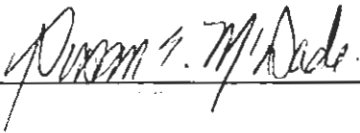


- 1 **2010 Call for Project Proposals**
- 2 Integrated proposal - United Nations Teams in the country

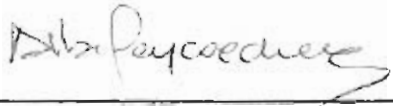
Project title:	Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents		
Project duration:	3 years		
Project start date:	01/01/2012	Project end date:	31/12/2014
Name of administrative agent:	UNDP		
Names of participating agencies:	UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, IOM, UNESCO		
Geographic coverage/location:	National		
Total number of beneficiaries (primary and secondary) expected as an outcome of the project:	Primary beneficiaries are 3 Ministries (Public Health, Education and Interior), 5 state bodies, 1 sub-national body and 1 autonomous body (Judicial Branch), 1 National Network of organized Civil Society that works in violence against women (33 organizations), 3 civil society organizations specialized in childhood, 1 National Association of Journalists of Uruguay (5,000 media communication agents with national, sub-national and local coverage)		

Total project budget:	Total project budget (in United States Dollars):	\$	1,725,964
	Counterpart's contribution/Concurrent funds (in United States Dollars):	\$	725,965
	Requested from United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (in United States Dollars):	\$	999,999
Budget requested by agency:	UN Women	\$	417,085
	UNFPA	\$	306,020
	UNDP	\$	179,525
	IOM	\$	47,080
	UNESCO	\$	50,289

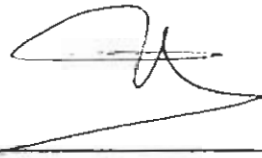
Signed:




Name: Susan McDade Date: 3 June 2011
Title: United Nations Resident Coordinator in Uruguay



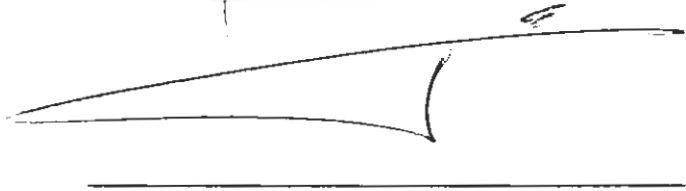
Name: Alba Goycochea Date: - 6 JUN 2011
Title: Officer in Charge a.i., IOM-Uruguay



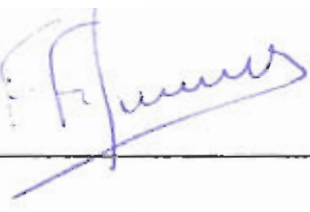
Name: Irene Rodriguez Date: - 6 JUN 2011
Title: Technical Advisor in Uruguay, UN Women



Name: Antonio Molpeceres Date: 6 JUN 2011
Title: Country Director, UNDP
Administrative Agent



Name: Jorge Grandi Date: 7 JUN 2011
Director, Regional Bureau for Science of UNESCO
in Latin America and the Caribbean
Title: UNESCO Representative to MERCOSUR and in
Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay



Name: Fernando Filgueira Date: 6 JUN 2011
Title: Assistant Representative, UNFPA

Signed:		
[Signature in Spanish version only] _____	Name: Diego Canepa	Date:
	Title: President of the Steering Committee for the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation	
[Signature in Spanish version only] _____	Name: Ana Maria Vignoli	Date:
	Title: Minister of Social Development	
[Signature in Spanish version only] _____	Name: Beatriz Ramirez	Date:
	Title: Director of the national Women Institute of the Ministry of Social Development President of the National Consultative Council for the Fight Against Domestic Violence	
[Signature in Spanish version only] _____	Name: Javier Salsamendi	Date:
	Title: President of the Institute of the Child and the Adolescent of Uruguay President of the Comprehensive System for the Protection of Childhood and Adolescence Against Violence	

1. Summary (page 1)

Uruguay records alarming gender-based violence (GBV) figures. Based on the regional indicator “death of women aged 15 and over at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner” of ECLAC’S Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean for the year 2009, the following rates per 100,000 inhabitants have been recorded, where the critical situation of Uruguay may be noted: Spain/0.12; Chile/0.31; Costa Rica/0.31; El Salvador/0.32; Peru/0.40; Paraguay/0.43; Trinidad and Tobago/0.52; Uruguay/0.60; Dominican Republic/0.81; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines/1.83.

This proposal opens the opportunity to address the social, legal and institutional deficiencies that negatively impact GBV eradication and prevention processes in a society with one of the strongest democratic institutional frameworks in Latin America and with a disproportionate gap in this issue.

The main value added by this project is the enhancement of the quality of public policies with an impact on the effectiveness of their enforcement (which will in turn strengthen the capacities of the Government organizations responsible for this issue), the coverage of its application and the direct impact on the issues it seeks to overcome. The project will result in the development of territorial capacities, both at the institutional and the procedural levels, consolidating relevant quantitative data (currently non-existent) on the magnitude and features of GBV in Uruguay as well as qualitative data through the review of the legal framework. It fits into, and provides the backbone for a vast and comprehensive proposal, unprecedented in the country, in the form of the National Strategy for the Eradication of GBV, to ensure that all GBV-related actions taken in Uruguay will be coordinated under this project. The value added of the UN System is clear given that it is playing an unavoidable role as a catalyser by facilitating a democratic, objective, harmonized and legitimate inter-institutional work space; and it also has specialized experience in the 4 project components (i. Strengthening the institutional capacities of national actors in their interaction, ii. Reform of the national legal framework, iii. Standardized and updated information systems and iv. Communication strategies and training for prevention).

Concerning administrative and management aspects, this project assumes the governance and operational structures (including a Coordination Unit) agreed upon with the Government of Uruguay for all Joint Programmes (15 so far) on the basis of the *Delivering as One* approach, Uruguay being a Pilot country for the UN System Reform. The Resident Coordinator plays a crucial role as ultimately responsible for the Joint Programme as reflected in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) agreed upon with the Government in May 2010.

The following sustainability factors are noted as critical: 1. the existing level of institutionalization (set forth by law) of the two main counterparts, which will be strengthened: the National Consultative Council for the Fight Against Domestic Violence (*Consejo Nacional Consultivo de Lucha contra la Violencia Doméstica*, CNCLVD) and the Comprehensive System for the Protection of Childhood and Adolescence Against Violence (*Sistema Integral de Protección a la Infancia y Adolescencia contra la violencia*, SIPIAV) to provide comprehensive responses to violence, 2. The express commitment of the Government to design and implement a National GBV Strategy, 3. The increase of the budget devoted to implementation, which has been increasing steadily, 4. The reform of the legal framework that will enhance the effectiveness of the work done by the institutional actors involved.

2. Project context, opportunities and challenges (pages 1 to 2)

Uruguay records alarming gender-based violence (GBV) figures. During 2009, (2010 figures have not been officially disclosed yet) 20 women were murdered by their intimate partners or former partners (the figures of the deaths of girls due to violence have not been officially disclosed yet either, although public authorities have recognized their relative weight). Based on the regional indicator “death of women aged 15 and over at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner” of ECLAC’S Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean for the year 2009, the following rates per 100,000 inhabitants have been recorded, where the critical situation of Uruguay may be noted: Spain/0.12; Chile/0.31; Costa Rica/0.31; El Salvador/0.32; Peru/0.40; Paraguay/0.43; Trinidad and Tobago/0.52; Uruguay/0.60; Dominican Republic/0.81; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines/1.83. On the other hand, police reports related to domestic violence in Uruguay have increased steadily since 2005, the year when this information started to be systematically collected, increasing from 6,802 to 15,177 in 2010. There are more police reports related to domestic violence than to robberies. Domestic violence represents for 7.5% of the total number of crimes and 50.5% of crimes against persons. This shows the extent to which women rights are still being violated in countries like Uruguay where democratic institutions are strong and gender indicators are positive in terms of physical, economic and decision-making autonomy.

A crucial step forward for Uruguay in legislation was the incorporation of domestic violence crimes as reflected by article 18 of Law No. 16.707 (1995) to the Criminal Code, and the passing of Law No. 17.514 (2002) declaring that activities aimed at the prevention, early detection, care, and eradication of domestic violence are of public interest. Article 24 created the National Consultative Council for the Fight against Domestic Violence (CNCLVD in Spanish) composed by the National Women Institute (Inmujeres) of the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES in Spanish) that presides it, the Ministry of the Interior (MI), the Ministry of Public Health (MSP in Spanish), the Institute of the Child and the Adolescent of Uruguay (INAU in Spanish), the Judicial Branch (PJ in Spanish), the National Administration of Public Education (ANEP in Spanish), the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), the Congress of Mayors (CI in Spanish) and the Uruguayan Network against Domestic and Sexual Violence (RUCVDS in Spanish) representing civil society organizations (CSOs), and in particular, women groups and organizations specialized in GBV. The CNCLVD is tasked with: advising the Executive Branch, ensuring the enforcement of laws, designing and organizing national plans, promoting the coordination and integration of sectoral and territorial policies and assisting in the formulation of law bills and programmes. The CNCLVD created 19 Department commissions (one for each Department in the country), with the following duties: a) providing advice to the Mayor in issues within its competence, b) disseminating the National Plan to Fight against Domestic Violence, adapting it and developing it locally, c) promoting coordination among the various public and private entities involved in this issue and d) creating Department level sub-committees and regulating their composition and operation. This Council formulated the First National Plan to Fight against Domestic Violence (2004-2010), adopted by the Executive Branch in 2004 and currently under evaluation.

In 2007, with the aim of advancing the implementation of a specific care model for boys, girls and adolescents, the Comprehensive System for the Protection of Childhood and Adolescence against Violence (SIPIAV) was created through an inter-institutional agreement. It is composed by: INAU, that presides it, MSP, MI, ANEP and PJ, Infamilia (*Instituto Nacional de la Familia*) of MIDES and the organizations *Somos*, *El Faro* and *Arco Iris*, representing CSOs, in particular organizations that work with boys, girls and adolescents that are victims of violence. Its strategic work lines are the following: a) training and raising sensitivity awareness, b) implementing intervention models and c) reviewing

pertinent legislation. Currently, SIPIAV has six regional committees throughout the country and is in the process of being extended to provide coverage to all Departments.

In spite of the significant efforts made, expressed through the political will to place GBV issues as a priority in the Government agenda, the progress made so far is insufficient and poses the need to regard GBV as a structural problem in society. There are still obstacles to deliver on the commitments assumed for the prevention, punishment and eradication¹ of GBV. The increase in the number of services, in promotion and prevention activities, in the collection of statistics and the development of capacities of public system operators requires further coordination - in particular between CNCLVD and SIPIAV- to put forth a comprehensive response that would permit overcoming the issue of GBV in the country.

At the end of the First National Plan for the Fight Against Domestic Violence, the evaluation being performed has revealed a number of problems to be addressed, and are summarized as follows:

1. A comprehensive care model to coordinate the assistance and rehabilitation actions of all sectors to address the GBV issue has not been achieved.
2. There are difficulties in providing a territorial-based perspective to the implementation of the policies in this issue that involves citizens and public system operators as agents actively involved in its design, implementation and follow up.
3. In spite of substantive legislative advances with the adoption of important laws that incorporate the rights, gender and generational-based approach, which tend to overcome delays and contradictions in the national legal system in relation to the international commitments assumed by the country, some contradictions and gaps still remain and require harmonization.
4. The information on the magnitude, types and features of GBV in Uruguay is insufficient. The country lacks a National Survey on the prevalence of this problem and has a need for uniform indicators.
5. There are still ideological systems and cultural patterns based on patriarchal values, which sustain and provide legitimacy to violent models and the oppression of women. Aspects related to sexism in language, the images promoted by the media and the persistence of institutional cultures that are strongly based on gender division of work reveal issues of cultural and symbolic nature that need to be changed. The public treatment of the issue of violence against women, girls and adolescents needs to be approached from a rights, gender and generational-based perspective.

In a public appearance on March 8th, 2011 the Government administration expressed the political will to design and implement a National GBV Strategy involving various sectors of Uruguayan society, based on the experience and the lessons learned in the implementation of the First National Plan for the Fight Against Domestic Violence and devoted to managing problems identified in relation to GBV.

In this situation, the advocacy role and the support of the UN are important to provide responses to the abovementioned problems based on comparable regional and global experiences. There have been experiences on GBV by the UN System working along with Government and civil society initiatives. Currently, the UN System participates in the CNCLDV as observer represented by two Agencies -UN Women, which also provides financial support- and UNFPA- On the other hand, the SIPIAV was created on the basis of work instances with UNICEF and UNDP, which provide technical assistance and financial support. IOM has provided technical assistance on the issue of trafficking in persons, participates in the

¹ Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women “Convention of Belem do Pará”, 1994.

