



COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

ARGENTINA

November 2018

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

<p>Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative to reduce femicide and eliminate violence against women and girls in Argentina</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UN WOMEN</p>
<p>Programme Contact: Name and Title: Jessica Braver, Coordination Officer, Resident Coordinator Office, UN Argentina Address: Esmeralda 130, piso 13. Telephone: 4320-8734 E-mail: Jessica.braver@one.un.org</p>	<p>Programme Partner(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - National Institute for Women (INAM) - Office for Women (Supreme Court of Justice) - Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship - Ministry of Education - Ministry of Health and Social Development - Ministry of Production and Labor - Secretary of Childhood, Adolescence and Family (Ministry of Health and Social Development) - General Public Prosecutor of the Nation - Provincial Institute of Gender and Sexual Diversity, Province of Buenos Aires (IPGyDS) - Under-Secretary of Gender Policies (Province of Salta) - Secretary of Parity; Secretary of Indigenous Affairs and Public Prosecutor (Province of Jujuy) - WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, OHCHR, IOM, UNIC - NGOs, CSOs¹ - Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAF (Development Bank of Latin America) • IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) • Eurosociat, Programme for Social Cohesion in Latin America (cooperation programme between Latin America and the European Union)

¹ Several CSOs are expected to engage as implementing partners for the development of several activities proposed. However, said organizations have not been identified yet. **Annex 1** contains a list of the CSOs engaged in the consultation process and **Annex 9** describes the composition of the reference group. Representatives of 21 civil society organizations participated in this group.

Programme Country: Argentina			Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Province of Buenos AiresProvince of SaltaProvince of Jujuy		
Programme Description: The Spotlight Initiative will contribute to reducing femicide in Argentina by developing and strengthening strategic interventions to prevent Gender based Violence (GBV) and to provide assistance services to women and girls experiencing violent situations, and their families, including access to justice. Our priority will be working in three provinces with high femicide rates, and strengthening key institutions involved in the national fight against femicide. Special emphasis will be placed on groups facing multiple forms of discrimination.			Total Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (including estimated Unfunded Budget): USD 8,436,482		
			Total Funded Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (Spotlight Phase I ² and UN Agency contribution): USD 5,875,803		
			Breakdown of Total Funded Cost by RUNO*:		
			Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)*	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
			UNDP	1,729,421	178,879
			ILO	524,828	81,596
UNWOMEN	1,619,550	113,188			
UNFPA	1,526,201	102,140			
TOTAL	5,400,000	475,803			
Estimated No. of Beneficiaries			Start Date: 1 December 2018		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect	End Date: 30 November 2022		
Women	6.013.709	13.809.103	Total duration: 48 months		
Girls	2.920.847	6.784.227			
Men	5.753.079	12.543.609			
Boys	2.794.260	6.980.157			
<i>Note: A breakdown and analysis by intersecting forms of discrimination should be provided in the body of this document.</i>					

² Funding from the Spotlight Initiative will be allocated by the Operational Steering Committee in two distinct phases: Phase I will entail allocating 70% of the funding envelope, Phase II will only be allocated depending on the Country Programme's overall needs and performance towards achieving results.



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



Recipient UN Organization: ILO Pedro Furtado de Oliveira <i>Title</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>	Government of Argentina <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Name of Agency/Ministry</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>
Recipient UN Organization: UN Women Luiza Carvalho <i>Title</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>	
Recipient UN Organization: UNDP Silvia Morimoto <i>Title</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>	
Recipient UN Organization: UNFPA Juan José Calvo <i>Title</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>	
UN Argentina Resident Coordinator Rene Mauricio Valdes <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i>	
<p>The UN Executive Office of the Secretary General:</p> <p>Ms. Amina J. Mohammed</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>	

Signed Original on File
(available upon request)



I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Argentina is a highly developed country with approximately a third of its population living below the poverty line and experiencing extreme territorial disparities. The Provincial Sustainable Development Index (IDSP-PNUD, 2017, in Spanish) reveals a provincial mean of 0.57¹, though the gap between the top-performing jurisdiction (City of Buenos Aires or “CABA” in Spanish) and the lowest-performing jurisdiction (Santiago del Estero) is 0.48. Such gap is also present in the social inclusiveness dimension.² It is a federal country where increased expenditure decentralization and a gradual concentration of revenue collection powers in the federal government has led towards a strong and increasing vertical imbalance (Cetrángolo and Goldschmit, 2013). Provincial governments rely on the funding provided by the federal government in a heterogeneous manner; therefore, their financial autonomy is unequal. Jiménez and Ter-Minassian (2016), on the basis of data collected in 2013, stated that such autonomy ranges between 90 percent in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and 11 percent in Santiago del Estero and Jujuy.

Argentina has ratified most international and regional treaties on human rights and is actively participating in Agenda 2030 implementation efforts. Nevertheless, violence against women and girls is a major and persistent problem. Until 2014, no official data concerning femicides had been collected; therefore, an analysis of the progress of femicide cases in Argentina must be made on the basis of the report prepared by “La Casa del Encuentro.”³ From 2008-2017, 2,679 femicide cases and femicide-related cases involving women and girls were recorded. As a result of these femicides, 3,378 children lost their mothers (66 percent of them are under 18 years of age). In 62 percent of these cases, the victims were murdered by their partners or ex-partners and in 51 percent of them were murdered at home. In those cases where data on the *modus operandi* is available (95 percent of cases), it may be noted that 28 percent of such femicides were committed using firearms, while 25 percent of the victims were stabbed and 16 percent of them battered to death. Sixty-six percent of these women were between 19 and 50 years old when they were murdered. In 20 percent of these cases, the age of the femicide perpetrator is unknown, while in 62 percent of the cases, perpetrators were between 19 and 50 years of age when they committed the femicide. Eighteen percent of femicide perpetrators committed suicide.

Official records⁴ show 251 direct femicides were committed while 22 persons became victims of related femicides during 2017 (1 woman is murdered every 28 hours). As in 2016, the femicide rate recorded in Argentina is 1 femicide every 100,000 women, though the rates recorded in various provincial jurisdictions differ significantly.

¹ Excluding CABA, whose index (0.79) is much higher than such of the remaining jurisdictions, the mean is 0.53.

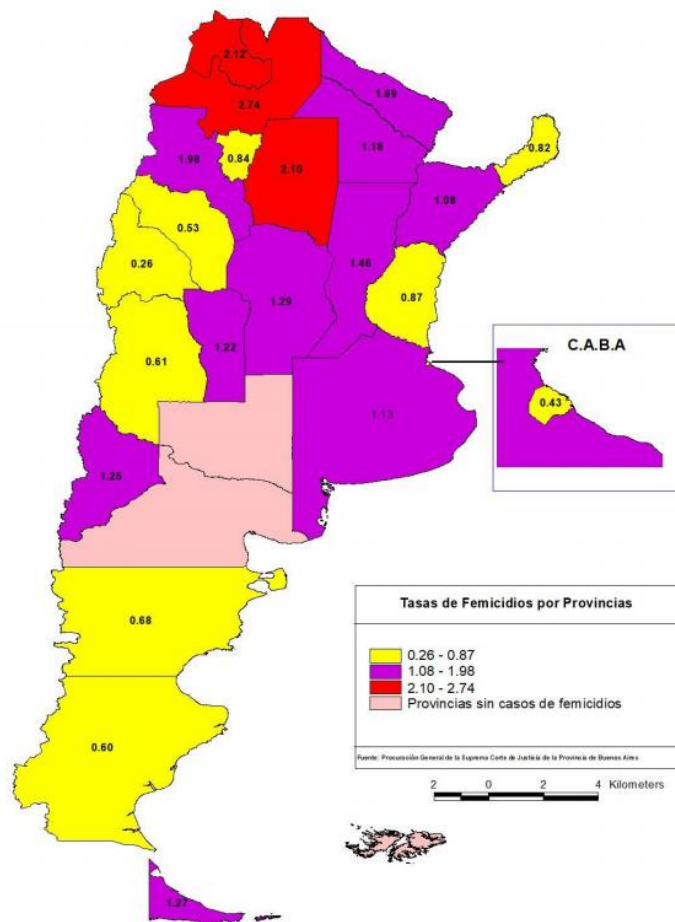
² It analyzes three dimensions: i) economic growth (*per cápita* income and human capital); ii) social inclusiveness (employment, poverty, health and education) and iii) environmental sustainability (emissions and waste).

³ Casa del Encuentro (2017). *Informe de Investigación de Femicidios en Argentina desde año 2008 a 2017*. Buenos Aires. Surveys conducted by the “Adriana Marisel Zambrano” Observatory on Femicides in Argentina.

⁴ Femicide Records Office of the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice (2017).



Provincias de la República Argentina con Tasas de Femicidios. Año 2017.



Fuente cartográfica: INDEC. Unidades Geoestadísticas. Cartografía y códigos geográficos del Sistema Estadístico Nacional. Buenos Aires. Año 2015

Ninety-three percent of the persons accused of committing femicide are male acquaintances and 59 percent of them are the victims' partners or ex-partners, apparently constituting what is known as "intimate femicide."⁵ Even though the data recorded on the existence of violent incidents prior to the femicide is scarce, 76 percent of the cases reported show the existence of prior violent incidents between victims and defendants. Whilst in 51 percent of these cases a formal complaint had been filed, in the remaining cases another type of conduct was recorded. (OM, 2017).

According to the Office for Women (OM, in Spanish), during 2017, 80 percent of femicides were committed in private places (71 percent of them were perpetrated at the victim's home). At least 21 femicides were perpetrated within the context of sexual violence.

The research conducted by the OM surveys the cases prosecuted in court. In such regard, it could be noted that in 48 percent of the indictments, gender-based violence was considered an aggravating factor, whereas in 29 percent of these cases both the relationship with the perpetrator and gender-based violence were disregarded by the court when the indictments were issued for the violent deaths of women recorded in this Registry. This report shows that out of the 259 defendants accused/indicted: 54 percent of them had been prosecuted, 24 percent had been indicted and less than 4 percent had been convicted as at March-April of such year when the data was entered. Almost 68 percent of the defendants indicted/accused are currently

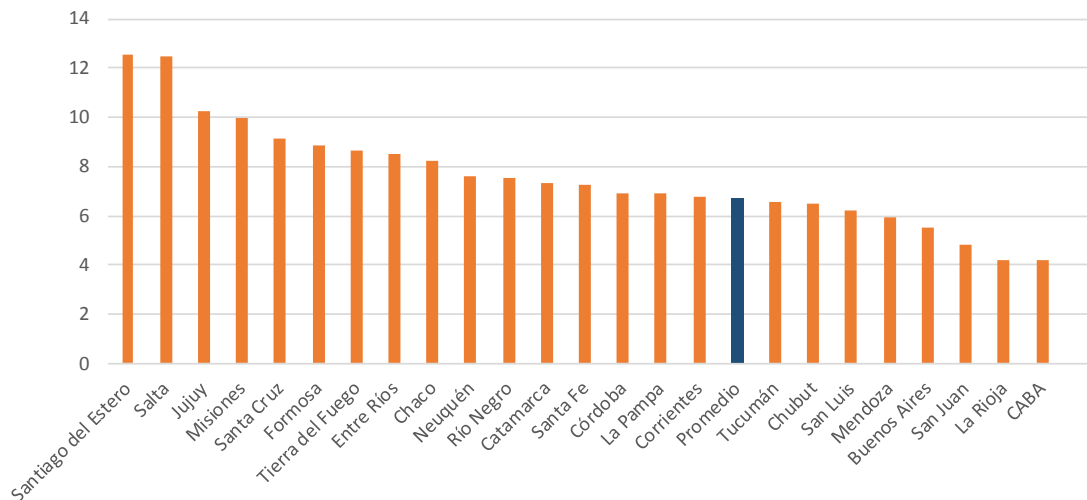
⁵ 202 children and adolescents under 18 years of age were femicide victims' dependants.



being held in custody (only 6 percent of them are convicted) and approximately 15 percent of them committed suicide after perpetrating the femicide.

As stated above, the reporting of femicide cases is unequal within the country. The provinces which recorded the highest rates are Salta (2.74 every 100,000 women), Jujuy (2.12) and Santiago del Estero (2.10). The province which recorded the highest absolute numbers in terms of femicide is the province of Buenos Aires (PBA), reaching almost one third of the aggregate number of femicides.

Femicide rate as per 100,000 inhabitants



Source: Casa del Encuentro (2017). On the basis of the surveys conducted by Observatorio de femicidios en Argentina “Adriana Marisel Zambrano” and the 2001-2010 Population Census.

The data on women facing multiple forms of discrimination (women with disabilities, indigenous, rural, and migrant women, among others) is scarce; thus, it is essential to identify the situation of these women in terms of violence and femicide. The Human Rights mechanisms of the United Nations have made several recommendations (see ou 7).

In 2013, Line 144 was implemented to provide information, counseling and support to women facing gender-based violence, in liaison with national, provincial and municipal organizations, as well as with civil society organizations. In 2017, 48,749 first time phone calls were received and 22,578 of them were related with cases which had already been recorded in the hotline system. The calls referred to queries on gender-based violence amounted to 25,635.⁶ A high concentration of violence cases may be observed in the Province of Buenos Aires (64 percent). The percentage of such phone calls which were made by women amounted to 99.6 percent and 91 percent of the gender-based violence victims who called are Argentinian, while 8.5 percent came from other countries of the region.

As to the type of violence recorded, 93.3 percent of the cases entail psychological violence, 71.3 percent physical violence, 39.8 percent symbolic violence, 27.2 percent economic violence and 9.7 percent sexual violence. Moreover, 77.7 percent of these cases involve domestic violence. In connection with the history of violence cases, two significant groups may be identified: those who reported to have been victims of ill-treatment for a term of 1 to 5 years (41 percent) and those who have been victims of ill-treatment for a term exceeding 10 years (22.8 percent).

