline service was launched by the MoHSSS on December 11, 2020. Under the Guyana Spotlight Initiative, support was provided in 2021 for the procurement of telecommunications equipment to enable the operations of the 914 GBV Hotline service. Through this partnership, GBV-related services, access to at-risk youth populations for enhanced prevention/ protection from GBV, and GBV referral services are strengthened.

### **Procurement of Furniture and Equipment for Shelters and Safe Spaces**

Furniture and equipment were procured for shelters managed by the MoHSSS and two NGOs. Items procured were formally handed over on October 1, 2021, to the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security and a well-known NGO -Help & Shelter- to support the operations of GBV shelters/safe spaces in Guyana. The Ministry of Human Services and Social Security subsequently donated items to a well-known LGBTQ NGO, the Society Against Sexual Orientation Discrimination (SASOD), to support the operations of SASOD's safe space for the LGBTQ community.

### **Models of GBV services delivery**

In 2021, several other activities were initiated in partnership with the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security. These activities are as follows: the strengthening of the GBV Essential Services Package for Guyana; the development of a GBV One-Stop Center model for Guyana; the development of a GBV mobile and remote services delivery model for Guyana; the provision of technical support to the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security for the strengthening of GBV case management services in Guyana; and the provision of technical and other support to the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security for the strengthening of the GBV information management system in Guyana. All these activities are expected to produce concrete deliverables in 2022.

## **Outcome 5: Data**

### **Capacity Building for GVB Data Collection and Analysis**

Reliable and timely data are essential to inform evidence-based decision-making. Under the Spotlight Initiative, a centralized database to identify VAWG trends will be developed to guide the creation of evidence-based national and subnational policies and processes for targeted, accessible, and relevant prevention programs. To support this goal, ten (10) virtual and in-person workshops were conducted between September and December 2021, where one hundred and twenty-two (122) participants from across varying agencies and ministries, including Ministries of Human Services and Social Security, Health, Education, Home Affairs/Guyana Police Force, Legal Affairs, Governance and Parliamentary Affairs, the Judiciary, Office of the Director of Public



Prosecutions, Regional Administrations, and Amerindian Village Councils in the piloted regions and CSOs were trained in GBV data collection, analysis and use.

The objectives of the workshops were to a) educate/engage the participants on all aspects of violence against women and girls, b) facilitate an engagement on data collection, analysis, storage, retrieval, and dissemination practices currently undertaken on VAWG in Guyana, and to introduce the new VAWG data system and acquire feedback based on participants professional experiences, and c) share insights on how to improve the data system through role-play and interactive sessions. Throughout the workshops, participants were requested to respond to specific questions regarding VAWG in Guyana through several Menti Polls, which triggered discussions on various aspects of VAWG, including the lack of good data, the absence of comparable data tools, and all cultural, technical, and strategic/judicial aspects of VAWG prevalence in Guyana. Additionally, fifty-five (55) tablets were procured for distribution to key stakeholders to strengthen data collection in Health, Social Services, Judiciary and Law Enforcement sectors. The development of the national database will commence in 2022, with a multi-stakeholder forum on data sharing protocols to be undertaken towards the finalization of said protocols for access to and use of the database.

### **Qualitative Analysis on Experiences of Survivors and Perspectives of Key Stakeholders concerning Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in Guyana**

The Guyana Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey was conducted by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics in 2018 with support from UN WOMEN, UNDP, USAID (United States Agency for International Development) and the IDB in collaboration with the Global Women's Institute of George Washington University and the University of Guyana. This survey provided useful baseline data on the prevalence of VAWG locally and made available for the first time in Guyana a comprehensive examination of the nature, prevalence, and experience of violence against women and girls using a mixed methodology. Under the Spotlight Initiative, a deeper qualitative analysis is examining further factors such as those that inhibit victims from accessing services and will identify additional entry points for addressing VAWG in Guyana. Through the qualitative methodology, details about emotions, preferences, motivations, and gender dynamics are being extensively examined. This aspect was constrained in the previous survey, particularly in indigenous/hinterland communities, due to logistical challenges. The final report of this study will be presented by the end of the first quarter of 2022.

## **Outcome 6: Women's Movement**

In 2021, significant progress was made toward activities aimed at building the women's movement in Guyana despite the significant challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic created. Outcome 6 activities are dependent on face-to-face interaction to build relationships and networks. The inability to meet, coupled with the limited access to technology and electricity shortages, led to creative solutions and flexibility to adapt to the ever-changing circumstances, which has led to some important results in 2021.

Considerable progress was made towards developing social public accountability mechanisms for public institutions to improve the advocacy and prevention of VAWG efforts. Local civil society organizations Help & Shelter and Red Thread were engaged to spearhead this task. It was decided that public accountability scorecards could be piloted in health centres and police stations, as they are often the first services that women and girls are most likely to seek if experiencing violence.

Relying on expert guidance and global experiences of best practices when implementing social accountability, Help & Shelter and Red Thread developed questionnaires for health centres and police stations, respectively. It is expected that after the piloting of these tools is completed, there will be wider circulation with stakeholders for their input before finalizing during the first quarter of 2022.

A consultant was engaged to strengthen the Technical & Operational Capacities of CSOs. The consultant mapped registered and unregistered CSOs who work on ending violence against women and girls. The mapping covered the institutional dimensions of (i) governance, (ii) implementation, (iii) program management and (iv) capacity gaps. Additionally, an analysis of the CSOs in relation to their suitability and capacity to engage in activities under Pillar 6 was conducted, and a training needs assessment was conducted where the CSOs identified their capacity needs.

The mapping and self-assessment revealed that 71 percent of those CSOs responding to the survey focused their work on serving women and girls. However, the data showed that 63 percent of the groups did not have a current strategic plan. This means that while most of the CSOs have indicated the need for training regarding gender-based violence and violence against women and girls, it is an indication that many CSOs need for GBV training is being driven by the potential availability of funding for GBV projects and that GBV is not a part of their strategic focus.

Among the needs which the CSOs identified for capacity building are NGO/CSO Management; Accounts & Project Management; Funding and Self-Financing; Human Resources management; Grant writing; Monitoring and evaluation, strategic planning; Understanding human rights, General awareness of gender-based violence; and continued education on GBV.

The consultant will proceed to provide tools and training manuals, and build the capacity of CSOs, especially in the geographic locations where the Spotlight Initiative is being implemented. It is envisioned that in the next call for proposals, smaller CSOs will be sufficiently empowered to submit proposals

Building on the needs to build organizational capacity, there will be a provision of grants to Guyana's women's rights and civil society organizations to promote capacity building for advocacy, networks to strengthen social justice activism. To address the persistent challenge of the limited capacity of civil society organizations to apply, a smaller, more agile grant-giving modality will be used.

Finally, the civil society reference group has been instrumental in shaping and guiding the work of Spotlight. Members undertook important monitoring visits this year and hope to be more engaged in supporting the implementation of the program.

## Rights Holders (“Beneficiaries”)

Indicative numbers	Direct for 2021	Indirect for 2021	Comments / Explanations
Women (18 yrs. And above)	1451	170,417	Estimation of one-third of the total population for the target Regions was used to determine the total girls as indirect beneficiaries, whilst two-thirds was used to determine the women.
Girls (5-17)	473	85,208	
Men (18 yrs. And above)	737	164,286	Estimation of one-third of the total population for the target Regions was used to determine the total boys as indirect beneficiaries, whilst two-thirds was used to determine the men.
Boys (5-17 yrs.)	326	82,143	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2987</b>		

# Challenges and Mitigating Measures

1. Delays in feedback on key documents from stakeholders resulted in the late delivery of products. This also includes clearing expenses for advanced funding for work. To overcome this challenge, the PCU held several follow-up engagements with stakeholders.
2. The time taken for recruitment to be completed owing to not receiving suitably qualified submissions was another setback. Call for proposals were advertized at least twice for many of the activities. To manage this issue, RUNOs sought to use the roster system and engage some of the existing implementing partners to undertake certain activities. Added to this existing challenge was the uncertainty of program extension beyond December 31, 2021, which created challenges with planning as the timeframe for implementing activities had to be reduced. This resulted in CSOs withdrawing from the process, indicating that it was not practical for the activities to be completed in under six months. This was mitigated to some extent by reducing the scope of program activities in anticipation of the extension approval.
3. COVID 19 restrictions resulted in the postponement of most face-to-face engagements in communities. Where possible, the planned workshops and training were done virtually. However, for the hinterland communities where the telephone service and access to internet and electricity are limited or non-existent once the lockdown restrictions were lifted, training was done after assessing the risk of face-to-face interactions under strict COVID-19 precaution measures. It is expected that through another UN-guided project, there will be the establishment of ICT Hubs in three of the Spotlight Initiative hinterland target communities. This intervention will significantly benefit future Spotlight activities in these communities.
4. Within the targeted SI hinterland communities, there are no resident CSOs working in the areas. Hence there were no focal points readily available. To resolve this challenge, a UN Volunteer was enlisted for two of the communities.
5. The rotation of law enforcement within the Regions impacts the sustainability of the efforts to provide quality preventative and responsive actions in addressing GBV-related matters. It is expected that the proposed training of approximately 5,000 police officers through the COPSQUAD initiative would resolve this challenge.
6. The Ministry of Health expressed some level of discomfort with requests to participate in multiple activities within the same period. This stalled implementation of some Spotlight activities. The Resident Coordinator and Heads of UN Agencies implementing Spotlight met with the leadership of the Ministry to agree on a way forward. The UN Team will continue to follow up so that the affected activities can be accelerated.