Inter-institutional Table for the Combat of Trafficking in Persons with the Purposes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation (*Mesa Interinstitucional de Enfrentamiento a la Trata de Personas Con Fines de Explotación Sexual Comercial*). A special note should be given to the Secretary General's Campaign "Unite To End Violence Against Women and Girls", which since 2010 is known in the country under the name "*Campaña ACTIVATE Uruguay*", that has managed to involve all relevant public and CSOs in the issue of GBV and to coordinate dissemination and sensitivity raising actions throughout the country.

The greatest opportunity of this project is supporting the National GBV Strategy to which the Government has committed, which will become operational through a Second National Plan for the Fight Against GBV that is being drafted in 2011. Other equally important opportunities are: the existence of inter-institutional coordination spaces established by law, the experience of working in multisectoral committees and commissions, sectoral advances in the design of protocols, policies and regulations and the extent to which this proposal is likely to strengthen the multisectoral aspects of CNCLVD and SIPIAV, the improvement of legal instruments, generating quantitative evidence and furthering actions to increase sensitivity of all citizens in relation to GBV.

No risks have been identified from the political point of view since the duration of the project coincides with the current administration term of office and the administration has publicly committed to the eradication of GBV. However, operational aspects, such as completing the design of the Second National GBV Plan in 2011, the insufficient budgetary resources earmarked in fiscal priorities and the cultural resistances - both at the personal and institutional levels- involved in these issues may pose risks for the full attainment of the project objectives.

Finally, a special note should be given to the level of agreement and the will expressed by the different public institutions to improve coordination: among themselves (between the CNCLVD and SIPIAV); with international cooperation (the UN agencies involved in this proposal and the Spanish International Cooperation for Development Agency (AECID in Spanish)); with CSOs (member of the inter-institutional spaces and also receiving funds from the European Union (EU) for the strengthening grassroots organizations).

In this context, the main value added by this project lies in enhancing the quality of public policies and increasing the effectiveness of their enforcement, in the coverage of their application and the direct impact on the issues to overcome. The project will result in the development of territorial capacities, both institutional and procedural, consolidating a significant body of currently non-existent quantitative data on the magnitude and features of GBV in Uruguay, and qualitative data through a review of the legal framework. It fits into, and provides the backbone for a vast and comprehensive proposal, never developed before in the country, in the form of the National Strategy for the Eradication of GBV, to ensure that all GBV-related actions taken in Uruguay will be coordinated under this project.

3. Justification (pages 1 to 2)

This joint project is crucial to contributing to the eradication of GBV since it provides common short-term work objectives for the main public institutions, civil society and international cooperation partners. The possibility of joint and coordinated work will contribute substantially to the design of prevention and care actions and policies - by force of inter-institutional nature- to address the issue of GBV from different perspectives, including the trafficking in persons. Strengthening campaigns to promote sensitivity, education and awareness on the issue, both in the media and in society as a whole, is paramount to attaining cultural changes and modifying the unequal power relationships between victims and perpetrators that continue to place women in positions of inequality. On the other hand, the

joint project will help generate inputs to measure the magnitude and trends of violence by improving and coordinating the various recording systems. Finally, it will create spaces for a debate on the existing legal framework and the possible modifications to be introduced to the legal provisions in force in Uruguay.

Addressing the problem described above requires making concurrent changes at various levels: 1) Institutional: From the institutional point of view, emphasis should be placed on joint, coordinated approaches to care in order to avoid renewed victimization of women, adolescents, boys and girls in GBV situations including trafficking in persons. The definition of coordinated policies does not guarantee coordination at the territorial level; therefore, institutional changes must also occur within the organizations responsible for the enforcement of policies. Another relevant change at the institutional level is securing common criteria for the application of the legal and juridical framework to guarantee the effective enjoyment of rights by women, girls, boys and adolescents. 2) Social: From the social point of view, the role of organized CSOs in complying with the commitments assumed by the Government (Second National Plan) is crucial, as well as the application of joint actions together with the Government to promote sensitivity in the various sectors of society. Having and enforcing public policies that guarantee the rights of women, girls, boys and adolescents is not enough, these policies should also be spread so that society as a whole can have information on rights in the area of GBV and the institutional resources that are available. 3) Individual: At the individual level, it is imperative to engage the commitment of all actors in their own areas of incidence: political authorities in decision-making positions, public and private companies, educators, journalists, police personnel, and health professionals, personnel related to the judicial system, mothers, fathers, young people, boys and girls.

Therefore, and taking into consideration the problems identified after the completion of the First National Plan for the Fight Against Domestic Violence, the project seeks to have an incidence on the changes needed at different levels: 1) Institutional: It aims at strengthening the coordination between the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV, as well as the key institutions in the area of GBV in order to combine their potentialities and lessons learned and mitigate their weaknesses. These same institutions will be strengthened in their territorial dimensions as an essential step to addressing the problem effectively, overcoming difficulties and building mechanisms to match the requirements of each locality. Furthermore, specific contributions will be made in terms of legal reform proposals to effect changes in the legal system in order to ensure an appropriate response to women, boys, girls and adolescents affected by violence. These inputs will include lessons learned and best practices from other countries in the region and the world and will follow the recommendations made by international organizations (in particular the Convention of Belém do Pará). 2) Social: At the social level, the actions to promote rights and sensitivity will encourage gender equity values with the aim of preventing all forms of violence against women, adolescents and girls, including trafficking in persons with the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, and will empower the Secretary General's Campaign "Unite to End Violence Against Women and Girls" in its Uruguayan version "*ACTIVATE Uruguay*". Its implementation will engage the commitment of all public and CSO institutions involved in order to reach both the individuals that compose such organizations and the populations served by their policies. 3) Individual: At the individual level, the aim is to secure the political, management and administrative commitments needed for the effective implementation of the Second National Plan of GBV by integrating it to institutional budgets. This will further the scope of the Second National Plan in its territorial dimension, generating operative plans in the 19 Departments of the country. At the same time, evidence will be gathered on the magnitude of GBV in Uruguay by producing information through a National Survey and advancing inter-institutional agreements for the collection of data and the production of information.

Given the size of Uruguay, the inter-institutional agreements that support this proposal and the

commitment of CSOs, it is considered that the changes proposed in relation to the problems identified are likely to be attained by this joint project within the proposed timeframe. The basis for this is that the proposal involves all institutions and CSOs with competence in the issue and that there is also a political will to drive this change in the country.

4. Strategies

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-sectoral and intra-sectoral 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-sectoral comprehensiveness and integration will be enabled by promoting the coordination among sectoral 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 sectoral capacity to respond.

The participation of local actors in all the stages is principal, participation in research processes, the inventory of needs and competencies and during the monitoring process is highlighted in the initial diagnosis. This information 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 in themselves: because of 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 sectoral risks that could delay or fragment the coordination process by following up and evaluating the coordination spaces planned.

Finally, 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”.

5. Scope of application of the project

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the CNCLVD, the SIPIAV and their territorial expressions in the form of the Department Commissions on Domestic Violence and the Regional Committees of the SIPIAV. These integration spaces will benefit as their capacities will be strengthened, the actions to be conducted through the Territorial Operative Plans will be defined and a communication strategy will be drawn to provide them with a roadmap to follow and to continue with their tasks once the execution of the project is completed. The people connected to the communication media and the operators from the various sectors are also considered direct beneficiaries that will promote sensitivity in order to drive cultural change.

Girls, boys, adolescents and women will also benefit since the levels of coordination among the various public and CSOs with competence in GBV will be enhanced, the legal system will be improved and a comprehensive and coordinated work model of prevention, assistance and rehabilitation will be implemented.

Finally, the Uruguayan population as a whole will benefit as changes will be promoted that challenge interpersonal relationships between women and men of all generations seeking equal relationships and therefore enhancing the quality of coexistence.

6. Expected outcomes and main activities to achieve them

The overall aim of this joint project is to contribute to the eradication of GBV in the framework of the National GBV Strategy. Four outcomes have been defined for this purpose:

Outcome 1: Institutional capacities of the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV have been strengthened to improve the integrated approach to GBV and contribute to the National Strategy on GBV. The National Strategy will be conducted within the framework of the Second National Plan for the Fight against Domestic Violence and its purpose is to ensure the exercise and enjoyment of the rights of women, girls and adolescents for a life free of GBV. The institutions and organizations tasked with its execution are represented in the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV and it is expected that the implementation of the joint

project will permit to move from a sectoral to an inter-sectoral approach to ensure the feasibility, integration, interconnection and prioritization of this policy at the local level as a result of an enhanced coordination between both spaces.

Output 1.1: Second National Plan against Domestic Violence validated by CNCLVD and SIPIAV, disseminated and strengthened in terms of budget. The First National Plan for the Fight against Domestic Violence is currently being evaluated and the drafting of the Second National Plan for the Fight against Domestic Violence will be finalized by early 2012. The evaluation of the First National Plan is currently in the process of identifying the main aspects to be improved, which represent the problems to be solved by the current project, as well as capturing the lessons learned and the best practices in the design and implementation of the First National Plan. The Second National Plan will set new priorities for all institutions with competence and commitments in the area. With the aim of securing the good will and political commitment of the highest authorities within each institution for its implementation, the Second National Plan will be validated by the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV through meetings with the management and directors of the planning and budgeting areas of each institution involved. After the validation stage, the Second National Plan will be widely communicated at all levels of the public administration and the Legislative Branch (Women's Legislative Caucus, Congress and Senate Commissions). This will contribute to ensure that all women, girls and adolescents in a situation of violence from any part of the country receive the assistance, the resources and the protection needed. Moreover, performance indicators will be defined to be integrated to the National Budget in order to ensure the necessary allocation of budgetary resources at each Budget Review and Budget Execution Balance conducted annually by the National Parliament.

Output 1.2: Inter-sectoral coordination instances between the territorial representations of the CNCLVD and SIPIAV in place. The implementation, follow up and monitoring of the Second National Plan requires higher levels of coordination, consistency and cohesion among the various levels of Government and social society represented in the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV. In order to achieve this it is essential to strengthen the technical and management capacities to enhance the implementation of a comprehensive model that integrates the prevention, protection, assistance and rehabilitation actions of all sectors to address the issue of GBV. To this effect, a technical team will be engaged to work at the strategic level with a cross-cutting approach in the strengthening of the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV, as well as technical experts at the regional level to work with the 19 Department Committees for the Fight against Domestic Violence and the 6 Regional Centres of the SIPIAV. These inter-sectoral bodies at the territorial level will be in charge of promoting and strengthening the participation and empowering of women, girls and adolescents, promoting socialization and discussion processes to influence the design, follow up and monitoring of the Department Operative Plans, which will become the territorial expression of the Second National Plan. The strengthening of the bonds of trust and the technical support to the various sectors will prevent the overlapping of activities and resources and will contribute to the progress towards a comprehensive and sustainable model to address GBV.

Outcome 2: Uruguay has a project to reform of the national legal framework on GBV with support from the majority of parliament. In the understanding that the construction of equity and equality are permanent and never ending processes, this reform project seeks to contribute to the design of a coherent and comprehensive juridical system, consistent with international and constitutional commitments, which will ensure, from a rights, gender and generational-based perspective, the protection, prevention and care of women, girls and adolescents that are victims of GBV.

Output 2.1: Comparative study of the legal frameworks of countries with greater development in gender and rights issues and definition of existing legal gaps. The main objective of this output is to advance the resolution of delays and contradictions of the national legal system on GBV, in relation to the commitments assumed by the country (ratification of international Treaties and Agreements). The review of the legislation of countries with greater development in this area will permit to learn about, and compare with the Uruguayan legal framework, the different conceptual models that underlie legal provisions, the existing legal voids and contradictions so as to have better legal instruments and more rational forms of fighting against the different forms of violence against women, girls and adolescents. In this area, the levels of coordination with the AECID will be crucial, as the legal framework of Spain is considered a pioneer in the field.

The comparative study will be an input for incidence, debate and decision-making in the legislative area. Discussion among the various key actors will be promoted in order to generate agreements and build consensus around the issues and possible solutions. For this purpose, an expert in the field will be engaged and round tables will be conducted with members of the Judicial Branch and the institutions with competence in GBV.

