



## The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women

### URUGUAY UNITES TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, GIRLS AND ADOLESCENTS

#### Basic Project Information

Name of Administrative Agent	UNDP
Name of Coordinating Agent	n/a
Name of Participating Agencies	UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, IOM
Project Title	Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents
Countries of Implementation	Uruguay
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	01/01/2012
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	31/06/2015
Total Grant Approved (USD)	999.999
Total Grant Received to date (USD)	999.999
Type of Report (Annual or Final Report)	Annual
Reporting Period (dd/mm/yyyy – dd/mm/yyyy)	01/01/2014 – 31/12/2014

### 3.1 Project context

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The Project “Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents” began at the start of 2012, as a challenge for the joint efforts of government institutions with expertise in the problematic of gender and generations based violence, supported by civil society organizations, and in coordination with the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI) and the Agencies, Funds and Programmes of the United Nations. Previous experiences based on governance, follow up and monitoring criteria for joint programmes where key references for the project’s implementation, with the objective of ensuring that Uruguayan women, girls and adolescents have access to comprehensive public policies on Gender and Generations Based Violence.

In accordance with the context that motivated the design of the project and the priorities programming areas set, the initial emphasis was placed on Result 1 “CNCLVD and SIPIAV strengthen their institutional capacities to improve the integrated approach to GBV”. Within this framework of initial implementation, the project faced its first obstacle related to the availability of budget funds.

As mentioned in previous reports (2012, 2013), the Project was designed taking into account a general budget comprised of funds provided by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, Agencies contributions and contributions from the national counterparts. None withstanding, a very significant reduction of promised funds by the majority of the associated Agencies took place, affecting the programmed execution, and as a consequence a series of budget revisions and adjustments where needed.

Faced with this situation, the Management Committee saw that the priority areas of Result 1 would be the most affected by these revisions and adjustments, and agreed that these should be carried out with outmost care, in order to minimize the negative impacts. The Government then decided to contribute with additional efforts, by progressively and successfully strengthening the inter-institutional networks responsible for the application of GGBV policies at national level, as well as the networks that operate at territorial levels.

This result is achieved within the framework of the project’s contribution to the process of further developing the conceptual and methodological basis of the networks roles in the territorial approach to violence policies. Each one of the 19 departments in the country has a key product: coordination spaces, functioning regularly, based on an agenda that seeks to strengthen comprehensive actions.

The allocation of funds for Coordination tasks also demanded special attention and budget readjustments. Based on best practices from previous experiences in joint projects between the Government and the United Nations System, the programme document had foreseen a budget line identified as “Result 5”, associated with management, monitoring and evaluation activities performed by a General Coordinator. In the midst of 2012 implementation, and following Trust Fund directions, a new project matrix was designed based on the Results and Resource Framework (RRF) model, with a maximum of 4 Results, not allowing for the allocation of Trust Fund funds to finance the role of the Project’s Coordination. Following exchanges with Trust Funds representatives throughout the year 2013, and agreement was reached by means of reassigning funds contributed by the Agencies for the years 2013, 2014, to finance the Coordination role.

This allowed to keep the role of Coordinator until the end of 2014, which was key for the Project’s development, given the multiple actors involved as well as the complexity of the agreements and tasks needed to accomplish the programmed objectives.

Lastly, it must be noted that the design of the “Second National Plan to end violence” projected in Result 1, has been delayed for multiple reasons. Among them, the need to upgrade and further discuss the agreements that are necessary to redefine its objective and strategic lines of action.

The Programme’s own products and contributions to the discussion and debate over the comprehensiveness of gender based violence policies, exposed the need to incorporate new inputs and elements for analysis, leading to a revision of the strategy to address the most critical issues in the current context. Government institutions considered it was no longer enough to think in terms of a Second Plan “to end domestic violence” as mandated by the current Uruguayan regulations. There was a need to extend the plan so as to incorporate the different kinds of gender based violence, making explicit reference to the generational perspective (so as to give greater visibility to the situations of violence suffered by girls and adolescent women in our country). This signified a turning point in the initial perspective expressed in the project text: “II National Plan to end gender and generation domestic based violence validated by CNCLVD and SIPIAV”, disseminated and budgetary strengthened.