7. The varying levels of support by the different national partners resulted in some delays in programmatic implementation. It has been recognized that to achieve the desired acceleration, there should be renewed and increased engagements with national partners to secure the needed buy-in and support for some Spotlight Initiative activities.
8. Some implementation delays have been faced by partners pertaining to activities that are directly under their portfolio. The Resident Coordinator and the Heads of RUNOs have engaged these partners to help remedy delays and speed up implementation.
9. Inter-Agency coordination continues to be challenging due to the independent policies and guidelines of each RUNO. With the commitment of focal points, sharing and leveraging of expertise were utilized to mitigate challenges encountered.

# Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

## Lessons Learned

- Stakeholder/CSO mapping and capacity assessment should be done before or during program design.
- Baseline data and readiness assessment should be completed during program design.
- Public understanding of program objectives and outcomes is important and should be done during program design.
- The use of media communication (radio and TV) on SI is very effective in creating awareness of program objectives, deliverables, and benefits.
- Monitoring missions should be at least three days to facilitate adequate time for travelling and other logistics, especially in the hinterland.
- In the spirit of UN Reform, a whole-of-UN approach in engaging key stakeholders is critical.

## New Opportunities

During 2021, key partnerships were established with non-traditional organizations like the sports fraternity, religious and faith-based organizations, and the Private Sector. This provided a great opportunity to expand stakeholder involvement in addressing GBV issues in Guyana. Some of the work done with these partners included the development of manuals for faith-based organizations and policies to address gender equality and engaging the private sector on women empowerment principles.

# Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

## Innovation

### – Development of iMatter GBV App

Under the Spotlight Initiative, a GBV App was created and is now accessible to the public. This App will allow anyone affected by violence to access information and the various agencies that can offer support or assistance. Users can also find the list of support services by region, information on any given GBV situation, laws pertaining to GBV and answers to frequently asked questions. Its design was informed by mapping GBV services in Guyana and supports the development of referral pathways for survivors. The App is easy to use, can be downloaded on any mobile phone, and does not require internet connectivity to access information.

## Promising or Good Practices

### – Establishment of Child Advocacy Centres

One good practice implemented during the period of review was the operationalization of two Child Advocacy Centres (CAC) in Region 6, the only coastal region without a CAC. This achievement was because of the collaboration of Child Link Inc. (an IP with SI) and the Childcare and Protection Agency (CPA), a department within the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security. The objective of this Initiative is to make essential services accessible to children who report sexual abuse. It will also build on other existing key partnerships with the Police, the Judiciary, the Ministry of Health, and NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) to strengthen the system and the skills and knowledge of the officers providing the service.

## – Partnership with the Guyana Bar Association, Government of Guyana, the European Union, and the United Nations to offer legal aid to survivors of violence

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reports that one in three women will experience physical or sexual abuse in her lifetime<sup>2</sup>. Geared at eliminating instances of gender-based violence, the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, collaborating with the Guyana Bar Association and the United Nations, launched the Legal Pro-bono 500 Initiative. This will aid the provision of legal support services free of charge to GBV survivors and other vulnerable persons across Guyana until the end of 2022. The United Nations has committed to providing human resources and technical assistance to aid the efficient provision of legal pro-bono services. This is viewed as a good practice since abuse is mostly perpetrated against the most vulnerable members of society who may not be able to afford legal representation.

## – Establishment of Gate Keepers Clubs

Gate Keepers Clubs were established in some hinterland communities under the Spotlight Initiative. A gatekeeper looks out for and influences those within the community who need access to resources and supports the Village Council in addressing GBV-related issues. They can impact the lives of those in their community as they provide a safe space and support those who need help. A gatekeeper can be anyone who is a community member, like a shopkeeper, teacher, or pastor.

The Gatekeeper Clubs are very impactful as residents are more aware of their roles, responsibilities, and rights and are more empowered to report abuse cases in their communities. This is believed to be a promising and good practice that should be implemented in all communities, as gatekeepers can spearhead and lead prevention initiatives. They are knowledgeable on the matters that affect their community, the resources available and are well-informed on how to help those within the community.

## – Establishing partnerships with non-traditional organizations

Violence against women and girls is everyone's business. Achieving a society free of violence can only be possible when everyone is involved in addressing it. In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative partnered with the Guyana Cricket Board and the Guyana Football Federation through one of its IPs to hold talks on key areas relating to GBV and how as a corporate body, the sporting fraternity can lead preventative causes relating to GBV. These engagements led to the development of a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy that is geared to establish a framework to keep their organization and, by extension, communities safe from violence, harassment, exclusion and other human rights violations. This is a promising practise because, according to statistics, men are the main perpetrators of GBV, and the members of sporting fraternities are primarily men. Therefore,

<sup>2</sup> Guyana Bar Association collaborates with Gov't to offer legal aid to victims of violence  
<https://dpi.gov.gy/guyana-bar-association-collaborates-with-govt-to-offer-legal-aid-to-victims-of-violence/>

with such partnerships, men and boys can be empowered and encouraged to support and lead the prevention of GBV.

## – Messaging through Drama

In 2021, key GBV messaging was done through the popular local radio program led by ‘Merundoi Inc.’ and a local comedy sitcom, ‘Those People’. These episodes were aired on television and the internet and were dedicated to creating awareness of GBV issues and their impact on society. It also provided information on the helplines and referral paths currently available to survivors through the MoHSSS and CSOs. These partnerships provided broad reach to various target audiences about GBV, their rights and responsibilities and how to seek help.

## – Translation of GBV Messages into Indigenous Languages

In the hinterland, many residents are not fluent in speaking and understanding English. Hence, translating the PSAs into their native language assisted in communicating the GBV messaging. This allowed for attaining a broader reach of the targeted audience.

# Communications and Visibility

## – Overview

During the reporting period, communications and visibility activities were conducted by the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, the European Union, the Spotlight Initiative Program Coordination Unit, and Implementing Partners at the national level through traditional and digital channels: radio, television, newspapers, social media, website, events, and multimedia. Over 80,000 persons were informed about gender-based violence and related issues via message placement on a local comedy sitcom, producing program results videos, hosting virtual public dialogues, and a social media campaign.

The European Union supported communications and visibility by sharing content on their social media platforms. The EU Ambassador actively participated in public events such as the launches of the [GBV app](#) and the Legal Pro-bono 500 initiative, and the [opening of child advocacy centres](#).



There was also participation in media and community outreaches along with the UN Resident Coordinator and Minister of Human Services and Social Security.

Implementing Partners also supported communications efforts through their social media platforms. Help and Shelter and St. Francis Community Developers conducted dedicated social media campaigns to highlight their Spotlight Initiative-related work.

## – Messages

The key messages that were highlighted were: -

The Spotlight Initiative is a global, multi-year partnership between the European Union and the United Nations to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls by 2030.

The Spotlight Initiative demonstrates a significant, concerted, and comprehensive investment in ending violence against women and girls to make a transformative difference in their lives towards realizing gender equality.

One in every two women in Guyana has or will experience Intimate Partner Violence in their lifetime.

One in five (or 20 percent of) women in Guyana has experienced non-partner sexual abuse in their lifetime.

## – Media and visibility events

- **Launch of the legal Pro-bono 500 initiative.** This event informed the public about legal aid services available to support victims of gender-based violence.