Output 2.2: Report on recommendations for the adaptation of existing legal provisions in the area of GBV. In the last few years, Uruguay has made substantive legislative advances with the passing of important laws that include the rights, gender and generational perspective. However, the level of complexity and diversity of the topic lead to the persistence of contradictions and gaps that need to be harmonized. It is then necessary to further these advances by providing consistency and coherence to the entire legal system, building it around common conceptual frameworks that place women, girls and adolescents as subjects of rights and entitled to human rights, ensuring their effectiveness and restoring them in case of violation. For this output, an expert in the topic will be engaged and round tables will be conducted between CNCLVD, SIPIAV and legislators in order to evaluate possible adjustments to the existing legal provisions. The Women's Legislative Caucus² (Bancada Bicameral de Mujeres) will be a key actor to establish alliances at the legislative level since GBV is one of the priorities included in the legislative agenda for the period.

Output 2.3: Institutional action roadmap in cases of violence and sexual crimes. At present there is no inter-institutional consensus on action roadmaps for addressing sexual violence. This does not mean that the various institutions do not have their own procedures for dealing with situations of violence and sexual crimes. These procedures have a limited scope because they do not benefit from the complementary nature of institutions and do not make a proper use of effective communication among the bodies according to their competencies. This output will, through a diagnosis of these flaws, create recommendations and seek the inter-institutional validation of specific action roadmaps for sexual violence and crime.

Outcome 3: Uruguay has timely, reliable and consensual information on GBV. The design, implementation, follow up and evaluation of policies requires reliable data in order to ascertain the real magnitude and features of GBV. For this purpose, it is necessary to advance the development and implementation of specific and relevant strategies, instruments and methodologies to enable a deeper

² The Women's Legislative Caucus (Bancada Bicameral Femenina) is composed by women members of congress and the senate from all political parties and has a history of more than 11 years of work in the National Parliament.

understanding of the phenomenon and the context in which violence takes place.

Output 3.1: Survey of the GBV prevalence conducted and findings published. The country has no precedents of a National Survey to measure the prevalence of GBV. It is necessary to validate a tool to provide reliable and comparable quantitative statistical information on GBV. For this purpose, it will be necessary to achieve consensus among stakeholders involved on the definition of the indicators to be measured, the scope and the methodology. The implementation of the National Survey, with the leadership and support of the National Institute of Statistics (INE in Spanish) -as head of the National Statistics System and producer of official statistics for the country- will permit to generate inputs for public policies to address GBV, as well as prevention activities and sensitivity and awareness raising campaigns on the issue in the country.

Output 3.2: System of GBV indicators agreed upon by CNCLVD and SIPIAV. MI and Inmujeres currently produce and communicate indicators on domestic violence. There is still no agreement on the definition of the indicators needed at a national level, their sources and frequency of publication. It is necessary to achieve clear and specific agreements, involving more institutions, on the set of indicators required to record the evolution of this issue in the country. For this purpose, it is necessary to take into consideration the development and relevance of the various information systems of institutions in order to move towards a single national information system on GBV. The existing administrative records are fragmented and do not reflect the magnitude of the problem, but also, the diversity of methods for recording and measuring GBV impedes a single comparable base. The main objective of this output is to consolidate a standardized system of indicators on GBV at the national level aligned with regional and international agreements and recommendations.

Outcome 4: Government bodies and the civil society organizations constantly improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training. The promotion of gender equity values will create favorable conditions for the consolidation of a comprehensive public policy on the prevention of GBV. In order to achieve this, changes will be promoted at various levels (community, operators, institutions, decision-makers, journalists, etc.) with the aim of eliciting cultural transformations to eradicate, on the long term, the patriarchal values that sustain the oppression of women just for being women. Equity promotion activities will drive modifications in cultural constructions advancing towards a society where violence against women, girls and adolescents is not tolerated.

Output 4.1: CNCLVD and SIPIAV develop and implement a nationwide communication strategy. The aim of this output is to design and implement a national communication strategy to raise the sensitivity and awareness of the population on the issue of GBV in Uruguay. Based on a national design, local strategies will be implemented to respond to the specific needs of each Department. The activities and the service offer of CNCLVD and SIPIAV will be disseminated through printed materials and advertising spots in the different media. Additionally, a web platform will be created and social media will be used (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) in order to raise awareness on the subject, elicit citizen participation and establish an ongoing dialogue. The key partners in communication and sensitivity raising through information and communication technologies (ICT) are the CEIBAL Plan

³ MEC Centres: Centres of the Ministry of Education and Culture (educational and cultural spaces); CDI: Committee for the Democratization of Information Technology (Comité para Democratización de la Informática); USI-ANTEL: Uruguay Network, Information Association of the National Telecommunications Administration.

(one laptop per child) and the Uruguayan Network of Community Information Centres (Red Uruguaya de Infocentros Comunitarios, RUTELCO) that comprises the MEC Centres, CDI USI-ANTEL.³

Output 4.2: Tool for addressing GBV appropriately developed for the media and journalists' awareness achieved. In their role as key strategic target group of the campaign, it is essential to provide journalists and institutional communicators with specific tools to properly manage the issue when communicating to a wider audience. To this aim, workshops will be organized with communicators from the press, radio, television and digital media. Technical assistance will be engaged to create a guide with guidelines for the proper management of GBV related news, which, once published, will be presented and discussed in various journalist forums.

Output 4.3: Ownership of the Secretary General Campaign at the local level. Since the year 2010, the SG Campaign "*Unite to End Violence against Women and Girls*" is expressed at the national level as ACTIVATE Uruguay. The objective will be to leverage this campaign, within a single process of decentralization and local ownership through communication actions and dissemination of the messages proposed in the campaign. Local groups will define what activities they will conduct as part of their ownership of ACTIVATE Uruguay.

Output 4.4: Training of trainers and operator in GBV in place. Since the last Government administration, INAU and Inmujeres have been organizing training courses for health, justice and education professionals on the issue of GBV. These courses aim at increasing sensitivity and providing work tools to approach violence situations with women, girls and adolescents throughout the country. As a complement for GBV prevention actions and the promotion of rights proposed in this output, a strategy for training of trainers and operators will be coordinated with the other components of this project, using only Government funds.

Output 4.5: Actions for the prevention of trafficking in persons in place. Social operators will be provided with instruments for the identification and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The activities include the training of trainers at the territorial level -in particular in the border Departments- for social operators mainly from INAU, the systematization of the collection of experiences at the territorial level and the drafting of communication materials in the area of prevention.

7. Sustainability

This joint project aims at securing a Government commitment to designing and implementing a National GBV Strategy, enabling the feasibility of a significant part of such strategy. In this context, the most important goal is the validation of the Second National Plan in the first year of execution, with the aim of obtaining not only the necessary political support but also the economic resources from the national budget to guarantee its implementation beyond the project's life and beyond the current administration's term of office.

All the outcomes of the joint project aim at having capacities in place in national institutions so as to ensure the sustainability of the changes effected and the actions implemented. In this respect, Outcome 1 provides for Government funding of the publication of 5,000 additional copies of the Second National Plan in order to achieve wider dissemination. At the same time, the Government will fund, in the third year of execution, three of the four human resources planned for regional advisory to CNCLVD and SIPIAV, as well as providing support in the form of transportation expenses for the strengthening of the

territories during the three years of execution. Outcome 2 will result in a material contribution in terms of proposals for legal reforms aligned with the region and sets the basis for a second generation of legal provisions on the issue. For Outcome 3, the National Survey will be conducted together with the INE so that the capacity will be in place in the Government body that owns official statistics, and negotiations are under way to integrate the survey to the National Statistics System. In Outcome 4, the communication strategy will set the future direction, which will be furthered once the three years of execution of the project have been completed. Inmujeres has genuine funds to support sensitivity raising activities at the Department Commissions for the Fight Against Domestic Violence. Other general, but significant, sustainability assurances are the efforts of other international cooperation agencies (EU, AECID) for the generation of sustainable models in the counterpart institutions and, finally, social oversight will serve as a permanent driving force for the necessary transformations in a society that is increasingly focused on bringing violence to an end.

8. Counterparts

The project's main inter-institutional partners are CNCLVD – an institution that focuses its activities on violence against women – and SIPIAV – whose focus is violence against girls, boys and adolescents. In each one of the components, the project will be associated to one of them or both, delegating the ownership of these spaces in the institutions that lead each one: Inmujeres for the CNCLVD and INAU for the SIPIAV. The project will also partner with the institutions that participate in both inter-sectoral spaces. The project will seek to further the work in these two spaces of articulation, the linkages between them and the organizations that integrate them⁴ at the national and local level. It is worth mentioning that CSOs are represented in the CNCLVD, by the RUCVDS, a network of the civil society that gathers 33 organizations and other women groups specialized in the issue but not affiliated to the network. The SIPIAV includes *Somos*, *El Faro* and *Arco Iris*, organizations that provide care to boys, girls and adolescents in situations of violence.

The institutions associated to the implementation that are primarily linked to the components of the project:

1. The party mainly responsible for the validation of the Second National Plan is the CNCLVD Board, as it is mandatory by law. The strengthening of the inter-institutional spaces will require the counterpart action of both spaces (CNCLVD and SIPIAV) and of all the organizations that integrate them.
2. Regulatory and legal reforms have as counterparts CNCLVD, SIPIAV and especially the Judiciary Branch. Included here are the necessary alliances with the Women's Legislative Caucus.
3. The National Survey and the consensual indicators will have as counterpart the CNCLVD where a

⁴ National Women Institute, Ministry of Social Development (Inmujeres/MIDES in Spanish), Ministry of the Interior (MI); Ministry of Public Health (MSP in Spanish); Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC); Judicial Branch (PJ in Spanish); Institute of the Child and the Adolescent of Uruguay (INAU in Spanish), National Administration of Public Education (ANEP in Spanish), the agency responsible for planning and management of the public educational system in the initial, primary, middle, technical levels and tertiary teacher training; the Congress of Mayors (CI in Spanish), integrated by the 19 Department governments, where the Department policies developed in these territories are coordinated; Infamilia/MIDES, national programme focused on children and adolescents and families with greater social vulnerability; Uruguayan Network against Domestic and Sexual Violence (RUCVDS in Spanish).

work group has already been created with the participation of: Inmujeres, MSP, MI and INAU.

4. Rights advocacy and awareness campaigns will have as counterparts both inter-institutional spaces, CNCLVD and SIPIAV. The various entities will be engaged according to the different activities or the focus of the actions of the campaign. All the activities in this outcome will be coordinated with the actions of the campaign of the SG of the UN “Unite to End Violence against Women and Girls” in its 3rd pillar: “All of us – men and women – have a responsibility” which in Uruguay is known under the name - *Uruguay*.

The presence of CSOs cuts across the 4 components, but it is more defining in the first and fourth.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Knowledge Management Plan

The project will have a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan whose overall objective is to generate regular information that will enable the introduction of changes and adjustments in the project when necessary. In short, the monitoring and evaluation system should act as a flexible mechanism that allows both the project’s Management Committee and UNDAF/UNDAP Steering Committee (See section 11 “Institutional Agreements, Management and Administration” of this proposal) to make decisions on the direction of the project and to order possible changes or modifications on the basis of tangible data.

The specific objectives of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&EP) are the following:

1. Involving the various participating stakeholders through interactive processes;
2. Generating harmonized tools for the proper collection of inputs for each indicator;
3. Facilitating the systematization and processing of data;
4. Establishing a useful M&EP for decision-making by the project’s Steering Committee and Management Committee, which may also provide input for the communications and advocacy strategy and hence for the final evaluation;
5. Strengthening institutional capacities for development and implementation of their own monitoring systems on the issue of GBV.

The Coordination Unit (created under this joint project) will be responsible for obtaining and systematizing the data required for effective monitoring. It will also seek to maintain the results matrix up-to-date, which may imply a review of the indicators, baseline and targets based on the expected outputs and outcomes. To this end, in addition to “formal” reviews, the coordination unit will develop the necessary tools for data collection. The Coordination Unit will also be responsible for the Mid-Term Review (MTR) at 18 months of initiation. External consultants will be hired to carry out the Final Evaluation after completion (36 months). Both the MTR and the Final Evaluation will be conducted in a participatory manner, taking into account the views and suggestions of the target groups.

In addition to the value of the information generated within the M&EP for the management of the project itself, it is important to highlight how best practices and lessons learned will be forwarded to the internal UN System as well as to national partners in the implementation and society in general. As a pilot country for the Delivering as One approach, UN Uruguay has accumulated experience in the management of joint programs/projects in inter-agency coordination with national authorities. So this emphasis on best practices will be harmonized with the communication strategy to be designed and implemented during the project. Good practices can be focused on the management of the joint project itself as well as on activities related to specific products worth replicating in other areas of Government.