### 3.2 Progress summary

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This project has as purpose that women, girl and adolescents in Uruguay may have access to integrated and integral Public Policies on Gender and Generation based Violence (GGBV) in the framework of the National Strategy for its eradication. For this reason, Result 1 of the project is focused on the decision makers of the State and Civil Society that are part of the inter institutional spaces with mandate to act on the matter.

In this way, the project has been developed in a multi actor and inter institutional framework. Though this context made the decision making process more complex, it also allowed for agreements to reach broad consensus among the different institutions involved.

During the course of the implementation, conceptual and political unprecedented and innovative agreements were reached: the articulation of the gender and generational perspective contributed to an increase in the integrated nature of process, which had been historically divided. This articulation is now a consensus in terms of policies, plans and programmes, as expressed by the joint position paper of the National Consultive Council of fight against Domestic Violence (Spanish acronym CNCLVD) and the Integrated Protection System of Violence to Children and Adolescence (Spanish acronym SIPIAV) in the opportunity to express its position related to the reforms of the Uruguayan Penal Code.

The institutions and inter institutional spaces saw their approach capacities strengthened, reassuring their competences, and establishing an agenda of priorities focused towards the new Plan of Domestic Violence and Gender and Generation based Violence. Likewise, they have developed specific measures for women, girls and adolescents affected by this issue.

The 2014 rendering of accounts prepared by the chairs of CNCLVD and SIPIAV (the Women’s National Institute and the Child and Adolescent Institute respectively), describes the achievements accomplished, the contributions of the project “Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents” and defines the agenda of the new challenges.

Within the main contributions of the project the following must be highlighted:

- Domestic Violence and Gender and Generations Based Violence Plan. As described in this report, it has been agreed that the next plan must address domestic and gender and generations based violence, taking into account that all of them are an expression of a structural violence that affects mainly women, children and adolescents. (Result 1, Product 1.1)
- All Uruguay departments maintain their CDLVD y CRL functioning regularly. The project products have provided new inputs for the analysis of the issue in GGBV and planning of local policies. Likewise, the information and circulation flow of contents between main and territorial spaces has been improved. It is worth noting that there are Departments that are developing a growing interest in planning activities concerning information, awareness and promotion of rights in different settings, so as to reach different areas of the country (Result 1, Product 1.2)
- “Actions for Life and Cohabitation”. A set of specific measures, agreed in this inter institutional framework, were established for the approach of situations faced by women, girls and adolescents; but with sectorial responsibility in its application and realization. In 2014 the follow-up and monitoring of due progress will be carried out in the framework of the CNCLVD and SIPIAV (Result 1, Product 1.2)
- Normative revision in GGBV and contributions to the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure (Result 2). The studies and exchanges that took place within the project framework, not only rendered account of the need to move forward in the harmonization of national normative towards international standards in Human Rights, but also raised the need of new revisions, contributing along with the Human Rights Institution and Social Civic Organizations to influence in this revision. In this context a joint position document was developed regarding the reforms of the mentioned Codes and the elaboration of substitute texts as a proposal that contributes to the debate of the Parliamentary Commission responsible for the reforms.
- Results of the First Survey on GGBV. This product represents a milestone for Uruguay, as it sets a national base line on the magnitude of violence directed at women, girls and adolescents and its characteristics. It is also a significant input for the generation of indicators that allow for the follow up and tracking of this problematic, generating knowledge of its magnitude, characteristics, consequences, contributing to the strengthening of comprehensive policies to prevent, treat, sanction and eradicate gender and generation based violence in our country (Result 3).
- Increase knowledge on how to process information on GGBV from a communications perspective. A series of studies generated inputs for establishing a base line on the perspective of the media in the treatment of GGBV (Product 4.1).
- A communications strategy on GGBV was designed. The strategy set the bases for the design of an awareness, dissemination e information campaign at national and territorial levels (Products 4.1 and 4.3).
- A training strategy was designed for journalists, communicators and information sources (Products 4.2 and 4.3)
- Specific problem areas such as sex crimes (Product 2.2) and human trafficking for sexual exploitation (Product 4.4) were addressed.

