



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

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME IN GUYANA

# Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2020 – 31 December 2020

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



### Programme Title & Programme Number

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

**MPTF Office Project Reference Number:** 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 approved budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD:** USD \$4,105,441

**Phase I Spotlight funding:**<sup>2</sup> USD \$1,480,000

**Agency Contribution:** USD \$405,441

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

Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	787,874	6,836
UNFPA	1,223,524	111,252
UNICEF	793,243	197,823
UN WOMEN	895,358	89,530
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,700,000</b>	<b>405,441</b>

### 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 Village Councils.

State Institutions – Judiciary, Parliament, Women and Gender Equality Commission, Rights of the Child Commission, Indigenous People’s Commission

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), National Toshias Council, women’s arm of political parties.  
 Others, as appropriate

### Programme Start and End Dates

**Start Date:**

01.01.2020

**End Date:**

31.12.2022

**Report Submitted By:** Mikiko Tanaka,  
 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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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>CAC</b>	Child Advocacy Centre
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document
<b>CSNRG</b>	Civil Society National Reference Group
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DV</b>	Domestic Violence
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EVAWG</b>	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>FBO</b>	Faith-based Organizations
<b>FV</b>	Family Violence
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based Violence
<b>GTWG</b>	Gender Technical Working Group
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education, and Communication
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>LGBTQI</b>	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender 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>PAHO</b>	Pan American Health Organization
<b>PWD</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>RDC</b>	Regional Democratic Council
<b>RUNOs</b>	Recipient UN Organizations
<b>SI</b>	Spotlight Initiative
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<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 Spotlight Initiative Programme in Guyana supports the country's efforts in addressing gender inequality, gender-based violence (GBV), and family violence. The programme was formulated through broad multi-stakeholder consultations with the Government, State Agencies, Constitutional Institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the Delegation of the European Union, and Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs). Despite having concluded this formulation process in 2019, the programme's implementation suffered a significant delay due to a protracted election crisis. The General and Regional Elections were held on 2 March 2020, but it was only on 2 August 2020 that the results were declared, and the new President and Government were sworn in. Since then, the Spotlight team has successfully collaborated with the Government to secure political commitments to the programme and progress on implementation without additional delays.

A key milestone during the period was the official signing of the Country Programme Document on 23 October 2020 between the Government and the United Nations (UN). Subsequently, the programme was launched virtually on 31 October 2020. This launching event saw the participation of many stakeholders, including HE President Mohamed Irfaan Ali, UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohamed, and the EU Deputy Director-General for International Cooperation and Development Marjeta Jager. The Government's participation at the highest level is indicative of its commitment to embrace initiatives to end violence against women and girls and ultimately bridge the gender inequality gap.

The year was primarily focused on preparatory actions such as the formation of the Civil Society National Reference Group, recruitment of the Spotlight Programme Coordination Team and UN agency officers, and the commencement of the baseline assessment (which was delayed due to electoral and COVID-19 constraints). Following the new Government's swearing-in, stakeholder consultations with government and state institutions resumed around the Annual Work Plan and the establishment of the National Steering Committee. Since the launch of the programme, the Spotlight team has worked jointly in the spirit of UN Reform to accelerate these processes to make up for lost time and ensure that programme implementation gets back on track.

Notwithstanding the delay of the programme's official launch, considering the COVID-19 pandemic and its broad socio-economic impact, the UN and EU collaborated to approve a limited civil society response from the Spotlight Programme in Guyana. This response was geared to addressing the increased incidences of gender-based violence and the constraints faced by GBV survivors and persons at risk of accessing supportive services. Seeking to work as "one UN" and leverage their collective resources, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN Women issued a joint call for proposals from CSOs in July 2020 for community-based services and interventions to address gender-based violence in the COVID-19 context. These interventions contributed to outcomes under Prevention (Pillar 3), Essential Quality Services (Pillar 4), and CSO and Women's Movements (Pillar 6). By the end of 2020, nine CSO grants were awarded, and the Spotlight team worked to ensure that its civil society

work lived up to the principle of leaving no one behind. This civil society response allowed for the following initial activities:

- a. Institutional strengthening of CSOs;
- b. Capacity building for frontline GBV personnel such as Police Officers, Nurses, and Teachers;
- c. The provision of a one-stop service model for survivors/victims of GBV;
- d. Advocacy campaigns; and
- e. The establishment of strategic partnerships among local authorities and community leaders.

These activities have set the stage for the Guyana programme to move forward in its efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls despite the delays and challenges faced throughout the year.

## Contextual Shifts and Implementation Status

The year 2020 was undeniably a difficult year for Guyana. The General and Regional Elections on 2 March 2020 were challenged by irregularities, drawn-out legal processes, and a national recount. The elections results were finally declared, and a new President and Government were sworn in five months later, on 2 August. During the political crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic struck the world. Guyana was also affected by the health crisis and the broad socio-economic impact of lockdowns and other public safety measures. Agencies involved in providing services to victims of family and domestic violence, such as the Child Care and Protection Agency, have reported increased incidences of VAWG that correlated with the authorities' lockdown measures as part of the response to COVID-19. The CSNRG also voiced the observation of the impact the lockdown measures had on gender-based violence. This led to discussions between the RUNOs, the Resident Coordinator, the Spotlight Secretariat, and the EU to explore the possibility of utilizing Spotlight funds for emergency response activities. Approval was granted by the Spotlight Secretariat and the EU for the reprogramming of funds to support the CSO COVID-19 emergency response. Under the reprogrammed funds, emphasis was placed on supporting the delivery of services in the COVID-19 context to support women and girls subject to violence and women and girls at risk of violence under pillar four. Emphasis was also placed on the development and dissemination of appropriate information, education, and communication materials to prevent violence against women and girls under pillar three and strengthen the technical capacities of Civil Society Organizations under pillar six.

Consequently, in promoting the UN Reform tenets, a joint call for CSO proposals was developed by UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN Women and advertised in July 2020. Six CSOs were successfully awarded grants through the competitive process. Additionally, a non-competitive window was initiated in parallel to allow for the possible award of grants to four CSOs with a track record in community-based services in gender-based violence and who had prior UN agreements after having undergone previous capacity assessments.

At a meeting between the new President, HE Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, and the UN Resident Coordinator, the President committed to expediting the Spotlight Initiative's launch. The new Minister of Human Services and Social Security, Dr. Vindhya Persaud, was designated as the lead government coordinating authority. The Country Programme Document was signed on 23 October 2020 between Hon Minister Persaud and the Resident Coordinator in the presence of Ambassador Fernando Ponz Cantó, Head of the EU Delegation. This signing was an important symbolic event in illustrating the partnership between the UN, the EU, and the Government of Guyana on the Spotlight Initiative.

On 31 October 2020, the Spotlight Initiative's official virtual launch was televised, led by HE President Mohamed Irfaan Ali, UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohamed, and EU Deputy Director-General for International Cooperation and Development Marjeta Jager. It also involved the participation of several government institutions and members of the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG). Several women leaders were featured, such as the Minister of Human Services and Social Security, Chief Justice, Women and Gender Equality Commission Chair, Chair of the Rights of the Child Commission, and the First Lady HE. Arya Ali. The Government's commitment to the Spotlight Initiative and, more broadly, the fight against gender-based violence was manifested in the support from the highest level of Government and dedication of the Minister of Human Services and Social Security in mobilizing and coordinating the most expansive network of Government, state, and civil society actors.

The Minister of Human Services and Social Security was engaged in several briefing and consultation meetings with the Resident Coordinator, EU Ambassador, RUNOs, and Spotlight Programme Coordinator. The objectives of these meetings were to review the Spotlight Country Programme, Annual Work Plan, and TORs of activities in the first year and make adjustments in alignment with the new Government's policies and structures. A multi-stakeholder consultation was convened in November 2020 to re-engage new and old stakeholders (from the formulation consultations a year earlier) to discuss the 2020-2021 annual work plan and benefit from stakeholder inputs. Although the delay in government signature on the Country Programme Document posed a major challenge in 2020, the new Government's high-level engagement in the launch and subsequent meetings is a promising indication of political buy-in moving forward.