As per a survey conducted in 2018 by *Voices!* and Avon Foundation, 31 percent of the Argentine women surveyed claimed to have suffered gender-based violence over the last year, whereas 29 percent affirmed

⁶ INAM (2018). *Línea 144. Informe Estadístico Anual de la Línea 144*. Buenos Aires.



to have suffered sexual harassment within the same term. In line with the foregoing, over 60 percent of the women surveyed considered that women's rights are barely respected in Argentina.

Situation Analysis:

OUTCOME 1: LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Even though the legislative framework for the promotion of equality and elimination of violence against women and girls (VAWG), including femicide, is relatively strong (as compared to other countries of the region), there are remains challenges at the country and province level. These challenges include adjusting laws in order to conform to international and regional standards on human rights; harmonization of regulations and procedures at federal level and addressing different obstacles for women and girls' effective access to a life free of violence (access to justice, services, employment, economic redress, among others).

The formal legal protections are extensive: The 2009 Law for the Integral Protection of Women prohibits family, physical, sexual, psychological, economic and symbolic violence, in public and in private. Furthermore, in 2012, Argentina's Cámara de Diputados (the lower house of the country's Congress) approved, by unanimous vote, a bill that amends the Criminal Code to include femicide as an aggravated type of homicide. The proposed amendment includes an aggravated sanction for homicides perpetrated by those with ties of kinship or other close or intimate relationships with the victim. It forbids the consideration of mitigating circumstances in the sentence when the perpetrator has a history of violence. These laws explicitly state the right to a life free from violence, and recognize gender inequality as causing violence against women. The provisions for victims' protection, timely and just prosecutions, and criminal prosecutions are strong. The flaws however lie not in the law, but in its implementation. As in other countries, impunity for abusers only exacerbates underreporting, which in turn allows violence to continue unchecked.

Said challenges are related with legislators and advisors' little knowledge of the matter, both prior and subsequent to their access to the legislature. Their training is key to promote the enactment of regulations in conformity with international standards. At the provincial level, there are only a few examples of this.

UNDP and INAM have been conducting an initiative for the "Promotion of Gender Equality in Legislative Work" for several years. Within this framework, during 2017, 60 percent of the staff employed by the Argentine Senate and 10 percent of the staff employed by the Province of Buenos Aires Legislative Power received training in the matter. Most course participants stated that they lacked any sort of prior training in this regard. The Argentine House of Representatives has also joined in the Initiative. On the other hand, in Salta and Jujuy legislators have not received any kind of training in the matter, yet. The experiences implemented have built some significant bonds in order to endure. The strengthening of these capacities in the Legislative Power (including the local legislature) is a priority set out in the 2017-2019 National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence Against Women (PNA, in Spanish), and INAM as well as women's movements believe it is a key action. The need to sustain these activities at the national level and expand them to provincial legislatures is due to the fact that the National Government and the provincial governments have shared competence in terms of gender equality and the eradication of violence against women. Therefore, the legislative bodies at different levels of government are responsible for the enactment of regulations acknowledging rights and guaranteeing services in this regard. Moreover, given the characteristics of the legislative powers existing in the country, there is a high turnover of the personnel employed at this workplace. This is due not only to the term limits of legislators, members of the house of representatives, senators and their advisors but also of the personnel filling key positions in the different Committees.

One of the issues identified is insufficient coordination with experts from other governmental agencies and civil society.⁷ For this reason, UNDP and INAM have partnered to hold several conversational meetings

⁷ A relevant exception is the voluntary termination of pregnancy bill being discussed by the Argentine Congress during the drafting of this document. During the analysis by the Committees of both Houses,



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Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



since 2018. This type of meetings, shorter and focused on key issues, ensure attendance and exchange by other actors: from academia and civil society, as well as from the Executive and Judicial Branches.

Even though there are several institutions and entities with specific mandates to promote a gender-based agenda, their activity is not always sustainable, as agendas depend on the authority leading these institutions and on their commitment to this mandate. As a result, the actions carried out are discontinued, especially if such leadership positions are filled by officers who have no experience or training in the matter.

Achieving gender equality (SDG 5) requires that urgent measures be adopted to eliminate the underlying causes of discrimination which continue to impair the rights of women, both in the public and private sphere. To that end, it is necessary to amend discriminatory laws to promote equality and adjust regulations, at all levels, to conform to international standards on human rights.

The federal organization of the Argentine State enables multiple scenarios to coexist within the national territory, in terms of legislative conformity with international standards and even with national laws. The policies implemented at a province level are not in line with national policies. For example, as at the date of this report there are seven provinces (29 percent of the jurisdictions) which have not adhered to the 2017-2019 National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women yet. Although there are studies on the status of legislation promoting gender equality at the country level and in each province, these studies tend to focus on a certain group of provinces; therefore, it is necessary to integrate and update them. There is little research available on the effective regulation and implementation of the statutes enacted, as well as on the estimated costs of implementing such laws. The Legislative Branch plays, in general terms, a limited role in following up and monitoring implementation of the laws enacted.

several experts, representatives of women's rights groups and officers of the Executive and Judicial Powers were convened to make their presentations.



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PILLAR 1. LEGISLATION AND POLICIES- *Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans and projects.*

OUTPUT 1.1 *Parliamentarians, human rights institutions, and women's right advocates have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess implementation gaps and draft new and/or adjust existing legislations on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of women and of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international standards and the recommendations of specialized Committees.*

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
<i>Preparation and implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on gender issues and gender-based violence for the Legislative Power</i>	<p>Comprehensive program comprised of autonomous modules with different objectives and training proposals. The program gathers contents generated within the framework of studies and adapts them to the target audience. It includes contents focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Capacity for attitude transformation * Including a diversity approach (not as a separate module) * Gender-responsive budgets (see specifically with staff from the recently created Congress Budget Office and Commissions Secretariat and their equivalent offices at a provincial level) * GBV indicators and policies follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of blended Modules that combine on-line and face to face learning. Including work on content application. <p>Following up actions developed within the Plan's framework and assessment of results. Elective / mandatory training</p>	<p>IP- INAM Legislative Observatories Parliamentary Caucuses/Women's Commissions Training Institutes /Areas</p>	<p>National Congressmen and Senators Legislators at a sub-national level LP workers (staff and advisors)</p>



<p>Dialogues and discussion meetings that foster exchange between civil society and legislators, legislative advisors and workers of the Legislative Power on gender-based, violence and femicide rights. It seeks to influence the legislative agenda by adding different specific themes.</p> <p>UNICEF- Advocacy for a new regime for family responsibility license.</p>	<p>IP- INAM Legislative Observatories Parliamentary Caucuses/Women's Commissions Training Institutes /Areas</p>	<p>National Representatives and Senators Legislators at a sub-national level LP workers (staff and advisors)</p>
PROVINCES		
<p>PBA- Training courses will be adapted to the provincial context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of basic training for several profiles with the need to achieve sustainability through mandatory courses/incentives. <p>(Training prioritized by themes: budget (<i>funded through 2.3</i>), basic training with a gender-based and HR perspective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of spaces for exchange with Civil Society through Discussion Meetings and Dialogues (mainly, to take place in the province interior). 	<p>CSO/Academia</p>	<p>Provincial legislators and councilors LP Workers (staff, advisors and hired persons)</p>
<p>Salta- Training courses will be adapted to the provincial context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of spaces for exchange with Civil Society through Discussion Meetings and Dialogues 	<p>CSO/Academia</p>	<p>Provincial legislators and councilors LP Workers (staff, advisors and hired persons)</p>
<p>Jujuy- Training courses will be adapted to the provincial context. Training prioritized by themes: Diversity perspective and adaptation of laws to indigenous communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of spaces for exchange with Civil Society through Discussion Meetings and Dialogues (themes and programming to be defined). 	<p>CSO/Academia</p>	<p>Provincial legislators and councilors LP Workers (staff, advisors and hired persons)</p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.3 National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.</p>		



Studies and Research to influence on public decision-making and on strengthening / adjusting the regulatory framework	A study that will systematize in a single document the status of national and provincial legislation on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence and femicide, the adaptation to international standards and that will include recommendations on adjustments aimed at influencing legislation adaptation in the different provinces.	CSO/Academia	Legislative powers at a national, provincial and local level.
	Research on specific themes that will contribute with evidence to the enactment of specific laws to prevent GBV and femicide: a) Evaluation/diagnostics on the enhancement/strengthening of access to justice, protection of victims and research on femicide; b) alternative mechanisms for GBV victims' reparation; c) legislation status, harmonization and implementation regarding GBV and femicide victims' sons/daughters.	CSO/Academia	Legislative powers at a national, provincial and local level.
	Incidence and advocacy in the approval of legislation on leave options for GBV victims.		
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Studies focused on economic redress	CSO/Academia	Legislative Power of the PBA
	Salta- Studies focused on: a) analyzing gender-based provincial legislation in terms of observing the provisions of United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Rights of Transgender Women (less priority to women with disabilities); b) analyzing jurisdiction fragmentation and estimating the cost of a unified jurisdiction; d) studying legislative status, harmonization and implementation regarding sons/daughters of victims of gender-based violence and femicide, with the purpose of influencing on the enactment of laws on the matter.	CSO/Academia	Legislative Power of Salta
	Jujuy- Study and analysis of bills and laws passed in the Province on gender-based violence. Implementation level and analysis of the effects on society.	CSO/Academia (Bar Association)	Legislative Power of Jujuy



OUTCOME 2: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Argentina has a solid regulatory framework which promotes gender equality and continues advancing the recognition of rights related to economic autonomy, physical autonomy and decision-making. Additionally, a preliminary mapping of initiatives for the elimination of poverty reveals the existence of almost a hundred services to prevent, assist and redress violence against women.⁸ Nonetheless, regulatory amendments are not translated into effective public policies enabling the transformation of women, girls and adolescents' lives.

One of the institutional challenges of a federal country is the effective implementation of regulations and public policies nationwide, which also reflect local realities. This means regulations and public policies adopted and adjusted to a particular context based on the needs and characteristics of the women residing in said territory.

Provincial and local governments have institutional multi-actor mechanisms (for example, intersectoral round table meetings). These mechanisms are essential to promote consensus for and making interventions which impact people's quality of life, and, contribute to accomplish the targets undertaken by Argentina for fulfilling the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly SDG 5, SDG 16 and SDG 17.

The main public policies to address femicide and VAWG are the "2017-2019 National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women" and the "National Plan for Reducing Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy" (ENIA, in Spanish). They were presented to the highest level of government (presidential level), though there are major challenges for implementation at federal level. These challenges relate to technical teams' training and working conditions in several jurisdictions; the capacity to coordinate with different programmes or bodies dependent on other areas or levels of government (local, provincial and national) and to liaise with civil society; as well as to budgetary allocation, monitoring and accountability.

A survey conducted in some jurisdictions reveals that there are programmes addressing violence against women in the justice, health, security, education, employment or social development spheres; yet, they lack coordination or overlap and their functions and tasks as well as their budgetary allocation are unknown.⁹

In 2018, Argentina committed specifically in terms of budgetary transparency, within the framework of the IIIrd Open Government Plan, the "National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women" to ensure civil society and citizens' effective monitoring, thus fostering transparency and accountability. At this stage, such commitments are coordinated with the priorities and goals identified for the achievement of SDGs 16 and 17. Particularly, developing a gender-responsive budget methodology and starting up a pilot implementation in the Province of Buenos Aires were identified as priorities.

Currently, training is being provided to technical teams, though it is being implemented in a fragmented manner and following different quality standards. Training courses are designed to meet specific needs rather than as part of a broader plan and their results are not assessed. Thus, training courses have multiplied in isolation and there is no systematic record of such experiences.

⁸ Survey being conducted by UNDP and CAF within the framework of a regional project. This survey will contribute to the creation of a M&E baseline for Spotlight.

⁹ W20 (2018). *Violencia de género y acceso a la justicia en Argentina*. National Forum for Consultation and Debate, Buenos Aires.



Coordination at a provincial and local level poses even greater challenges. The National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish) was created as a decentralized body in 2017 and is at an early stage of development. Even though since 1992 Argentina has had an agency responsible for promoting gender equality and eliminating violence against women, its capacity was weak, it underwent several institutional transformations, and had scarce management tools for gender *mainstreaming* while it lacked significant links with women's rights movements (Rodríguez Gustá, 2018). This has led to a poor capacity to act as a liaison between the different initiatives and efforts aimed at ending violence against women and girls, including femicide. Ministries started to build their own divisions and programmes to tackle this particular issue; however, these initiatives have arisen and consolidated in an uncoordinated and unintegrated manner. This has led to overlapping initiatives, which, in some cases, have opposing views and approaches. Therefore, it is key to consolidate the role of the recently created INAM and its capacity to lead the establishment of guidelines for gender equality policies and the processes for formulating and implementing national action plans for the eradication of violence. The overall scheme poses additional challenges to intergovernmental coordination. Coordination of policies deployed at different levels of government is central to improving the quality of the services rendered, support efforts and increase expenditure efficiency. The Federal Council of Women is the entity created to promote liaison between the national government and provincial governments. Notwithstanding, it requires strengthening as a space for decision-making, policy monitoring and evaluation.

The budget allocated to public policies for addressing VAWG is insufficient to meet demand and the estimated cost of meeting demand is unknown. There exist deficiencies in training and the application of a gender-based perspective by decision-makers and members of the Judicial Branch, where training courses are still mostly optional, and no impact evaluations are conducted to assess their effectiveness. There is lack of liaison between the different divisions of the Judicial Branch and even more between the Judicial Branch and the assistance services depending on the Executive Branches (national, provincial and local).

Budget analysis is a vital element to identify the gap existing between the regulations acknowledging such rights and their effective implementation. Public budgeting shows the real priorities of a government, at a national –provincial and local- level and enables identification of such social groups (disaggregated by life cycle or age and most vulnerable groups: indigenous women, women farmers, transgender women, women with disabilities, etc.), institutions and programmes which benefit from State resources, as this would imply the likelihood of fulfilling the duties undertaken under the constitution and the law. However, budgeting analysis with a gender-based perspective is a tool which has been rarely employed in Argentina. For this reason, it is important to have a mechanism which ensures public policy and budget accountability of national, provincial and local authorities¹⁰.