The progress already made by outcome is as follows:

**EXPECTED OUTCOME 1: Government bodies and the civil society organizations constantly improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training**

The project's objective is that women, girls and adolescents in Uruguay have access to comprehensive and integrated public policies on gender and generations based violence within the framework of a national strategy for its eradication. For this reason, Result 1 focuses on State and civil society decision makers that take part in the interinstitutional spaces with mandate over the problematic.

The project was developed within the context of a complex inter institutional and multi actor framework, which increased the complexity of the decision making process, but at the same time allowed for a greater endorsement of the commitments reached.

Innovative conceptual and political agreements were reached throughout the implementation of the project: the articulation of the generation and gender perspective has allowed for greater comprehensiveness in processes that have historically been fragmented in their approach to violence. This articulation "is now a consensus in terms of policies, plans and programmes" as expressed in the joint document that CNCLVD and SIPIAV designed to mark their standing on the reform of the Uruguayan Penal Process Code.

The institutions and inter institutional spaces strengthened their capacities to address GGBV, reaffirming their mandates and setting up an agenda of priorities that focus on the New Plan Against Domestic Violence and GGBV. They have also carried out specific measures directed at women, girls and adolescents suffering from this problematic.

The annual rendering of accounts 2014, presented by the heads of CNCLVD and SIPIAV (the National Women's Institute and the Institute for children and adolescents), details the progress accomplished as well as the inputs provided by the project "Uruguay unites to end violence against women, children and adolescents" and sets the agenda to face new challenges.

Among the main products that resulted from the inter institutional agreements on GGBV, we must highlight the following:

1. Plan against Domestic Violence and GGBV. As expressed in section 6, result 1 (progress towards expected output 1.1), agreement was reached for the next national plan to address domestic violence and gender and generation based violence, in the understanding that all of them are expressions of structural violence affecting mainly women, children and adolescents.
2. "Measures for life and conviviality". A set of concrete measures to address situations suffered by women, children and adolescents were agreed at inter institutional level, and sectorial responsibilities were established for their implementation. Follow up and monitoring of advances to be carried out by CNCLVD and SIPIAV.
3. Reform of the Penal Code and Penal Process Code. Joint standing to address the reforms of both codes. Design of substitute texts as proposals for the Committee in charge of the Reform.
4. Violence and sex crimes. Basis are set for the design of a inter institutional strategy to address sexual violence, and an agreement is drafted to set up a inter institutional working group for the design of this strategy.

With regards to territorial structures and complementing what was informed in section 6.1, Product 1.2, we must highlight that contributions by DCLVD and CRL were key to the Project's success. At the start of its execution, the departments of Rocha, Flores, Durazno and Colonia, had no territorial structures to adequately implement the policies generated at local level. In other departments these structures showed weaknesses in terms their functioning and had general low implementation levels.

During the Project's first year, national and regional technical assistances were hired, which carried out their work for 15 months, with the objective of contributing to the strengthening of CNCLVD and SIPIAV inter institutional working spaces and their territorial expressions. The management of the available budget, as well as efforts by government's institutions, allowed for the continuity of this process in the territories. The following advances were registered during 2014:

- Sustainability of the territorial structures. All departments in the country maintained the CDLVD and CRL structures and their regular functioning. The project's products have contributed inputs for the analysis of GGBV and the planning of local policies.
  - Inter institutional articulation. Despite that the articulation of CDLVD and CRL in the territories still requires stimulus from its national structures, a strategy of collaboration and openness has been maintained among them.
  - Communication. The project's products have contributed to improve the flow of information between the central and local structures. The National Meeting which took place in December 2014, was an instance for exchange between national and local referents, which allowed for the discussion of the information offered by the National Survey, the Campaign against GGBV and the next Plan against Violence.
  - Coverage. Some Departments showed growing interest in planning information and awareness raising activities in different localities, so as to reach all areas of the country. These departments were: Canelones, Cerro Largo and Maldonado.
  - Dissemination: Commemoration of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, during the months of November, have been followed as opportunities to generate mobilizations across the country.
- The new authorities to take office in March 2015, will be provided with all the necessary information on the process accomplishments and obstacles, as well as recommendations for the challenges ahead.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME 2: Uruguay has a project to reform the national legal framework on GBV with support from the majority of parliament**

Uruguay has a regulatory system and an access to justice system on GBBV that shows great weaknesses with respect to the commitments made by the country at the international level in the field of human rights. It also records insufficient mechanisms for monitoring the proper implementation of laws by the various actors of the access to justice system.