The nation-wide restrictions imposed by COVID-19 affected the implementation of the baseline assessment, which resulted in a delayed start in December 2020. Given these significant challenges, the Spotlight Initiative Programme is currently off track. However, the programme now has the opportunity to work with government partners to accelerate implementation moving forward. The acceleration efforts would include convening several meetings with the Government and the RUNOs to ensure aggressive actions are taken to detail the work plan; exploring ways for reducing the recruitment processing times for implementation partners or consultants where possible and identifying areas for collaboration among the RUNOs for the roll-out of the programme.

## Programme Governance and Coordination

The National Steering Committee's (NSC) constitution was a strategic first step to establish the governance of the Spotlight Programme and to ensure wide and inclusive buy-in from stakeholders in Guyana. The new Government carefully reviewed the TOR and recommended improvements in the responsibilities and membership, including faith-based organizations, professional associations, minority representative groups, and women's political organizations across party lines. The National Steering Committee did not meet in 2020 because of the time required to confirm the membership. The group is now fully established, and the first meeting of the National Steering Committee will take place in the first quarter of 2021.

### a) National Steering Committee

1. The NSC shall be co-chaired by the Minister of Human Services and Social Security and the UN Resident Coordinator.
2. In addition to the co-chairs, the NSC shall comprise of one senior officer with decision-making authority from each of the following:
  - a) Ministry of Human Services and Social Security
  - b) Ministry of Finance
  - c) Ministry of Education
  - d) Ministry of Health
  - e) The Attorney General's Chambers and Ministry of Legal Affairs
  - f) The Director of Public Prosecutions
  - g) Ministry of Amerindian Affairs
  - h) Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (observer)

#### **Regional Democratic Councils of Spotlight pilot target areas**

- Region 1 – Barima/Waini
  - Region 4 – Demerara-Mahaica
  - Region 6 - East Berbice-Corentyne
  - Region 7 – Cuyuni-Mazaruni
- i) The Judiciary
  - j) The Guyana Police Force
  - k) Private Sector Commission
  - l) National Tshaos Council

- m) Commission on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- n) Guyana Medical Council
- o) Three persons from faith-based organizations representing the three major faiths; Christianity, Hinduism and Islam.
- p) Two representatives of women's political organizations (one each from PPP/C and APNU/AFC).
- q) Three representatives from the Spotlight Civil Society National Reference Group.
- r) The Delegation of the European Union (observer)
- s) Spotlight Recipient UN Organizations:
  - a. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
  - b. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)
  - c. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
  - d. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The National Steering Committee's (NSC) overall responsibility is to ensure that the Spotlight programme aligns with national policies and plans, the UN Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF) 2017 - 2021, and the EU Guyana Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025. The Spotlight Initiative work plan addresses cross-cutting issues of legislation, institutional capacity development, access to quality essential GBV services, prevention, and enhancing CSOs capacities. This emphasis supports the UN MSDF in three priority strategy areas: an inclusive, equitable, and prosperous Caribbean, a healthy Caribbean, and a safe, cohesive, and just Caribbean. It also supports the EU's strategy to end gender-based violence and challenge gender stereotyping.

The NSC is established to support strong communication, coordination, and implementation of the Spotlight Initiative at the country level. The NSC's role is to approve work plans, programme revisions and ensure a proactive response to risk management. The NSC is expected to meet bi-annually.

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

During the formulation phase of the Spotlight Country Programme Document, there was considerable engagement with CSOs through multi-stakeholder consultations, one-on-one meetings, and community visits. There was an agreement between CSOs and the Spotlight Team to keep the membership of the interim CSNRG open during the formulation phase. In April 2020, after the Call for Nominations to the CSNRG, the permanent CSNRG was officially established. Throughout the selection process, the Guyana programme ensured that the composition of the CSNRG would represent populations that face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination to ensure that no one is left behind. The

group initially comprised sixteen members, including representation from vulnerable segments of the population such as the Venezuelan migrant and refugee population, the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex (LGBTQI) community, persons with disabilities (PWD), sex workers, indigenous women and girls, rural and hinterland communities, women’s rights organizations, and women’s grassroots organizations. One member subsequently resigned, and three (3) additional CSOs representing indigenous populations and faith-based organizations were added, following recommendations from the new Government to improve inclusion and diversity. This brings the total number of members to eighteen (18) at the end of the reporting period. Initially, the CSNRG encountered some challenges in the internal organization, but this was successfully resolved through engagement with the RC, the Spotlight team, and internal discussions among the CSNRG members themselves to restructure the coordination team and agree on principles of engagement.

The CSNRG has voted to convene statutory monthly meetings and has since drafted a preliminary work plan that is currently being finalized. The work of the CSNRG will be supported through funding from the Spotlight Initiative budget under Pillar 6 of US \$15,000.

The CSNRG was consulted in the development of the COVID-19 Response Plan, and they recommended that priority be given to the provision of services and campaigns moving to online platforms. The group also suggested scaling up support to civil society organizations on the front line of response, ensuring that domestic violence shelters can stay open, and developing online and text-based peer support and chat programmes. The recommendations were taken on-board and incorporated into the response plan activities under Pillars 3, 4, and 6.

The members of the CSNRG participated meaningfully in the official launching of the programme, and the 16 Days of Activism events, by sharing how the work they do support the national response to GBV and FV and messages against gender-based violence, respectively. The group was also involved in the multi-stakeholder consultation on the 2020-21 annual work plan discussion. This engagement will be broadened as the project moves into the full implementation phase, and the CSNRG will have a more significant role in monitoring, advocacy, and support to CSOs. Through this close collaboration, Spotlight’s work in meeting grassroots partners and implementing the “leaving no one behind” principle will be guaranteed and sustained.

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

Inter-agency coordination plays a pivotal role in executing the SI activities because it allows for leveraging expertise and promotes greater efficiency and effectiveness. During the period under review, there were several opportunities for such collaboration. These included:

1. Naming of a representative on behalf of the Spotlight team to the multi-stakeholder National Task Force for the Prevention of Sexual Violence to inform matters relating to the Sexual Offences Act and the Domestic Violence Act. This multi-stakeholder mechanism is a pre-existing government-led mechanism. Although this task force has not met in 2020 due to

the political context. It is expected that this body will be resuscitated by June 2021 and will provide valuable inputs to the Spotlight Programme's work.

2. The development of a joint work plan for Covid-19 Response by the UN Agencies specifically under Pillars 3, 4, and 6, the issuance of a joint call for proposals, joint reviews by RUNOs of submissions received, and joint RUNO led discussions with CSOs to provide feedback on how their proposals could be improved.
3. The Spotlight Team engaged the EU Delegation as "one UN" both at its operation's strategic and technical levels.
4. The establishment of an interagency communications committee to address matters of communications and visibility. This committee was actively involved in the planning for the official launch and the 16 Days of Activism events.

The Gender Technical Working Group's formulation, which will have a multi-sectoral representation, is expected to be completed within the first quarter of 2021. This committee will ensure technical coherence across pillars in keeping with GBV standards and the programme's objectives.

## Programme Partnerships

Key programme partnerships were established with the Government of Guyana through its Ministry of Human Services and Social Security. In addition, other partnerships with civil society through the established CSNRG, and directly with CSOs, as implementing partners were fostered.

### a) Government

The Ministry of Human Services and Social Security is the principal Government partner. Therefore, the Ministry will play a critical role in linking the programme to other governmental institutions that support initiatives that seek to prevent and respond to GBV and seek to advance the Spotlight programme outcomes across all pillars. This partnership will support the programme's efforts to ensure national ownership and sustainability through and beyond the Spotlight Initiative.

The President, HE Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, was instrumental in expediting the Spotlight Initiative and led the official launch. In the period before the CPD was signed, the Minister of Human Services and Social Security actively engaged in consultations with the Resident Coordinator, EU Ambassador, RUNOs, and the Spotlight Programme Coordinator. As a result, the programme approach and work plan were refined to align with government systems and plans and expand the reach of the involvement of CSOs to better deliver on the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind'.