- A storyline on GBV was developed and commenced on a local internet and television sitcom, ‘Those People’, which resulted in over 80,000 persons being informed about GBV and related issues.
- A radio interview, which saw participation by the EU Ambassador, Minister of Human Services and Social Security, and the UN Resident Coordinator, reached over 3700 persons via its Livestream. The public was informed about GBV in the context of human rights and program results to date.
- **Two virtual dialogues** were hosted on Facebook with Spotlight Initiative Implementing Partners (Youth Challenge Guyana, Help and Shelter, Red Thread, Merundoi Inc., St. Francis Xavier, Blossom, Child Link, and Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association) to discuss program results. These dialogues collectively garnered over 2,600 organic views and reached more than 6,400 individuals during the live broadcast.
- A reception to commemorate the launch of the ‘16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence’ was held at the UN House, which featured a symbolic orange light-up of the UN House.
- **Two sports sensitization sessions** were facilitated with the Guyana Cricket Board and the Guyana Football Federation to promote gender equality within the sports community. Over 60 coaches, players and executive members were engaged on issues related to understanding gender-based violence and other related topics. The sessions were conducted by representatives from the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security and Merundoi Inc., (SI implementing partner).
- Educational sessions on the availability of services in one target community (Region 6) were conducted via 17 television programs (on three stations). These activities were supplemented by increased presence and engagement on Facebook. This resulted in an increase of over 100 percent utilization of services at St. Francis Community Developers (SI implementing partner) and at other service providers such as the Police, Health and Welfare departments.

## – Campaigns

A social media campaign saw a mix of posts on the UN Guyana Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube pages in the form of videos, static posts, statistics, events, videos, and photographic content. On the UN Guyana Facebook page, organic posts reached over 6,000 persons. The campaign is an ongoing one, which informs the public about GBV and related issues and results of the program.

## – Human interest stories/Testimonials

Seven videos were produced and posted on the UN Guyana and Spotlight websites and social media pages. They provided insights from Spotlight Initiative beneficiaries, community mobilizers, and Implementing Partners on the work and benefits of the program.

## – Photos



### Launch of Legal Pro-bono 500 Initiative

Left-Right: Fernando Pontz Cantó, Ambassador of the European Union to Guyana; Yeşim Oruç, United Nations Resident Coordinator; Hon. Dr. Vindhya Persaud, Minister of Human Services and Social Security; Shanielle Hussain-Outar, Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Human Services and Social Security; Pauline Chase, President of the Guyana Bar Association; and Adler Bynoe, Liaison Officer, UNFPA

Credit: Department of Public Information, Guyana

### Launch of GBV App

Left - Right: Mikiko Tanaka, former UN Resident Coordinator; Fernando Pontz Cantó, Ambassador of the European Union to Guyana; His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Hon. Dr. Vindhya Persaud, Minister of Human Services and Social Security; and Adler Bynoe, Liaison Officer, UNFPA



Credit: Office of the President Guyana



### Orange light up and reception at UN House in observance of 16 Days of Activism

Fernando Ponz Cantó, EU Ambassador (fourth from right); Hon. Dr. Vindhya Persaud, Minister of Human Services and Social Security (fifth from left), Yeşim Oruç, UN Resident Coordinator (fourth from left); UN Heads of agencies; and representatives of Implementing Partners at the light-up reception of UN House during the 16 days of activism.

Credit: Harris Art/Tiffany Vasquez

### Completion of GBV training for Police Officers

Hon. Dr. Vindhya Persaud, Minister of Human Services and Social Security (fourth from left); Hon. Robeson Benn, Minister of Home Affairs (fifth from left); Adler Bynoe, Liaison Officer, UNFPA (second from left); and other officials of the Guyana Police Force and UNFPA with Police Officers who completed the GBV training.



Credit: Government of Guyana, Ministry of Human Services and Social Security



### Outreach with the Guyana Football Federation

Wayne Forde, President of the Guyana Football Federation (first in front row) and coaches during the outreach.

Credit: UN Guyana/Colette Hytmiah-Singh

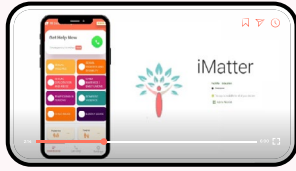
### Capacity Buiding on GBV Data Collection, Analysis and Usage

Manav Sachdeva, facilitator, conducts training with personnel from the Guyana Police Force, the regional education and social services (probation and welfare) departments, and representatives from the Batavi Village Council.



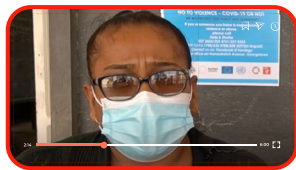
Credit: UN Guyana/Fabion Jerrick

## – Videos:



### iMatter GBV app

[See Video](#)



### Spotlight Results:

Community Mobilisers, Lusignan and Diamond/Grove, Region 4

[See Video](#)



### Spotlight Results:

Community Mobilisers, Waramadong, Region 7

[See Video](#)



### Spotlight Results:

Beneficiaries, Waramadong, Region 7

[See Video](#)



### Spotlight Results:

Beneficiaries, Matthew's Ridge, Region 1

[See Video](#)



### Spotlight Results:

Spotlight Results: Beneficiaries, Berbice, Region 6

[See Video](#)



### Spotlight Results:

Training on data collection, analysis and use, Bartica, Region 7

[See Video](#)

# Next Steps

In 2022, the lessons learned from program implementation will facilitate the consolidation of activities to achieve the successful completion of phase one.

## Outcome One

- The development of the Sexual Harassment legislation
- Consultations on the new Draft Domestic Violence Bill
- Follow-up on reviews for draft for Domestic Violence Reforms

## Outcome Two

- Completion of National Action Plan for Sectors
- Development of Strategic Plan for MoHSSS
- Launch of Course at the University of Guyana (re: family Violence)
- The mapping of social protection programs with the aim of developing a plan of action to create/strengthen and operationalize a social safety net program for survivors of gender-based violence. It is expected that the plan of action includes best practices for such programs, including alignment with the legal framework of Guyana, making provision for issuing grants to survivors and promoting economic independence and psychosocial well-being of persons. The plan of action will also consider partnering with the private sector.

## Outcome Three

- Continued engagement of the CSOs to implement prevention and advocacy programs within target communities.
- Roll-out of the Foundations Program to empower youths and influence behavior change to prevent GBV.

- Development of Gender Action Plans under the WEP Framework to support the private sector with tools for promoting gender equality within the work environment.
- Development of a Partnership for Peace Program.

## Outcome Four

- Strengthening of GBV Essential Services Package for Guyana, in line with international standards
- Development of the GBV One-Stop Center and Mobile and Remote Service models for Guyana and operationalization of the model in SI target communities
- Strengthening of GBV case management and information system management in Guyana

## Outcome Five

- Development of the national database for the collection, storage, and accessibility of GBV data to inform responsive programs and policies
- Conduct a multi-stakeholder forum on data sharing protocols towards the finalization of said protocols for access to and use of the database.

## Outcome Six

- Establishment of an accountability framework for Police Officers and Health Care Workers
- Continued support to the CSNRG
- Completion of capacity building for CSOs

In addition to the completion of Phase 1 activities, planning and finalization of the second phase activities will be completed.