¹⁰ELA – ACIJ (2018). *Las cifras de la igualdad de Género: Análisis del Presupuesto 2018*. Buenos Aires.



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PILLAR 2. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING. National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.

OUTPUT 2.1 Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions (justice, police, health, childhood, statistics, etc.) are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based services that prevent and respond to femicide, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
<i>Outlining methodology and instruments for the implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on violence against women and girls from the perspectives of gender, Human Rights, interculturality and intersectionality for the Executive Branch and court operators.</i>	Design of methodology and instruments to training strategy/package adapted to the target audience: (a. a modular structure with introductory modules on gender, human rights and violence. Practical modules adapted to the target audience with practice guidance/protocols; b. blended modules that combine on-line and face to face learning; c. guaranteeing connection and communication accessibility for hearing and visually impaired persons, among others; d. evaluating the possibility of combining technical contents with less traditional methodologies, for example, through art, to achieve transformations in laws, attitudes and behaviors of public officers and, through these public officers, cause further transformations in their relevant organizations, programmes and services).	INAM CSO	Health providers (primary health care) Law enforcement agencies Court officers
	Start-up (within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative) of a space for discussions/making commitments for decision makers in the different branches at a national and provincial level. <i>It may be combined with a proposal arising from output 2.2. Pillar 1 Discussion Meetings are related to this action.</i>	INAM	



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	Incorporation of gender-based perspective in training courses.	INAM National Institute of Public Administration (INAP, in Spanish) - Federal Council of Modernization	
	PROVINCES		
	Salta- - Start-up (within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative) of a space for discussions/making commitments for decision makers in the different branches at a national and provincial level. - <i>Pillar 1 Discussion Meetings.</i>		<i>Decision-making officers</i> <i>Assistance services operators</i> <i>Emphasis on: Justice, health, safety and education</i>

OUTPUT 2.2 Multi-stakeholder national and/or provincial coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized women's groups.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees



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Strengthening spaces for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of public policies on gender equality and GBV at a national level, guaranteeing intersectoral and civil society participation.	<p>Strengthening the Federal Council of Women (“CFM”, in Spanish), as a space for effective planning at a federal level (joint and participatory building of the gender and gender-based violence agenda, joint efforts towards building a future National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women).</p> <p>Drafting proposals that include alternatives for CFM institutional strengthening (based on the survey of other CFMs) and CFM institutionalization: executive secretariat composition, regulations on composition, CFM's work planning.</p>	INAM- Provincial agencies in charge of the GBV theme	CFM
	<p>Strengthening the VAW National Plan Advisory Committee with civil society organizations by (i) reviewing formation criteria to include grassroots organizations, through networks, and groups facing multiple forms of discrimination; (ii) establishing the period in which meetings will be held, with the possibility of adding two on-line meetings; (iii) defining work modalities and decision criteria; v) creating settings to promote liaison with CFM - possibility of holding meetings on the same date/at the same place).</p>	INAM CSO	
	<p>Start-up and/or strengthening inter-branches and inter-ministerial Work Round Table Meetings at a national and provincial level (this could be combined with the training proposal for the highest authorities). To promote the M&E of public policies.</p>	INAM Other Offices, Legislative and Judicial Branches	
Strengthening/start-up of spaces for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of public policies on gender equality and GBV at a national level, guaranteeing intersectoral and civil society participation.	PROVINCES		
	<p>PBA- Strengthening Local Round Table Meetings and mapping Gender-based Round Table Meetings: a) identifying good practices, b) drafting suggestions and recommendations on round table meeting composition (make progress regarding eight municipalities with RIL experience); c) creating the protocol for registration, dissemination and updating of the resource guide at a national and provincial level).</p>	IPGyDS Gender Areas at a municipal level	Gender-based Round Table Meetings



	<p>Salta- Creation of the Inter-Institutional Round Table Meeting for GBV and Femicide elimination. Establishing participants, meeting agenda, round table meetings and coordination objectives. Policy drafting, follow-up and evaluation. Importance of MPF participation, health and education, among others.</p>	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	
	<p>Salta- Strengthening the Inter-disciplinary Round Table Meeting “Strengthening, Empowerment and Gender Equality Program for Indigenous Communities in the Province of Salta.” Round table meetings that strengthen coordination at a local level to define GBV prevention and assistance policies (systematization, exchange, methodologies, etc.)</p>	Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and Social Development	
	<p>Salta- Drafting protocols on key aspects. These protocols should standardize the work on different assistance services at a provincial and local level. The two round table meetings mentioned above should be the spaces for outlining, validating, disseminating and following up on the implementation of the protocols to be drafted.</p>	Inter-Institutional Round Table Meeting for GBV and Femicide elimination (to be created) and Inter-disciplinary Round Table Meeting	
	<p>Salta y Jujuy (Valles Calchaquies) – Replica of the experience of elaboration of protocol of integral attention to children and young people against the sexual abuse at community level with participation of adolescents (UNICEF).</p>	Executive and Legislative Branches and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	
	<p>Salta y Jujuy- Strengthening coordination and intersectoriality for comprehensive care of adolescent pregnancy / including counseling (UNICEF).</p>	Municipalities of Valles Calchaquies, CSO (Tucumán, Salta y Jujuy)	



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	Jujuy – Diagnosis on the implementation of protocol of integral approach and access to justice in cases of sexual abuse against children and adolescents.	Executive at Provinces	
	Jujuy - Forming Coordination Round Table Meetings at a local level to work on GBV prevention and assistance (systematization, exchange, methodologies, etc.).	Secretary of Parity	
	Jujuy - Strengthening gender areas at a local level (purchase of computing equipment).	Equality Secretariat	Gender Areas at a local level

OUPUT 2.3 Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates at national and sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools for costing activities and preparing and evaluating a gender-responsive budget to eliminate femicide.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Development and implementation of a methodology for gender-responsive budgeting	Preparation/adaptation of gender-responsive budget methodology	INAM- Ministry of Treasury CSO Academia	
	Incidence on the implementation of a gender-responsive budget methodology and its implementation at a national and provincial level.	CSO	
	Training on gender-responsive budgets adapted to the target audience needs and interests at a national and provincial level. <i>Key action in the three provinces</i>	INAM	Executive branch officers at a national, provincial and municipal level - CSO Also legislators at a national and provincial level and their advisory teams/staff (P1)



Strengthening capacities for follow-up and budgetary evaluation of public policies targeted at eradicating gender-based violence and femicide.	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Development of gender-responsive budget methodology. Methodology pilot implementation	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Government IPGyDS	
	Mapping Programmes and Initiatives to prevent violence and femicide with allocated budget (national, focused provincial and local governments).	INAM CSO Academia	
	Development and implementation of a methodology for cost estimation of main public policies on this matter at a national and provincial level.	INAM CSO Academia	
	Development and implementation of methodologies for monitoring budget allocation/execution regarding main public policies on this matter at a national and provincial level.	INAM CSO Academia	
	Incidence on the publication of information on budget allocation and execution regarding main public policies on this matter at a national and provincial level.	CSO	
	PROVINCES		
	Salta- Incidence on the publication of information on budget allocation and execution regarding main public policies on this matter at a provincial and municipal level. See the criteria established for allocation of funds for decentralized resources (explore possibilities - refer to specific studies)	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	



OUTCOME 3: PREVENTION. CHANGING NORMS AND BEHAVIOURS.

One of the key objectives of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina is to generate evidence in favor of increasing investments towards preventive solutions to addressing femicide and other forms of violence.

In this regard, it is important to point out that there is no survey or research analyzing in depth and at a national level the attitudes and cultural/social norms leading to such a large incidence of gender-based violence and, particularly of its worst form, i.e. femicide, in Argentina. However, the following paragraphs will endeavor to illustrate the scenario as thoroughly as possible with existing data.

Argentinian women have made great progress in terms of education, health, working conditions, and economy since the reinstitution of democracy 35 years ago. Such progress is due not only to their own drive but also to a favorable context.

The literacy rate for women aged between 15 and 24 years old is almost 100 percent (according to UNDP and the National Council for Social Policy Coordination, 2015). The femininity ratio in the aggregate of all educational levels (pre-school, elementary, high school and tertiary/ university level) is higher than 100 percent in all provinces (Census, 2010) and women have a significantly higher engagement level than men in the highest educational levels (UNDP and the National Council for Social Policy Coordination, 2015). In 2011, 57.5 percent of the aggregate number of public university students were women, as well as 61.5 percent of the number of graduates (Ministry of Education, 2011).

Women's relatively higher representation in the educational sector is however not reflected in their representation on the labor market.¹¹ Once they enter the labor market, women have a limited access to quality employment opportunities as compared to men. According to the Global Wage Report (ILO, 2015), Argentine women earn –on average– 27.2 percent less than men, and more than half of the wage gap is not due to observable factors such as difference in terms of education or the tasks performed, which suggests a strong discriminatory element.¹² As a result, the barriers existing in the labor market are one of the main sources of economic and social inequality between women and men in Argentina.

In addition, gender inequalities in unpaid domestic work prevail as women dedicate 75 percent of their time to it, as against men who spend 24 percent of their time doing it (INDEC, 2013). An analysis made by ELA on the basis of the data provided by INDEC concludes that: i) women spend substantially more time than men on unpaid care work (UCW); ii) the time spent by women on UCW is higher among middle-aged women, married women, and women in households comprising children under 6 years old; also, it increases among women with fewer working hours, and women with a lower household income level; iii) while unemployed and inactive women dedicate most of their time to UCW, employed women still dedicate a substantial amount (almost 6 hours a day), which translates into extremely long daily working hours, thus restricting the time available “for themselves” (i.e. time dedicated to self-care, leisure or training); iv) their occupational status, income level, position in the household, educational level and age have no impact on the amount of time spent by men on UCW; v) the only reason why men moderately spend more time on UCW is the presence of under 6 year-olds in the household, but in all cases in substantially smaller proportions than women; vi) the gap in time-use and the amount of time dedicated to UCW depends on socio-economic stratification; therefore, it becomes a factor reproducing inequalities.

Argentine women are knowledgeable about contraceptive methods and HIV/AIDS (INDEC: Sexual and

¹¹ In Argentina, the labor force participation rate recorded for women is 48.5 percent, i.e. over 20 percentage points lower than that for men, the employment rate is 43.4 percent (as compared to a rate of 64.1 percent recorded among men) and the unemployment rate is 10.6 percent, exceeding by 2.5 percentage points the unemployment rate for men (EPH-INDEC 2018).

¹² Besides, even though this gap broadens as the educational level lowers, there are also significant gaps in access to top leadership and management positions, as women gain access only to a third of these positions, which hinders their career path (UNDP 2014).



Reproductive Health Survey, 2013). However, the maternal mortality rate is still extremely high and unsafe abortion is among its major causes. It is estimated that 500,000 illegal abortions are made annually, 80,000 women must be hospitalized due to surgical complications and 43 died in 2016 (Statistics of the Ministry of Health¹³).

Adolescent fertility rate (15 - 19 years of age) is 41.9 per thousand, so, it is expected that one every five women will give birth during adolescence and, at least, 70 percent of adolescent pregnancies were unintended (Perinatal Information System, SIP in Spanish). One out of 10 women drops out of high school for this reason or because they dedicate themselves to taking care of their children, younger brothers or sisters.

It is interesting to note women's **perceptions** about themselves and their relationship with others (their family, partner, coworkers, etc.). Argentine women are the least satisfied with their personal life in the region: only 44 percent of them reporting satisfaction, while a third of the Argentinian female population consider that they have not accomplished their life goals and objectives, yet. Seventy percent also consider that they do not have leisure time for themselves (other than for working, studying, care work, among other activities) and this perception increases among women with children and poorer women.

Argentina is the country in the region where more women believe they have fewer professional growth opportunities (48 percent) than their male peers. Also, together with Chile and Colombia it ranks first in terms of gender pay gap perception.

Even though several efforts have been made to reduce femicide rates by **preventing violence** and transforming discriminatory cultural/social patterns, they have not endured, nor have they covered the entire national territory or the population as a whole.

This is related to several factors. Prevention actions in the formal and non-formal education system have made slow and uneven progress throughout the national territory, due to institutional reasons and ideological opposition¹⁴. The needs/interests of women who experience multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination have been systematically disregarded when making and implementing policies/prevention initiatives. Some key groups in terms of prevention, such as adolescents, youths and men have not engaged so actively. There is no strong tradition of making and implementing prevention strategies at a community level. Moreover, the potential of the media and other key actors in the labor market (corporations, unions) as prevention agents has not been sufficiently exploited.

There is a strong link between employment and violence against women. Firstly, a large number of women are murdered at the workplace by their partners or ex-partners¹⁵. Secondly, several studies show that men employed in certain sectors or lines of work – often in the most dangerous or violent ones- might be more prone to perpetrate domestic violence¹⁶. Finally, there are cases where men inflict violence on their partners

¹³ Some changes occurred in the Government structure during last month. Nowadays, Ministry of Health and Social Development.

¹⁴ Some of the initiatives implemented are as follows: Integral Sexual Education Programme (ISE), National Prevention Programme and the ENIA Programme, besides other actions such as the Initiative for tailoring justice services for women with hearing disabilities, the “#QuéOnda” (*What's Up*) campaign aimed at adolescents and the actions taken to address masculinities in trade unions. In addition to the foregoing, Red de Hombres por la Igualdad (Men for Equality Network) was created, and some training in media monitoring actions were conducted.

¹⁵ In the United States, the data available in this regard shows that murder at the workplace is the second most likely way for women to die at the hands of the persons with whom they had been intimate. Keating, D. August 27, 2015. “Murder is the second most likely way for women to die at work”, in *The Washington Post*. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/work/wp/2015/08/27/murder-is-second-most-likely-way-for-women-to-die-at-work/?utm_term=.9db877ba7fb7

¹⁶ Melzer, S. A. (2002). “Gender, Work, and Intimate Violence: Men’s Occupational Violence Spillover and Compensatory Violence”, in *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Vol. 64, pp. 820–832.