## b) Civil Society

During the reporting period, a cross-section of CSOs was selected as implementing partners of the COVID-19 Response Plan, through a competitive process that utilized a joint call for proposals and review process for all proposals received from CSOs. As part of the process to develop finalized project proposal documents and work plans, there was an intensive engagement of the selected six CSOs, which aided in their capacity building in proposal writing, monitoring, reporting, and communication. Further, to accelerate project delivery, the modality of engaging CSOs was reviewed, and consideration was given to the possibility of engaging CSOs who had previously undergone capacity assessments by the UN Agencies. These CSOs, which are either woman-led, woman rights/feminist organizations, or both, represent varying groups of disadvantaged and vulnerable members of society, including women, girls, boys, men, and youths.

Spotlight's partnership with the CSOs responds to the requirement of the CPD that funds delivered through CSOs must constitute thirty to fifty percent (30-50%) of the programme budget. Strategic partnerships started between experienced CSOs and small and emerging CSOs to execute the COVID-19 response programme. One such collaboration exists between the Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association (GRPA), and Women Across Differences, with the Adolescent Health Unit of the Ministry of Health's support, to enhance the functioning of a safe space for adolescent girls and teen mothers. The safe spaces are operated by Women Across Differences. GRPA also partnered with Women's Refuge Guyana to provide GBV safe identification and GBV psychosocial support to youths, teen mothers, and women and girls in Region 4. A similar collaboration between St. Francis Community Developers, and the United Bricklayers was created in Region 6. The objective of these partnerships is to enable the more experienced CSO's to aid in mentoring and enhancing the technical capacity of smaller or newer CSOs. These partnerships also enabled CSOs to widen their collective reach and contribute to the objectives across all pillars. This collaborative effort, when taken together, will accelerate the achievement of programme goals and ensure that those experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination are supported.

Given that some CSOs began execution during the latter part of the fourth quarter and others will commence implementation in the first quarter of 2021, an assessment of the interventions' impact could not be realized.

## c) EU

In Guyana, the EU exercises more than a traditional donor role, acting as a critical programme partner to the UN. The EU maintains a vital role in the execution of the programme. The EU Delegation was actively involved in consultations with the new Government and multi-stakeholder consultations to refine the Annual Work Plan. EU Deputy Director-General for International Cooperation and Development Marjeta Jager joined HE President Mohamed Irfaan Ali and UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohamed to launch the Spotlight Initiative in Guyana. EU Ambassador Fernando Ponz Cantó, contributed messages at the virtual launch.

Representatives of the Delegation have participated in all joint meetings, and the 16 Days of Activism events held by Spotlight. Efforts are underway to involve the EU in events planned by implementing partners to showcase the work undertaken with Spotlight funding. It is envisioned that this participation will include field visits and the official launching of the programme's significant milestones. Additionally, the EU would be a member of the GTWG and would be provided with monthly status updates on the progress of the programme.

#### **d) Cooperation with other UN agencies**

Thus far, through the implementation of the COVID-19 Response Plan, SI has collaborated with PAHO in providing virtual training for healthcare providers. PAHO has expertise in health training (in keeping with the Pillar 4 work plan) and leads the UN's COVID-19 health emergency assistance. The training focused on caring for women and girls affected by violence and sexual violence. Health care providers also benefited from a face-to-face workshop on mental health care for women and girls affected by violence. The objective is to strengthen service providers' capacity and improve the accessibility of quality services for women and girls subjected to violence. Discussions are ongoing with ILO, and IOM to leverage their expertise in working with the private sector and migrants respectively to ensure that programming reaches these target audiences.

#### **e) Other Partners**

As part of the 16 Days of Activism activities for the elimination of VAWG, SI invited the business community and the private sector to partner in sharing information on GBV at their business places. Four supermarkets and one pharmacy responded positively and allowed a sticker with information on types of violence against women and girls, statistics on GBV in Guyana, and the Ministry's Hotline number to be placed in prominent and visible positions in their respective spaces. With this information, individuals would be aware of the prevalence of GBV in Guyana and where they can access help.

## **Results**

The Spotlight Initiative has placed greater attention on the issue of family violence in Guyana, with particular emphasis on sexual and gender-based violence; school-based gender-based violence; intimate partner violence; incest/early initiation/teen and pre-teen pregnancies; and forced sex by a family member or relative. The programme is in its initial stages of implementation. Hence the results thus far are limited to the completion of foundational processes and the commencement of approved interventions under the COVID-19 Response Plan for Pillars 3, 4, and 6. Even so, the Spotlight team is confident that the time spent in laying these foundational processes will allow the

programme to quickly and effectively advance with implementation and build off the initial impact of the COVID-19 Response Plan.

## **Key results achieved are:**

### **1. Institutional strengthening:**

Through engagement with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and state entities, six CSOs now have strengthened systems and capacities to deliver preventive and responsive services to survivors and communities in a timely, coordinated and client-responsive manner.

### **2. Capacity building and Strengthening of the Health System:**

Key personnel such as police officers, nurses, teachers, residents, business owners, and religious leaders received training to improve their skills and knowledge of issues relating to violence against women and girls in the communities of Mon Repos to Lusignan and Diamond to Golden Grove in Region 4, and New Amsterdam and Port Mourant in Region 6. As a result of the interventions, the skillsets of these individuals who interact with survivors and perpetrators have been enhanced to treat matters of family violence in Guyana. In the case of health care workers (inclusive of nurses), for instance, the training workshops conducted have allowed for the capacity building of twenty public health care workers. This facilitated increased knowledge and capacities of government service providers to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls survivors of violence. Consequently, the quality of services to those affected by family violence has been improved, aiding efforts to increase the number of recovery cases from violent situations.

### **3. Establishment of Child Advocacy Centre:**

One centre has been established in Region 6 to provide psychosocial support to children and their families affected by sexual violence. The Child Advocacy Centre (CAC) provides services for children who have been sexually abused. The CAC works closely with the police and the national child protection system to coordinate a multi-disciplinary team approach from reporting to prosecution.

### **4. Community Advocacy Campaigns:**

Sensitization sessions and awareness-raising initiatives using socio-cultural and relevant age-appropriate, disability-inclusive communication materials commenced within the target communities of Regions 1, 4, 6, and 7.

### **5. Strategic Partnerships:**

There was the establishment of networks among local authorities and leaders of communities to prevent and respond to VAWG in two of the four target Regions (Regions 4 and 6). To further implement the principle of Leaving No One Behind, similar partnerships are expected to be established in Regions 1 and 7, where it has been more challenging to access the communities due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Two national CSOs formed a partnership that facilitated capacity building for community-based/grassroots CSOs. This is intended to extend the reach of the targeted vulnerable groups and the public within the communities of Regions 4 and 6 in the distribution of behavior change communication materials and effectively manage, educate and navigate GBV survivors to essential services.

At the conclusion of these activities, it is expected that more individuals will have the skillsets to engage in GBV prevention and response and be informed of the available essential services and how to access such supportive services at community levels. These expected results will contribute to the eventual elimination of violence against women and girls and the sustainability of the initiatives beyond SI.

#### **6. Establishment of Governance Structures and Adoption of the New Way of Working:**

The required foundational processes have been concluded, including the formation of the NSC, the CSNRG, the recruitment of the Spotlight Programme Coordinator, Spotlight Programme Officer, Spotlight Finance Officer, Spotlight Technical Coherence Officer, as well as enhanced collaboration across all UN agencies in Guyana in the spirit of UN Reform, and the establishment of strategic partnerships with key stakeholders such as the Associated Agencies, CSOs, Private Sector, and Government Agencies. These partnerships facilitated an integrated approach to the implementation of the Spotlight programme.