For this reason, during the MTR, the identification of good practices and lessons learned will also be performed in a participatory and inter-agency manner, and they will be transmitted and discussed within the framework of the Management Committee to define how best to share them with the possible direct and indirect beneficiaries. The final evaluation will also be accompanied by systematization with the subsequent publication, in order to transmit everything that has worked well and what did not, so as to ensure an improvement in the intervention model in preventing GBV. Sharing best practices and lessons learned has the following objectives:

1. To support the placing of GBV concepts in the public agenda.
2. To provide inputs to strengthen communication of the project (around GBV), spreading what the project is about, whom it addresses, what its purpose is, who is involved.
3. To contribute to the sustainability of the joint project (exit strategy) by ensuring that the issues discussed at the PC will remain in the public policy agenda.
4. To contribute, through communication, to the strengthening of institutional capacities.

10. Beneficiary Satisfaction

The satisfaction of direct beneficiaries will be measured on an ongoing basis during the project, through the monitoring, follow-up and evaluation plan included in it. Additionally, evaluation forms will be provided for each activity carried out under this project involving the stakeholders that make up the CNCLVD and SIPIAV.

As for the beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries, satisfaction will be measured through forms and recording of evaluations of activities in the local level.

A prevalence survey will be carried out, which is planned to be used in the framework of this project as an instrument for measuring satisfaction with the treatment of the issue of GBV in our country. This survey will collect data with satisfaction indicators about the effectiveness of public policies being implemented on the issue (including prevention, response and treatment). At the end of the project, using the system of agreed indicators (an activity also provided for under this project), each agency with competence in the issue will be able to verify and update the indicators of public satisfaction.

11. Institutional Agreements, Management and Administration

The Resident Coordinator will provide guidance and monitoring of the project and will represent the UN System in appropriate cases as the highest UN authority in the country. This project establishes the responsible agencies for each activity, both in the UN System in Uruguay and among its national partners in the implementation, thus strengthening the existing cooperation between the parties.

This project will be managed within the framework of existing administrative and governance structures of the UN System in Uruguay, as agreed with the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI in Spanish). Such structures have been designed under the Delivering as One Approach since Uruguay is a pilot country for the System Reform, and agreed between the Government and the UN. This approach establishes a modality of governance whose main instances are:

1. **The Steering Committee** of the UNDAF / UNDAF 2011-2015 has representation of the Government and the UN System agencies. This committee is co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the Pro-Secretary of the Presidency in his capacity as President of the AUCI

Executive Council. It monitors the overall performance of the UNDAF and UNDAF of which this project is a part, specifically in Direct Outcome 4.2 "The Government, with the amplest participation of civil society, will have advanced in the design and implementation of policies and mechanisms for the prevention, detection and management of violence against victims of domestic violence with emphasis on women, adolescents, girls and boys." This Committee makes final decisions on joint programs/projects being implemented in Uruguay.

2. **The Management Committee.** It is the main instance of governance of the project, where all the participating agencies (both Executing and Associated agencies), Ministries and national institutions are represented. This Committee is entrusted with the following functions: a) ensure compliance with the comprehensive plan and annual work plans, as well as disbursement requests based on the corresponding timetable for implementation; b) establish mechanisms for monitoring, control and follow-up of activities and c) liaise between the various agencies of the UN System and the various Government agencies and civil society in Uruguay which participate in the implementation. The Project Management Committee will comprise representatives of CNCLVD and SIPIAV, the agencies of the UN System, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Uruguay (RCO) and the AUCI which participate in the project jointly.

At the operational level, UN Women will play the role of lead agency or coordinating agent of the project with the support of UNFPA. This alliance will streamline the coordination with other participating agencies, to ensure consistency in the joint action at all times. The RCO will provide permanent support for this purpose.

Executing Agencies and national partners in implementation will provide technical assistance to contribute to the design, development, monitoring and evaluation of activities. Furthermore, the Partner Agencies will contribute to the definition of the strategic objectives of the project, based on their mandates, technical capacity and work experience. Associated Agencies may also contribute with the Executing Agencies in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities of this joint project (including through parallel initiatives), coordinating these contributions with the Executing Agency and national partners in implementation.

In relation to the development and management of the activities, an effort will be made to harmonize the practices of the participating agencies while strengthening national capacities for policy design and management, in line with the operational and implementation systems of the country. The transfers and frequency of disbursements, as well as decisions relating to the procurement and purchase of goods and services, shall be in agreement with the applicable policies, processes and procedures of the Executing Agencies, in accordance with the arrangements made with the country.

Responsible Parties for the Implementation of Joint Project Outputs.

The following table lists the Executing and Partners Agencies for the Project:

Outcome	Executing Agencies	Partner Agency	National Counterparts
1. Institutional capacities of the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV have been strengthened to improve the integrated approach to GBV and contribute to the National Strategy on GBV.	UN Women	UNDP, UNICEF, IOM	CNCLVD, SIPIAV, Civil Society
2. Uruguay has a project to reform the national legal framework on GBV with support from the majority of Parliament	UNDP, UNFPA	PAHO / WHO, UNICEF	CNCLVD, SIPIAV
3. Uruguay has timely, reliable and consensual information on GBV.	UNFPA	PAHO / WHO, UNICEF	CNCLVD
4. Government bodies and the organizations of the civil society improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training	UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, IOM and UNESCO.	PAHO / WHO, UNICEF	CNCLVD, SIPIAV, Civil Society

Technical Expertise Available within Organizations in addition to what Agencies can Access.

Fighting GBV is one of the greatest challenges in Uruguay given the levels of democratic institutional development in the country. This area also achieves one of the best expressions of coordination and complementarities between the UN System and AECID in Uruguay. In addition to the complementary efforts by UN Women and UNFPA, which have been working on this issue with national stakeholders, in 2010, under Secretary General Campaign, *UNITE-Say NO*, the UN System in Uruguay developed a campaign, *“Activate Uruguay para poner fin a la violencia”*, which articulates the joint work of six UN agencies and the RCO in a coordinated manner with all national agencies which are now joining again to carry out this project. This is not a minor aspect, since it revalidates the added value of the UN System support to the different processes (whether programmatic, political, legal or socio-cultural) that are promoted by the Government authorities and civil society committed to the eradication of violence against women and girls.

In particular, the Executing Agencies and Partners have the following experience and skills:

For the IOM, in conjunction with the Agency's strategy to combat human trafficking, its objectives are aimed at prevention through promoting awareness and understanding about trafficking in persons, but primarily to protecting the victims by setting up assistance programs, including safe and sustainable measures for their return and reintegration to their countries of origin. This takes place in an emerging

context because Uruguay has been visited by the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in women and girls, who alerted Uruguay on the phenomenon of child trafficking in places located in the interior of the country. The basic principles for the direct assistance of the victims are based on international standards established by the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, on the principles and recommended guidelines on human rights and human trafficking of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and on the Guide on Protecting the Rights of Child Victims of Trafficking, UNICEF. One of the main components of the assistance is the identification and selection of victims. For this purpose, the IOM has trainers' training manuals for officials and public officials at national, regional and municipal levels.

UN Women is taking action on the issue of GBV with different Government and CSOs. It has, on the one side, specialized technical teams, and on the other, it has accumulated a successful experience of relationships with key Government actors and civil society with mandates in this area and who are part of this joint project implementation (Inmujeres, MSP, MI, ANEP, RUCVDS, *Mujer Ahora*, *Casa de la Mujer* and other local CSOs). It is also noteworthy that in 2010 UN Women in Uruguay led the implementation of the Secretary General Campaign Unite to End Violence against Women, where inter-agency and agency coordination was achieved. In that space there was coordination between the agencies of the UN System in Uruguay, public institutions, civil society and other international cooperation (AECID and the EU Delegation in Uruguay).

PAHO/WHO through its ongoing technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Health will provide expertise on the impacts of violence on health systems and the response to the problem from both prevention and care aspects as core elements of public health.

UNDP will contribute its expertise in institutional strengthening and capacity building for the implementation of public policies. UNDP has been involved in multiple processes of institutional review of legal frameworks in many subjects in Uruguay. In particular, the agency has vast experience in the coordination of actors and the generation of cross-spaces to respond to challenges that require it. In conjunction with UNICEF, UNDP has supported the SIPIAV on three components: training, intervention model and legislation review. On the other hand, UNDP has consistently worked with the Legislative Branch with respect to harmonizing national legislation with the international regulatory framework for human rights, in addition to a sustained strategy - along with UN Women - of support to the strengthening of the Women's Legislative Caucus (institutionalization, legislative agenda building, systematization, among other things) which has included GBV issues in its agenda. From the regional level, UNDP has a platform for action and analysis with a great capacity to identify possible experiences to be studied and adapted, if necessary, to the reality of the country.

UNESCO will contribute in raising awareness of the issues addressed primarily to the community with a strong focus on journalists. The specific contribution of UNESCO in Uruguay includes content, cooperation and enforcement input based on the experience of working together with key players in education such as the MEC, ANEP, the Plan CEIBAL and in the field of communication and information (public institutions, mass media and community media, tele-centres, actors of civil society, academia). The Latin American and Caribbean Coalition of Cities against Racism, Discrimination and Xenophobia, an initiative sponsored by UNESCO and led by the city of Montevideo, works towards the eradication of discriminatory practices on grounds of gender, among others.

UNFPA will provide substantive expertise to improve information systems on GBV, including essential data on its prevalence, on the premise that the existence of valid, reliable, timely and relevant data is

the foundation to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and programs. Among the different forms of violence to be addressed in this Joint Project, UNFPA has special expertise in the region in addressing sexual harassment, violence and sexual abuse and a history of working with adolescents and law enforcement personnel. In addition, UNFPA has a track record of collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and in developing surveys related to their mandate. Finally UNFPA has experience of work in the country under the Sex Education Program of the ANEP, MI, the MSP, the RUCVDS and the gender information system developed by Inmujeres.

UNICEF will ensure the generational perspective, and the subsequent consideration of children as a group particularly vulnerable to violence. The agency advises the SIPIAV and together they have developed and tested tools and protocols aimed at the detection and treatment of child victims of violence. It has also been developing training activities for different actors in contact with children and adolescents on the use of these protocols and the particular subject. It has experience working with MSP, ASSE, CEIP, CFE, MPyF and INAU, among others.

Arrangements for Handling Funds

The management of financial resources for this project coming from the Trust Fund is governed by the "Joint Programme Pass-Through Modality" developed by the UN Development Group (UNDG). According to the guideline, management, review and coordination arrangements should be documented, including the roles and responsibilities of the Administrative Agent (AA), which in this project is UNDP. In turn, the resources that are provided by the Participant Agencies themselves will be administered according to their own rules and procedures as set out in the modality of "Parallel Management."

Following the modality of "Financial Management for Joint Programmes Series", executing agencies will receive from the AA (UNDP), who acts as AA since the agreement concluded on 26 June 2007 on "Accountability when UNDP is acting as AA in UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Funds and/or UN Joint Programmes", the resources to be executed together with the "National Partners in the Implementation" on activities to achieve agreed outputs and outcomes in this project. Also, the Resident Coordinator of the UN in Uruguay, the UN agencies participating in the project and the Government pledge to make efforts to mobilize the necessary resources to implement this project.

The operational aspects of resource management are governed by the *"Memorandum of Understanding between Participating UN Organizations, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Development Programme regarding the Operational Aspects of a 'Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents' Joint Programme in Uruguay"* and *"Memorandum of Understanding between the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Development Programme regarding the Operational Aspects of a 'Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents' Joint Programme in Uruguay"*, whose provisions govern in its entirety the management of these funds.

The contributions that the Executing Agencies in this project make to the national partners in the implementation, regardless of their source, will be subject to their respective systems of practices and rules.

The project Executing Agencies will be responsible for their respective programmatic results and activities development, the use of the resources assigned, together with the implementation partners,

as well as for reporting to the Administrative Agent.

Executing Agencies and national partners in the implementation, once the disbursement has been made by the Administrative Agent, will use the annual work plans as agreed in the framework of this project.

These joint working modalities and arrangements for fund management are reflected in the UNDAF 2011-2015.

12. Budget (see model attached in Annex 4)

- Note: The joint project budget is set out in Annex 4.1, Budget Summary; Annex 4.2, Total Detailed Budget and Annex 4.3, Description of the Budget.
 - See the notes on the budget in Annex 4.1.