## Annex A:

### Results Framework

Outcome 1 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
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.	<b>Legal age of marriage</b>				
	0.25	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	<b>Parental Authority in Marriage</b>				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	<b>Parental Authority in Divorce</b>				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	<b>Inheritance rights of Widows</b>				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	<b>Inheritance rights of Daughters</b>				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0
Indicator 1.2 National/and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP are in place that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner.	<b>Laws on Domestic Violence</b>				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	<b>Laws on Rape</b>				
	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.00	
	<b>Laws on Sexual Harassment</b>				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	<b>National level</b>				
	M&E framework	M&E framework	M&E framework	M&E framework	
	<b>Sub-National Level</b>				
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	0	Does not apply/ there is no plan	0	Currently there is no costed plan in place of specific approved sector plans on VAC . The general plan under the MoHSS includes the specific component of GBV

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	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	1	0	1	
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.	<b>Parliamentarians</b>				Women were trained as part of Police training, total 335 officers
	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Women Parliamentarians</b>				
	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Human Rights Staff</b>				
0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Women Human Rights Staff</b>					
0	0	0	0	0	
Indicator 1.1.6 Number of assessments completed on pending topics and strategic litigation implemented by women's rights advocates, within the last year.	0	0	0	0	research on the Legislative Analysis DV, new and emerging forms of Violence and suggested amendments to the DV Act, 1996
	<b>National</b>				
Indicator 1.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of all women and girls, have M&E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year.	Does not apply/ there is no plan	M&E Plan	see comment box for reporting list of action plans	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan	Action Plan: MoHSS yearly plan which includes gender specific actions, Sector: , Over reporting period: M&E Plan
	<b>Sub-National</b>				
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	M&E Plan	M&E Plan	Evidence-based Programs & activities costed M&E Plan	Action Plan: , Sector: , Over reporting period: M&E Plan

	<b>Government Officials</b>					
Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks, within the last year.	0	0	0	0		
	<b>Women Government Officials</b>					0
	0	0	0	0		
Indicator 1.2.3 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft and cost action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&E frameworks.	0	0	0	0		0
Indicator 1.3.1 Number of draft laws and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, within the last year.	0	0	0	0		
	<b>Number of Laws &amp; Policies which received inputs from Women's Rights Advocates</b>					
Indicator 1.3.2 Number draft laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates.	0	0	0	0		
	<b>Government Officials demonstrate awareness</b>					
	0	0	0	0		
	<b>those Officials who participate in developing laws &amp; policies</b>					
	0	0	0	0		
	<b>Women Government Officials demonstrate awareness</b>					0
	0	0	0	0		
	<b>Women Officials who participate in developing laws &amp; policies</b>					
	0	0	0	0		
	<b>Women Human Rights Defenders demonstrate awareness</b>					
	0	0	0	0		
	<b>Contribute to developing laws and policies</b>					0
	0	0	0	0		

## Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Coordination Mechanism?				
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	Yes	Yes	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	This is part of the national budget across sectors but has not been quantified
	What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				
	0	0	0%	0	
	Health				

Indicator 2.3 Extent to which VAWG/HP is integrated in 5 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards.

Education	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	Medium integration	<p>1. The Ministry of Human Services and Social Security – This Ministry is the principal government partner for Spotlight in Guyana since its mandate includes providing prevention and response mechanisms for those affected by family violence.</p> <p>2. Ministry of Education – Collaboration with the Ministry of Education was necessary to facilitate Pillar 3 activities geared at promoting prevention which targeted school-aged students. These activities included the commencement of efforts to strengthen the integration of Comprehensive Sexuality Education within the Health and Family Life curriculum, the establishment of the boys’ and girls’ clubs within selected secondary schools and the provision of a professional development course to enhance the capacities of school welfare officers in addressing the psycho-social needs of students.</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs and the Guyana Police Force - Recognizing the significant role that the Guyana Police Force plays in responding to Gender Based Violence, in ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice and in safeguarding and protecting survivors and in ensuring that survivors can access all other essential services such as medical care and safe accommodation. Ministry of Health - Given that Health Care Workers are one of the main first responder group in VAWG and a provider of essential services, the program is designed to engage the Minister of Health across pillars.</p> <p>3. The Judiciary – As one of the key stakeholders, especially for Pillars 1 and 4, there were several engagements with the Chief Justice and other officers of the Judiciary to discuss activities that have legal implications. The Judiciary is also represented on the NSC and GTWG. Local Authorities –Key partnerships were established among Regional Democratic Councils, Neighborhood Democratic Councils, Amerindian Village Councils and Community Development Councils to prevent and respond to VAWG in all target Regions.</p>
Justice	Low integration	Low integration	Medium integration	Medium integration	
Security	Low integration	Low integration	Low integration	High integration	
Social Services	No integration	Low integration	Low integration	Medium integration	
Culture	Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium integration	High integration	
	No integration	No integration	Low integration	Low integration	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	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	0	1	0	
Indicator 2.1.2 Internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP.	No	0		0	Name of Mechanism: MoHSS sector plan, Topic: , Institution: MoHSS, Sector: Social Services
	Health				
	0	0	1	0	
	Education				
	0	0	0	0	
Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, new plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	Justice				Develop or improve existing institutional strengthening systems and processes.
	0	0	0	0	
	Security				
	0	0	1	0	
	Social Services				
	0	0	1	0	
	Culture				
	0	0	0	0	
Indicator 2.1.4 Number of other sectors' programmes and/or development plans at the national or subnational levels developed with significant inputs from women's rights advocates.					
Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.	0	1	2	1	

	<b>Government Officials</b>					
Indicator 2.1.7 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to develop and deliver programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, within the last year.	0	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Women Government Officials</b>					0
	0	0	0	0	0	
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	Established at the highest level	Established at the highest level	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level		0
Indicator 2.2.3 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are costed.	0.00	0.00	0	0.00		0
Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year.	33.33%	0.00%	0	100.00%		
	<b>Government Officials</b>					
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	0	0	35		Institute of Gender Studies, University of Guyana will train 34 school welfare in a six-week intensive Professional Development course on gender responsive approaches in addressing the psychosocial needs of children. It is expected that in 2022 the new strategies learned will be piloted in enhanced counselling environments with the aim of reducing GBV in schools and by extension the wider community.
	<b>Women Government Officials</b>					
	0	0	0	35		

### Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	0%	0%	0%	0%	This was not ascertained from the baseline
	<b>Female Genital Mutilation</b>				
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)	0	0	0%	0	Not available from baseline
	<b>Child Marriage</b>				
b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage.	0	0	0%	0	
Indicator 3.3 Existence of with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner.	0	1	1	1	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	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	No	Strengthen school teaching curricula linked to Health and Family Life Education and Comprehensive Sexuality Education. (Implementation partner - MoE)



	<b>In-School Programmes</b>	x				
	0	40	0	130		
	<b>In-School Programmes Girls</b>	x				
	0	20	0	65		
	<b>In-School Programmes Boys</b>	x				
	0	20	0	65		
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.	<b>Out-of-School Programmes</b>	x				
	0	15	0	30		
	<b>Out-of-School Programmes Girls</b>	x				
	0	0	0	30		
	<b>Out-of-School Programmes Boys</b>	x				
	0	0	0	0		
	<b>National or Sub-National</b>	x				
Indicator 3.1.3 Number of national and/or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including targeting young women and girls, young men and boys facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	1	1	1		
						Foundations programme pilot programme in 3 schools with the Gender Affairs Bureau/ MoHSSS in collaboration with the MoE and the MoCYS. (Implementation partners, MoHSS, MoE, MoCYS) . Given that schools were out due to covid MOHSSS having been working with youths from in the community instead of the schools system.
		x				
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
		x				
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	20	40	60		0

	<b>Total</b>					
	0	0	133	133		
Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces, within the last year.	<b>Men</b>					
	0		133	133		
	<b>Boys</b>					
	0	0	0	0		
Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction	0	0	8	0		
Indicator 3.2.5 Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated during the past year.	0	0	1	0		
Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting, within the last year.	0	0	0	0		
	<b>EVAWG Policies</b>					
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.	0	0		0		
	<b>EVAWG Policies including LNOB</b>					
		0		0		
	<b>Journalists</b>					
	0	0		0		
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly.	<b>Women Journalists</b>					0
	0	0		0		

	Decision Makers				
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, within the last year.	0	0		0	
	Women Decision Makers				0
	0	0	0	0	

## Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	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.	0	0	0	2,500	
	Girls				
		0	0	0	0
	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.	0	0	0	0	
	Brought to Court				
	0	0	0	0	0
	Convictions				
	0	0	0	0	
	MIS				
Indicator 4.3 A dedicated VAWG management information system (MIS) is in place at national level which can measure number of women/girl victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services.	0	0		0	0

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1.1 A centralized risk assessment system and/or early warning systems is in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors.	No	0		0	
	Women				
	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	The Government responsible Ministry will be engaged to: - Conduct at least one multi-stakeholder consultation as well as one-on-one engagements with key stakeholders - Identify new and improved services to enhance the delivery of essential services - Identify critical partners as well as multi-disciplinary response teams to drive the delivery of the new and improved essential services; thereby strengthening local networks inclusive of other CSOs to prevent and respond to domestic and sexual violence - Support the adoption of essential services in line with international guidelines at national, regional and community levels in Regions 1, 3, 4 and 9, taking into account the local realities - Train relevant partners - Roll-out the new and improved essential services at the national, regional and community levels in Regions 1, 3, 4 & 9
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services.	Girls				
	0	0	0	0	
	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	0	No	0	
	Strengthened				
	No	0	Yes	0	
	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.	Women Government Service Providers				0