## **Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes**

During the period under review, the COVID-19 Response Plan's limited activities commenced in the latter part of the fourth quarter. Additionally, the delay in the final declaration of the election results resulted in some setbacks for the programme. However, once the new Government was in place, the Spotlight secretariat met and updated the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security (the leading government partner), after which a focal point for the Ministry was named.

## **Capturing Change at Outcome Level**

### **Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework**

#### **Review of existing and potentially new legislative and policy framework on FV/DV.**

Under the three (3) major activities for this outcome, Terms of References were developed and shared for the following:

1. Review of the National Legislation on Domestic Violence.
2. Review of the New and Emerging Forms of Family Violence.
3. Review of Policy Options on the issue of Restorative Justice.

The lead government partner, the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, has been engaged in the spirit of strengthening partnerships and stakeholder involvement for their contribution to the terms of references. A newly appointed focal point has been identified to review all documents as part of the process for moving forward for consultancies and other support. Once the Ministry's inputs are finalized, the activities to review related policies and plans will be expedited.

These activities will add to the body of knowledge needed to advocate for reforms in legislation, policies, and mechanisms for effectively addressing and eradicating family violence in Guyana.

## **Outcome 2: Institutions**

**Institutional capacities to plan, fund, and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG strengthened across selected sectors.**

The activities to be undertaken for the achievement of Outcome 2 are in the developmental stages. Terms of Reference were developed and shared to recruit a consultant to review/amend the sector plans for MoHSSS, Ministry of Education (MoE), and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) with the relevant stakeholders for their input.

Additionally, initial discussions were held with the University of Guyana on the work related to institutional capacity building and the standardization of training on FV and GBV in educational institutions. This partnership would be fully formalized in the first quarter of 2021.

These activities will add to the body of knowledge needed to advocate for FV reforms in Guyana and reduce the risk of domestic violence.

## **Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change**

**Community-level intervention tailored to specific target groups to promote behavior change and gender-equitable norms.**

As a result of the COVID-19 Response, three CSOs - Blossom Inc., Help and Shelter, and Youth Challenge Guyana - signed agreements to implement the following activities in SI targeted communities within Regions 1, 4, and 7:

1. The strengthening of community advocacy platforms and referral systems in Region 1 (Matthews Ridge) and conducting a localized online campaign to prevent violence against women and girls in the home and to safeguard children/adolescents/ youths from GBV, incest, and forced sex by a family member or relative in Region 7 (Waramadong). These are remote indigenous communities.
2. Provide remote training and awareness forums for community leaders and stakeholders of the Mon Repos/Good Hope and Grove/Diamond communities in Region 4. In addition, there

will be the production and dissemination of IEC materials within the Mon Repos community, focusing on health centres, shops, faith-based organizations, youth/community groups, and other focal points in the communities and the development of community referral pathways.

3. Educating indigenous men on the prevention of GBV, conducting networking and awareness sessions with local and central government agencies to enhance the skills of men and women in the remote indigenous community of Baramita in Region 1.

These community advocacy activities to be undertaken by the CSOs are intended to reinforce the overall message that violence against women and girls is not an acceptable norm. It is expected that this reinforcement will, in turn, lead to behavior change and the eventual reduction in VAWG.

During the reporting period, meetings were held with the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security on the implementation of Outcome 3 activities. This resulted in the development of new initiatives and opportunities for improved engagement with youth mentors, faith-based organizations, and grassroots and marginalized communities through deeper civil society engagement.

As it relates to the other interventions for Outcome 3, the development of the activities is still in the embryonic stages, and as such, results have not yet been realized. However, the overall expected outcome for all activities is that there will be a transformation in attitudes and behaviours at community and individual levels that denounce gender inequitable social norms resulting in the prevention of violence against women and girls.

## Outcome 4: Quality Services

### **Support for the delivery of GBV services to ensure the continuity of GBV services in the COVID-19 context.**

Four CSOs (ChildLink Inc., Help and Shelter, Guyana Responsible Parenthood, and St. Francis Developers in collaboration with United Brick Layers) received funding to aid in the provision of services to GBV victims/survivors within SI targeted communities of Regions 4 and 6. These services included:

1. The provision of psychosocial and linkage to GBV supportive services for child survivors of abuse and their families. Through this intervention, two new Child Advocacy Centres have been established in Region 6, where no such facility previously existed. This service will significantly strengthen efforts to safely support child survivors of family violence with support services tailored to their unique needs.
2. The provision of GBV safe identification services and linkages to the psychosocial support services for GBV survivors and persons at risk of GBV. These services are accessible by women, girls, men, survivors, perpetrators, migrants, youth, teen mothers, and the LGBTQI

community. This activity involved the owners of selected community shops and pharmacies developing the necessary skillset to identify signs/signals of abuse in women and guide these individuals to support services while observing the ‘Do No Harm’ GBV guiding principles. Additionally, capacity-building training sessions were convened for five community-based CSOs by GRPA and Help and Shelter. The training imparted monitoring skills to support the monitoring of identified shopkeepers and pharmacists enlisted to engage community members on GBV related issues and how to appropriately guide GBV survivors through the process to access essential services. Three peer counsellors were also engaged to provide psychosocial support to at-risk teenage girls. At the end of the reporting the following results were achieved:

- a. 192 GBV consultations were conducted with individuals in the target communities, nine GBV counselling sessions were completed, 59 GBV referrals of GBV victims, and at least 26 GBV information sessions were conducted.
- b. A total of 10 shopkeepers and pharmacists were identified and trained to share GBV information in communities.
- c. 50 at-risk teenage girls received psychosocial support.
- d. 195 adolescent mothers and at-risk teenaged girls benefited from care packages to reduce their risks to GBV.

With the roll-out of these activities, it is expected that the target groups will have access to information on GBV related issues, counseling, and other support services that will aid in their recovery from violent situations and increase the possibility of perpetrators being prosecuted.

In addition to the grants awarded to CSOs under Pillar 4, four UN implemented COVID-19 activities commenced in the last quarter of 2020. These are:

- **Readiness Assessment**

This assessment will review existing services and identify gaps in essential services delivery in the four target Regions 1, 4, 6, and 7. The assessment findings will guide the development of a GBV essential services package in the health, social services, police, and justice sectors for Guyana in line with the global standards. This exercise is critical in shaping much-needed institutional strengthening support to both CSOs and the Government.

- **Development of a GBV Application**

This technological intervention will support the delivery of information to GBV survivors and persons at risk on available support services and where to access such services. This app would be available on popular online places such as google play store and the apple store when completed.

Procurement of phones and tablets to support the Government and CSOs in providing GBV services.

- **Capacity building for Health Care Workers**

In collaboration with PAHO/WHO, two online training workshops were conducted for health care workers to address ‘caring for women and girls affected by violence.’ In Region 6, a workshop was convened for health care workers to address mental health and psychosocial support for women and girls subjected to violence.

These training workshops have equipped 20 public health care workers and government service providers with skills and knowledge to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls survivors of violence. The participants also learned skills on support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services. The training of health workers helped improve care for women and girls survivors of GBV as part of Spotlight’s mandate to strengthen the health system to address violence against women and girls.

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, strengthen systems to support child survivors, improve the capacity of healthcare workers to respond to VAWG cases appropriately, and empower the communities to save lives.

## **Outcome 5: Data**

### **Database developed to capture information specifically related to GBV.**

To enable an effective programme execution, adequate and relevant data is pivotal to the process. Consequently, a baseline assessment was commenced in December 2020 to provide quantitative and qualitative information regarding VAWG, including DV and IPV. The Baseline Assessment will complete the SI Result Framework with appropriate baseline values for the identified indicators with missing data. This will help determine the measurement of SI impact for all stakeholders (Central, Regional and Local Government, Senior Management within the UN, the donor(s) and other partners, such as civil society and the women’s movement and even the general public).

The Baseline Data will also inform strategic decisions, allowing for the refinement of programme and communication interventions by identifying possible constraints and opportunities for programming for the four main target communities. The assessment will provide recommendations on areas requiring attention and focus during implementation and ways to strengthen performance monitoring and maximize learning. The assessment will conclude in February 2021.