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Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



to “punish” them for having entered the labor market, as they believe they have crossed the line of traditional gender-based roles¹⁷.

The violence and harassment which take place at work affect women’s ability to enter the workforce and remain in it, thus threatening their earning capacity. A recent study of the Latin American Group for Gender and Justice (Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género ELA, in Spanish)¹⁸ reveals that domestic violence impacts on the working environment, affecting not only the victim but also their coworkers and colleagues. For many women facing domestic violence, the workplace is a “safe” place, where they feel protected from aggression and where they may seek or receive help. Besides, the economic autonomy provided by having their own source of income is a key element in breaking the cycles of violence. Within the framework of the PNA certain communicational and regulatory initiatives have been implemented, while INAM holds round table meetings with Trade Unions to mainstream the gender-based perspective in unionism in order to foster gender equality in key environments of the social fabric.

Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, Target 3.7 has been established to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. In order to fulfill this Target, objectives have been established with the aim to boost the National Plan for Preventing Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy, the prevention of sexual abuse and violence and the National Sexual Health Programme. One of the work plan components is strengthening specialized counselors, as well as health care and education teams working with adolescents. It is also sought to enhance communication and dissemination to ensure access to information, guidance, methods and services. The strategy established in SDG 4 requires teacher training and preparing materials for schools. So far, actions are being implemented in 1000 high schools in five provinces, three of which are the focus of this Initiative. Within Target 5.5 seeking to ensure full and effective participation of women in Popular Schools delivering Gender Equality Training whose Target is to further personal and collective experiences for the deconstruction of patriarchal subjectivity and the construction of feminist ethics and policy.

¹⁷ Antai, D. (2011). “Controlling behavior, power relations within intimate relationships and intimate partner physical and sexual violence against women in Nigeria”, in *BMC Public Health*, Vol. 11. and Paul, S. (2016). “Women’s Labour Force Participation and Domestic Violence: Evidence from India”, in *Journal of South Asian Development*.

¹⁸ ELA (2015). *La Violencia no es negocio. Guía para prevenir y erradicar la violencia domestica desde los lugares de empleo*. Buenos Aires.



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PILLAR 3. PREVENTION. Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.

OUTPUT 3.1 National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards. These programmes are carried out in and out-of-school settings.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Conducting diagnostic and evaluation studies on initiatives implemented in formal education settings for evidence-based decision making.	Diagnostic on ISE implementation at a national and sub-national level (selected provinces). To strengthen ISE: Technical Assistance for follow-up the ISE Programme. To support the development of an information system for monitoring ISE. To develop and validate materials for the Programme. UNICEF- Technical Assistance to support the development of an information system for monitoring and evaluating ISE.	Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme	Students/teachers
	Study on the implementation of “Jornadas Educar en Igualdad” (“Gender-Equality Education” Seminars).		
	Advocacy and incidence activities to review kindergarten, primary and secondary educational curricula (gender mainstreaming), in order to incorporate any further regulatory advancements succeeding the CSE Act, for example, the Gender Identity Act, the “Gender-Equality Education” Act. Working on two levels: a. at the Ministry of Education level to foster curricula review; b. at a territorial level to implement educational changes in the selected provinces (Salta, Jujuy and Buenos Aires). UNICEF- Promoting changes in family cares (equitable distribution of caring activities between men and women)		Educational System Authorities



PROVINCES			
Drafting of work materials for primary and secondary schools	Salta and Jujuy- Diagnostic on CSE implementation with a special focus on its implementation in indigenous communities.	Priority given at a national level	
	Drafting of materials on the prevention of gender-based violence at schools (in and out of schools). For example, booklets containing tools and procedures to work with adolescents on themes such as gender, masculinities and dating free of violence, among others. In order to deconstruct gender stereotypes, reflect on the construction of new masculinities, their privileges and costs, and promote relationships free of violence.	Program on Adolescence?	Students
	Development and dissemination of approved comprehensive sexual education and gender-based materials in primary and secondary schools. Public policies on adolescent health at national level: Support in the elaboration and implementation of the first National Plan to reduce adolescent unintended pregnancy ENIA (UNICEF).	Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme	Students/teachers
	Drafting and dissemination of materials for strengthening gender-based violence prevention programmes at the higher education level, including professional training and programmes addressed to armed, law enforcement and security forces.		
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Updating of pedagogic materials to work with adolescents and young people, mainly addressing sexual diversity. Digitalization and dissemination of prepared materials.	IPGyDS	Teachers Parents Adolescents
	Salta and Jujuy- Dissemination materials in the language spoken by indigenous communities established in the provinces.		



Strengthening teaching capacities to work on gender contents, gender-based violence prevention and comprehensive sexual health.	Strengthening CSE teacher training programmes: a. updating and editing the booklet to implement seminars on “Gender Equality Education: Prevention and eradication of gender-based violence” (Ministry of Education); b. drafting of work guidance material for educational institutions; c. strengthening work with supervisors per province (development of a work methodology for Provincial Meetings on Experiences, meeting agenda); d. webmaster for constant updating of the training platform for teachers of the Teacher Training Institution.	Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme and INAM	teachers
	Developing and giving an on-line massive course on gender for teachers throughout the country (Alliance between CSI Programme and INAM).		
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Teacher training on gender, sexual diversity, violence against women and femicide.		
	PBA- Identify, systematize and disseminate good teaching practice experiences in the implementation of CSE in formal education settings		
Strengthening school teams for integral health education and assistance	Strengthening CSE teams to be formed in schools (see the resolution passed by the Federal Council of Education)	Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme and INAM	
	Strengthening comprehensive health advice programmes in schools, including training courses and drafting of diverse materials (for example, masculinities).	National Programme of Integral Health in Adolescence	Students



	Supporting to improve adolescent health policy in different provinces: Adolescent health counseling, promotion of adolescent participation and strengthening of the health system for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy.	Ministry of Health Ministry (provinces). Ministry of Education (provinces). In coordination with SENNAF and Health Ministry (national level).	
Strengthening abilities for the deployment of contents on CSE, GBV, and gender equality at non-formal education spaces for children, adolescents, young people, and adults	Training activities on CSE, new masculinities and GBV out of school: professional training centers, sports centers, cultural centers, secondary and higher education students' centers, political parties, grassroots organizations, neighborhoods' movements, etc.		
	Training programs for adolescents and young people, adults and teachers from non-formal settings to prevent GBV		Adolescents and young people
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Adolescent and young people training on gender, sexual diversity, violence against women and girls and femicide. Dissemination of work materials for workshops with adolescents and activity kit.	IPGyDS	
	PBA- Diagnostic on CSE non-formal education experiences, good practice identification and dissemination.		
Awareness-raising campaigns and education on CSE, Gender Equality, prevention of gender-based violence	Workshops with the participation of government and civil society actors (guaranteeing the participation of children, adolescents and young people, as well as groups facing multiple vulnerabilities) to debate on the development of a prevention policy and strategy and the type of campaigns to be launched.		
	Massive communication campaign, focused on priority groups in terms of assistance. Suggested themes: rights and services; masculinities; prevention of violence in dating.		



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	Prevention of sexual abuse against children and adolescents by generating new analysis information and launching prevention campaigns nationwide. Prevention campaigns against violence against children and gender violence (including initiatives to prevent trafficking in persons).	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and SENNAF	
	Supporting to networks, advocacy and awareness for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy: support for national programs and mobilization campaigns together with CSOs (UNICEF).	Ministry of Social Development (Secretary of Youth) and 6 CSOs.	
	Working in liaison with artists, sportsmen/women, to address GBV prevention in different settings and groups (including community models and/or models of groups facing multiple forms of discrimination).		
	Distribution of information on comprehensive sexual health, gender and violence in community centers and popular training spaces	Ministry of Health's Program on Adolescence	
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Editing and publication of material on violence prevention, violent dating and comprehensive sexual health to be distributed within the framework of programmes being implemented in the PBA: Healthy environments (Ministry of Health, to work on violent dating); Comprehensive Counseling on Sexual and Reproductive Health (Office of the Public Defender for Youth); Territorial workshops to work on sexual diversity and Indigenous Women's Network (Human Rights Secretariat); Non-Violent Upbringing (provincial entity for children and adolescents, municipal social development areas and UNICEF); "Patios Abiertos" Program (General Culture and Education Office (DGCyE, in Spanish)		



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	PBA- Awareness-raising and dissemination campaign addressed to adolescents with key messages on how to fight against gender-based violence, women's rights, etc. (to be launched at the Buenos Aires Games)		
	PBA- Expansion of the "Programa Nocturnidad" ("Nightlife Violence Prevention Program"), aimed at training the staff employed at nightclubs, pubs and bars to address aggression and to sensitize and involve men to avoid causing or being part of violent situations.	"Programa Nocturnidad"	
	Salta and Jujuy- Work in liaison with indigenous communities' representatives to tackle GBV prevention.		
	Salta and Jujuy- Distribution of information on comprehensive sexual health, gender and violence in indigenous communities. The material is drafted in the language spoken by indigenous communities.		

OUTPUT 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Community work to change cultural practices and social norms	Creation and/or strengthening of community platforms to transform gender-based stereotypes at a national level (strategy adapted to each selected province and/or territory to work within the Initiative's framework)		
	Training through workshops and round table meetings on new masculinities (not exclusively focused on men)		
	Training of organization/community network leaders and territorial gender promoters with a holistic approach.		
	Programme to strengthen parental skills for the upbringing of children and adolescents without violence and with gender equity.		



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Formation and strengthening of networks for gender equality and eradication of violence	Creation of Adolescents and Young People for Equality network/s.		
	Strengthening and visibilization of “Red de Hombres por la Igualdad” (Men for Equality Network): i) training its members on gender-based perspective, ii) incorporation of new actors (intersectoral intervention)		
	Creation of networks to work on masculinities		

OUTPUT 3.3 Decision makers in relevant institutions (communication media, work places, sports clubs and gyms) and key local decision makers (community leaders, religious leaders, among others) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on femicide, gender equality and women rights.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Promotion of institutional transformations in communication media	Promote women's role in communication media, beyond gender stereotypes (develop campaigns to raise awareness on women's little presence in the media and, particularly, in key decision-making roles).		
	Training of producers, scriptwriters, journalists and journalism students, through training courses and guidance materials to address femicide and GBV in the media. Dissemination of Guides for journalists on the gender, violence and abuse (UNICEF)		
	Promote and monitor a media agreement to address gender equality and gender-based violence, including through alternative media, formats and channels (for example, soap operas, fiction, juvenile series, YouTube, social networks, etc.). Good practice identification, systematization and dissemination.		



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Monitoring the implementation of social communication policies with gender-based perspective, media coverage of cases.	Monitor the implementation of communication public policies and media coverage on gender-based violence, with a special focus on femicide	INAM Office of the Ombudsman CSO	
Creation of instruments and tools to deploy gender-based policies, prevention and eradication of gender-based violence within the working environment	Survey and systematization of good practices of companies that incorporate a gender-based perspective and devices to prevent and eradicate GBV and to support victims of GBV. (Some themes covered: authorities and personnel sensitization, GBV prevention campaigns, primary assistance, leave options for GBV victims, shared care services).	Ministry of Labor Businesses and Corporate Foundations	
	Preparation of a tool package based on the good practices implemented by Argentine businesses for gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention and eradication.	Ministry of Labor Companies and Corporate Foundations	
	Comparative study for the identification of sectoral challenges and public policy recommendations, based on the drafting of three sectoral diagnoses on women's situation in each sector (demographic characteristics, violence or abuse situations they face in and out of the workplace). Three different sectors will be selected and, at least one will be a non-traditional sector for women.	ILO CSO Academia	
Training Plan targeted at trade unions and the business sector	Development of sensitization and training materials and tools to prevent and provide assistance on violence against women, updating of materials to work on masculinities, discussing the issues of workplace harassment and occupational inequality in depth. (training modules/manuals, guides for trade unions and the corporate sector)	ILO UOCRA (and others) UIA Ministry of Labor	
	Training trade union and corporate trainers through bipartite courses on gender, violence prevention and assistance of victims.	ILO UOCRA (and others) UIA Ministry of Labor	



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	Sensitization on gender equality, prevention and assistance to gender-based violence victims, including workplace harassment and sexual division of labor, targeted at the top management of business entities and business chambers	ILO UIA Ministry of Labor	
	Sensitization on gender equality, prevention and assistance to gender-based violence victims, including workplace harassment and sexual division of labor, targeted at trade union leaders, delegates and middle management	ILO UOCRA (and others) Ministry of Labor	
Monitoring workplace sectors most affected by gender-based violence	Promote actions to monitor and provide assistance in cases of gender-based violence against sexual workers		



OUTCOME 4: QUALITY SERVICES WITH FOCUS ON PREVENTION AND RESILIENCE

Women and girls who are victims/survivors of gender-based violence currently lack proper and homogeneous access to quality services adapted to their different backgrounds and needs. This hinders their way out of violence and their effective enjoyment of their rights to a life free of violence and, in the worst-case scenarios, to life (femicide cases) and physical integrity.

The federal organization of Argentina is conducive to extremely heterogeneous service provision models. Health and education services are decentralized at the province level, whilst social services have different schemes and, in some provinces, a strong presence at the local level (though there is still a large number of local governments which lack divisions or teams qualified for preventing and/or assisting victims of VAWG). Moreover, the organization of justice services differs in each province.

At the country level, in terms of counseling and assistance services for women and girls victims of gender-based violence as well as for their families, the following services should be mentioned: i) Line 144, a free counseling service on violence covering the whole country; ii) Line 137 within the framework of the “Victims Against Violence Programme” implemented in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and three provinces; iii) Line 145 to rescue victims of human trafficking. The INAM is responsible for Line 144, while the remaining two lines are managed by the Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights).