In this context and considering that equity and equality building are permanent and always unfinished processes, this project has sought to provide inputs to generate dialogue among different actors and institutional referents in order to work towards a coherent and comprehensive regulatory system which allows adequate and effective prevention, protection, investigation, punishment and reparation of violence based on gender and generations, having as main reference the Convention of Belem do Para, CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The outputs for this outcome provided substantive inputs for analysis and advocacy on the agenda for discussion. As mentioned in the 2013 report, the investigation carried out was discussed in working groups by the main institutional actors, legislative and civil society.

Considering the context of reforms on the Penal and Procedural Codes, different meetings with parliamentarians were carried out, especially with the Bicameral Women's Caucus. The dialogue was focused on the following aspects:

- International Standards
- International and regional conventions: CEDAW, CDN, BELEM DO PARÁ
- Recommendations and guidelines for the bodies of the treaties
- IACHR and jurisprudence of the Inter-American Courts of Human Rights
- Comparative law
- Penal and Procedural Codes of Latin America
- Comprehensive laws (woman/gender/GBV)
- Legislation in other countries
- National legislation (current or projected)
- Penal and Procedural Codes
- Extra code Legislation (e.g. Human trafficking)
- Penal and Procedural Codes Project

With reference to Chapter 6.1, section 2.1, it should be added that in 2014 (national election year) discussions started in 2013 remained active, particularly in two areas:

- a) The analysis of substitute texts to the reform of the Penal and Procedural Codes presented to Parliament by the CNCLVD and SIPIAV.
- b) The analysis of legislation on violence and sexual offenses against women, children and adolescents (Activity 2.1.4 and Activities of Output 2.2)

In summary, studies conducted under the framework of the project, not only showcased the need for progress in the harmonization of national legislation with international human rights standards, but mobilized the need for further revisions, contributing jointly with the Institution of Human Rights and Civil Society Organizations to impact upon such revision. The new administration and legislature will have as of 2015 the challenge of resuming this process.

### **EXPECTED OUTCOME 3: Uruguay has timely, reliable and consensual information on GBV**

At the beginning of the project, Uruguay had quantitative information on GGBV (partial, incomplete and discontinuous). While several sectors have their own information systems, no methodologies and comparable indicators are recorded, nor are studies undertaken in the general population.

As was reported in Chapter 6.1, Output 3.1, during 2014 efforts were focused on information processing, analysis of results and preparations for their diffusion among authorities and media as part of the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (November 25th.). The results of the survey conducted jointly with the National Institute of Statistics and a series of recommendations to be considered by the new Administration which will take office in March 2015 were presented along with the rendering of accounts by the institution addressing GGBV.

### **EXPECTED OUTCOME 4: Government bodies and the civil society organizations constantly improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training**

In Uruguay, several awareness campaigns on violence were carried out prior to the Project “Uruguay united to end violence against women and girls”, but these were not part of a training nor systematic communication strategy that seeks to further efforts in the treatment of information. For this reason, (and expanding information provided in Section 6, Output 3.1) as part of this project, 4 main areas were successfully strengthened:

1. Increased knowledge on the treatment of information in GGBV, from a communication perspective. Various studies contributed inputs to establish a baseline on the perspective of the media in treating GGBV (activities carried out under Output 4.1).
2. Communication strategy on GGBV was developed. This strategy guided the basis for the design of an awareness, diffusion and information campaign at both national and local level (activities carried out under Output 4.1 and 4.3).
3. A training strategy was designed and implemented jointly with the development of specific tools to address GGBV, targeted to journalists, communicators and information sources (activities carried out under Output 4.2 and 4.3).
4. Contributions were made to increase the visibility of human trafficking for sexual exploitation through training and communication strategies, with the objective of influencing its inclusion on the agendas of the justice system institutions.

Actions under this Outcome leave a precedent in the field of communication which will be followed up with new training activities within the framework of an International Conference and Seminar scheduled for 2015.