Investments under Pillar 5 will allow for the development of a centralized database to identify VAWG trends at the regional and local level, which will guide the creation of evidence-based national and subnational policies and processes for targeted, accessible, and relevant prevention programs.

## Outcome 6: Women's Movement

### Capacity building for CSOs and Women's Movement

Foundational operational activities were completed during the last quarter of 2020. These included developing a call for proposals to design accountability scorecards, strengthening the technical and operational capacities of CSOs, creating a CSO network to focus on GBV/FV, and identifying new forms of social activism. Discussions are in progress on defining the scope of work to enhance the operational capacity of CSOs commenced with key stakeholders, including the Government of Guyana and the CSNRG.

As part of the COVID-19 Response under this outcome, agreements were signed with two CSOs (Red Thread and Help and Shelter) to strengthen the technical and operational capacities of CSOs through the development of appropriate public accountability frameworks. This activity is critical for the long-term sustainability of the interventions under the Spotlight Initiative.

Similar to the other Pillars, the development of the other activities is in the initial stages. The expected outcome is that women's movements and civil society will be more actively involved in representing vulnerable groups facing family violence, thereby contributing significantly to ending violence against women and girls.

## Challenges and Mitigating Measures

### Prolonged General Elections

A major challenge to the implementation of the programme was the prolonged electoral process that lasted for over five months. This political conflict has directly impacted the commencement of the programme, since there was no Government in place until August 2020. The team could not proceed with full implementation without the Government signing off on the programme. However, once the new Government was in place, the Spotlight team and the new Government worked together to build a strong collaborative relationship to ensure operations are aligned to guarantee success of the programme. The official launch and signing of the CPD took place in October 2020, with the President demonstrating a clear commitment to the programme. The newly designated government lead agency, the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, was engaged fully through several meetings at both overall programme and specific pillar levels. These engagements provided the Government with a better understanding of the Spotlight programme and ensured alignment with government actions to achieve optimal impact and sustainability. Moving forward, the programme anticipates the opportunity to achieve greater results now that the Government is on board and the team has established a positive partnership with the Government.

## COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic placed severe strain on the programme execution. The restricted physical access to communities delayed implementation, especially in those communities that lack the relevant technological access to utilize the alternative virtual platforms for engagement. It is anticipated that the COVID-19 Response plan will aid in reducing the impact of the pandemic, through increase advocacy, the provision of information for the access to essential services, and referral pathways to address gender-based violence. The baseline assessment was also impacted by COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions limiting data collections as per the plan. Consequently, alternative methods such as telephone interviews had to be employed for the collection of data.

## Learning Curve of UN Reform and Coordinating across Agency Rules and Procedures

There were delays in recruitments and procurements, which added to the difficulty of moving forward with activities in much of 2020. To respond to this challenge as a collective team, and in the spirit of UN Reform, RUNOs have sought to enhance collaboration, demonstrated by the joint call for proposals that were issued and the joint review of proposals that followed. This collaboration has facilitated the application of the same procedural approach with all CSOs and coordinating grants across pillars and RUNOs. This also supported the team in implementing the UN Reform process to internal operations and programme management, in delivering as one UN.

## Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

### a) Lessons Learned

- i) **UN Reform** – To fully operationalize the Spotlight approach that aligns with the new way of working under the UN Development System Reform, there must be frequent and clear communication among RUNOs. As demonstrated during the joint call for proposal to implement the COVID-19 Response Plan and the facilitating of the baseline assessment, there was the need for brainstorming and arriving at a unified way of completing these activities given that each RUNO has its own independent policies that guide these processes. This process of collaboration took longer than expected, but the team ultimately agreed that this level of collaboration is necessary to ensure technical coherence across all pillars. Consequently, it has been decided that there will be standing monthly meetings (or as is necessary) with RUNOs to ensure that both expertise and synergies are leveraged to guarantee the programme's overall success.
- ii) **Adaptability** – A key lesson learned was the critical need to adapt to the changing context due to COVID-19 to complete the baseline assessment. RUNOs made the best use of technology to collect the data online which would have otherwise been done within a physical context.

Further, reports from social media engagements informed that the virtual audience was more receptive to posts that relayed information on GBV through the method of storytelling. As such, a lesson learned was to utilize social media for prevention and norm-changing efforts.

## b) New Opportunities

Over the period under review, new opportunities were limited due to the constraints experienced. However, the programme is expected to explore all new opportunities for implementation. It will build on the joint activities completed among the RUNOs, such as joint calls for proposals, and collaboration with the Government for the development of the scope for activities. There will be joint field visits and participation in the launching of events. Efforts would be made to ensure that as far as possible non-traditional civil society partners would be engaged.

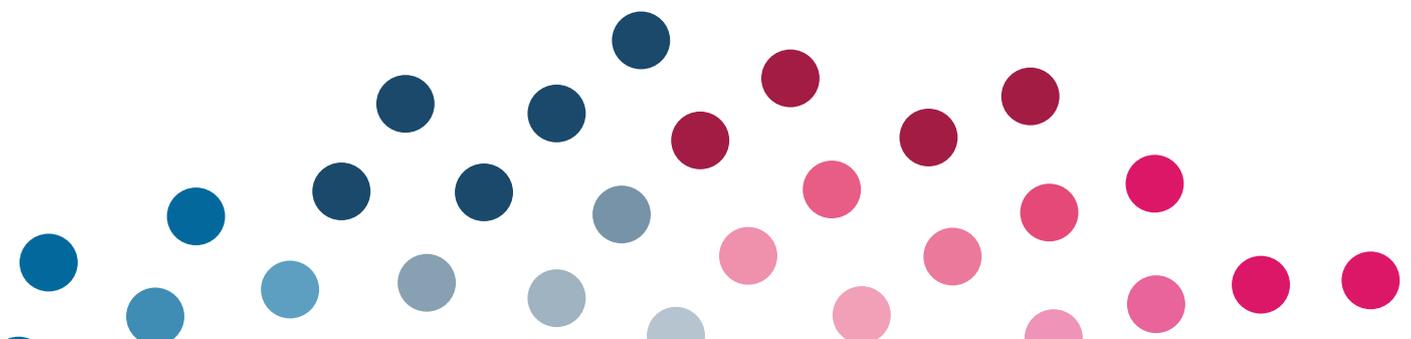
## Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

One good practice implemented during the review period was supporting the establishment of a Child Advocacy Center (CAC) in Region 6, the only coastal region without a CAC. This achievement was a result of the collaboration between ChildLink 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 to strengthen the system, the skills and knowledge of the officers providing the service.

## Communications and Visibility

### a) Overview

The Spotlight Initiative in Guyana was launched at the end of October 2020. During the reporting period, communications activities included the national virtual launch, a social media campaign held as part of the observance of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence, and coverage of the start of a grant awardee's activity in one of the target regions.



## b) Messages

These general messages were aired/broadcasted/announced during the launch as part of a video on the Spotlight Initiative in Guyana:

1. One in every two women in Guyana has or will experience Intimate Partner Violence in their lifetime.
2. One in five (or 20 percent of) women in Guyana have experienced non-partner sexual abuse in their lifetime.
3. Family violence can be physical, social, sexual, economic, and emotional abuse and acts of aggression within relationships that are considered as family connections.

## c) Media and visibility events

The national virtual launch generated great public attention to the Spotlight Initiative in the country. The launch reached approximately 4,164 persons on Facebook via the UN Guyana, Delegation of the European Union in Guyana, Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, Mondale Smith (host), and the NCN News pages. The launch was also covered in the nation's four daily newspapers.

One of the CSOs engaged to support the delivery of services in Region 6 successfully brought together a wide cross section of stakeholders to officially launch its efforts, under the Spotlight Initiative, to strengthen the delivery of GBV services in that region. This event attracted very wide media coverage.