The role of the following institutions, which all contribute to ensuring access to justice for women should be highlighted: i) the Corp of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence, recently created, and ii) the role of the Office Against Domestic Violence (OVD, in Spanish) of the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, created in 2006 for the purpose of facilitating access to Justice to people subjected to gender-based violence and/or human trafficking, focusing on those most at risk. Within the framework of the security policy, iii) the National Commission for Coordinating Actions to Develop Sanctions for Gender-based Violence (CONSAVIG, in Spanish), created in 2011, for the purpose of implementing, jointly with national, provincial, and local organizations and social associations, the actions related with establishing sanctions to gender-based violence. The Ministry of Security developed “Guidelines for femicide investigation at the crime scene aimed at police and law enforcement agencies” intended for federal law enforcement agencies.

The Ministry of Health and Social Development has several programmes which assist and support women and girls victims of gender-based violence, though they have not been especially created for such purpose (for example, the “*Hacemos Futuro*” Programme¹⁹). With respect to the accommodation of women at risk, the Comprehensive Protection Shelters for gender-based violence victims depend on social development areas at a provincial and local level. The Government Secretary of Health has developed several protocols and tools for providing an adequate service to women and girls victims of gender-based violence, as well as for liaising with other services. These protocols are implemented in a partial and heterogeneous manner in each health center. Regarding women’s economic empowerment, within the framework of the Directorate of Equal Opportunities between Men and Women at Work (Ministry of Production and Labor) several initiatives are being developed in connection with promoting women’s access to economic and social rights and some incipient experiences related with inserting women victims of gender-based violence in the labor market²⁰.

The existing services still pose challenges. Some of these challenges are related to coordination and information exchange. Others are related to the various approach adopted (focused on institutions rather than users or failing to meet the needs of specific groups). Additionally, in many cases the budgets allocated are not sufficient to ensure effective implementation. Among such challenges, another relevant issue is that

¹⁹ “We Make Future” Programme.

²⁰ In liaison with INAM, it was determined that it was crucial to outline an agenda related to: 1) gender-based violence leaves and a 2) a National Assistance System.



the needs of women facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination are often not considered when service delivery systems were developed.

The insufficient territorial coverage, coordination deficiencies and the lack of a comprehensive approach to service delivery are, in some cases, factors hindering women's full access to such services. Several institutional innovations seek to address these challenges. For example, the creation of the *Polo Integral de la Mujer en Situación de Violencia*²¹ in Córdoba, a model copied by the Province of Salta which inaugurated its own Center last July, is an interesting experience to be considered though an assessment of results is not possible yet. This is also the case of other initiatives which are being developed in local settings.

Other causes of deficiencies in the service delivery system relate to women's lack of knowledge about their rights and access to services as well as their lack of confidence that these services will help them to escape violence. Accordingly, the channels used to disseminate information are crucial to understand the main obstacles and challenges to survivors' access to services.

According to INAM (2017, Management Report), by hiring new operators of Line 144 on November and December 2017 assistance was provided to 95 percent of the incoming callers. Moreover, 78 percent of the resources of the National Guide (comprised by 7688 resources) were updated. Since 2016, INAM has been outlining critical paths related to domestic violence as per provinces and municipalities, specifying cases reported, legal proceedings followed and interdisciplinary assistance. No information has been reported identifying the degree of satisfaction of women and girls with respect to the assistance received.

Regarding the adequacy of these services to meet the necessities of the groups of women and girls facing intersecting forms of discrimination, the experience developed by UNDP, in partnership with the Undersecretary of Access to Justice and the Sordas sin Violencia programme (developed by two CSOs, FUNDASOR and Enlaces Territoriales) has demonstrated the key obstacles women with hearing disability that experience violence face to accessing services. This experience has also shown that adjusting governmental services to the characteristics and distinctive features of several groups of women may be a slow process, as it requires adjusting and amending regulations, procedures and instruments in place, adapting job profiles and/or training personnel.

UNDP has supported actions to prevent the burnout of the staff assisting women victims of violence and/or their families. Initially, actions carried out at the Office Against Domestic Violence (OVD) and, subsequently at INAM. These interventions outlined assistance modalities and, based on them, proposals for training strategies were developed, as well as a new line of work connected with case follow-up. This sort of initiatives has also allowed the identification of new necessities.

Over the last years, training experiences have been expanded to reach the agents responsible for rendering several essential services. However, the approach strategy is usually different, and these experiences are fragmented. An assessment of the impact of training courses given at the Office for Women (OM, in Spanish) reveals that the percentage of women trained is higher than that of men. It may also be noted that there is a high percentage of persons who attended more than one training course on gender, gender-based violence and other related topics. However, many officers of the Judiciary have not attended any training course in the matter yet.

Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, actions have been determined to create mechanisms for sensitization and discussion on discrimination and gender within the judicial system and the society at large (SDG 10). Moreover, within the framework of Target 11.3, action has been taken to strengthen access to justice and to create new mechanisms for gaining such access nationwide. Besides, said action facilitates access to legal information and its understanding by the citizenry, also it contributes to combat gender-based violence. During 2018 the Corp of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence was created. This

²¹ An integrated Center for different services for Women Facing Violence (health, care, legal support, security).



**Spotlight
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Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



governmental space for coordinating comprehensive legal aid to gender-based violence victims throughout the country is undergoing the startup stage. The Initiative, developed by the Under-secretary of Access to Justice supported by UNDP, is aimed at guaranteeing timely access of victims of gender-based violence to free quality legal counsel and assistance; as well as promoting specialization of a professional team of attorneys with a proper perspective and knowledge. A federal Register of Candidates has been approved and the training process of such candidates has already started. Within the framework of this target action is being taken in the Northern-Andean corridor regarding legal and medical assistance. The focus is placed on working with small communities of the northwestern region through a take-over and itinerant system.



PILLAR 4 SERVICES Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence

OUTPUT 4.1 - Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated services, including sexual and reproductive health services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Strengthening and dissemination of an updated resource guide available to any public bodies	Drafting of the protocol for exchange and updating of existing resources for assisting and supporting women victims of gender-based violence (State, CS/ Nation, provinces and municipalities) and development of a system for routine updating of information. <i>Support the development of a platform for exchange and update of information resources.</i>	INAM Ministry of Modernization?	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level
	Dissemination of a user friendly updated guide on existing resources (State, CSO/Nation and provinces) for the different entities of the EB, LB and JB (web and geo-referenced resources, INAM's application) that enables resource identification, according to different classifications.	INAM	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level Community at large
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Protocol to exchange information about services for local action. The goal is to foster information at municipalities in order to prevent that all queries are centralized in IPGyDS.	IPGyDS	



Creation of agreements for a shared use of risk indicators among different services responsible for assisting gender-based violence cases and implementation	Drafting a document describing the indicators to assess the risk faced by women undergoing violent situations and establishing usage criteria (this document will be drafted based on the indicators established by the OVD which will be validated upon the exchange made with different entities).		Entities and areas providing assistance and support to women victims of gender-based violence, and remedying the harm suffered by the violation of their rights.
	Composition of teams for training the trainers (with a valid methodology) that will enable the development of training courses for the implementation of centralized risk indicators (taking into account women's groups differences). On-line and face-to-face courses. <i>Incorporation of training courses under pillars 1 and 2 as mandatory content of the basic course common to all sectors.</i>		
	Pilot implementation of the indicators to assess risks at a Health Care Center.	INAM Ministry of Health CSO/ Academia	
	Foster institutional arrangements for the start-up of an early detection system (based on centralized risk indicators).	INAM	
	PROVINCE		
	PBA- Good Practice Guide to identify the level of risk of women and girls who are victims of GBV, exchange of information, and early warning.		
Attending adolescent pregnancy	Elaboration, diffusion and implementation of protocols for attending adolescent pregnancy (comprehensive and intersectoral approach) (UNICEF).		
	PROVINCE		



	Salta y Jujuy- Elaboration of the first National Plan to reduce adolescent unintended pregnancy at national level and to the establishment of provincial task forces to prevent adolescent pregnancy in 3 provinces and specific protocols to address pregnancies below 15 years in 2 provinces (UNICEF)		
	Salta y Jujuy- Different services for attending adolescent pregnancy (UNICEF)		
Supporting the provision of advice, assistance and support services and reporting GBV cases, including femicide, at single spaces	Supporting the start-up of the Single GBVV Assistance Model (cost estimation and evaluation of the pilot experience of the single assistance model and unified forum) to be implemented in Quilmes (Province of Buenos Aires)	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	PROVINCE		
	PBA- Systematization, cost estimation and strengthening of the support network. Foster strategies to coordinate the community work model and the support model. Survey on local assistance and support experiences of women and girls who are victims of GBV in PBA (identification of models and good practices)	IPGyDS	
	Salta- Supporting the expansion of the Comprehensive Center Model for Women to other districts within the province (Smaller Centers) . (Making a diagnostic, drafting agreements, budgeting and designing the Center creation strategy, cost estimation and systematization)	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	
	Jujuy- Strengthen the decentralized assistance model for the Victim Assistance Center (of the Ministry of the Public Prosecutor) to guarantee the center's outreach to different districts (model evaluation, mapping the assistance model in the different districts, budgeting, designing of the model building strategy, cost estimation and systematization)	Ministry of the Public Prosecutor	
	Jujuy- Support the development of the itinerant inter-cultural team (including personnel training)	Indigenous Peoples Secretariat	



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	Jujuy- Broaden the assistance and support model for indigenous women victims of gender-based violence	Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples Organizations Council of Jujuy	
Strengthening access to justice for women who are victims of gender-based violence, ensuring that women and girls may gain access to justice and that they are given support	Development and start-up of a support service to the women being assisted (assistance in a nearby office, snacks and a babysitting service), that enables the enhancement of current support services rendered.	Government of the City INAM	
	Contribution to the start-up and institutionalization of the Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence by hiring ten regional coordinators (aimed at guaranteeing that Free Legal Assistance is made effective).	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	Supporting the implementation of Free Legal Assistance for GBVV that meets the needs of women facing multiple forms of discrimination: i) systematization; ii) cost estimation; iii) evaluation; iv) adjustment and adaptation.	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	Development and protocolization of an interdisciplinary approach model including, in particular, the work with law enforcement agencies and their performance (coordinated work between law enforcement agencies and GBV assistance areas).	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	PROVINCES		
	Salta- Research and studies aimed at analyzing jurisdiction fragmentation problems regarding GBV cases and alternatives to unify jurisdictions.		
	Salta- Creation of a registry of Wichi language interpreters of the Judicial Branch (with a gender perspective).		
	Salta- Adjustment of the Guidelines for Law Enforcement Agencies to the particular features of the province.	Ministry of Security (province)	



Promotion of labor inclusion experiences for women who are victims of gender-based violence	Systematization of labor inclusion experiences for women who are victims of gender-based violence, for example, women working for Arredo, to identify and disseminate learning experiences. + inter-company dissemination of these practices. (documents, breakfast meetings)		
	Drafting a labor inclusion pilot program for women who are victims of gender-based violence (see Ministries' mutual funds for government grants).		
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Support to the start-up of "PBA Empodera" (PBA Empowers") pilot program. Study on the economic autonomy of women in PBA, including the Gender Equality Index in the analysis.	IPGyDS Eurosocial Company Network against Violence	
	PBA- Diagnosis and recommendations aimed at strengthening the protection shelter model as a space for economic empowerment of the women accommodated in protection shelters.	IPGyDS CSO	
Input creation for follow-up and assessment of available services targeted at improving services	Jujuy- Support to the start-up of a pilot program for the economic empowerment of women victims of GBV. <i>(Identification of policies and practices being implemented in the province; outlining start-up proposal)</i>	Equality Secretariat	
	Development of an Institutional Violence registration and systematization procedure . This procedure begins with the registration of institutional violence reported, for example, through Line 144. It includes drafting of a status report on the service, informing the service highest authority (at a national and/or provincial level) and institutional intervention of sensitization and training on the Gender Perspective and Interdisciplinary Approach.	INAM	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level Community at large



	Mapping critical paths at a national and provincial level.	INAM Gender Observatory- IPGyDV Under- Secretary of Gender Policies Equality Secretariat	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level Community at large
	Qualitative analysis for the identification of obstacles along women's critical path at a territorial level.	INAM Gender Observatory- IPGyDV Under- Secretary of Gender Policies Equality Secretariat	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level Community at large
	PROVINCES		
	Salta- Service quality survey addressed to women users , taking into account the different areas and types of services, to remove such obstacles (dialogue based on the data already collected by INAM within the framework of the Observatory and the report of relatives of femicide victims drafted by the Human Rights Secretariat).	Under- Secretary of Gender Policies Salta Observatory	
Promotion of care policy of the teams supporting victims, relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases and burn-out prevention. <i>(at a national level and high priority given to the three selected provinces)</i>	Studies and incidence actions will be developed for the re-evaluation of technical teams. Employment conditions adaptation analysis and proposal to guarantee decent work based on the particular needs of the assistance services provided to victims and relatives of gender-based violence and femicide victims.	INAM/ Ministry of Health? PBA- IPGyDS/ Ministry of Health SALTA- Under- Secretary of Gender/Ministry of Health JUJUY-	National- 144- Health? PBA- Line 144 (reinforce)/ OPISV SALTA- Comprehensive Center JUJUY- Assistance and support services



	Design of a model and cost estimation of a strategy to prevent team burnout (diagnostic, cost-benefit analysis, oversight and follow-up actions).	INAM/ Ministry of Health? PBA- IPGyDS/ Ministry of Health SALTA- Under-Secretary of Gender/Ministry of Health JUJUY-	INAM/ Ministry of Health? PBA- Line 144 (reinforce)/ OPISV SALTA- Comprehensive Center JUJUY- Assistance and support services
Strengthening the teams assisting victims, victims' relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases. <i>Based on material development and platform developed under Outcome 2. INMA is leading the content elaboration process and has a virtual platform to perform training actions.</i>	Training of assistance service operators. Mainly, in health and security areas. In addition, training for operators of the protection system in violence and sexual abuse against children and other issues.	INAM SENAF Other agencies (provinces)	Public officers of the national government Parties responsible for rendering services
	Training of people who work in child protection system (to prevent violence and sexual abuse).	SENNAF and protection agencies at provincial level of government. C54	
	PROVINCES		
	Salta- Training assistance service operators. Training courses specifically aimed at the application of guidelines and protocols developed at a provincial level (for example, action protocol in GBV and femicide cases)	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	<i>Decision-making officers Assistance services operators Emphasis on: Justice, health, safety and education</i>