2010 Call for Projects

Annex 2: Logical framework results presentation format

Purpose:	Contributing to the eradication of GBV in the context of the National Strategy on GBV on the basis of 4 outcomes:
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Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
<p>Outcome 1: Institutional capacities of the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV have been strengthened to improve the integrated approach to GBV and contribute to the National Strategy on GBV.</p>	<p>I: Number and frequency of joint national and regional instances of coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV which will contribute to the design and implementation of the National Strategy on GBV. BL: There are sporadic instances of joint work between both agencies T: There are systematic and permanent instances of joint work between both agencies</p>	<p>Base agreement for inter-institutional work</p> <p>Minutes and agreements reached at the joint meetings</p>	<p>The Uruguayan Government integrates in its public policy the goals of eradication, prevention and response to GBV as a priority issue for developing the country into an egalitarian and democratic society to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of women, girls and adolescents.</p>	<p>H: GBV has become a core issue in the public agenda and the Uruguayan government</p> <p>R 1: The diversity of stakeholders involved in CNCLVD and SIPIAV may delay the process of implementation of a national strategy against GBV</p> <p>R 2: Insufficient resources in the budget prioritization could slow the consolidation of the process of the National Strategy on GBV</p> <p>R3: There is no political risk of discontinuity due to a change in government since the term ends in 2015, after project completion. This Government has made a public commitment to eradicate GBV.</p>

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
<p>Output 1.1: Second National Plan against Domestic Violence, validated by CNCLVD and SIPIAV, disseminated and strengthened in terms of budget</p>	<p>I: Decree of the Executive Branch to approve the Second National Plan against Domestic Violence BL: There is a decree for the First National Plan 2004-2010 T: Decree signed by the Executive Branch</p> <p>I: Performance indicators of the Second National Plan integrated to the national budget BL: None T: at least 4 performance indicators (one for each aspect of the project) reflecting the Plan's goals are incorporated in the 2013 Annual Budget Review</p> <p>I: Specific lines assigned to GBV in the National Budget BL: Current budget allocation T: Budget allocation on GBV increased by at least 30%</p>	<p>Approved decree of the Executive Branch</p> <p>Programme recognition in GBV in the Annual Budget Review and Budget Execution Balance approved by the National Parliament</p> <p>Increased allocation of National Budget to GBV</p>	<p>Priority is given both in policies and in budgetary allocation to the fight against GBV through the national budget and the provisions and decrees issued by the Executive Branch</p>	<p>H: At the start of the project, the Second National Plan against Domestic Violence that CNCLVD is preparing in 2011 is already available.</p>
Activities				
1.1.1 Meetings with authorities and policy decision makers to validate the Second National Plan which is already under preparation.				
1.1.2 Meetings with managers and agencies in the areas of Planning and Budget to generate commitment of resources				
1.1.3 Intensive countrywide dissemination of the Second National Plan Against Domestic Violence.				
1.1.4 Supporting the planning process of the Annual Budget Review for obtaining resources from the National Budget for implementing the Second Plan				
1.1.5 Supporting the preparation of the operational sectoral plans				

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
Output 1.2: Instances of coordination between territorial representations of the CNCLVD and SIPIAV in place.	<p>I: Technical team working to strengthen and coordinate the CNCLVD and SIPIAV BL: No human resources specifically assigned to strengthening and coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV T: Human resources budgeted for sustained strengthening and coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV</p> <p>I: Integrated operational Department plans between CNCLVD and SIPIAV BL: There are no operational Department plans T: The country's 19 Departments have approved operational plans under implementation.</p>	<p>Meetings minutes</p> <p>Terms of reference and contracts of human resources hired</p> <p>Documents with operational plans</p>	<p>Institutional capacities for prevention and response to GBV are enhanced with a focus on rights and gender to enable an integrated approach both nationally and regionally, with the purpose of eradicating GBV.</p>	
Activities				
1.2.1 Two technical consultancies hired to strengthen the CNCLVD and SIPIAV				
1.2.2 Four regional technical coordinators hired for strengthening the Commissions and Committees of SIPIAV in the local level				
1.2.3 Purchase of computer equipment for the technical secretariat of the CNCLVD and strengthening in the local level				
1.2.4 Follow up meetings with the Province Commissions, SIPIAV Committee, regional coordinators and national technical assistants				
1.2.5 Meetings with the Province Commissions, SIPIAV Committee and the regional coordinators to consolidate the Second National Plan against Domestic Violence				
1.2.6 National joint activities between the CNCLVD and SIPIAV				
1.2.7 Preparation of operational Department plans.				
1.2.8 Presentation of the operational Department plans to the community				

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
<p>Outcome 2: Uruguay has a project to reform the national legal framework on GBV with support from the majority of Parliament</p>	<p>I: Project to reform the national legal framework on GBV BL: There is none T: Project of reform validated by the CNCLVD and by the Women’s Legislative Caucus</p> <p>I: % of Parliament Members to whom the proposal of the reform of the national legal framework on GBV was presented BL: 0% T: at least 60% of Parliament Members support the reform</p>	<p>Document of the reform project presented.</p> <p>List of Parliament Members to whom the project was presented.</p>	<p>Progress made in overcoming delays and contradictions of the national legal system on GBV, in relation to the international commitments of the country on Human Rights and mechanisms created for monitoring implementation of laws by the various actors of the Justice System.</p>	<p>H: There is a commitment of the agencies responsible for reviewing and updating the legal framework of GBV</p> <p>R: Time and the political agenda may limit the progress of the draft project in this legislative term.</p>
<p>Output 2.1: Comparative study of the legal frameworks of countries with greater development in gender and rights issues and definition of existing gaps</p>	<p>I: Comparative study of legal frameworks BL: There are documents about the legal framework and gender which include legal aspects about domestic violence but no specific documents about the legal framework on GBV T: Comparative study of legal frameworks of at least five countries, conducted and validated by the CNCLVD</p>	<p>Document with the report of the comparative study</p> <p>List of attendance to the workshops and meetings</p>	<p>A comparative study of the most developed legal frameworks on gender and rights issues is available to be used as input for national discussion.</p>	
<p>Activities</p>				
<p>2.1.1 Consultancy for the comparative study and the methodological design of the draft project regulatory basis</p>				
<p>2.1.2 Sectoral and inter-sectoral workshops with key stakeholders from different bodies with expertise in GBV</p>				
<p>2.1.3 Meetings with various stakeholders of the Judiciary</p>				
<p>2.1.4. Meetings with the Women’s Legislative Caucus and the Parliament’s Gender and Human Rights Commissions</p>				

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
	2.1.5 Public presentation of the report and discussion with key stakeholders			
Output 2.2: Report on recommendations for adapting the current legal framework on the issue of GBV	I: Recommendations for adapting the current legal framework on the issue of GBV incorporates the consultation of key stakeholders, including CNCLVD and SIPIAV, among others BL: There are no recommendations T: The recommendations become a draft project for Law Reform presented in the Parliament	Report on recommendations Draft document of reform Reports on the ordinary course of action of the Chambers.	The country has a validated set of recommendations for updating the legal framework on the issue of GBV, according to the provisions of the International Conventions and Treaties signed, with the purpose of implementing their compliance	
	Activities			
	2.2.1 Recruitment of technical assistance for the preparation of a Report of Recommendations			
	2.2.2 Workshops between CNCLVD and SIPIAV and Members of Parliament for presenting the results of the report and evaluating possible adjustments to the current legal framework			
	2.2.3 National seminar for presenting the results			
	2.2.4. Adapting the recommendations to the draft project of reform for subsequent presentation			
Output 2.3: Institutional action roadmap in cases of violence and sexual crime	I: Integrated action roadmap in cases of violence and sexual crime BL: Fragmented and incomplete action roadmaps M: Integrated action roadmaps on issues of violence and sexual crime are operational	Documentation with regulation and action roadmap of each body on the issues of violence and sexual crime	The country has an action roadmap for cases of violence and sexual crime which is coordinated and validated among the various agencies with expertise in the subject	
	Activities			
	2.3.1 Technical assistance for reviewing legal provisions and proposing actions on violence and sexual crime			
	2.3.2 Holding a workshop with technicians from all the institutions with expertise on the subject, to study proposals and present the progress of the review			
	2.3.3. Validation of the study and the proposed action roadmap for application			
	2.3.4 Publication of a report on the study			
	2.3.5 Public presentation of the publication for key stakeholders			

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
Outcome 3: Uruguay has timely, reliable and consensual information on GBV	I: Number of Department operational plans that integrate up-to-date information about GBV BL: None M: The 19 Department operational plans include up-to-date information about GBV	Publication of Department operational plans.	The country has reliable data to ascertain the magnitude and features of GBV, as well as a standardized system of indicators that permits to improve the quality of public policies, their implementation and monitoring.	H: The support and commitment of the National Institute of Statistics is available, as the authority of the National Statistics System and official entity for producing statistics from surveys managed by their organization R: Problems in the quality of the information collected due to the sensitivity of the issue
Output 3.1: Survey of GBV prevalence conducted and results published	I: Information about GBV is up-to-date, analyzed and accessible BL: There are no base line indicators for GBV prevalence T: Existence of base line about prevalence and characterization of GBV.	Form for the GBV prevalence survey prepared Survey conducted Report on results presented	To obtain reliable quantitative statistical information about the prevalence of GBV through a national representation prevalence survey which will serve as input for public policy and for the awareness raising campaign about the issue	
	Activities			
	3.1.1 Design of the Survey form			
	3.1.2 Training and capacity building of survey interviewers			
	3.1.3 Field work implementation			
	3.1.4 Recruitment of technical assistance for processing the information and elaboration of the survey			
	3.1.5 Publication of report			
	3.1.6 Result dissemination activities			
Output 3.2: System of GBV indicators agreed upon by CNCLVD and SIPIAV	I: % of CNCLVD and SIPIAV agencies that agree to a standardized system of indicators on GBV BL: 0% T: 100%	List of indicators agreed upon by the agencies	To have a nationally standardized GBV indicator system that is aligned with regional and international agreements and recommendations.	

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
	Activities			
	3.2.1 Round tables for discussing the use of indicators nationwide			
	3.2.2 Workshops with technical support to agree on national indicators			
	3.2.3 Report with indicators agreed and their corresponding channels for dissemination and application			
Outcome 4: Government bodies and the organizations of the civil society improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training	I: First-line staff (health professionals, police, educators, social operators, etc.) are aware and trained to identify and work on GBV issues BL: No systematic data is available (it is estimated to be less than 10% of the staff) M: 60% I: Number of weeks of GBV prevention campaign with sustained presence in the media BL: 8 weeks of the Activate campaign in the media agenda in Uruguay in 2010 T: 18 months	Systematic list of participants in the GBV workshops in the corresponding bodies Campaign dossier	To contribute to eradicate the tolerance for GBV in Uruguay and reduce the prevalence of GBV.	H: The political will exists to continue developing GBV prevention and right advocacy policies. R: Cultural resistance may become a risk or at least a slowing force for the achievement of the definite eradication of domestic violence.
Output 4.1: CNCLVD and SIPIAV develop and implement a nationwide communication strategy.	I: Nationwide communication strategy. BL: Fragmented communication actions. M: Integrated communication strategy developed and implemented by CNCLVD and SIPIAV.	Design document of the communication strategy agreed by all the government agencies and organizations of the civil society. Materials produced for developing the communication strategy (audiovisual, graphic, virtual materials)	Design and implement a national communication strategy to raise public awareness on the issue of GBV in Uruguay.	
	Activities			
	4.1.1 Design of the communication strategy for CNCLVD and SIPIAV			
	4.1.2 Prepare communication materials about the results of the project and the activities carried out by the CNCLVD and SIPIAV			
	4.1.3 Communication strategies developed at the Department level			

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
Output 4.2: Tool for addressing GBV appropriately developed for the media and journalists' awareness achieved	I: Tool for the media to address GBV appropriately BL: There is no tool available. T: Communication tool published for addressing GBV appropriately I: % of journalists members of the Uruguayan Press Association (APU) becoming aware of the GBV issue through the tool. BL: 0% T: At least 40% of journalists and members of the Uruguayan Press Association (APU) becoming aware of the GBV theme through the tool.	Tool published. List of journalists who participate in the awareness-raising instances.	The media intensifies the treatment of the GBV theme and approaches it in the right way.	
	Activities			
	4.2.1 Hiring technical assistance for developing a manual with guidelines for appropriate treatment of GBV news			
	4.2.2 Holding workshops with journalists to prepare the manual			
	4.2.3 Publish and distribute the manual			
Output 4.3: Ownership of the Secretary General Campaign at the local level	I: Number of activities adapted and carried out at the Department level in the framework of the campaign of the Secretary General BL: At June, 2011, 10 Departments have developed some kind of action related to the Secretary General campaign G: Each of the 19 Departments holds at least 3 specific activities adapted and adopted	Reports of the Province Commissions against Domestic Violence about the activities held, with supporting documentation	Uruguay has a strengthened Secretary General campaign available nationwide.	