<https://guyanatimesgy.com/unfpa-eu-spotlight-initiative-kicks-off-in-region-six/>

See the full media report for 2020: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Q8xbejRHnRYQ2bjxSxWYV7Sp6KiLLsSi&authuser=info%40spotlightinitiative.org&usp=drive\\_fs](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Q8xbejRHnRYQ2bjxSxWYV7Sp6KiLLsSi&authuser=info%40spotlightinitiative.org&usp=drive_fs)

## d) Campaigns

The Spotlight Initiative was the focus of a social media campaign to observe the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. Two virtual dialogues were held with the first grant recipients of the Initiative, and graphic cards were prepared and posted on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. Additionally, public service announcements were aired on radio, messages were placed in the four daily newspapers, and video messages were produced and aired online. The EU and UN partnered with the High Commission of Canada in an 'orange spaces' activity, which saw the orange light-up of buildings around Georgetown, including the State House and UN House, along with a tree wrapping exercise along an avenue in front of the State House. Additionally, there was the placement of information stickers at pharmacies and supermarkets.

## e) Testimonials:

As part of the observance of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence, quote graphic cards were prepared. These cards contained messages from the UN Resident Coordinator, EU Ambassador, Minister of Human Services, and Social Security, in addition to members of the CSNRG. These were uploaded on social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram).

## f) Photos:



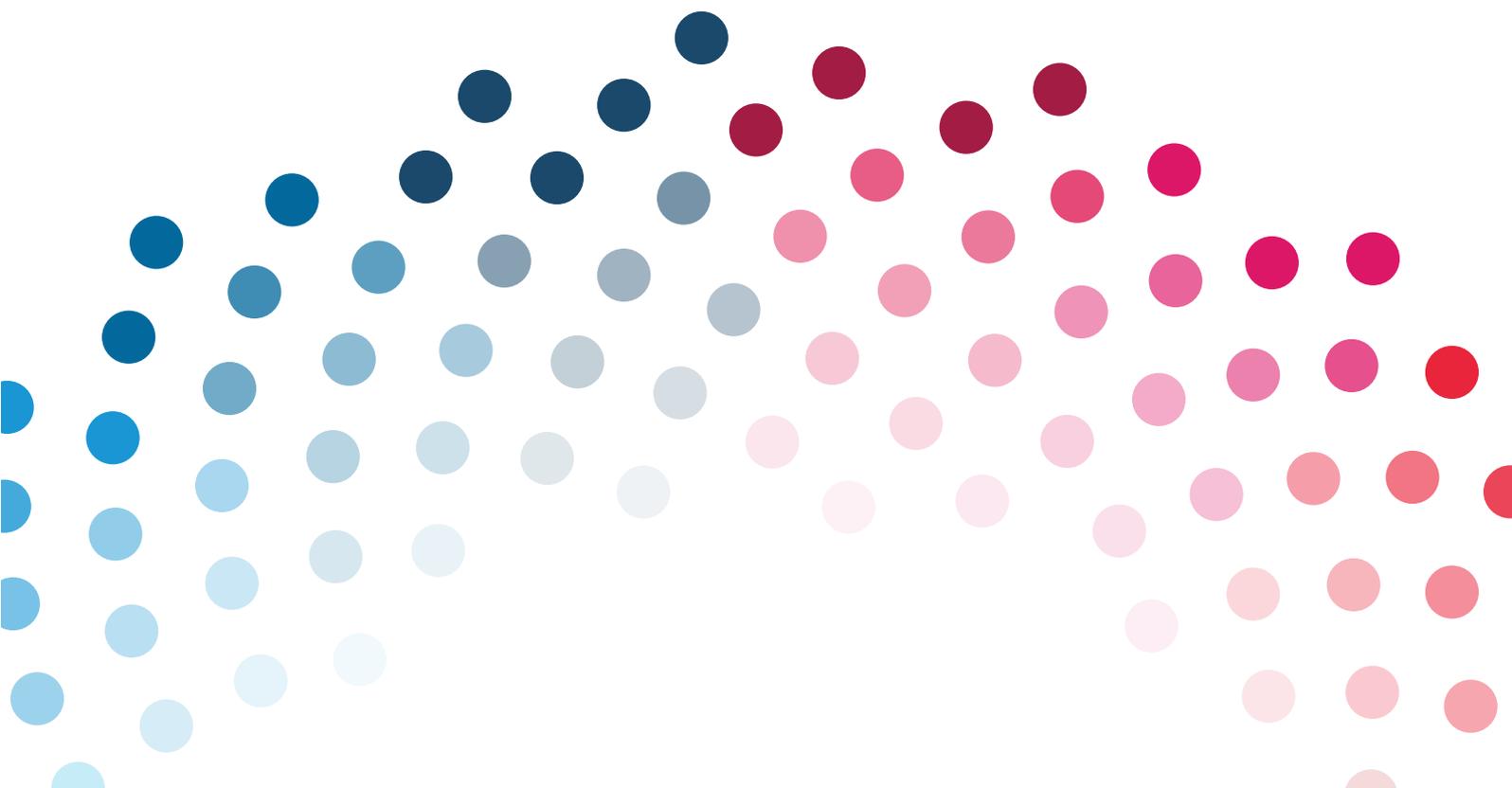
Signing of the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme Document between the Government of Guyana represented by (from left) Hon. Dr. Vindhya Persaud - Minister of Human Services and Social Security and Ms. Mikiko Tanaka – UN Resident Coordinator Guyana in the presence of Ambassador Fernando Ponz Cantó – Delegation of the European Union to Guyana.

Credit: Department of Public Information



His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, delivering his speech during the Official Launching of the Programme.

Credit: Office of the President





Information sticker placed at a supermarket during the 16 days of activism observance.

Credit: UN Guyana/Colette Hytmiah-Singh



State House in orange as part of an 'orange spaces' activity held in partnership with the High Commission of Canada during the 16 Days of Activism observance.

Credit: Department of Public Information



Some of the health care workers who participated in the PAHO led training in New Amsterdam, Region 6, Guyana.

Credit: UNFPA

## g) Videos:

Spotlight Initiative Guyana virtual launch:

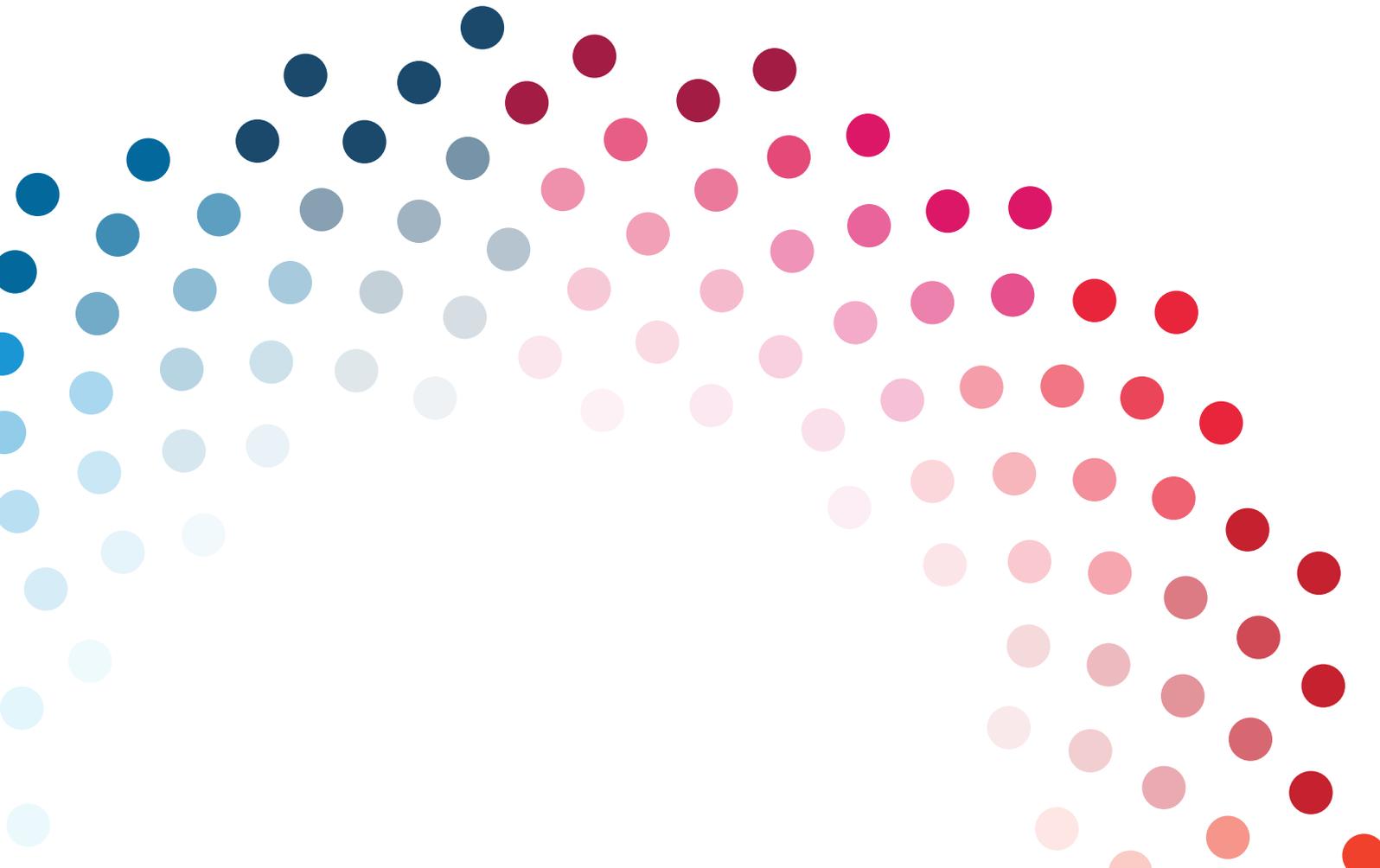
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xjM1sDbh6\\_M&t=158s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xjM1sDbh6_M&t=158s)