	Salta - Training assistance service operators. Training courses specifically addressed to the application of guidelines and protocols developed at a provincial level (for example, action protocol in GBV and femicide cases)	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	<i>Decision-making officers Assistance services operators Emphasis on: Justice, health, safety and education</i>
	Jujuy - Face-to-face training, specially targeted to: a) health sector, b) gender areas and social professionals at a local level.	Equality Secretariat	Especially, in health areas and at a local level Mandatory actions are already being developed with law enforcement agencies. <i>Emphasis on: Justice and health</i>
Dissemination and start up of the Femicide Protocol adjusted to each particular context	Disseminate the Protocol and foster the adaptation of said Protocol to each provincial context. Training on Protocol application.	MPF and responsible entities at a provincial level	
	PROVINCES		
	Jujuy- Adjustment of the Femicide Protocol to the particular features of the provinces.	Equality Secretariat	

OUTPUT 4.2 Women and girls' survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
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Dissemination of the updated resource guide available for women and girls, pursuant to their particular needs	Resource guide adaptation, to guarantee accessibility, on the basis of the needs of each population group, especially hearing, visually and mentally impaired women (including information on service characteristics and expected service performance).	INAM	Women and girls victims of gender-based violence.
	Drafting a study on the most adequate type of device for dissemination of information on rights, advice resources, assistance, support and remedies for the violation of rights, to guarantee access to updated information.	INAM	
	Development and implementation of the most adequate device to inform women and girls about their rights and the available resources and services to enforce such rights (see accessibility, even without Internet connection- information via SMS.) <i>Cover intersectionality and different needs.</i>	INAM	
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Dissemination of information on available resources through graphic devices, making the most of, for example, women's waiting rooms, such as hospital/health care waiting rooms.	IPGyDS	
	Salta- Dissemination of provincial and local resources in wichi language (translation and dissemination)	Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and Social Development	
	Jujuy- Dissemination of provincial and local resources in quechua language (translation and dissemination)	Secretary of Indigenous Affairs	
Design and startup of dissemination campaigns to inform of resources and	Campaigns for the dissemination of the resource guide containing available services for GBVV in national and local media and social networks. Cover intersectionality and different needs.	INAM	



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services available for advice and/or remedies for the violation of rights due to gender-based violence	Dissemination campaign on the formation of the Unit of Attorneys for Gender Based Violence cases and Free Legal Assistance for GBVV in national and local media and social networks. <i>Cover intersectionality and different needs.</i>	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	Campaign for the dissemination of primary health care services accessible to different groups of women and girls , free from stereotypes and performed by staff trained on women's rights and gender perspective.		
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Mapping the most suitable local media to secure access by women and girls to information on services available to assist and support victims of GBV.		
	Salta- Review of national campaigns to adapt them to the provincial context. Translation of the campaign into the wichi language, to ensure that campaigns are accessible to women of indigenous communities.	Interdisciplinary round table meeting on gender equality with women from the community	
Promotion of a model to inform women who are victims of gender-based violence about preliminary injunctions	Drafting a protocol to promptly inform women victims of GBV about preliminary injunctions and about any protection measures adopted. Training court officers and creation of a digital information system. <i>Adaptation to each provincial context.</i>		



OUTCOME 5: MANAGEMENT OF DATA AND INFORMATION, TO INFORM POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES ON VAWG AND FEMICIDE

Building information systems is essential for making, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluating public policies within the framework of this initiative. Official statistical data on gender-based violence is pending in Argentina. Both the Committee of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and the Committee of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women are still demanding reliable data on violence to the Argentine Government.

The data collected on violence against women is still fragmented, diverse and unreliably collected, which affects the level of information provided to decision makers, including on incidence and prevalence of various forms of violence against women, taking into account also the distinctive features of the region. Regarding femicide cases it is necessary to point out that the criteria used to collect data by the Argentine State and provincial governments are quite distinct²².

Currently, data available often does not comply with quality standards (disaggregated, comparable at an international level) and does not allow adequately reporting to inform public policy making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes aimed at promoting equality, the elimination of violence and femicide. The causes for this are varied and include institutional, training and budgeting factors (information systems).

There are official records on femicide at federal level²³. Their creation has been crucial in acknowledging femicide as such and in measuring the scope of the problem. Nevertheless, there are still challenges in terms of coordination among the different national and provincial institutions responsible for collecting and disseminating information.

For several years, the establishment of a Unique Registry of Cases of Violence against Women has been under development for the entire Government (national and subnational). There are still challenges in terms of data entry and comparability. In some cases, the lack of a record system hinders the capacity of the State to assist and protect victims, as institutions fail to record basic data required for case follow-up.

A national survey on the prevalence and incidence of violence has not been deemed a priority in the agenda for collecting statistical data at a national level yet. Consequently, the current extent of the phenomenon or the percentage of the relevant population accessing the services may not be determined; neither is it possible to determine if the service offered is sufficient to assist the aggregate population.

Violence mainstreaming throughout the life cycle of women and girls, intersecting all social classes proves that it is necessary to measure aspects related to multiple discriminations suffered by women and girls characterizing their living conditions and enhancing the complexity of gender inequality such as age (girls, adolescents, women and elderly women), gender identity (trans women), sexual orientation (lesbians, bisexuals and others), geographical location (urban/rural), migrant/immigrant condition and refugee, indigenous origin, pregnancy, disability, occupation and education level.

²² Shadow report: Evaluation of compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW) within the framework of the presentation of the Fourth Periodic Report before the Cedaw Committee on the 65th Session, in October 2016.

²³ One institution depends on the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice and the other on the Argentine Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.



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

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



The “Ni Una Menos”²⁴ movement in Argentina has placed femicide in the “spotlight” and has drawn the attention of the whole world towards this topic; thus, challenging the Government to boost their efforts with the intent to prevent and eliminate this type of violence.

Following the demonstration of June 2015, consultation to helplines for women facing violence situations multiplied (such as line 144, dependent on the National Institute for Women, and line 137 -*Las víctimas contra las violencias* Programme²⁵ of the Argentine Ministry of Justice and Human Rights); the Human Rights Secretariat has officially launched the Femicide Records Unit; the Supreme Court of Justice has invited judicial authorities to collaborate with a National Femicide Records Office; INAM has launched the Unique Registry of Cases of Violence against Women (RUCVM, in Spanish); the Argentine Public Ministry has created the Prosecution Unit Specialized in Violence against Women (UFEM); the Federal Council for Education has adopted Resolution 253/15 whereby it undertook to strengthen implementation of the programmes arising from the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Act and from the Comprehensive Women’s Protection Act; and also a law was enacted to create a team of attorneys providing pro bono legal assistance to gender-based violence victims.

Finally, it is considered that, based on existing data, femicide in Argentina may be described as “intimate-partner femicide.” However, the research available is insufficient to determine if it may also be related to other phenomena. Lack of in-depth knowledge about its causes hampers prevention.

²⁴ “Not One Less”.

²⁵ Victims Against Violence Programme.



PILLAR 5 - Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analyzed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

5.1 - Key partners in service areas (statistics offices, justice, security and health sector) and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Strengthening coordination efforts among areas responsible for collecting information about GBV and femicide	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Creation and start-up of an Inter-Institutional Round Table Meeting on the areas of statistics and information records of the provincial Offices of the Executive Power, Legislative Power and Judicial Power and on gender areas at a municipal level (support provided in the development of the dynamic and work agenda for criteria formulation, as well as for the formulation of protocols to generate exchange of information and statistics on GBV and femicide). This Round Table Meeting could establish the criteria for the M&E of policies and methodologies to startup said evaluation actions.		
	PBA- Drafting rules and protocols so that the information records include indicators aimed at detecting multiple discriminations. Dissemination of information and training courses targeted to persons in charge of recording information.	Inter-Institutional Reunion	
	PBA- Contribution towards the development and systematization of the formulation of a territorial intervention index with gender perspective based on cross reference data.	Directorate of Gender Policies	
	PBA- Survey of good international practices for the registration, exchange, systematization and analysis of information on GBV and femicide.		



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	UNICEF- PBA- Salta- Jujuy- To strengthen the Registry of children and young people attended by protection system in Salta, Jujuy y Province of Bs.As. (Registro Único Nominal, RUN).		
Harmonization of information and statistical records of victims of femicide	Creation of a sole registry of femicide at a federal level (at a country level and the level of the provinces): a. Holding meetings and exchanges between competent public entities, CSOs and academia representatives (<i>to agree on the entity in charge of registration</i>). b. Setting out methodology and criteria for the collection, analysis and dissemination of femicide statistics in line with international and ethical standards for the collection and exchange of data (<i>establishing an identification criterion that includes all violent deaths as per family bond; the indicators have to specify what information is being collected beyond the case caption</i>).	OM MPF Human Rights Secretariat INDEC	
	Drafting protocols for femicide information exchange among public entities at a national, provincial, and local level (information gathered in and out of court).		
	Technical and practical training on femicide registration in the different jurisdictions.	Parties responsible for the sole registry at a national level Provincial areas recording information	
	Promotion of a Registry System of Integral Protection of childhood and adolescences in 10 provinces, with emphasis on Violence Against Children.	SENNAF Authorities (provinces)	
	PROVINCES		



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Strengthening the Sole Registry of Cases of Violence against Women (RUCVM, in Spanish)	Salta- Development of a computerized information system for the RUCVM at a local level (see implementation at a provincial level.) Need to modernize the information registration system. Drafting information registration protocols.	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	
	Salta- Technical and practical training on RUCVM records in different settings. Especially consider the strengthening of these capacities at a provincial and local level.	INDEC-Provincial Directorate of Statistics INAM Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	
	Salta- Expansion of RUCVM at a local level. Boosting engagement at a local level and by health and education entities.	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies Provincial Directorate of Statistics	
	Jujuy- Technical and practical training on RUCVM records in different settings (training on computerized record system.)	Provincial Directorate of Statistics INAM Equality Secretariat	
	Jujuy- Creation of the Gender and Violence Observatory (Ministry of Human Development) and strengthening of statistical areas.	Ministry of Human Development Parity Secretariat	

5.2 - Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analyzed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG 5.2 indicator to inform evidence-based decision making

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
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Implementation of a National Prevalence Survey	Implementation of a National Prevalence Survey		
Research studies and analyses for informed decision-making	Evaluation/diagnosis on enhancement/strengthening of access to justice, victims' protection and research on femicide (integrate with subsequent action - from critical path)	INAM	
	Ethical guide for the collection and dissemination of data, based on confidentiality and according to international standards.	INAM CSO/ Academia	
	Study of groups in especially vulnerable situations regarding femicide (transgender women, indigenous women, migrant women, women with disabilities, children and adolescents and sexual workers.) <i>Service access and quality is an issue to be considered.</i>	CSO/Academia	
	Evaluation of unit of attorneys for victims of gender violence (Under-secretary of Access to Justice)	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice CSO/ Academia	
	MICS Survey with key actors. This Survey includes a module about violence against childhood, adolescence and women. It will be integrated questions about VBG.	INDEC, SIEMPRO, CNCPS, SENNAF	
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Foster a study which may provide for identifying, on the basis of evidence, the main obstacles preventing or hindering women from overcoming violent and/or abusive relationships in which they are engaged, with the support of both municipal and provincial Government authorities, and in accordance with any rights safeguarded by provincial and national laws, and by any ratified international treaties.	Gender Observatory (Senate)	
	Salta- Studies that allow for the characterization of GBV prevalence in the province, with a characterization of the status of women of indigenous communities.		



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	<p>Salta- Study of groups in especially vulnerable situations regarding femicide: indigenous women (priority group), transgender women. Less priority is given to women with disabilities. Importance of considering the path followed to access services in the different districts (see Western municipalities.) <i>Service access and quality are to be considered.</i></p>	Intersectoral Round Table Meeting (for indigenous communities)	
	<p>Salta- Service quality survey aimed at female users and analysis of obstacles that hinder access to services and devices. At a local level, especially addressed to indigenous communities.</p>	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies Intersectoral Round Table Meetings CSO/Academia	
	<p>Jujuy- Studies that allow for the characterization of GBV prevalence in the province, with a characterization of the status of women of indigenous communities.</p>	Academia	
Strengthening of web platform for dissemination of information about GBV	<p>Strengthening of web platform that centralizes information generated by the public sector. Analyzing the inclusion of information on gender, gender-based violence and femicide collected in university and civil society organization settings. <i>The material is classified by theme.</i></p>	INAM	



OUTCOME 6: THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

In Argentina, civil society is organized, strong and has enough capacity/experience to promote public policies on human rights, gender and elimination of VAWG, including femicide. Nonetheless, its engagement in public policy making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation has not endured; neither has its scope been homogeneous across the country.

Lately, women's movements and civil society have proven the power of raising public complaints and mobilizing to denounce gender-based violence and femicide as major human-rights violation, including through demonstrations. Civil society has historically been an influential actor in public policy making, particularly in the field of social policies²⁶.

The historical and main claim of the Argentine feminist movement is mainstreaming the gender perspective as the focus of public policies at national and provincial level. Its active role in the monitoring of implementation of public policies is essential to demand governmental transparency and accountability. Also, it is in line with the achievement of the targets of SDGs 16 and SDGs 17.

The new social movements and organizations representing groups that face intersecting forms of discrimination – comprising of indigenous women, rural women, sexual diversity, migrants, youths and groups facing multiple forms of discrimination– make a specific claim: acknowledgment, making their otherness visible. These new movements have changed policy-making and have transformed participation in society, making use of new technologies to influence public opinion, where communication is the main scenario at a local, provincial and national level. The agenda intersects with different environments and spaces where women take part and influence public policy to claim for their rights.