### 3.3 Lessons learned

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As was already signaled in previous reports, it is noteworthy to stress the importance of the implementation of a multi actor project, the challenges it poses, as well as the experience and lessons learned in the following areas:

- Ownership and involvement. Given the complexity of the project, there has been a great level of involvement and ownership of the project by representatives of the joint coordinating spaces between the CNCLVD, the SIPIAV, the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation, the UN System (UNWOMEN, UNFPA, IOM, UNESCO and UNDP), and the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office in Uruguay.
- Coordination and joint decision making. Sustainability and strengthening of joint working spaces: Outcome Working Groups and Project Management Committee. A total of 7 inter-institutional working groups were set up, with the participation of CNCLVD, SIPIAV, UN Agencies and the Project’s Coordination. The working group modality which sets working groups for each outcome, allows close monitoring of activities and facilitates the involvement and ownership of actors.
- Coordination and dialogue among all partners to search and find a commonly agreed solution for the allocation of funds to the Coordination post without compromising programmatic efforts and output delivery.

In 2015, CNCLVD and SIPIAV will organize a meeting to evaluate and recollect lessons learned in the framework of the Project. The results will be shared in due time.

### 3.4 Innovative methodologies

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- Is your project using any new/innovative methodology?

Yes

No

The main focus of this joint project is preventing, punishing and eradicating GBV and its purpose is to contribute to the implementation of the National GBV Strategy. This Strategy will become operational through the Second Plan for the Fight against GBV, proposing a comprehensive model to coordinate prevention, protection, assistance and rehabilitation actions. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to modify the ideological systems and cultural patterns that sustain and legitimize gender inequality and violent relationship models. **An essential requirement in this process is the analysis and the gradual transformation of public policies and institutional practices from a gender-based perspective through the involvement of stakeholders at all levels.**

The care model must be based on the coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV in order to attain: gender mainstreaming, participatory decentralization, inter-sector and intra-sector integration, the generation of knowledge and the adaptation of legal provisions. Therefore, the highest level governmental authorities need to be engaged, in the understanding that the implementation of this project will only be possible if there is a political will to place it as a priority in the political agenda.

CSOs, social networks and public service operators are key actors in identifying needs, adapting proposals, and monitoring policies. **This participatory strategy will have a decentralization and local development orientation.** The identification and engagement of key actors at the local level, the strengthening of positive leadership and the support for conflict resolution will be paramount aspects. Regional and national exchange instances, as well as the necessary technical and political support will strengthen the cooperation and involvement of locally-based actors. Moreover, intra-sector comprehensiveness and integration will be enabled by promoting the coordination among sector policy makers at all the stages: design, planning, execution and monitoring. An important aspect is to formulate a communication strategy that can ensure the appropriate flow of information and strengthen sector capacity to respond.

The participation of actors with profound local roots in all the stages is a core feature because it enables the effective territorialization of the public sector policies related to Public Health, Security, Education, inter alia. This strategy will serve as input for the development of regional and local capacities to help raise awareness and create accountability and the strengthening of technical capacity to permit the maintenance of an operational structure for the implementation and development of policies to address GBV that are suited to local characteristics and needs. This will further the scope of the Second National Plan in its territorial dimension, generating operative plans in the 19 Departments of the country.

The generation of knowledge to provide evidence on GBV issues will enhance the definition of targets for GBV policies, by compiling, systematizing and generating relevant and substantial information. This will be enabled by the design and implementation of a streamlined and effective follow up and evaluation plan.

A comprehensive legal framework is an essential part of the system of rights for its promotion, defense and protection. As described above, Uruguay has a vast body of law; however, the enhancement of these advances represents a challenge at the short and mid-term. The generation of spaces for discussion and building social,

political and technical consensus will be the strategy used to attain widespread agreement for the review and adaptation of the legal framework on GBV.

The application of these strategies entails risks due to the variety of actors involved and the multiplicity of territories covered. Both the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV are diverse themselves: their composition, the competencies of the institutions that compose them, the various institutional backgrounds and the localities they reach within the country. Therefore, it will be necessary to mitigate territorial and sector risks that could delay or fragment the coordination process by following up and evaluating the coordination spaces planned.

The implementation of this joint project is conducted as part of the UN System overall strategy as articulated in the UNDAF and its Action Plan (UNDAP) and focuses on Priority Area 4 “Consolidating democratic governance at the national and local levels through citizen participation, the strengthening of State institutions and the national system for the comprehensive protection of human rights, pursuant to the declarations and agreements ratified by Uruguay”, and on UNDAF Direct Outcome 4.2 “The State, with the broadest participation of civil society, will have advanced in the design and implementation of policies and mechanisms for the prevention, detection and care of violence against victims of intra-family violence with an emphasis on women, adolescents, girls and boys”.