	Women's Rights Organizations					
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year.	LNOB					0
	Grassroots					
	Government Service Providers					
Indicator 4.1.6 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.		0	80	80	80	
	Women Government Service Providers					
		0	0		0	
	Women's Rights Organizations					
Indicator 4.1.7 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.		0	0	0	0	
	LNOB					
	Grassroots	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	
	Number of Networks identified at Baseline					
Indicator 4.1.8 Number of local networks established among authorities and communities to prevent and respond to VAWG that include adequate representation of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.		0	0	0	0	
	Developed					
Indicator 4.1.9 Existence of national guidelines or protocols for essential services that have been developed and/or strengthened that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.		0	0	0	0	
	Strengthened					
		0	0	0	0	

	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES				
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES				
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services				0
		0	0	0	
	b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services				
	a) Girls with ACCESS to ES				
	a) Women with ACCESS to ES				
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased ACCESS to a) to quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services				0
		0	0	0	
	b) Women with Access to Recovery Services				
	Strategies Designed				
Indicator 4.2.3 Existence of strategies for increasing the knowledge and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	No	0	Yes	0	
	Strategies Designed that include LNOB				
	No	0	Yes	0	

## Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
	<b>Prevalence</b>				
Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time	No	No	No	Yes	0
	<b>Incidence</b>				
	No	No	Yes	Yes	
	<b>IPV</b>				
Indicator 5.2 Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, family violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level	No	0%	No	0%	0
	<b>Family Violence</b>				
	No	No	No	Yes	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2021	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.1 National Statistical Offices has developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG	No	0	No	0	0
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	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Indicator 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year	National Statistics Officers	0	0	0	0
	Women National Statistics Officers				
	0	0	0	0	

	Government Personnel					
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	0	0	122	122		
	Women Government Personnel					0
	0	0	0	0		
Indicator 5.1.5	0	0		0		0
	Knowledge products					
Indicator 5.2.1	0	0	1	1		
Indicator 5.2.2 Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published pertaining to the response and prevention of VAWG, within the last 12 months	0	0	0	2		
	Government Personnel					
Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year	0	15	122	122		
	Women Government Personnel					0
	0	0	0	0		
Indicator 5.2.4 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year	0	0	0	0		0



## Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	4	15	20	
Indicator 6.2 Extent to which there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end VAWG	0	0	0	20	0
Indicator 6.3 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG	0	0	15	10	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2	Results for Reporting Period (2021)	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	0	1	10	0

Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.		0	2	2	6	
	Youth					
Indicator 6.1.3 Number of CSOs representing youth and other groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that are integrated with coalitions and networks of women's rights groups and civil society working on ending VAWG, within the last year.		0	2	2	2	
	LNOB					0
		0	18	15	18	
Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year		0	20	5	20	0
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year		0	20	10	20	
	CSOs with strengthened capacities					
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.		0	0	2	4	0
Indicator 6.3.2 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year		0	0	0	0	0

## Annex B:

### Risk Matrix

Risk Assessment		Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit	
Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?  Periodicity			Source for monitoring
<b>Contextual risks</b>						
Stable political environment, elevated economic expectations, and all the challenges associated with managing oil revenue	1	3		Meetings with stakeholders	Continue dialogue with multiple stakeholders including women's organizations of all political parties throughout the program to improve their understanding and forge consensus. Ensure safety of program beneficiaries by working closely with civil society to mitigate possible disruption of service provision.	RCO
Deeply entrenched harmful and inequitable social norms resist change and push back, including after Spotlight finishes, with the risk of inflicting harm on victims and vulnerable persons.	5	5	Monthly	Meetings with stakeholders	Review existing models and implement evidence-based intervention campaigns, strategies and (at the individual, interpersonal, community, societal levels) and factoring short, medium, and long-term results that aim at changing harmful/discriminatory social norms.	RUNOs and CSOs
Women and girls have limited access to sexual and reproductive health services.	5	4	Monthly	Meetings with stakeholders	Strengthen and/or develop VAWG prevention and care services.	UNICEF and UNFPA
Spread of COVID-19 may affect implementation of project activities. (NEW RISK)	5	4	Daily	Ministry of Health Data	Development of COVID-19 response plan; Enforcement of PAHO/WHO protocols and provision of PPEs to reduce exposure risk for face-to-face meetings.	RCO RUNOs
Turnover of staff within institutions and service providers.	3	2	Monthly	Meetings with stakeholders	Develop training materials and capacity development initiatives that can be easily applied. Work with relevant actors to assess reasons for high turnover and address challenges.	UNFPA

Programmatic risks						
General lack of access to modern technologies reduces the scope for information sharing, including data availability and use.	4	4	Monthly	Meetings with stakeholders	Explore possible options with government authorities to ensure alternative data collection and dissemination in cases where the capacity and/or technology are not available.	UNDP
National partners have limited capacities to apply knowledge.	3	4	Weekly	Meeting with stakeholders	Develop required capacity development strategies through participation of civil society and all national partners.	UN Women
Services not available after initiatives end due to lack of resources.	4	3	Monthly	Meeting with government and other stakeholders	In collaboration with government, develop a feasible financing strategy to secure financial sustainability, and ensure ownership through civil society engagement.	RCO
Delays in delivery due to high volume of cash transfers to implementing partners and CSOs.	4	4	Weekly	Meeting with stakeholders	Elaborate operational plan and distribute workload and responsibilities across RUNOs to ensure timely input mobilisation and administrative follow-up.	RUNOs
Delays in recruitments and contracting of CSOs, consultants.	4	4	Weekly	Meeting with stakeholders	Initiate recruitment processes before Spotlight launch, create UN consultant roster; Utilisation of non-competitive process to expedite awards to CSOs.	RCO
Introducing new innovations may require time to ground and to institutionalize and sustain beyond Spotlight.	4	4	Monthly	Meeting with all stakeholders	Build on existing good practices and institutions. Carefully design the intervention in consultation with stakeholders and test approaches before roll-out or scale-up.	RUNOs
Coordination among numerous stakeholder institutions may take time and attention away from needed focus on actual and potential victims.	3	4	Monthly	Meeting with stakeholders	Create feedback loop with victim/survivors and advocates to advise and monitor implementation.	RCO
Sexual and other exploitation and abuse of victims by institutions participating in Spotlight Initiative.	3	3	Monthly	Meeting with stakeholders	Enforce UN policies and procedures on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Grievance Redressal mechanisms. Create protocols on code of conduct and grievance redressal mechanisms with participating institutions.	RUNOs
Casualties of GBV and family violence during Spotlight programme.			Weekly	Meeting with stakeholders	To be discussed with stakeholders.	RUNOs
Low participation of beneficiaries in project measures. (NEW RISK)	3	4	Quarterly	CSOs Progress Reports	Use of local focal point in target communities to distribute information to the intended recipients. Collaborate with partners in target regions to mobilize committed and reliable community leaders to be trained.	UN Women, CSOs
Perceptions that males are marginalized and disadvantaged.	5	5	Monthly	Meetings with stakeholders	Engage in dialogue with organizations, including men's and boys' organizations, having an interest in building self-esteem of males and evidence-based approaches to development.	RUNOs