Demonstration and marches named “Ni Una Menos” and “Vivas Nos Queremos”²⁷ also contributed towards placing violence on the public agenda turning it into a conversation topic in all social settings. The first mobilization which promoted the widespread claim of society was focused in the most severe form of violence against women, femicide. Since then, it has gradually been acknowledged that femicide is the most brutal form of expression of violence deeply rooted in gender inequalities expressed in social, political, family and community life, which serve as the basis for femicide. Therefore, it is important to drive cultural and social changes from the grassroot communities. Boosting the active role of civil society and women's movement is extremely important as these organizations work on a daily basis with the most vulnerable groups, which face different realities and suffer multiple forms of discrimination, for example, rural women, indigenous women and disabled women.

The need to boost civil society engagement is linked with several factors, including insufficient number of adequate mechanisms for effective and enduring engagement (formats, building agendas, representativeness); the lack of seamless funding for prevention and assistance actions; and the heterogeneous training of different organizations, depending on their national scope, basis or on the groups facing multiple forms of discrimination that they represent.²⁸ The situation of the organizations is highly heterogeneous and the context where they work differs significantly in each province or municipality. An

²⁶ By the end of 2017, an Ad Honorem Civil Society Advisory Committee was created. This committee had not gathered since 2013 and, for the first time, it consists of CSOs from all provinces and CABA.

²⁷ “Not One Less” and “Alive We Want to Be”.

²⁸ The organization with a national scope tend to be staffed with technical teams better trained on design and implementation of projects on violence. They express, however, interest in some specific technical questions such gender-responsive budgeting and violence indicators. Grassroots organizations and organizations representing groups facing multiple forms of discrimination have more limited access to training (which is usually centralized in provincial capital cities) and they also claim to have interest in technical matters concerning project management and violence in particular.



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

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



active and strengthened civil society participating in mechanisms at a local, provincial and national level will favor dialog with different governmental actors to propose new policies, programmes and projects.



Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence
against women and girls



PILLAR 6. Women's movement and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG

OUTPUT 6.1 Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations (including those representing people facing intersecting forms of discrimination) have increased shared knowledge, networks for partnering and jointly advocating for gender equality and EVAWG/femicide, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels

Lines of work	Actions	Parties responsible for implementation	Addressees:
Strengthening associations and exchange networks of civil society organizations and women's movement	Mapping of civil society and women's movement organizations at the local, provincial and national levels taking into account the groups with whom they work (rural women, indigenous women, girls and adolescents, migrants, transgender, women with disabilities, etc.).	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level Public Officers (EP, LP, JP)
	Dialogues and seminars for sharing experiences, reaching consensus and taking actions regarding: a) violence prevention, b) advice, support and assistance to GBVV, c) access to justice and knowledge on laws, d) sexual and reproductive health, d) economic autonomy of women victims of GBV <i>Foster exchanges between national organizations and both provincial and</i>		Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and



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	<i>local organizations (selected provinces) and between them and CSOs representing women facing multiple forms of discrimination. Foster exchanges between women and girls of different generations and regions.</i>		girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level Public Officers (EP, LP, JP)
	Systematization of innovative experiences developed by CSOs and women's movement for its dissemination and replication.		Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Creation of spaces and support round table meetings to start up initiatives for the prevention and assistance of women and girls victims of GBV by smaller or less experienced organizations.	CSO Academia	Territory-based CSO CSO representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Launching a call to conduct joint research and/or surveys on gender based violence and femicide prevalence in groups facing multiple forms of discrimination and/or at a territorial level	CSO Academia	CSO based on territory CSOs representing women and



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			girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Reaching a consensus on indicators for the monitoring and incorporation of civil society's recommendations and proposals in the formulation of public policies against GBV and femicide- Review and testing of indicators based on the monitoring of a single public policy on the matter at a national level and in the three selected provinces- Drafting of periodic reports, taking into account the established indicators.	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level	

OUTPUT 6.2 Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing persons facing multiple forms of discrimination, are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to influence on VAWG/femicide and gender equality

Strengthening of capacities targeted at fostering social control and incidence of public policies on GBV, femicide, and gender equality	Technical and practical training on public policy incidence and negotiation	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
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	Technical and practical training courses on gender-responsive budgets, aimed at generating capacities for the monitoring and evaluation of public policies.	CSO Academia	
	Technical and practical training on public policy monitoring and evaluation, <i>it includes indicator drafting and data base building</i> . To promote a mechanism of accountability of public policies, especially the National Plan of Action (PNA, in Spanish).	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Technical and practical training on statistics (data reading)	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO
	Technical and practical training on communication media monitoring and control.	CSO Academia	CSO at a local level



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	Fostering spaces for dialogue and exchange aimed at promoting joint work for the follow-up and evaluation of public policies to eliminate GBV and femicide (targeted at measuring results according to population and at a territorial level)	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
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OUTPUT 6.3 Women's rights groups, civil society organizations and, particularly organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on femicide

Institutional strengthening and strengthening of management of civil society organizations	Technical and practical training on management of IT tools and social networks		Intersectoral CSO at a local level and local promoters
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	Training courses on strategic, operational and project management planning (project cycle, tools for project formulation, follow-up and evaluation)	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Technical assistance on monitoring and evaluation of the activity performed (follow-up indicators). <i>Systematization and documenting of processes and accountability.</i> <i>Quantifying and rating said processes to guide future actions.</i>	CSO Academia	CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Systematization of national and international funding for the development and implementation of projects to eliminate gender-based violence and femicide- Technical and practical training on searching for and obtaining resources for the development of action initiatives	CSO	CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level



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	Technical and practical training on gender-based violence and social intervention mechanisms for prevention and assistance	CSO Academia	CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Drafting materials that simply and graphically specify what to do in GBV cases- publication of leaflets and brochures to be made available in CSOs at a local level. <i>These materials are prepared based on the resource guide, and are updated and disseminated according to the strategy established in Pillar 4.</i>		
	Technical and practical training on GBV Indicators of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI).	CSO	CSO



II. PROGRAMME STRATEGIES AND THEORY OF CHANGE

The Spotlight Initiative will contribute to the elimination of femicide in Argentina by developing and strengthening strategic programs to prevent GBV and to provide assistance services to women and girls undergoing violent situations, including access to justice. The Initiative is strongly focused on supporting the country's cultural change through joint efforts with the formal and non-formal education sectors, communities, the media, the civil society, private sector as well as the world of work. Furthermore, it fosters adequate and consistent access, for all women and girls who have experienced gender based violence, to a coordinated set of essential and quality multi-sectoral services, which are adapted to their different contexts and needs.

The Initiative will implement specific strategies focused on legislation and policies, institutional and civil society strengthening as well as data collection, analysis and dissemination, which are necessary for achieving the Initiative's goals as regards to prevention and service enhancement. The Initiative will prioritize its interventions in three provinces with high femicide rates, as well as strengthen those national institutions that are involved in the fight against femicide. The Initiative is aimed at promoting participation by the civil society and, particularly, by organizations representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination. Priority will be given to working with these groups thus ensuring that no one is left behind. Gathered information will be used to draw attention to these women and girl's particular situation and experience, as well as to foster an active engagement in the design of prevention strategies and in the adaptation of services so that these meet the specific needs of women and girls most left behind.

It is worth mentioning that each of the initiative outcomes will contribute to the fulfillment of obligations under international law regarding human rights, as well as the implementation of the recommendations by the United Nations and regional mechanisms on human rights, with a particular emphasis on women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination.

The proposal elaboration process fostered an active exchange between the UN Agencies, the public sector, the CS and the EU. It was developed in three stages (preparation, formulation and validation) and more than 250 people took part. As a result, a strong consensus was built on the project. For further information, please see **Section VI** and **Annex 1**.

OUTCOME 1 - LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries²⁹

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	299	13.809.103
Girls	Not applicable	6.784.227
Men	299	12.543.609
Boys	Not applicable	6.980.157

²⁹ Assumptions adopted in Annex 12.



i. Theory of Change

If (1) legislators and their advisory teams are adequately trained on gender equality and addressing violence; (2) women and VAWG/ femicide experts are actively engaged in developing, monitoring and assessing legislation related to violence and femicide; then (3) an enabling legislative environment to end VAWG will be in place, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls; because (4) the approval/revision of laws aimed at ending violence and femicide and; (5) the effective implementation of such laws in the entire territory will foster State's coordinated action, including prevention, services provision and data collection.

ii. Effect sought

An effective and comprehensive legal framework will be in place to eliminate violence against women and girls and femicide as the most extreme manifestation of violence.

iii. Implementation strategy

To develop a ***Comprehensive Training Plan for the promotion of gender equality legislation*** that will be implemented through a collaboration between the legislative and gender areas of work at national level and the three selected provinces. This Plan shall include (a) Training Courses on Gender and Legislative Work, delivered on-site, from a gender-based, human rights (HR) and inter-cultural perspective, addressed to a crucial number (approximately 40%) of offices at each government level; and (b) permanent mechanisms for exchange between legislators and gender and violence experts, including femicide, to reflect on the advances on and challenges posed to the legislative framework and its effective implementation (dialogs and discussion meetings). Trainings will be adapted to the provincial context taking into account diversity and adjustment of laws to indigenous communities. The training program is aimed at drawing attention to the particular difficulties suffered by groups facing multiple forms of discrimination, and to the initiatives and good practices to incorporate measures against discrimination and measures to cause actions to be accessible for and adapted to these groups. Furthermore, specific discussion meetings will be held to encourage exchange on the particular situation of groups facing multiple forms of discrimination.

The development of an assessment as well as related studies/research will be further promoted with the purpose of strengthening the design and effective implementation of the gender and VAWG legal framework. This assessment will survey and analyze information on legislation status at a national and provincial level (laws and bills); its adaptation to international and regional HR standards and the barriers that hinder its effective implementation, including discriminatory dispositions in existing laws. Furthermore, technical notes addressing themes included in the legislative agenda (reparations for femicide victims, leave options for GBV victims) will be prepared. Discussion meetings with experts will be addressed to legislators while trainings will be addressed to legislative workers, including advisors. The purpose of this strategy is to ensure that all Commissions and Offices have, at least, one person trained on gender and GBV.

The ***assessment and technical notes***, prepared together with CS and academia, will also serve as a contribution to other provinces that are developing a legislative agenda on GBV. These studies are expected to contribute evidence for the drafting of laws adapted to international standards that will ensure that women and girls live a life free from violence.

It is expected that different institutional strengthening actions will contribute to a better articulation between legislation and policies. More specifically, in the development and effective implementation of the National Plan and provincial plans in accordance with International Conventions and enacted laws. In addition to the costing of different initiatives, coordination mechanisms for government bodies (outcome 2), the strengthening of civil society participatory mechanisms (outcome 2 and 6) and actions aimed at promoting gender-responsive budgeting (outcome 2) will be key elements for such contribution.

iv. Key activities

- Outlining and implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on gender, gender-based violence and femicide for the Legislative Branch.



- Research Studies and analyses on GBV and femicide to influence on public decision making and on strengthening / adjusting the regulatory framework.

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table C)**.

v. Key stakeholders

- INAM (Implementing Partner)
- IPGyDS (Province of Buenos Aires)
- Under Secretary of Gender Policy (Province of Salta)
- Secretary of Parity (Province of Jujuy)
- Legislative Branches (at national level of government and in each of the three targeted provinces)
- Civil Society

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table A)**.

OUTCOME 2 – INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries³⁰

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1.000	13.809.103
Girls	Not Applicable	6.784.227
Men	400	12.543.609
Boys	Not Applicable	6.980.157

i. Theory of Change

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all government sectors are informed and mobilized to address violence and femicide; (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened their capacity on violence and femicide; (3) coordination mechanisms are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action and in responding to the different needs/interests; and (4) adequate budgets are allocated.

Then (5) institutions will design and implement, in a coordinated manner, programmes for the elimination of violence and femicide.

Because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacities, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address violence and femicide.

ii. Effect sought

A public framework that support the prevention of and response to violence, including femicide, and that holds perpetrators accountable in place and implemented at all government levels in an effective and coordinated manner.

iii. Implementation strategy

The design of methodologies and tools for a **Comprehensive Training Plan** to be implemented jointly by gender/women areas and the United Nations, in some of the initiative's participating jurisdictions, based on identified needs/interests³¹, which will include: blended training courses, with a modular structure,

³⁰ Assumptions adopted in Annex 12.

³¹ The provinces of Salta and Jujuy have stated a strong training interest/need. The province of Buenos



conceptual contents, tools and recommendations/guidance to provide advice to women and girls victims of violence, prepared from a gender-based, HR, and inter-cultural perspective; and less traditional methodologies (for example, through art), to foster individual transformations and through the participation of the civil society. This Plan will be led by INAM that will systematize the materials according to the different addressees and will develop an on-line platform to guarantee these actions outreach. INAM plays a fundamental role in guaranteeing the strategic direction of training actions to be implemented, the coherence and quality of training materials delivered to public officers rendering services for preventing violence against women, providing assistance and redress at a national, provincial and local level. Although materials can be adapted to each particular context, INAM's leading role is expected to be enhanced. This Plan will be coordinated with the Institutional Strengthening Programme (SDG 5.2) and will be prioritized given the lack of technical skills by public officers and the frequent rotation of officers in some areas of the Executive Branch (mainly, in social development areas).

Given the frequent turnover of personnel rendering essential services to provide assistance to women and girls victims of violence, this Plan's goal is to create tools to personnel induction. In this way, this Plan will ensure that new personnel entering the organization, programme or service receive institutional information and that existing resources and assistance principles. Furthermore, the results of the Comprehensive Training Plan will be assessed.

Key mechanisms for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of policies that tackle violence at a national and provincial level will be strengthened. At a national level, priority will be given to strengthening the Federal Council of Women³² as a public policy building mechanism at federal level, the women/gender areas at local level and the Advisory Committee with civil society organizations to ensure women's representation (especially the representation of the groups facing multiple forms of discrimination) and their meaningful involvement in public policy.