Finally, at the operational level, the variety of actions necessary for the execution of products and activities, called for the design of a methodology based in the setting of inter institutional working teams (composed by representatives of CNCLVD, SIPIAV and UN Agencies), led by the Project’s Coordination. In 2012-2014, seven working groups were formed with the objective of implementing the decisions of the Management Committee and providing a detailed follow up and monitoring of all products.

### 3.5 Existing methodologies

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- Is your project replicating and/or scaling up any existing methodologies?
  - Yes
  - No

### 3.6 Issues and challenges

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- Was there any issues and/or challenges that have affected project implementation during the reporting period?
  - Yes
  - No

	<b>Issues/Challenges</b>	<b>Actions taken</b>
1	Next Plan Against Violence in definition stages.	Consensual agreement to design a new Plan Against Domestic Violence and GGBV.
2	CDLVDR and CRL are present in all departments of the country with the support of the project's technical assistances.	CDLVD and CRL are present in all departments of the country with administrative and technical support of national counterparts.
3	Regulatory review on GGBV present in debate tables.	Joint position by CNCLVD and SIPIAV offering alternative proposals to Parliament in alliance with CSO and the National Human Rights Institution.
4	Review of the sector and inter institutional approach to violence and sex crimes.	Inter institutional consensual background document on gender and sex crimes designed. Agreement to set up an inter institutional working group to design a strategy of approach.
5	Address human trafficking for sex trade through the training of field operators.	Expansion of the scope of training, directed at key actors in the judicial system (Judges, Prosecutors, Police, Defenders and other actors involved).

### 3.7 Next steps

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Programmed activities during the project's extension period are as follows:

R1 – National Violence Plan	Finalized by June 2015
R2 – Seminar on Revision of the Legal Revision on Framework VBBG	Finalized by June 2015
R4 – Seminar “Gender, generations and the mass media role”.	Finalized by March 2015
R4- Seminar towards an inter institutional agenda about sexual exploitation	Finalized by June 2015
Final Report and external evaluation of the project	Finalized by June 2015 (external evaluation 60 days after project ends)

### 3.8 Sustainability

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This joint project proposes to instrument a government commitment to design and install a National Strategy on GBV, enabling the viability of an important part of this strategy.

All Joint Project Results seek to install capacities in national institutions so that the changes that occur endure over time and ensure the sustainability of the actions.

The actions taken in 2014 to guarantee the sustainability of the project were:

- Maintaining the coordination agreement on gender, childhood and adolescence policies; mainstreaming approaches of addressing gender and generational-based violence.
- Definition of joint strategies to strengthen inter-sector policies, and their territorial expressions, on gender and generational-based violence.
- Strengthening the work of the CNCLVD, the CDLVDs, the CRLs and SIPIAV; and specifically strengthen the functioning of the CDLVDs and CRLs.
- Generation of basis and experiences for joint implementation of activities.
- Ensure the sustainability and strengthen the inter-institutional working groups, as a collaborative methodology to address GGBV in a comprehensive manner.
- Contribute to the sustainability of the communication actions (Guidelines, publications, other materials)

- Studies, publications, reports, systematizations, leaflets, that document these diverse contributions.

### 3.9 Voices from the field

- Changes achieved by the project are best reflected in grantees' and beneficiaries' own words. Please include any quote, testimony or human interest story collected during the reporting period. (maximum 150 words)

- Has informed consent been obtained by beneficiary/grantee to have the above-content publicized?
  - Yes
  - No

### 3.10 Knowledge and communication products

- Has your project generated any knowledge or communication product that can be shared with others during this reporting period?
  - Yes
  - No