Institutional risks						
Changes in government/state personnel at central and regional levels particularly after local government elections leading to lack of continuity and commitment in Spotlight implementation.	3	2	Monthly	Meeting all stakeholders	Direct engagement of the new President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the new Government of Guyana supported efforts to have the Country Programme Document signed off and the Spotlight programme in Guyana properly rolled out. Wide consultation and consensus-building with stakeholders at national, regional, local levels in state, government, civil society and communities are ongoing. Engagement of women's organisations across political parties to obtain cross-party buy-in. Advocacy, communication, training strategy to seek buy-in of new personnel.	RCO and RUNOs
Delays and gaps in decision making and response/support across line agencies and central and between central and regional levels impeding timely and coordinated interventions in support of victims.	3	3	Monthly	Meeting with stakeholders	Decentralize management, coordination and decision-making to community and regional levels to the extent possible. Identify key persons in stakeholder institutions and agree on communication lines to expedite decisions and actions.	RUNOs, government partners and CSOs
Lack of sustained finance beyond Spotlight particularly for CSOs and RDCs.	3	3	Monthly	Meeting with stakeholders	Ensure national budgetary allocations and establish government-CSO partnership framework and funding window (under Pillar 2). Involve key government stakeholders in Spotlight field visits and communications. Network with international partners, related projects, private sector and other actors that can potentially provide financing.	UNCT and RUNOs
Disengagement with CSOs who do not receive Spotlight Funds	3	3	Monthly	Meeting with stakeholders	Inclusion in knowledge dissemination and stakeholder dialogue activities.	RUNOs and CSOs
Lack of mental health and social welfare professionals in the country.	3	3	Monthly	Meetings with heads of departments and other stakeholders	Collaboration with University of Guyana psychology and social workers programme (students/interns), international programmes (Peace Corps, Cuban assistance), Caribbean regional network (pursue opportunities in Spotlight regional component), train aspiring survivors of violence	UNICEF and UNFPA
Weak institutional and governance structures inhibit data collection on VAWG/HP.	4	4	Monthly	Meeting with all stakeholders	Advocate with government stakeholders for the importance and benefits of having strengthened data on VAWG. Develop capacities on data collection, analysis and use.	UNDP
Lack of resources/ funds allocated to the production of data on VAWG/HP.	4	4	Monthly	Meeting with stakeholders	Collaborate with national partners to leverage additional resources and provide technical assistance and guidance on how national funds can be used to address VAWG data needs.	UNDP and CSOs
Weak support at national statistical office, lack of funding and technical skills resulting from frequent rotation of personnel or insufficient human resources reduce ability to produce and publish VAWG/HP data.	4	4	Monthly	Meeting with stakeholders	Prioritize developing capacities of national statistical offices.	UNDP

Fiduciary risks						
Disbursement of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) has the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities.	4	4	Monthly	Meetings with Stakeholders	Institute clear financial accountability procedures and safeguards.	RCO and RUNOs
Timely disbursement of funds at the local level. (NEW RISK)	3	3	Quarterly	CSOs Progress Reports	Preparation of work plan and procurement plans by CSOs and arrangements where necessary to ensure necessary materials are collected/delivered.	UN Women, CSOs

**Assumptions:**  
There is significant national commitment including through dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability and long-term impact of the programme and overall efforts.



**OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG 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.**

2	2.1	
2	2.1	
2	2.1	
2	2.1	
2	2.1	

**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 multisectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.**

2	2.2	
2	2.2	
2	2.2	
2	2.2	
2	2.2	

**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.**

2	2.3	
2	2.3	
2	2.3	
2	2.3	
2	2.3	

**OUTCOME 3: Gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to preventVAWG and HTPs.**

**Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in- and out-of-school settings.**

3	3.1	
3	3.1	
3	3.1	
3	3.1	
3	3.1	

**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 behaviors, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem, and transforming harmful masculinities.**

UN Women	3	3.2	Youth Challenge Guyana	Local/ Grassroots	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$32,000.00	neither	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$32,000.00	\$12,847.02	Yes	Existing
UN Women	3	3.2	Merundoi Incorporated	Local/ Grassroots	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$24,996.00	neither	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$24,996.00	\$10,002.39	Yes	New





**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.**

UNFPA	4	4.2	ChildLink Inc.	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$45,573.40	neither		76%	\$45,573.40	Yes	New
	4	4.2											
	4	4.2											
	4	4.2											
	4	4.2											
	4	4.2											
	4	4.2											
	4	4.2											
	4	4.2											
	4	4.2											

**OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG 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.

	5	5.1											
	5	5.1											
	5	5.1											
	5	5.1											
	5	5.1											

**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.**

	5	5.2											
	5	5.2											
	5	5.2											
	5	5.2											
	5	5.2											

**OUTCOME 6: Women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equity and women’s empowerment, 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 gender equity and women’s empowerment, and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.

UN Women	6	6.1	Merundoi Incorporated	Local/ Grassroots	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$31,956.00	neither	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	Yes	New
	6	6.1													
	6	6.1													
	6	6.1													
	6	6.1													

**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 gender equality and women's empowerment more broadly.**

UN Women	6	6.2	Red Thread	Local/ Grassroots	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$33,599.00	neither	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$16,799.00	\$6,856.00	Yes	New
UN Women	6	6.2	Help and Shelter	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$26,308.00	neither	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$13,154.00	\$4,276.00	Yes	New
	6	6.2													
	6	6.2													

**Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.**

	6	6.3													
	6	6.3													

**PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (including pre-funding)**

	PMC	PMC													
	PMC	PMC													

<b>TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs</b>							<b>\$496,340.59</b>								
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## Annex D:

### Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

Country/Regional Programme: Guyana

Reporting Period: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2021

#### Section A: Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	iMatter.gy GBV App
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b>	The iMatter.gy GBV App was developed under Pillar four (4) (Essential Services) of the Spotlight Initiative. It was officially launched in March 2021 by the President of Guyana. However, there were several improvements to the initial concept, and the updated version was relaunched in December 2021. It is expected that there will be continuous updates to ensure the accuracy of the information and user-friendly capabilities. Countrywide sensitization sessions are planned for the first quarter of 2022 to increase awareness of the availability and usage of the App.
<b>The objective of the practice:</b>	The objective of the App is to provide easy access to information on GBV material and the various agencies that can offer support or assistance, as well as a direct linkage to the national 914 GBV hotline service.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b>	<p>This product has a national reach. Therefore, the beneficiaries are anyone desirous of gathering information on GBV and the support services available within their local region.</p> <p>During the development of the application, the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, UNFPA, civil society organizations and survivors were key stakeholders in shaping the content for the application.</p>
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b>	The iMatter.gy App is the first of its kind in Guyana. It will serve as a central online portal for members of the public, providing current information on GBV essential services, laws and policies, information, and resources on various forms of GBV in Guyana, as well as linkage to the national 914 GBV Hotline service. It can also be used offline once downloaded to one's device. This feature will serve well especially in communities where there is limited or no access to internet connectivity. Additionally, it allows for direct and confidential access to resources, without involving too many persons, before obtaining further direct assistance.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	Given that this is a new initiative, there were varying viewpoints as to how the App should best be developed to meet the needs of survivors and persons at risk of GBV without putting survivors and persons at risk of GBV at further risk. Extensive engagements among the key stakeholders and continuous improvements to the App over a period of several months eventually saw the realization of a satisfactory finished product that is still being monitored for potential further improvements.
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b>	Currently, there are no results to report, given that the App was recently released to the public. However, it is expected that the knowledge gap that currently exists as it relates to GBV and the services available in Guyana will be closed. It is also intended to empower individuals to know their rights and responsibilities as active members of society. Ultimately because of persons being informed it is expected that there will be an increase in reporting of cases and then the eventual reduction of incidences resulting from GBV.
<b>Sustainable</b>	For the sustainability and relevance of the App, the information provided must be accurate and reliable. In this regard, the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security will manage the App and constantly update it as is necessary. Additionally, a panic button has been included in the App that allows members of the public to directly connect with the national 914 GBV hotline service that is managed by the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security.
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b>	<p>The App is easily accessible to the public regardless of geographic location. Once downloaded on any mobile phone, it does not require internet connectivity to access information and services.</p> <p>Apple Store - <a href="https://apps.apple.com/tt/app/imatter-gy/id1591635736">https://apps.apple.com/tt/app/imatter-gy/id1591635736</a></p> <p>Google Play Store - <a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=gy.techlify.moss">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=gy.techlify.moss</a></p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Establishment of Child Advocacy Centers
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b></p>	<p>Guyana has embraced Child Advocacy Centers (CAC) model as a best practice to handle cases of family and domestic violence involving children. Consequently, under Pillar 4 of the Guyana Spotlight Initiative Programme, support was provided for establishing two Child Advocacy Centers offering a one-stop service model at Whim and Springlands in Region 6 from November 2020-February 2021. Region 6 was targeted since there was no CAC in that region. The locations were selected given their proximity to other relevant supportive services, including the Child Care and Protection Agency office, the Police station, and the Magistrate's Court. The Centers were officially commissioned in February 2021, and their operations are ongoing.</p>
<p><b>The objective of the practice:</b></p>	<p>The purpose of the CACs is to make essential services accessible to children who report sexual abuse. It is intended to provide psychosocial support for children who were victims of sexual abuse and their families.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b></p>	<p>The CACs were established as a result of the collaboration with Child Link Inc. (an IP with SI) and the Childcare and Protection Agency (CPA) a department within the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security.</p> <p>The Centers will benefit an increased number of boys' and girls' survivors and their families, including groups facing multiple intersecting forms of discrimination, with access to quality essential services and accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b></p>	<p>The Child Advocacy Center (CAC) is a good practice model that has been proven to work well and produce good results. There are functional CACs in seven out of the ten administrative regions that have successfully provided coordinated services inclusive of therapeutic care and legal support towards prosecutions.</p> <p>The collaboration among the Child Care and Protection Agency, the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, the Police, the Judiciary, the Ministry of Health, and NGOs have provided the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved access to public health and social support services.</li> <li>2. Increased successful prosecutions</li> <li>3. Strengthened court support to reduce revictimization and increase awareness for preventing girls and boys from child sexual abuse.</li> <li>4. An opportunity to engage the government in sustaining and supporting the operations of the CACs.</li> <li>5. A clear path for reporting and referrals and strengthening the skills of professionals trained to conduct forensic interviews with children, investigate child sexual abuse and provide trauma-based counselling.</li> <li>6. Critical emergency services that reduce systemic abuse after reporting child sexual abuse.</li> </ol> <p>Therefore, the establishment of the CAC in Region 6 brought significant value in services to child sexual abuse survivors and awareness for the prevention of child sexual abuse and will significantly improve public education, which will lead to an increase in the reporting of child sexual abuse</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b></p>	<p>As of the end of December 2021, 159 cases were addressed by the Centers in the Region. When compared to 95 for the comparative period during 2020. it can be concluded that the presence of this facility within Region 6 has resulted in an increased number of cases being reported and persons accessing quality essential services. It is expected that with cases being concluded with a judgement by the courts, over time, there will be a decrease and eventual elimination of VAWG within the Region.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b></p>	<p>The Child Advocacy Center (CAC) is a good practice model that has been employed over the years with proven success. Hence, it can be adapted for future use in other areas across the country to allow for a more significant number of communities and marginalized groups to benefit from the services provided.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b></p>	<p>For the provision of the services offered at the CAC to be sustainable requires the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Funding by the Government of Guyana, through the Childcare and Protection Agency annual subvention (as they deliver on SDG 16, indicator 16.2.3), must continue.</li> <li>2. Continuous training must be done to impart skills and expertise to the officers providing the service.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b></p>	<p>The Child Advocacy Center model has been validated as a good practice. There is confirmation from beneficiaries/users, including the National Child Care and Protection Agency, that the model properly addresses their needs. ChildLinK has worked with all stakeholders to develop and implement the requisite protocol with the Child Care and Protection Agency within the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, the Police, the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and the Ministry of Health for the operations of the CAC. The protocol, first established in 2015, outlines each stakeholder's roles, which led to the formation of the national multidisciplinary team (MDT) that the DPP chairs.</p>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Legal Pro Bono 500 Initiative
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b>	The conceptualization and operationalization of the Legal Pro Bono 500 Initiative have been driven by a desire to adequately respond to the access to justice needs of GBV survivors in a manner that respects their dignity. It is supported through funding under Pillar 4 of the Spotlight Initiative. It is a collaboration with the MOHSSS and the Guyana Bar Association for 500 GBV survivors to benefit from pro-bono legal services each year. It was officially launched on December 9, 2021.
<b>The objective of the practice:</b>	The objective of this partnership is to further strengthen access to justice for GBV survivors who may have otherwise been unable to obtain legal assistance.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b>	The main stakeholders for this Initiative are the Guyana Bar Association and the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security. There were several engagements with the stakeholders to determine the framework through which this Initiative would be implemented. The beneficiaries are survivors of GBV who are unable to access legal services.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b>	The Legal Pro Bono 500 Initiative provides opportunities for all sizes of law firms in Guyana to participate in pro-bono work, thereby improving social cohesion, cultivating a pro-bono culture across the profession, and helping to break the cycle of GBV in Guyana.
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b>	It is expected that every year legal services will be available to 500 survivors of GBV.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b>	There is a great opportunity to provide similar services to persons affected by other social issues in Guyana. This program can also be replicated in other jurisdictions where such services are non-existing.
<b>Sustainable</b>	The Legal Bro Bono 500 Initiative is intended to be offered annually, with the expectation of increasing the number of partnering institutions to provide legal services to GBV survivors who need such services.

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Establishment of Gate Keepers Clubs
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b>	Gate Keepers Groups were established during 2021 in three of the targeted hinterland communities under Pillar 3. It is expected to be that the Groups will function continuously within the communities to support prevention and sensitization activities related to GBV this system will ensure that the local actors are aware of their responsibilities in reporting and referring victims of abuse to the appropriate services.
<b>The objective of the practice:</b>	The groups were established to provide a safe space for women and children, to function as Gatekeepers utilizing the skills learned in their training, to conduct further awareness and sensitization outreaches and to empower the women and youths in the community.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b>	The stakeholders involved in this activity are an IP and the members of the communities. The target beneficiaries are women and youths however any member of the community was invited to join. The IP conducted several training sessions with members providing them with tools and skillsets to support the initiatives being done in the communities.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b>	The Gatekeeper Clubs are very impactful as residents are more aware of their roles, responsibilities, and rights and are more empowered to report abuse cases in their communities. This is believed to be promising that could be implemented in all communities, as gatekeepers can spearhead and lead prevention strategies. They are knowledgeable on the matters that affect their community and are well-informed on how to help those within the community.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	<p><b>Technological and accessibility difficulties:</b> Due to the terrain and geographical difficulties mobilizing people within the communities comes at a high cost. Technological and electrical resources and in many instances no available wi-fi in these communities.</p> <p><b>Institutional/organizational:</b> Limited to no access to organizations that address GBV in communities to address issues. There are poor working relationships with reporting/referral systems, and this is a major barrier.</p> <p><b>Cultural barriers:</b> Many of the factors that create and protect the cultural norms of GBV make it incredibly difficult when working on a local level and when reaching out to collaborate with institutions and organizations</p> <p>The responses though may appear slow are sure as continued sensitization and involvement of key community members are provided with an understanding of GBV issues, harmful cultural norms, and the creation of safe spaces. The regional authorities are supporting the idea of the gatekeeper's group and have pledged their support. A major lesson learned across communities are that success and sustainability depend on the leaders within the community. With committed and dedicated leaders who have received training, there is less pushback from the rest of the community. Their influence largely impacts the sustainability of the work Spotlight will introduce.</p>
<b>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</b>	There is strengthened inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral coordination for an enabling environment that addresses GBV prevention and response. Gatekeepers' capacity has enhanced capacities to make informed decisions about how to protect themselves and community members from GBV. Importantly, the accountability mechanisms for community and local government mechanisms are strengthened for coordination and implementation of GBV prevention and response.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b>	This practice can be shared with the CSOs at a session so that it can be replicated by other CSOs.
<b>Sustainable</b>	Dedicated and committed leaders who are determined to address GBV and harmful social norms in every sphere of their communities. Activities should also be placed in the region's budget for ongoing capacity building and outreaches.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b>	Though there has not been an expert validation, leaders and members of the communities have commended the IP and have requested ongoing capacity building and activities
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b>	Ayo Dalgety-Dean - <a href="mailto:ayo.blossomincgy@gmail.com">ayo.blossomincgy@gmail.com</a>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Establishing partnerships with non-traditional organizations
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice.</b>	This activity was implemented under Pillar 3 and it supports the use of preventative mechanisms in addressing GBV. Engagement with the sporting organizations Guyana Football Federation and the Guyana Cricket Board commenced in January 2021. Through the engagements a draft diversity, equity and inclusion policy was completed and the official adoption by the two entities will be done in the first quarter of 2022.
<b>The objective of the practice:</b>	The objective is to enlist members in the sporting fraternity to have a zero tolerance for GBV and by extension other human rights violations.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b>	The beneficiaries of this activity are the members of the sporting organizations. The main stakeholders were the IP's and the administration of GFF and GCB.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b>	Availability of the executive was problematic thus the scheduling of the workshops was difficult. However, they were finally held after much delay.
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b>	The adoption of the policy into the institutions' administrative framework is expected to strengthen the prevention and response mechanisms of the GFF and GCB to inspire behavior change among members in relation to GBV matters. The behavior change would then result in better organizations and by extension better communities.
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b>	These policies are adaptable to any sporting organizations.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b>	This project has laid the foundation and documentation for future use among other organizations
<b>Sustainable</b>	The continued support of the administration of the organizations to ensure that the policies are appropriately enforced.
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b>	Margaret Lawrence Merundoi Inc., <a href="mailto:margaretl.mer@gmail.com">margaretl.mer@gmail.com</a>