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
	from the global campaign of the Secretary General.			
	Activities			
	4.3.1 Awareness-raising activities at the local level defined by the Province GBV Commissions and the SIPIAV Committee as part of the ACTIVATE Uruguay campaign.			
	4.3.2 Dissemination of the messages and materials generated by the Activate Uruguay campaign in every locality in the country.			
Output 4.4: Training of trainers operators in GBV in place	I: Number of Departments covered with GBV workshops BL: There have been some initiatives but there is no base line T: The 19 Departments have trainers and operators who have participated in the workshops.	Schedule of workshops held and lists of participants.	Furthering and improvement of the training of trainers on GBV nationwide.	
	Activities			
	4.4.1 Training of trainers for local health operators, the judiciary system and other bodies that work with GBV			
Output 4.5: Actions for prevention of trafficking in persons in place	I: Number of Departments with workshops about trafficking BL: 0 T: At least 4 regional workshops about trafficking carried out in border Departments	Train-the-trainer modules finished and implemented nationwide. List of participants in the trafficking workshop trainings	Social operators nationwide have tools for identifying and helping traffic victims	
	Activities			
	4.5.1 Nationwide training of trainers of INAU social operators.			
	4.5.2 Systematization of the survey of experiences nationwide.			
	4.5.3 Preparation of outreach materials for the prevention of trafficking			
Outcome 5. Project coordinated, suitably managed, monitored and evaluated	I: Percentage of management committees which include the main counterparts BL: Does not exist. G: 100% of management committees held in a timely and suitable manner I: Percentage of indicators with data BL: 0%	Minutes of the management committees. Regular and annual reports on the project's activities.	To build the capacities to manage and provide monitoring of the project's activities. To ensure consistency, joint work and coordination between national partners and the agencies of the United Nations system.	H: The Management Committee works in an effective manner. R: The complexity of the rules of procedure of each agency could cause delays in the project's operational compliance.

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Objective	Risks/Hypothesis (outputs only)
	T: 100% of indicators with data			
	Activities			
	5.1.1 Project coordinator			
	5.1.2 Equipment and operational expenses			
	5.1.3 Project monitoring and evaluation			
	5.1.4 Training implementation by the Fund			
	5.1.5 Final Evaluation			



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Outcome 1: Institutional capacities of the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV have been strengthened to improve the integrated approach to GBV and contribute to the National Strategy on GBV.			Calendar														
Output 1.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 1.1: Second National Plan against Domestic Violence, validated by CNCLVD and SIPIAV, disseminated and strengthened in terms of budget	I: Decree of the Executive Branch to approve the Second National Plan against Domestic Violence BL: There is a decree for the First National Plan 2004-2010	1.1.1 Meetings with authorities and policy decision makers to validate the Second National Plan which is already under preparation.				X	X								UN Women, CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Fund: 1,000	
	T: Decree signed by the Executive Branch	1.1.2 Meetings with managers and agencies in the areas of Planning and Budget to generate commitment of resources						X	X						CNCLVD- Inmujeres	National Counterpart: 1,000	
	I: Performance indicators of the Second National Plan integrated to the national budget BL: None T: at least 4 performance indicators (one for each aspect of the project) reflecting the Plan's goals are incorporated in the 2013 Annual Budget Review	1.1.3 Intensive countrywide dissemination of the Second National Plan Against Domestic Violence.							X	X						UN Women CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Fund: 26,000
	I: Specific lines assigned to GBV in the National Budget BL: Current budget allocation	1.1.4 Supporting the planning process of the Annual Budget Review for obtaining resources from the National Budget for implementing the Second Plan						X	X							UN Women, CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Fund: 4,000
		1.1.5 Supporting the preparation of the							X	X						UN Women, CNCLVD-	Included in Output 1.2



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	T: Budget allocation on GBV increased by at least 30%	operational sectoral plans													Inmujeres		
Output 1.2	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 1.2: Instances of coordination between territorial representations of the CNCLVD and SIPIAV in place.	I: Technical team working to strengthen and coordinate the CNCLVD and SIPIAV BL: No human resources specifically assigned to strengthening and coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV T: Human resources budgeted for sustained strengthening and coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV I: Integrated operational Department plans between CNCLVD and SIPIAV BL: There are no operational Department plans	1.2.1 Two technical consultancies hired to strengthen the CNCLVD and SIPIAV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Contribution from Agencies: 50,000	
		1.2.2 Four regional technical coordinators hired for strengthening the Commissions and Committees of SIPIAV in the local level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 71,999
		1.2.3 Purchase of computer equipment for the technical secretariat of the CNCLVD and strengthening in the local level		X												UN Women, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 6,600
		1.2.4 Follow up meetings with the Province Commissions, SIPIAV Committee, regional coordinators and national technical assistants		X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	UN Women, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 6,000 National Counterpart: 500
		1.2.5 Meetings with the Province Commissions, SIPIAV Committee and the regional coordinators to consolidate the Second National Plan against	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	National Counterparts: 6,000



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	T: The country's 19 Departments have approved operational plans under implementation.	Domestic Violence																	
		1.2.6 National joint activities between the CNCLVD and SIPIAV										X	X					UN Women, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 800
		1.2.7 Preparation of operational Department plans.										X	X	X	X			CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	National Counterparts: 6,666
		1.2.8 Presentation of the operational Department plans to the community													X			UN Women, RUCVDS	Fund 2,600
Subtotal for Outcome 1																	Fund: 118,999	Contribution from Agencies: 50,000	National Counterparts: 14,166
Outcome 3: Uruguay has timely, reliable and consensual information on GBV																			
Output 3.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget			
Output 3.1: Survey of GBV prevalence conducted and results published	I: Information about GBV is up-to-date, analyzed and accessible BL: There are no base line indicators for GBV prevalence T: Existence of base line about prevalence and characterization of GBV.	3.1.1 Design of the Survey form						X	X							CNCLVD-Inmujeres	National Counterpart: 2,000		
		3.1.2 Training and capacity building of survey interviewers									X						CNCLVD-Inmujeres	National Counterpart: 5,000	
		3.1.3 Field work implementation										X	X	X			UNFPA CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Fund: 110,000	



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Output 3.2	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 3.2: System of GBV indicators agreed upon by CNCLVD and SIPIAV	I: % of CNCLVD and SIPIAV agencies that agree to a standardized system of indicators on GBV BL: 0% T: 100%	3.2.1 Round tables for discussing the use of indicators nationwide				X									CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Contribution from Agencies: 5,000
		3.2.2 Workshops with technical support to agree on national indicators					X								UNFPA CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Fund: 2,000
		3.2.3 Report with indicators agreed and their corresponding channels for dissemination and application						X							UNFPA CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Fund: 5,000
Outcome 4: Government bodies and the organizations of the civil society improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training															Fund: 117,000	
Outcome 4: Government bodies and the organizations of the civil society improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training															Contribution from Agencies: 5,000	
Outcome 4: Government bodies and the organizations of the civil society improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training															National Counterparts: 7,000	
Output 4.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.1: CNCLVD and SIPIAV develop and implement a nationwide communication	I: Nationwide communication strategy. BL: Fragmented communication actions. M: Integrated communication	4.1.1 Design of the communication strategy for CNCLVD and SIPIAV								X	X	X			UNFPA CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Fund: 27,000
		4.1.2 Prepare communication materials about the results of the									X	X	X		CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Fund: 35,500



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strategy.	strategy developed and implemented by CNCLVD and SIPIAV.	project and the activities carried out by the CNCLVD and SIPIAV														
Output 4.2	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.2: Tool for addressing GBV appropriately developed for the media and journalists' awareness achieved	I: Tool for the media to address GBV appropriately BL: There is no tool available.	4.2.1 Hiring technical assistance for developing a manual with guidelines for appropriate treatment of GBV news								X	X	X	X	X	UNESCO RUCVDS	Fund: 10,000
	T: Communication tool published for addressing GBV appropriately I: % of journalists members of the Uruguayan Press Association (APU) becoming aware of the GBV issue through the tool. BL: 0%	4.2.2 Holding workshops with journalists to prepare the manual								X	X	X	X	X	UNESCO RUCVDS	Fund: 12,000 Contribution from Agencies: 8,000
	T: At least 40% of journalists and members of the Uruguayan Press Association (APU) becoming aware of the GBV theme through the tool.	4.2.3 Publish and distribute the manual											X	X	UNESCO RUCVDS	Fund: 8,333 Contribution from Agencies: 5,000



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Output 4.3	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.3: Ownership of the Secretary General Campaign at the local level	I: Number of activities adapted and carried out at the Department level in the framework of the campaign of the Secretary General BL: At June, 2011, 10 Departments have developed some kind of action related to the Secretary General campaign G: Each of the 19 Departments holds at least 3 specific activities adapted and adopted from the global campaign of the Secretary General.	4.3.1 Awareness-raising activities at the local level defined by the Province GBV Commissions and the SIPIAV Committee as part of the ACTIVATE Uruguay campaign.										X	X	X	UN Women CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Fund: 9,000
		4.3.2 Dissemination of the messages and materials generated by the Activate Uruguay campaign in every locality in the country.							X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF CNCLVD- Inmujeres SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 3,333 Contribution from Agencies: 13,333
Output 4.4	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.4: Training of trainers operators in GBV in place	I: Number of Departments covered with GBV workshops BL: There have been some initiatives but there is no base line T: The 19 Departments have trainers and operators who have participated in the workshops.	4.4.1 Training of trainers for local health operators, the judiciary system and other bodies that work with GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	National Counterparts: 84,000
Subtotal for Outcome 4																Fund: 105,166



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															Contribution from Agencies: 26,333		
															National Counterparts: 84,000		
Outcome 5. Project coordinated, suitably managed, monitored and evaluated																	
Output 5.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 5.1 Coordination Unit managing, monitoring and evaluating the project	I: Percentage of management committees which include the main counterparts BL: Does not exist. G: 100% of management committees held in a timely and suitable manner I: Percentage of indicators with data BL: 0% T: 100% of indicators with data	5.1.1 Project coordinator	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Fund: 40,000	
		5.1.2 Equipment and operational expenses	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 5,718
		5.1.3 Project monitoring and evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women, SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution from Agencies: 25,000
		5.1.4 Training implementation by the Fund												X	X	UN Women, Fund	Fund: 10,000
Subtotal for Outcome 5															Fund: 55,718		
															Contribution from Agencies: 25,000		
Total															608,382		



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Outcome 1: Institutional capacities of the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV have been strengthened to improve the integrated approach to GBV and contribute to the National Strategy on GBV.			Calendar													
Output 1.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 1.1: Second National Plan against Domestic Violence, validated by CNCLVD and SIPIAV, disseminated and strengthened in terms of budget	I: Performance indicators of the Second National Plan integrated to the national budget BL: None T: at least 4 performance indicators (one for each aspect of the project) reflecting the Plan's goals are incorporated in the 2013 Annual Budget Review I: Specific lines assigned to GBV in the National Budget BL: Current budget allocation T: Budget allocation on GBV increased by at least 30%	1.1.4 Supporting the planning process of the Annual Budget Review for obtaining resources from the National Budget for implementing the Second Plan				X	X								UN Women CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Fund: 4.000
		1.1.5 Supporting the preparation of the operational sectoral plans				X	X									CNCLVD- Inmujeres



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Output 1.2	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 1.2: Instances of coordination between territorial representations of the CNCLVD and SIPIAV in place.	I: Technical team working to strengthen and coordinate the CNCLVD and SIPIAV BL: No human resources specifically assigned to strengthening and coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV T: Human resources budgeted for sustained strengthening and coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV I: Integrated operational Department plans between CNCLVD and SIPIAV BL: There are no operational Department plans T: The country's 19 Departments have	1.2.1 Two technical consultancies hired to strengthen the CNCLVD and SIPIAV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Contribution from Agencies: 50,000	
		1.2.2 Four regional technical coordinators hired for strengthening the Commissions and Committees of SIPIAV in the local level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women, CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 72,000
		1.2.4 Follow up meetings with the Province Commissions, SIPIAV Committee, regional coordinators and national technical assistants		X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		UN Women, CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 6,000 National Counterpart: 500
		1.2.5 Meetings with the Province Commissions, SIPIAV Committee and the regional coordinators to consolidate the Second National Plan against Domestic Violence	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	National Counterparts: 6,000
		1.2.6 National joint activities between the CNCLVD and SIPIAV			X	X										UN Women, CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 800
		1.2.7 Preparation of operational Department plans.				X	X	X								CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	National Counterparts: 6,666