N o.	Title of product	Type of product
1	Violencia y Delitos Sexuales. Bases para el diseño de una estrategia interinstitucional de abordaje de la violencia sexual <a href="http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/40832/1/vyds.pdf">http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/40832/1/vyds.pdf</a>	Issue/Policy/Research Paper
2	Primer Informe de Resultados de la Encuesta Nacional sobre VBGG <a href="http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/18258/1/resumen_de_encuesta_mides_final.pdf">http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/18258/1/resumen_de_encuesta_mides_final.pdf</a>	Assesment
3	Folletería - Primer Informe de Resultados de la Encuesta Nacional sobre VBGG <a href="http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/18258/1/triptico_violencia_version_web.pdf">http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/18258/1/triptico_violencia_version_web.pdf</a>	Brochures/Poster
4	Estudio cuantitativo del tratamiento de la violencia basada en género en los medios de comunicación uruguayos	Issue/Policy/Research Paper

	<a href="http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/40713/1/3-estudio-cuantitativo.pdf">http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/40713/1/3-estudio-cuantitativo.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/40712/1/2--estudio-cualitativo-resumen.pdf">http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/40712/1/2--estudio-cualitativo-resumen.pdf</a>	
5	2 educational videos and 7 spots each one referring to a specific area of violence expression: childhood, family, couples, work, education, senior citizens and public spaces. <a href="http://www.importaquelosepas.com.uy/vbgg">http://www.importaquelosepas.com.uy/vbgg</a>	Video/Film
6	Guía. Violencia basada en género y generaciones Orientaciones para la cobertura periodística <a href="http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/40816/1/guiaperio.pdf">http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/40816/1/guiaperio.pdf</a>	Protocols/Guidelines

**Manu list for “Type of product”**

1. Anthologies
2. Assessments
3. Audio
4. Advocacy/campaign material
5. Bibliographies
6. Brochures/Poster
7. Case study
8. Comic Strip/ Cartoon
9. Curriculum
10. Catalog/Directory
11. Electronic discussion forum
12. Exercise/Game
13. Issue/Policy/Research Paper
14. Indicators
15. Manual/Handbook
16. Newsletters
17. Protocols/Guidelines
18. Photos
19. PR material (posters, brochures, pamphlets, etc.)
20. Surveys
21. Toolkit/Checklist
22. Training materials
23. Video/Film

24. Website and web portal  
 25. Others (specify )

- If you have other types of products, such as audio, video, film, website, web portal, and/or something else that is too big and heavy to be shared via email, please provide the title of the product, the type of product and the URL/website address where we can see these products (ex. YouTube).

Title of the product	Type of product	URL/Website address
	select one or multiple from <a href="#">the menu list above</a>	
	select one or multiple from <a href="#">the menu list above</a>	
	select one or multiple from <a href="#">the menu list above</a>	

### 3.11 Photos

- Is there any photo that illustrates the change generated by the project?  
 Yes  
 No
- If yes, please provide the necessary information requested in the table below and share the photos with the UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager via email.
  - Description of the photo
  - Photo credit – the name of photographer or the person who took the photo
  - Informed consent – whether informed consent has been obtained by persons appearing in the photo (yes or no)

Please see photos already shared by email with the UNTF (Claudia Briones). They were sent to be included in the UNTF annual report. Informed consent **was not** obtained by persons appearing in the photos.

Photo No.	Please provide a short sentence describing who appears in the photo, what is happening, and when and where it was taken (maximum 150 words)	Photo credit (the name of photographer or the person who took the photo)	Has informed consent been obtained by persons appearing in the photo? (Yes or No)

### 3.12 Awards, special recognition and/or media coverage

- Has the project been awarded any prize or received any special recognition during the reported period?  
 Yes  
 No

### 3.13 Annexes: supporting materials

No. of annex	Title of document
Annex 1	Progress Report by Outcome

### 3.14 List of acronyms

Acronyms	Description
AA	Administrative Agent
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development
AUCI	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation
CDLVD	Departmental Council for the Fight Against Domestic Violence
CNCLVD	National Consultative Council for the Fight Against Domestic Violence
CRL	Local Reception Committee
DaO	Delivering as One
GBV	Gender Based Violence
INAU	Uruguayan Institute for the Child and Adolescent
INE	National Statistics Institute
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MIDES	Ministry of Social Development
OPP	Office of Planning and Budget
PAHO-WHO	Pan-American Health Organization – World Health Organization
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RRF	Results and Resources Framework
SIPIAV	Comprehensive System for the Protection of Childhood and Adolescence Against Violence
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Framework Action Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNS	United Nations System

UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WB	World Bank