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Translation of GBV Messages into Indigenous Languages
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice.</b>	<p>Under Pillar 3 in partnership with an IP, 2 GBV messages (a. Woman sharing with/advising woman and b. The Role of Community Leaders in the fight against GBV) were translated into eight Indigenous languages and aired on Community Radio Stations as follows: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Wai wai. &amp; Wapichan</b> – Radio Aishalton</li> <li>2. <b>Makushi</b> - Radio Lethem &amp; Radio Paiwomak</li> <li>3. <b>Patamuna</b>. - Radio Mahdia.</li> <li>4. <b>Akawaio &amp; Arekuna</b> - Radio Bartica.</li> <li>5. <b>Arawak</b> - Radio Essequibo &amp; Radio Orealla.</li> <li>6. <b>Warrau</b> - Radio Mabaruma. &amp; Radio Orealla.</li> </ol> <p>These PSAs were aired between July 5 &amp; September 4, 2021 and repeated during 16 Days of Activism.</p>
<b>The objective of the practice:</b>	The objective is to reach one of the most vulnerable groups of individuals with information about GBV.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b>	The beneficiaries are the residents of the hinterland communities. Capt. Ovid Williams, a Patamuna, Director of Kapong Maimu Inc. Research was engaged as a consultant. He advised on which languages are spoken in the various regions, was responsible for the translation and correct wording, recruiting talent to voice the PSAs, composing the music and having the recordings done.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b>	This is a promising practice that bridges the information gap for the indigenous people who do not speak English. It supports the principle of leaving no one behind. The use of one's language keeps one's culture alive and this was an ideal way of recognizing and perpetuating the Cultures of Our Indigenous Peoples. Pride in one's culture gives a member self-worth which is an indirect contribution to the eradication of violence.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	The logistics of accessing various Indigenous peoples was challenging, giving their locations in Guyana's vast hinterland so the recordings and final production took a little longer than anticipated even though they were completed in the time frame. We had to rely on adhoc travel arrangements to get the scripts to locations and on good luck to have talent in the city. Some recordings were sent via internet/WhatsApp which was unreliable at times.
<b>Outputs and Impact</b>	These PSAs were re-used for the 16dys of Activism because of their general impact. They are now in the possession of the Community Radio Stations who are using them as general spots.



<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b>	Community interaction and discussion on the topics and Call to Action. Provision of Services eg Referrals and Counselling.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b>	The possibilities are very encouraging. The Link with Kapong is valuable and we have established linkages with the Tashaos. One report says The Wai Wai Tashao kept a general meeting to advise men. Another report says the Patamunas are keeping workshops to advise women how to report Domestic Violence. "However, this is costly". In Upper Mazaruni, women have reported that the police are reluctant "to get into husband-and-wife story". The women say if the man gets locked up who will assist the single Mom to look after the children and think this is stressful for them.
<b>Sustainable</b>	As reported above direct assistance to these communities in holding interactive sessions and economic empowerment for the women.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b>	Yes. Feedback has been gained from the Tashaos and Radio Manager directly and indirectly through Kapong Research
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b>	Margaret Lawrence Merundoi Incorporated - <a href="mailto:mlawrence@merundoi.org.gy">mlawrence@merundoi.org.gy</a>

<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>Messaging through Drama</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice.</b>	In 2021, key GBV messaging was done through the popular local radio program led by 'Merundoi Inc.'. This activity was implemented under Pillar 6. The local drama programme began in December and will end in February 2022.
<b>The objective of the practice:</b>	The objective of these activities was to leverage the reach of these local programmes with messaging on GBV issues.
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b>	The stakeholders included the IP implementing the radio program, the organizers for the episodes and the UN Agencies to ensure that the appropriate messaging was used.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b>	This initiative is promising because it includes the use of artists who are not generally involved in advocacy for GBV. It also provides a 'ready-made' target audience given that these shows have an extremely large viewership, thereby creating awareness of GBV issues, their impact on society and the helplines and referral paths currently available to survivors through the Spotlight Initiative, the MoHSSS and CSOs.
<b>What challenges were encountered, and how were they overcome?</b>	Challenges were minimal. COVID-19 restrictions were observed for recordings, and talent were required to be vaccinated or present PCR tests. It was encouraging to see 90% of the anti-vaxers becoming vaccinated as we insisted on following the guidelines.
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b>	Google Analytics,
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b>	Utilizing episodes of the Drama for outreach in the communities, listening and discussions groups, schools, and interactive radio programmes
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b>	
<b>Sustainable</b>	Public/Private sector partnership
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b>	The following recommendations were received from an Indigenous Community Leader: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Programs or Workshops for men to respect women and not ill-treat them.</li> <li>2. Curriculum in school for boys on how to treat and respect females.</li> <li>3. At Sebai, Port Kaituma area, there is a notice in the Community building that says Women must be subservient to men and accept what they do. And they quote the verse in the Bible. Such self-serving quotes should not be preached.</li> <li>4. When women are more educated than men and get proper jobs and earn more apparently, it affects the man's ego and creates an imbalance and violence develops.</li> <li>5. When the woman is a converted Christian and the husband isn't, that also creates violence.</li> </ol>
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b>	Also created under Pillar 3 was a Manual for Faith-Based Organizations. It is very detailed and a great document for any religious organization.  Margaret Lawrence Merundoi Incorporated <a href="mailto:mlawrence@merundoi.org.gy">mlawrence@merundoi.org.gy</a>

## Section B: Knowledge Production

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Baseline Assessment	Assessments	A qualitative and quantitative assessment to provide baseline information for the agreed indicators in the results framework.	March 2021	
Readiness Assessment	Assessments	The purpose of the Readiness Assessment was to measure the quality and accountability of the essential services offered by the public sector and CSOs, as compared to the standards established in the ESP Guidelines.	April 2021	
Community Dialogue Manual on Gender-Based Violence  Stimulating and promoting male engagement as part of a comprehensive GBV response	Manual	This manual was created to promote community advocacy and dialogue about GBV, particularly among males, as a way of increasing male involvement as a critical comprehensive GBV response across communities in Guyana.	February 2021	
Faith Leaders Toolkit for Community Based Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Guyana	Manual	The aim of developing this manual is to provide faith-based leaders with tools to support their efforts in prevention and response to GBV.	August 2021	
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy to strengthen the prevention and response mechanisms of GFF and GCB.	Policy	The objective is to ensure that enlisted members of the sporting fraternity have zero tolerance for GBV matters.	December 2021	
Legislative Review – Domestic Violence Act and Sexual Offences Act	Assessment	<p>This is an analytical review of the legislation/ policy (family violence) including both domestic violence and sexual violence (i.e., Domestic Violence Legislation and Policy and Sexual Offences legislation).</p> <p>The review considered the standards set out in Guyana's treaty obligations and the success/challenges to implementation in the following sectors: judicial, health, social protection, education, financial and public security to offer comprehensive and specific recommendations for follow-up.</p> <p>Based on the analysis, the consultancy proposed legislation to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Counter the challenges to implementation and</li> <li>2. Promote successes for the prevention and reduction of domestic and sexual violence in Guyana.</li> </ol> <p>Further, the findings and recommendations from this review will allow for specific follow-up and actions of the key recommendations for the sectors</p>	March 2022	

Review of New and Emerging Forms of Violence	Research	The purpose of this activity was to analyze new and emerging forms of family violence in Guyana. With the research findings forming the base for the legislative analysis, there is a need to both expand the concept of family violence and address emerging and new trends (which may not be documented) and may not find their way into the legislative or policy agenda.	March 2022	
Gender-based Violence, Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Booklet	Manual	This booklet provides information on GBV, and the Domestic Violence Act and includes guidance on managing relationships.		
Training Manual on Gender-Based Violence  Building Greater Community Awareness among Vulnerable Communities across Guyana	Manual			
Resilience against and Disruption of Gender-Based Violence	Course	This introductory course raises awareness of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), focusing on its causes and consequences and methods of intervention toward human resiliency and social change. The course content covers global and regional issues related to GBV and offers a unique local overview and intervention mechanisms that Center on human resilience as the outcome. The course is currently being reviewed by UG's internal review process. It will be offered in the first quarter of 2022.	April 2022	



# Spotlight Initiative