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	approved operational plans under implementation.	1.2.8 Presentation of the operational Department plans to the community				X	X	X							UN Women, RUCVDS	Fund: 2,600	
Subtotal for Outcome 1															Fund: 85,400		
															Contribution from Agencies 50,000		
															National Counterparts: 13,166		
Outcome 2: Uruguay has a project to reform the national legal framework on GBV with support from the majority of Parliament															Calendar		
Output 2.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 2.1: Comparative study of the legal frameworks of countries with greater development in gender and rights issues and definition of existing gaps	I: Comparative study of legal frameworks BL: There are documents about the legal framework and gender which include legal aspects about domestic violence but no specific documents about the legal framework on GBV T: Comparative study of legal frameworks of at least five countries, conducted	2.1.1 Consultancy for the comparative study and the methodological design of the draft project regulatory basis			X	X	X								UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 10,000	
		2.1.2 Sectoral and inter-sectoral workshops with key stakeholders from different bodies with expertise in GBV				X	X	X								UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 1,000
		2.1.3 Meetings with various stakeholders of the Judiciary				X	X	X								UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 1,000



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	and validated by the CNCLVD	2.1.4. Meetings with the Women's Legislative Caucus and the Parliament's Gender and Human Rights Commissions							X	X					UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 1,000	
		2.1.5 Public presentation of the report and discussion with key stakeholders							X	X					UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 1,000	
Output 2.2	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 2.2: Report on recommendations for adapting the current legal framework on the issue of GBV	I: Recommendations for adapting the current legal framework on the issue of GBV incorporates the consultation of key stakeholders, including CNCLVD and SIPIAV, among others BL: There are no recommendations T: The recommendations become a draft project for Law Reform presented in the Parliament	2.2.1 Recruitment of technical assistance for the preparation of a Report of Recommendations							X	X	X				UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution from Agency: 7,000	
		2.2.2 Workshops between CNCLVD and SIPIAV and Members of Parliament for presenting the results of the report and evaluating possible adjustments to the current legal framework								X	X	X			UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution from Agency: 5,000	
		2.2.3 National seminar for presenting the results												X		UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 13,000
		2.2.4. Adapting the recommendations to the draft project of reform												X	X	UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres,	Contribution from Agency: 3,000



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		for subsequent presentation														SIPIAV-INAU		
Output 2.3	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget		
Output 2.3: Institutional action roadmap in cases of violence and sexual crime	I: Integrated action roadmap in cases of violence and sexual crime BL: Fragmented and incomplete action roadmaps M: Integrated action roadmaps on issues of violence and sexual crime are operational	2.3.1 Technical assistance for reviewing legal provisions and proposing actions on violence and sexual crime			X	X	X									UNFPA SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution from Agency: 7,500	
		2.3.2 Holding a workshop with technicians from all the institutions with expertise on the subject, to study proposals and present the progress of the review				X	X										UNFPA SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution from Agency: 1,000
		2.3.3. Validation of the study and the proposed action roadmap for application							X	X							UNFPA SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution from Agency: 1,000
		2.3.4 Publication of the study								X							UNFPA SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution from Agency: 1,500
		2.3.5 Public presentation of the publication for key stakeholders								X	X						UNFPA SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution from Agency: 1,000
Subtotal for Outcome 2																Fund:27,000 Contribution from Agencies: 27,000		



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Outcome 3: Uruguay has timely, reliable and consensual information on GBV																
Output 3.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 3.1: Survey of GBV prevalence conducted and results published	I: Information about GBV is up-to-date, analyzed and accessible BL: There are no base line indicators for GBV prevalence T: Existence of base line about prevalence and characterization of GBV.	3.1.4 Recruitment of technical assistance for processing the information and elaboration of the survey		X	X	X									UNFPA CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Contribution from Agency: 20,000
		3.1.5 Publication of report					X	X							UNFPA CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Contribution from Agency: 5,000
		3.1.6 Result dissemination activities					X	X							UNFPA CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Contribution from Agency: 5,000
Subtotal for Outcome 3																Contribution from Agency: 30,000
Outcome 4: Government bodies and the organizations of the civil society improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training																
Output 4.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.1: CNCLVD and SIPIAV develop and implement a nationwide communication strategy.	I: Nationwide communication strategy. BL: Fragmented communication actions. M: Integrated communication strategy developed and implemented by CNCLVD and SIPIAV.	4.1.2 Prepare communication materials about the results of the project and the activities carried out by the CNCLVD and SIPIAV			X	X	X								UN Women RUCVDS	Fund: 35,500
		4.1.3 Communication strategies developed at the Department level			X	X	X	X							UNFPA CNCLVD- Inmujeres SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 71,000



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Output 4.2	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.2: Tool for addressing GBV appropriately developed for the media and journalists' awareness achieved	I: % of journalists members of the Uruguayan Press Association (APU) becoming aware of the GBV issue through the tool. BL: 0% T: At least 40% of journalists and members of the Uruguayan Press Association (APU) becoming aware of the GBV theme through the tool.	4.2.3 Publish and distribute the manual						X	X	X					UNESCO RUCVDS	Fund: 8,333 Contribution from Agency: 4,000
Output 4.3	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.3: Ownership of the Secretary General Campaign at the local level	I: Number of activities adapted and carried out at the Department level in the framework of the campaign of the Secretary General BL: At June, 2011, 10 Departments have developed some kind of action related to the Secretary General campaign G: Each of the 19 Departments holds at least 3 specific activities adapted and adopted	4.3.1 Awareness-raising activities at the local level defined by the Province GBV Commissions and the SIPIAV Committee as part of the ACTIVATE Uruguay campaign.										X	X	X	UN Women CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Fund: 9,000
		4.3.2 Dissemination of the messages and materials generated by the Activate Uruguay campaign in every locality in the country.							X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF CNCLVD-Inmujeres SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 3,333 Contribution from Agency: 13,333



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from the global campaign of the Secretary General.																	
Output 4.4	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 4.4: Training of trainers operators in GBV in place	I: Number of Departments covered with GBV workshops BL: There have been some initiatives but there is no base line T: The 19 Departments have trainers and operators who have participated in the workshops.	4.4.1 Training of trainers for local health operators, the judiciary system and other bodies that work with GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		CNCLVD-Inmujeres SIPIAV-INAU	National Counterparts: 84,000	
Output 4.5	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 4.5: Actions for prevention of trafficking in persons in place	I: Number of Departments with workshops about trafficking BL: 0 T: At least 4 regional workshops about trafficking carried out in border Departments	4.5.1 Nationwide training of trainers of INAU social operators.						X	X	X					IOM SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 26,000 Contribution from Agency: 5,000	
		4.5.2 Systematization of the survey of experiences nationwide.							X	X	X				IOM SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 12,000	
		4.5.3 Preparation of outreach materials for the prevention of trafficking				X	X	X							IOM SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 6,000	
Subtotal for Outcome 4																Fund: 171,166 Contribution from Agencies: 22,333	



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															National Counterparts: 84,000		
Outcome 5. Project coordinated, suitably managed, monitored and evaluated																	
Output 5.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 5.1 Coordination Unit managing, monitoring and evaluating the project	I: Percentage of management committees which include the main counterparts BL: Does not exist. G: 100% of management committees held in a timely and suitable manner I: Percentage of indicators with data BL: 0% T: 100% of indicators with data	5.1.1 Project coordinator	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Fund: 40,000	
		5.1.2 Equipment and operational expenses	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 2,859
		5.1.3 Project monitoring and evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women, SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution from Agency: 25,000
Subtotal for Outcome 5															Fund: 42,859 Contribution from Agencies: 25,000		
Total															577,924		



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Outcome 1: Institutional capacities of the CNCLVD and the SIPIAV have been strengthened to improve the integrated approach to GBV and contribute to the National Strategy on GBV.			Calendar													
Output 1.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 1.1: Second National Plan against Domestic Violence, validated by CNCLVD and SIPIAV, disseminated and strengthened in terms of budget	I: Performance indicators of the Second National Plan integrated to the national budget BL: None T: at least 4 performance indicators (one for each aspect of the project) reflecting the Plan's goals are incorporated in the 2013 Annual Budget Review	1.1.4 Supporting the planning process of the Annual Budget Review for obtaining resources from the National Budget for implementing the Second Plan				X	X								UN Women CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Fund: 4,000
	I: Specific lines assigned to GBV in the National Budget BL: Current budget allocation T: Budget allocation on GBV increased by at least 30%	1.1.5 Supporting the preparation of the operational sectoral plans				X	X								CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Included in Output 1.2



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Output 1.2	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 1.2: Instances of coordination between territorial representations of the CNCLVD and SIPIAV in place.	I: Technical team working to strengthen and coordinate the CNCLVD and SIPIAV BL: No human resources specifically assigned to strengthening and coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV T: Human resources budgeted for sustained strengthening and coordination between CNCLVD and SIPIAV I: Integrated operational Department plans between CNCLVD and SIPIAV BL: There are no operational Department plans T: The country's 19 Departments have approved operational plans under implementation.	1.2.1 Two technical consultancies hired to strengthen the CNCLVD and SIPIAV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Contribution by Agencies: 50,000	
		1.2.2 Four regional technical coordinators hired for strengthening the Commissions and Committees of SIPIAV in the local level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women, CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 72,000
		1.2.4 Follow up meetings with the Province Commissions, SIPIAV Committee, regional coordinators and national technical assistants		X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		UN Women, CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 6,000 National Counterpart: 500
		1.2.5 Meetings with the Province Commissions, SIPIAV Committee and the regional coordinators to consolidate the Second National Plan against Domestic Violence	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	National Counterparts: 6,000
		1.2.6 National joint activities between the CNCLVD and SIPIAV			X	X										UN Women, CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 800
		1.2.7 Preparation of operational Department plans.				X	X	X								CNCLVD- Inmujeres, SIPIAV-INAU	National Counterpart: 6,666



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		1.2.8 Presentation of the operational Department plans to the community				X	X	X								UN Women, RUCVDS	Fund: 2,600
Subtotal for Output 1																Fund: 37,400 Contribution by Agencies 50,000 National Counterparts: 61,168	
Outcome 4: Government bodies and the organizations of the civil society improve GBV prevention and rights advocacy mechanisms through communication and training																	
Output 4.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget	
Output 4.1: CNCLVD and SIPIAV develop and implement a nationwide communication strategy.	I: Nationwide communication strategy. BL: Fragmented communication actions. M: Integrated communication strategy developed and implemented by CNCLVD and SIPIAV.	4.1.3 Communication strategies developed at the Department level			X	X	X	X							UNFPA CNCLVD- Inmujeres SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 71,000	



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Output 4.2	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.2: Tool for addressing GBV appropriately developed for the media and journalists' awareness achieved	I: % of journalists members of the Uruguayan Press Association (APU) becoming aware of the GBV issue through the tool. BL: 0% T: At least 40% of journalists and members of the Uruguayan Press Association (APU) becoming aware of the GBV theme through the tool.	4.2.3 Publish and distribute the manual						X	X	X					UNESCO RUCVDS	Fund: 8,333 Contribution by Agency: 4,000
Output 4.3	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.3: Ownership of the Secretary General Campaign at the local level	I: Number of activities adapted and carried out at the Department level in the framework of the campaign of the Secretary General BL: At June, 2011, 10 Departments have developed some kind of action related to the Secretary General campaign G: Each of the 19 Departments holds at least 3 specific activities adapted and adopted	4.3.1 Awareness-raising activities at the local level defined by the Province GBV Commissions and the SIPIAV Committee as part of the ACTIVATE Uruguay campaign.										X	X	X	UN Women CNCLVD-Inmujeres	Fund: 9,000
		4.3.2 Dissemination of the messages and materials generated by the Activate Uruguay campaign in every locality in the country.							X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF CNCLVD-Inmujeres SIPIAV-INAU	Fund: 3,334 Contribution by Agency: 13,334