## Monitoring and Evaluation

A template was created using Excel workbook to capture the information in real-time and has been operationalized, allowing for easy input of information in JotForm now SMART. We are currently awaiting the results of the baseline survey to complete this framework. The approach is expected to ensure full engagement and ownership of the monitoring and reporting process by the RUNOs, CSNRG, and stakeholders to foster positive relations among all parties and develop a joint coordination mechanism in the drive to contribute to eliminating violence against women and girls.

A reporting template was also developed for implementing partners to report on their activities to ensure that all areas for reporting to Spotlight Headquarters are captured.

To ensure quality monitoring of activities, quarterly joint monitoring activities will be required with RUNOs led by the Spotlight Core Team in the country to review progress towards SI results in a collaborative and coordinated way. Quality assurance review will be done by the RC/UNRCO Team to ensure all data is validated. RUNOs will enable the transition into a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation with the involvement of the Civil Society National Reference Group, EU, and other key partners ensuring transparency and accountability. This process anticipates disrupting the status quo and involving all stakeholders in the decision-making process.



## Next Steps

The Spotlight Initiative in Guyana will focus its efforts on the accelerated roll-out of the programme, given the unprecedented delays during 2020. Therefore, it is expected that there will be continued collaboration among the RUNOs to capitalize on existing synergies and comparative advantages throughout programme implementation. Given this, the following next steps are envisaged:

- a. Completion of all engagements (advertisement and recruitment process) for the call for proposals and terms of references by the end of the first quarter across all pillars.
- b. Strengthening of CSOs operational capacities by the end of quarter one to aid in their delivery of programme activities.
- c. Continued engagements with stakeholders such as Government, civil society, and Neighborhood Democratic Councils for the target communities, of the varying activities to ensure coherence with the programme.
- d. Strengthening of partnerships through the establishment of the Gender Technical Working Group and the Regional/Community level committees.
- e. Enhancement of programme coordination through the convening of monthly statutory meetings.
- f. Establishment of a monitoring system and commencement of joint field visits.
- g. Continued monitoring of activities started under the COVID-19 Response Plan in Pillars 3, 4, and 6.
- h. Recruitment of regional field officers from within the target communities.
- i. Commencement of full implementation of 2021 activities by the beginning of the second quarter.
- j. Support for the proper functioning of the CSNRG to ensure meaningful participation of the group throughout implementation.
- k. Continued collaboration with the EU through the establishment of a monthly reporting mechanism, the Gender Technical Working Group, and other regular meetings and field visits as is necessary.

## Annex A

### Results Framework

Outcome 1 Summary table						
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes	
	Legal age of marriage					
	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.25		
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.	Parental Authority in Marriage				Legislation is in place on Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences. There is no specific legislation for the prevention and response to sexual harassment although Prevention of Discrimination Act of 1997 covers this as part of the law. There are issues of implementation and particularly for Domestic Violence the law is in need of review, since the principal Act was approved in 1996. The overall proposal will seek to strengthen both policy/legislation and practice. Full implementation of the existing legislation and new legislation will depend on a number of factors including change in social and cultural norms.	
	No data					
	Parental Authority in Divorce					
	No data					
	Inheritance rights of Widows					
	No data					
	Inheritance rights of Daughters					
	No data					
	Laws on Domestic Violence	1.00	0.50	0.50		0.00
	Laws on Rape	1.00	0.25	0.25		0.00
Laws on Sexual Harassment	No data					
	National level					
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.	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Currently there is no costed plan in place of specific approved sector plans on VAC.	
	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan	Does not apply/ there is no plan		

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes	
	Developed or Strengthened					
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	No data					
	Parliamentarians					
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	No data					
	Women Parliamentarians					
	No data					
	Human Rights Staff					
	No data					
	Women Human Rights Staff					
	No data					
Indicator 1.1.6 Number of assessments completed on pending topics and strategic litigation implemented by women's rights advocates, within the last year.	No data	0	0	0		
	National					
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					
	Sub-National					
	No data		0			

	Government Officials				
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.	No data	0	0	0	
	Women Government Officials				
	No data	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.	No data	0	0	0	
	Government Officials demonstrate awareness				
Indicator 1.3.3 Number of key government officials with increased awareness of human rights standards and obligations and strengthened capacities to develop laws and policies 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.	No data	0	0	0	
	Those Officials who participate in developing laws & policies				
	No data	0	0	0	
	Women Government Officials demonstrate awareness				
	No data	0	0	0	
	Women Officials who participate in developing laws & policies				
	Women Human Rights Defenders demonstrate awareness				
Indicator 1.3.4 Number of women human rights defenders with strengthened capacities to contribute to the development of laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.	No data	0	0	0	
	Contribute to developing laws and policies				
	No data	0	0	0	

Outcome 2 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Coordination Mechanism?				
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	No	No	Name of Coordination Mechanism: National Task Force for DV and Social Offences, Where is it located: Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, including LNOB?: Yes, : National	No	
	LNOB?				
	No	No	No	No	
	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	No	No	
	What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				

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.	Health		Medium integration		
	Education		Medium integration		
	Justice		Low integration		
	Security		Low integration		
	Social Services		Medium integration		
	Culture		Medium integration		
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	0	3	0	
Indicator 2.1.2 Internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP.	No	No	No	No	

Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	N/A there is no coordination mechanism	N/A there is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders	Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders	
Indicator 2.3.1 Number of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year.	No data	0	0	0	

## Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	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	
Female Genital Mutilation					
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	
Child Marriage					
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.	No	No	No	No	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	No	No	Yes	No	

	In-School Programmes				
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.	0	30	0	130	
	In-School Programmes Girls				
	0	15	0	65	
	In-School Programmes Boys				
	0	15	0	65	
National or Sub-National					
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.	No data	0	0	3	
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.	No data	0	0	150	IP Agreement signed in December 2020
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	No data	0	0	200	IP Agreement signed in December 2020

	Total				
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.	No data	0	0	75	
	Men				
	No data	0	0	40	
	Boys				
	No data	0	0	35	
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	1	0	3	
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	0	4	

Indicator 3.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours during the past year.	0	0	0	4	
	EVAWG Policies				
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	5	0	10	
	EVAWG Policies including LNOB				
	0	3	0	5	
	Journalists				
Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly.	0	0	0	20	
	Women Journalists				
	0	0	0	10	

## Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes	
	Women					
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	No data	0	0	0		
	Girls					
	No data	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.	No data	0	0	0		
	Brought to Court					
	0	0	0	0		
	Convictions					
	No data	0	0	0		
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	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 data	No	No	No		
	Women					
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services.	No data	0	0	0		
	Girls					
	No data	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 data	No	No	No	
	Strengthened				
	No data	No	No	No	
	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.	No data	0	0	0	
	Women Government Service Providers				
	No data	0	0	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.	No data	0	0	0	
	LNOB				
	No data	0	0	0	
	Grassroots				
	No data	0	0	0	
	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.	No data	0	0	0	
	Women Government Service Providers				
	No data	0	0	0	

	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES				
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	No data	0	0	0	
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES				
	No data	0	0	0	
	b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services				
	No data	0	0	0	
	b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services				
	a) Girls 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	No data	0	0	0	
	a) Women with ACCESS to ES				
	No data	0	0	0	
	b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services				
	No data	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 data	0	0	0	
	Strategies Designed that include LNOB				
	No data	0	0	0	

## Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
	Prevalence				
Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time	No	No	No	No	
	Incidence				
	No	No	No	No	
	IPV				
Indicator 5.2 Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level	No	No	No	No	
	FGM				
	N/A (not applicable)				
	Child Marriage				
	N/A (not applicable)				
	Femicide				
	N/A (not applicable)				
Family Violence					
N/A (not applicable)					
Trafficking					
N/A (not applicable)					
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 5.1.1 Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG	No data	No	No	No	
Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors	No data	0	0	0	

	Knowledge products				
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months	No data	0	0	0	
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	No data	0	0	0	
	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	No data	0	0	0	
	Women Government Personnel				
	No data	0	0	0	

## Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period (2020)	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	4	0	14	
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	10	0	10	
Indicator 6.3 Proportion 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	4	0	10	

Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	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	4	0	10	
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	0	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	0	6	
	LNOB				
	0	15	0	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	3	0	5	

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	3	0	5	IP Agreement signed in December 2020
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	2	0	10	
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	

## Annex B

### Risk Matrix

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?			
Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
<b>Contextual risks</b>						
Political uncertainty in the face of elections – timing of elections may delay signing and start of programme, continuity of programme strategy.	5	4	Weekly	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"
High turnover of staff within institutions and service providers.	4	4	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
<b>Programmatic risks</b>						
General lack of access to modern technologies reduce 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

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?			
Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
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 mobilise 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
<b>Institutional risks</b>						
Changes in government/state personnel at central and regional levels particularly after elections leading to lack of continuity and commitment in Spotlight implementation.	4	4	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 remains 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	Decentralise 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

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?			
Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]			Periodicity	Source for monitoring		
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
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>						
Disbursement of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) have 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	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
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.									
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.									
6	6.2								
6	6.2	Red Thread	Local/ Grassroots	\$33,599.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	No	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
6	6.2	Help and Shelter	Local/ Grassroots	\$26,308.00	UN Women	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/ feminist CSO	No	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
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) - NOTE PMC funds dispursed to CSOs in 2020									
Prefunding									
			TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs	\$284,722.98					

<b>Type of CSOs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>International CSOs</u> operate in two or more countries across different regions.</li> <li>- <u>Regional CSOs</u> operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country.</li> <li>- <u>National CSOs</u> operate only in one particular country.</li> <li>- <u>Local and grassroots organisations</u> focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD \$200,000); to be self-organised and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.</li> </ul>
<b>Award Amount</b>	In this context, an “Award” is any financial grant, contract, or partnership agreement with a CSO.
<b>Type of Engagement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Implementing Partner (IP)</u>: Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.</li> <li>- <u>Grantee</u>: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.</li> <li>- <u>Vendor</u>: Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Woman-Led and/or Women’s Rights Organisation (WRO)/Feminist CSOs</b>	To be considered a “woman-led CSO,” the organisation must be headed by a woman. To be considered a “women’s rights or feminist organisation,” the organisation’s official mission/visions statements must reflect its commitment to addressing multiple/intersecting forms of discrimination and advancing gender equality and women’s rights. The organisation should aim to address the underlying drivers/systems/structures, including patriarchy and gendered power dynamics, that perpetuate EAWG and gender based violence and work to transform these.
<b>New or Existing Partner</b>	<p>(The rationale behind this question is to understand the extent to which RUNOs are expanding their outreach to CSOs beyond usual partners, giving opportunities to new CSOs)</p> <p>To be considered a “new partner”, the RUNO has not engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.</p> <p>To be considered an existing partner, the RUNO has engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.</p>
<b>Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award</b>	Under the principle of Leave No One Behind, Spotlight UN Country Teams are expected to ensure the representation of vulnerable and marginalised groups, including by engaging with CSOs that service or advocate for these groups. If the award covers several vulnerable or marginalised populations, select one population that is primarily served by the award.

## Annex D

### Promising or Good Practices Report

<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>One Stop Model Centre for Child Survivors</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b>	<p>Guyana has embraced the Child Advocacy Centres (CAC) model as a best practice to handling cases of family and domestic violence involving children. Consequently, under Pillar 4 of the Guyana Spotlight Initiative Programme there was the establishment of a Child Advocacy Centre offering a one-stop service model at Whim in Region 6 in the latter part of the fourth quarter in 2020. The establishment of a second center is on-going and will be fully operational in the first quarter of 2021. Region 6 was targeted since there was no CAC in that region. The location of Whim was selected given its close proximity to other relevant supportive services, inclusive of the office of the Child Care and Protection Agency, the Police station, and the Magistrate's Court.</p> <p>The centre 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. The model will be sustained by ChildLink in partnership with the Child Care and Protection Agency within the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security.</p>
<b>Objective of the practice</b>	The overall objective for the establishment of the Child Advocacy Centre is to strengthen systems, skills, and knowledge of the officers providing the service and build good practices of key stakeholders to improve access to critical services for children who report child sexual abuse. These stakeholders include the Child Care and Protection Agency, the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, the Police, the Judiciary, the Ministry of Health, and NGOs.
<b>Stakeholders involved</b>	<p>The beneficiaries or target group are children in Region 6 who have been sexually abused.</p> <p>ChildLink worked collaboratively 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 outlines the roles of each stakeholder. The CAC established in Region 6 built upon an existing partnership infrastructure.</p>
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b>	<p>The Child Advocacy Centre (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 on 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 counseling.</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>
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	None to report
<b>Outputs and Impact</b>	Given the time of its establishment, no measurement of the impact has been assessed for the period under review. However, it is expected that the number of boys and girls survivors and their families that have access to quality essential services and accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, will be increased. This will include groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b>	The Child Advocacy Centre (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.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b>	Same as above

<b>Sustainable</b>	<p>For the provision of the services offered at the CAC to be sustainable it 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. The Spotlight grant to ChildLink, facilitated the setting up and start-up of the centre that included procurement, installation and furnishing of the CAC in Region 6.</li> <li>2. Additional training over the next few months imparting skills and expertise to the officers providing the service.</li> <li>3. Convening of regional stakeholder meetings to hold each partner accountable for sustaining and consistently improving the CAC services.</li> <li>4. The establishment of a reporting mechanism by ChildLink to provide annual reports to the Childcare and Protection Agency that outlines the overall impact of the CAC.</li> </ol>
<b>Validated (for a good practice only)</b>	<p>The Child Advocacy Centre 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 collaboratively 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 the roles of each stakeholder which has led to the formation of the national multidisciplinary team (MDT) that is chaired by the DPP.</p>
<b>Additional details and contact information</b>	<p>Pillar 4 focal point and technical coherence lead of the Guyana Spotlight Initiative programme:  Adler Bynoe  Email - bynoe@unfpa.org</p>



# Spotlight Initiative