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		from the global campaign of the Secretary General.														
Output 4.4	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 4.4: Training of trainers operators in GBV in place	I: Number of Departments covered with GBV workshops BL: There have been some initiatives but there is no base line T: The 19 Departments have trainers and operators who have participated in the workshops.	4.4.1 Training of trainers for local health operators, the judiciary system and other bodies that work with GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		CNCLVD- Inmujeres SIPIAV-INAU	National Counterparts: 84,000
Subtotal for Output 4															Fund: 91,667 Contribution by Agencies: 17,334 National Counterparts: 84,000	
Outcome 5. Project coordinated, suitably managed, monitored and evaluated																
Output 5.1	Output indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Responsible entities	Budget
Output 5.1 Coordination Unit managing, monitoring and evaluating the project	I: Percentage of management committees which include the main counterparts BL: Does not exist. G: 100% of management committees held in a timely and suitable	5.1.1 Project coordinator	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, CNCLVD- Inmujeres	Fund: 40,000
		5.1.2 Equipment and operational expenses	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, SIPIAV- INAU	Fund: 2,858



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	manner I: Percentage of indicators with data BL: 0% T: 100% of indicators with data	5.1.3 Project monitoring and evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UN Women, SIPIAV-INAU	Contribution by Agency: 25,000
		5.1.5 Final evaluation									X	X	X	X	UN Women, RUCVDS	Fund: 30,000
Subtotal for Output 5															Fund: 72,858	
															Contribution by Agencies: 25,000	
Total															439,427	

Postulante:

Sistema de Naciones Unidas, Uruguay

Título del Proyecto:

Uruguay Unido para Poner Fin a la Violencia Hacia Mujeres, Niñas y Adolescentes

Categoría General de Gastos	Solicitado al Fondo Fiduciario de la ONU (en USD)				Contribución del/os Postulante/s	Costo Total (en USD)
	Año 1	Año 2	Año 3	Total		
I. Personal (por Agencia)						
Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Capacitación/Seminario/Talleres, etc. (por Agencia)						
OIM	0	7,000	0	7,000	5,000	12,000
ONU MUJERES	16,800	15,800	15,800	48,400	0	48,400
PNUD	0	8,000	0	8,000	5,000	13,000
UNESCO	14,333	2,333	2,333	18,999	21,000	39,999
UNFPA	37,000	0	0	37,000	8,000	45,000
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	0	0	0	0	219,000	219,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	83,500	83,500
Sub-total	68,133	33,133	18,133	119,400	341,500	460,899
III. Equipamiento (por Agencia)						
ONU MUJERES	6,600	0	0	6,600	0	6,600
PNUD	5,718	2,859	2,858	11,435	0	11,435
Sub-total	12,318	2,859	2,858	18,035	0	18,035
IV. Publicaciones y documentación (por Agencia)						
OIM	0	6,000	0	6,000	0	6,000
ONU MUJERES	67,433	41,433	5,934	114,800	30,000	144,800
PNUD	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
UNESCO	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000	0	18,000
UNFPA	5,000	71,000	71,000	147,000	16,500	163,500
Sub-total	78,433	124,433	82,934	285,800	49,500	335,300
V. Servicios contractuales (por Agencia)						
OIM	0	31,000	0	31,000	0	31,000
ONU MUJERES	75,999	76,000	28,000	179,999	150,000	329,999
PNUD	0	19,000	0	19,000	7,000	26,000
UNESCO	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
UNFPA	102,000	0	0	102,000	27,500	129,500
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	0	0	0	0	26,000	26,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	24,000	24,000
Sub-total	187,999	126,000	28,000	341,999	234,500	576,499
VI. Desarrollo de Capacidades						
ONU MUJERES	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Sub-total	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
VII. Seguimiento (línea de base, viajes, otros) (por Agencia)						
ONU MUJERES	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000

PNUD	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000	0	120,000
UNFPA	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000
Sub-total	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000	75,000	195,000
VIII. Evaluación (por Agencia)						
ONU MUJERES	0	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
Sub-total	0	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
IX. Auditoría (por Agencia)						
OIM				0	980	980
ONU MUJERES				0	12,396	12,396
PNUD				0	3,469	3,469
UNESCO				0	1,360	1,360
UNFPA				0	7,260	7,260
Sub-total	0	0	0	0	25,465	25,465
XI. Costos Indirectos (por Agencia)						
OIM	0	3,080	0	3,080	0	3,080
ONU MUJERES	12,379	9,326	5,581	27,286	0	27,286
PNUD	3,200	4,890	3,000	11,090	0	11,090
UNESCO	2,124	583	583	3,290	0	3,290
UNFPA	10,080	4,970	4,970	20,020	0	20,020
Sub-total	27,783	22,849	14,134	64,766	0	64,766
XII. Honorarios Agente Administrativo						
Sub-total	10,000			10,000	0	10,000
Total						
OIM	0	47,080	0	47,080	5,980	53,060
ONU MUJERES	189,211	142,559	85,315	417,085	242,396	659,481
PNUD	58,918	74,749	45,858	179,525	18,469	197,994
UNESCO	32,457	8,916	8,916	50,289	22,360	72,649
UNFPA	154,080	75,970	75,970	306,020	84,260	390,280
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	0	0	0	0	245,000	245,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	107,500	107,500
Total	434,666	349,274	216,059	999,999	725,965	1,725,964

Nota Instructiva para Presupuesto:

Se desalientan los **costos** de personal y otros **referidos a la gestión del programa**, y de cuando se los incluya, deben estar bien justificados (en la etiqueta de *Narración del Presupuesto*).

Especifique el **equipamiento** necesario, y justifique esa necesidad (en la etiqueta *Narración del Presupuesto*).

Especifique qué **servicio(s) contractual(es)** es necesario, y justifique esa necesidad (en la etiqueta *Narración del Presupuesto*).



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Anexo 4.2: Información detallada sobre el presupuesto. Equipos de las Naciones Unidas en el país

Applicant:
Project Title:

United Nations System --Uruguay
Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents

General Category of Expenditures	Requested from the UN Trust Fund (ins USD)				Contribution from applicant/s	Total Cost (in USD)
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
I. Personnel (by Agency)						
Total for Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
II. Training/Seminar/Workshops, etc. (by Agency)						
IOM						
SIPIAV-INAU	0	7,000	0	7,000	5,000	12,000
Subtotal for IOM	0	7,000	0	7,000	5,000	12,000
Agency UN Women						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	13,400	12,400	12,400	38,200	0	38,200
SIPIAV-INAU	3,400	3,400	3,400	10,200	0	10,200
Subtotal for UN Women	16,800	15,800	15,800	48,400	0	48,400
UNDP						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	0	8,000	0	8,000	5,000	13,000
Subtotal for UNDP	0	8,000	0	8,000	5,000	13,000
UNESCO						
Civil Society	14,333	2,333	2,333	18,999	21,000	39,999
Subtotal for UNESCO	14,333	2,333	2,333	18,999	21,000	39,999
UNFPA						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	37,000	0	0	37,000	5,000	42,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
Subtotal for UNFPA	37,000	0	0	37,000	8,000	45,000
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	0	0	0	0	219,000	219,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	83,500	83,500
Total for Training/Seminar/Workshops, etc.	68,133	33,133	18,134	119,400	341,500	460,900
III. Equipment (by Agency)						
Agency UN Women						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	3,300	0	0	3,300	0	3,300
SIPIAV-INAU	3,300	0	0	3,300	0	3,300
Subtotal for UN Women	6,600	0	0	6,600	0	6,600
UNDP						
SIPIAV-INAU	5,718	2,859	2,858	11,435	0	11,435
Subtotal for UNDP	5,718	2,859	2,858	11,435	0	11,435
Total for equipment	12,318	2,859	2,858	18,035	0	18,035

IV. Publications (by Agency)						
IOM						
SIPIAV-INAU	0	6,000	0	6,000	0	6,000
Subtotal for IOM	0	6,000	0	6,000	0	6,000
Agency UN Women						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	29,333	3,333	3,334	36,000	30,000	66,000
Civil Society	38,100	38,100	2,600	78,800	0	78,800
Subtotal for UN Women	67,433	41,433	5,934	114,800	30,000	144,800
UNDP						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
Subtotal for UNDP	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
UNESCO						
Civil Society	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000	0	18,000
Subtotal for UNESCO	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000	0	18,000
UNFPA						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	5,000	35,500	35,500	76,000	15,000	91,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	35,500	35,500	71,000	1,500	72,500
Subtotal for UNFPA	5,000	71,000	71,000	147,000	16,500	163,500
Total for publications	78,433	124,433	82,934	285,800	49,500	335,300
V. Contractual services (by Agency)						
IOM						
SIPIAV-INAU	0	31,000	0	31,000	0	31,000
Subtotal for IOM	0	31,000	0	31,000	0	31,000
Agency UN Women						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	27,999	28,000	4,000	59,999	150,000	209,999
SIPIAV-INAU	48,000	48,000	24,000	120,000	0	120,000
Subtotal for UN Women	75,999	76,000	28,000	179,999	150,000	329,999
UNDP						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	0	19,000	0	19,000	7,000	26,000
Subtotal for UNDP	0	19,000	0	19,000	7,000	26,000
UNESCO						
Civil Society	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Subtotal for UNESCO	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
UNFPA						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	102,000	0	0	102,000	20,000	122,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	7,500	7,500
Subtotal for UNFPA	102,000	0	0	102,000	27,500	129,500
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	0	0	0	0	26,000	26,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	24,000	24,000
Total for contractual services	187,999	126,000	28,000	341,999	234,500	576,499
VI. Capacity Development						
Agency UN Women						
Capacity Development by Fund	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Subtotal for UN Women	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Total for capacity development	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
VII. Monitoring and Evaluation (by Agency)						
Agency UN Women						
Civil Society	0	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000

Subtotal for UN Women	0	0	30,000	30,000	50,000	80,000
Agency UNDP						
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000	0	120,000
Subtotal for UNDP	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000	0	120,000
Agency UNFPA						
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000
Subtotal for UNFPA	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000
Total for monitoring and evaluation	40,000	40,000	70,000	150,000	75,000	225,000
VIII. Audit (by Agency)						
IOM				0	980	980
UN Women				0	12,396	12,396
UNDP				0	3,469	3,469
UNESCO				0	1,360	1,360
UNFPA				0	7,260	7,260
Total for audit					25,465	25,465
IX. Indirect Costs (by Agency)						
IOM	0	3,080	0	3,080		3,080
UN Women	12,379	9,326	5,581	27,286		27,286
UNDP	3,200	4,890	3,000	11,090		11,090
UNESCO	2,124	583	583	3,290		3,290
UNFPA	10,080	4,970	4,970	20,020		20,020
Total for indirect costs	27,783	22,849	14,134	64,766	0	64,766
X. Administrative Agent Fees	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Total for Administrative Agent fees	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Total						
IOM	0	47,080	0	47,080	5,980	53,060
UN Women	189,211	142,559	85,315	417,085	242,396	659,481
UNDP	58,918	74,749	45,858	179,525	18,469	197,994
UNESCO	32,457	8,916	8,916	50,289	22,360	72,649
UNFPA	154,080	75,970	75,970	306,020	84,260	390,280
CNCLVD-Inmujeres	0	0	0	0	245,000	245,000
SIPIAV-INAU	0	0	0	0	107,500	107,500
Total	434,466	349,274	216,059	999,999	725,965	1,725,964



2010 Call for Proposals

Anexo 4: Budget Narrative – UN Country Teams Only (1 pg max)

Applicant:

United Nations System in Uruguay

Project Title:

Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents

The overall project budget is USD 1,725,964, which consists of USD 999,999 from the fund, contribution of United Nations agencies and national counterparts. United Nations will contribute USD 373,465, comprising regular funds of all agencies involved in this project, namely: UN Women USD 242,396, UNFPA USD 84,260, USD 22,360 UNESCO, UNDP USD 18,469 and IOM USD 5,980. Emphasis is made on the government's contribution of USD 352,500 in order to enhance the expected outcomes of this project.

Given the characteristics proposed for the governance of this project, and similarly to other joint initiatives developed under the "Delivering as One" in Uruguay, resources will be allocated for the recruitment of a coordination unit that will track, monitor and evaluate the project to ensure consistency, joint work and coordination among agencies of the United Nations system and between them and the national counterparts (government and civil society). This unit will report to the Management Committee and Steering Committee, with participation of all national counterparts. Additionally, the unit will be located in a physical space that will be provided by a national counterpart.

Technical assistance will also be recruited for strengthening and coordinating inter-agency agendas of the CNCLCVD and the SIPIAV, and their respective coordination spaces in all the provinces. There is a commitment by the government to start absorbing some of these resources before the end of this joint project in order to ensure sustainability of results.

Finally, resources will be devoted to recruitment of specific consultants to provide concrete products to advance legislative and communication aspects and information systems regarding GBV.

Moreover, the project provides minimum equipment costs; especially concerning the purchase of computer supplies for the activities of the technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of CNCLCVD and SIPIAV. National counterparts will make their facilities and equipment available for the launch and implementation of this joint project.