While the National Action Plan (PNA, in Spanish) has a comprehensive and intersectoral approach, INAM coordinates it so that it can achieve its goals and mainstream gender-based perspective in public policies. Therefore, it will foster coordinated work with other programmes, such as the Comprehensive Sexual Education National Programme (Ministry of Education), the Sexual Education and Responsible Procreation Programme (Ministry of Health and Social Development) and "Justice 2020" (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) that contains activities related to gender equality and the National Action Plan for Human Rights 2017-2020 (1. Inclusion, No Discrimination and Equality).

At a provincial level, *Intersectoral Round Table Meetings* will be created or strengthened with the aim to achieve horizontal coordination as well as *Local Round Table Meetings* that foster vertical coordination, including the three branches of Government and civil society. This action is in line with SDG 5.2 and SDG 16.7 and more specifically with the objectives set out within the framework of the Justice 2020 Program. Furthermore, efforts will be made jointly with children and adolescents protection mechanisms that provide assistance in cases of direct and indirect violence against them.

Mobilizing the political will of the highest executive authority (at national, provincial and local level) will be essential to foster coordination between the different entities, programmes and public services. Work experience has proven that it is essential to influence decision-makers and their trusted teams at the highest level.

The creation of **monitoring and accountability mechanisms** regarding actions and measures set out in the National Action Plan will be promoted thus encouraging entities to record more disaggregated information. Innovations in the 2019 budgeting require that different jurisdictions point out the programmes and actions that contribute to gender equality. Spotlight will provide direct support to such a process and contribute to identifying and highlighting what specific resources are allocated to the elimination of violence

Aires has training courses/platforms that are currently being implemented.

³² Institutional area for coordinating policies at federal level of Government (national and provincial representatives).



against women in the national budget (in line with SDG 17.17).

The **development and implementation of a methodology to formulate gender responsive budgeting and costing of key public policies** will be promoted to tackle GBV, as a way of identifying its consequence on gender equality, in budget allocation and expense. The aim of this activity is to guarantee that policies have the adequate resources to be effectively implemented, but it will also act as an advocacy tool to mobilize decision-makers and to achieve substantial changes on women's rights and enhance women's living conditions. The work process will include training to different key actors (the three branches of Government at different levels as well as civil society). The methodology will be implemented in the Buenos Aires province and it will then be replicated in other contexts.

iv. Key activities

- Outlining and implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on violence against women and girls, including femicide from the perspectives of gender, Human Rights, interculturality, and intersectionality for the Executive Branch and court operators.
- Strengthening spaces for coordination, M&E of public policies on gender equality and GBV, including femicide at **federal level**, thus securing CS and intersectoral participation.
- Strengthening of spaces for coordination, M&E of public policies on gender equality and GBV, including femicide at **provincial level**, thus securing CS and intersectoral participation.
- Development and implementation of a methodology for the drafting of gender-responsive budgets for gender-based violence and eradication of femicide.
- Strengthening capacities for follow-up and budgetary evaluation of public policies targeted at eradicating gender-based violence and femicide.

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table C)**.

v. Key stakeholders

- INAM (Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres) and Consejo Federal de las Mujeres (CFM, mechanism of federal coordination)
- IPGyDS and Secretary of Human Rights (Province of Buenos Aires)
- Under Secretary of Gender Policy (Province of Salta)
- Secretary of Parity (Province of Jujuy)
- Civil Society
- Academia

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table A)**.

OUTCOME 3 – PREVENTION. CHANGE OF NORMS AND BEHAVIOURS

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries ³³		
Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	6.013.709	13.809.103
Girls	2.920.847	6.784.227
Men	5.753.079	12.543.609
Boys	2.794.260	6.980.157

i. Theory of Change

If (1) communities and relevant decision-makers, actors in key Government sectors (particularly education

³³ Assumptions adopted in Annex 12.



and health) and stakeholders are mobilized and partnered with women's movement, HR organizations, the Media, trade unions and the business sector to work in an integrated and coordinated manner based on their community knowledge and international standards on preventing GBV.

Then (2) favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors regarding gender-equality and GBV and femicide prevention will be promoted and adapted to the particular needs of the different groups and territorial contexts. Because (3) different prevention strategies and campaigns developed by Government, CS and actors from the labor market will be coordinated and mutually reinforced generating cultural, behavioral and social norms changes.

ii. Effect sought

Integrated prevention strategies focused on transforming social norms, gender stereotypes and models, unequal power relations, as well as on the prevention of violence from childhood and on the promotion of a satisfying and safe sex life and non-violent conflict resolution strengthened and promoted in order to reduce femicide. Within this framework, comprehensive sexual education increases the possibility of developing actions both in and out of the formal school system. Community work will be essential for any changes to take place in harmony without generating new situations of violence. In this regard, the proposal will develop lines of work at a formal and non-formal education level and at a community level, as well as in the Media sector and labor market. These strategies will be articulated and coordinated to ensure that they complement each other, avoid gaps or duplication and generate a transformational impact.

iii. Implementation strategy

The elimination of femicide and VAWG in general will require addressing their underlying causes, especially discrimination, the existence of unequal power relations and certain cultural and social gender-based norms and stereotypes that condone violence. To achieve this, it is essential to carry out prevention activities, mainly during significant human development stages, i.e., childhood, adolescence and youth, which represent not only a transformation opportunity but also a more vulnerable period. Nevertheless, prevention activities in Argentina have sometimes been neglected in strategies addressing violence and femicide. For example, even though an Integral Sexual Education Programme (ISE) is in place in the country, its implementation presents disparities throughout the territory.

It is proposed to create a comprehensive gender-based violence prevention strategy that promotes **favorable cultural norms, attitudes and behaviors** aimed at gender equality, including comprehensive sexual education in formal and informal settings, as well as the **strengthening and creation of community platforms**. For this purpose, specific diagnoses based on an approach of human and gender rights, as well as "leave no one behind" will be developed for each territory. These diagnoses will focus on the different levels of the socio-ecological model for understanding violence (societal, institutional, community, relationship and individual levels) and will provide the necessary assessment to design a prevention policy according to context. The specific conditions and contexts, not only because of the mobilization of a wide range of actors and community mobilization capabilities but also because of the variety of socio-cultural norms, attitudes and behaviors, make it necessary for the Prevention Strategy to outline differentiated approaches as well as to include strong coordination mechanisms, allowing to articulate these approaches in a strategic way.

Based on the diagnoses, workshops will be conducted with relevant actors from the public and private sectors and the civil society. To be carried out at national and provincial level, these workshops are aimed at designing a joint prevention strategy which *a priori* will be comprised of the following elements to be prioritized according to each context particular needs: a) development of a communication campaign conducted by and addressed to adolescents and youths; b) development of materials for primary and secondary schools and teachers training; c) strengthening of comprehensive health training and advisory school teams; d) strengthening of capacities to implement ISE, GBV and gender equality contents in formal and non-formal education sectors and in community settings addressed to children, adolescents, youths and adults, that include work with families and the community; and e) work with community platforms to change social norms.

In formal education, the National Ministry of Education, Education Federal Council (CFE, in Spanish, a



mechanism of federal coordination) and Provincial Ministries of Education play a central role. It is not possible to develop a work strategy in schools without the support and participation of the aforementioned stakeholders. Moreover, ISE and ENIA are both national programmes led and under the responsibility of Ministry of Health and Social Development and Ministry of Education. Both are key programmes to promote the prevention of violence against women and girls.

Adolescents and youths are key actors to this proposal and particularly in the context of the prevention strategy. As the outcome's leading actors, adolescents and youths will be given an active role in the different activities. Furthermore, the strategy will also be specifically focused on the identification of approaches that contribute to generating changes in men's behavior towards a non-violent and gender equality model, and key lessons-learned will be documented in the regard.

Besides, this outcome sets out dedicated activities targeting **decision-makers** to strengthen their capacity and understanding of gender equality and women and girl's rights. The main lines of work proposed, which will be coordinated within the overall prevention strategy, are: a) promotion of cultural changes in means of communication (promote women's role, gender equality training, media monitoring); b) preparation of awareness-raising and training materials and development of trainings to promote gender policies, prevention and eradication of gender-based violence at work, addressed to trade unions and the business sector and; c) diagnoses of the labor market sectors with higher GBV prevalence, with a focus on informal sectors and the work carried out with those actors.

The labor market plays a vital role in gender-based violence prevention and eradication. The workplace is the quintessential place to teach workers about their rights, to eliminate toxic masculinity expressions and gender stereotypes, to prevent violence and connect victims with health and support services in the community. Regardless of whether gender-based violence takes place within or outside the workplace, it has an effect on work performance and the actors present in the working environment (the government, employers and workers) are due to fight against it. As employers and workers organizations have historically recorded less personnel turnover than in government areas, a prevention strategy that includes work with the business sector and trade unions will contribute to the increased sustainability of efforts made in gender-based violence prevention and eradication.

iv. Key activities

- Strengthening capacities for the implementation of ISE, GBV, and gender equality contents on formal education settings for children and adolescents.
- Strengthening abilities for the implementation of ISE, GBV, and gender equality contents at non-formal education settings for children, adolescents, young people, and adults.
- Awareness-raising campaigns and education on ISE, Gender Equality, prevention of gender-based violence.
- Community work to change cultural practices and social norms.
- Formation and strengthening of networks for gender equality and eradication of violence.
- Promotion of institutional transformations in communication media and media monitoring.
- Creation of instruments and tools to deploy gender-based policies, prevention and eradication of gender-based violence within the working environment.
- Sensitization on gender issues, prevention actions, and gender-based violence in the working environment.
- Training of the business and trade union sectors on gender, prevention and eradication of gender-based violence, focused on workplace violence and harassment.

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table C)**.

v. Key stakeholders

- INAM (Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres)
- IPGyDS (Province of Buenos Aires)
- Under Secretary of Gender Policy (Province of Salta)
- Secretary of Parity (Province of Jujuy)



- Ministry of Education (at national level and in each of the three targeted provinces) and ISE Programme
- ENIA Programme (Ministry of Health and Social Development)
- SENNAF (National Secretary of Childhood, Adolescence and Family, Ministry of Health and Social Development)
- Ministry of Production and Labor
- Secretary of Indigenous Affairs (Province of Jujuy) and Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and Social Development (Province of Salta)
- FLACSO
- Civil Society
- Trade Unions
- Business sector
- Media
- Academia

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table A)**.

OUTCOME 4 – QUALITY SERVICES WITH A FOCUS ON PREVENTION AND RESILIENCE

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries³⁴

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	142.654	13.809.103
Girls	27.429	6.784.227
Men	Not applicable	12.543.609
Boys	27.429	6.980.157

i. Theory of Change

If (1) a package of essential services is available (including the following: health, education, psychosocial support/assistance and counseling, protection and access to justice), if (2) the former are accessible and suitable for all women and girls who experience violence and meet their different needs, (including those of women and girls that are traditionally left behind), and if (3) women and girls are aware of the existence of such services and of their rights.

In addition, if (4) said services (at the executive branch, the judicial branch and the Public Ministry level) are appropriately coordinated and managed, thanks to appropriate information and evidence.

Then, (5) there are better conditions and greater possibilities for the women and girls who experience violence to use the available services and for these services to help them get out of violent situations, have an effective access to justice, have perpetrators held accountable, and have any necessary measures implemented to remedy the harm suffered by women and girls victims/survivors of violence, in accordance with Human Rights international standards, therefore reducing the number of femicides.

This is because (6) women and girls are empowered, (7) services exchange information and have an integrated assistance model, and (8) the existing barriers to access the services are eliminated through the sensitization of players in key positions (law enforcement agencies, primary health care assistance).

ii. Effect sought

Services will be coordinated and implemented in a comprehensive and integrated manner to provide counseling, assistance and support to, and to remedy the harm suffered by the violation of the rights of

³⁴ Assumptions adopted in Annex 12.



women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices. Women and girls will be made aware of their rights and will be informed of the available services. Services will be adjusted to the specific needs and characteristics of the different groups of women and girls, especially focused on guaranteeing access to those services to women who face multiple forms of discrimination.

iii. Implementation strategy

This strategy will be coordinated with the existing “Basic Package of Services for women and girls who experience violence” Programme, which will help render a series of core services to provide proper care to women and girls victims of violence and to prepare guidelines on the quality of such services. **Tools for the effective and coordinated management of care services** will be designed and strengthened through the development of a resource guide for service delivery in violence cases that covers the intersectionalities influencing the exposure to violence and contributes to the shared use of violence risk indicators by the different services.

In addition, **protection and assistance services, access to justice, and the systematization of certain policies** will also be supported to promote the development and strengthening of unified care models, both in terms of mechanisms and approaches combining the Executive and the Judicial Branch (health care services, psychological, social and legal assistance) as well as the development of support services for women and girls victims of violence or for their relatives. The exchange of information to identify risk levels is essential, as well as the existence of a common approach. To that effect, the development of Integrated Centers will be supported at a local level (in the province of Salta), following the model of the center that was recently opened in the capital of said province. Support will also be given to the pilot experience that is starting to be developed, promoted by the Office of the Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (National Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) in Quilmes (Province of Buenos Aires). The aforementioned experiences, as well as others pursuing the same goal, will be analyzed in order to identify best practices for the development of comprehensive services to help women and girls who experience violence.

Within this framework, the effective implementation of free legal services will be strengthened; methodologies to provide assistance to victims of violence will be developed for police services; protection schemes will be adapted and evaluated; and studies will be conducted on the quality and flaws of the assistance services provided to women and girls victims of violence along their critical path.

As a means to strengthen services, the development of **training and educational** programmes for service providers will be supported, especially intended for court officers as well as health and law enforcement-related areas. In addition, the plan is to improve the working conditions of those who provide assistance to victims, to their relatives and to witnesses of violent situations by producing evidence, creating protocols and making recommendations that help transition to decent work, as appropriate for each type of function.

In order to **prevent and address burnout**, initiatives qualified as effective will be extended, particularly to provide support to ‘line 144’ staff. Education, training and the improvement of working conditions and burnout prevention seek to improve assistance quality and to reduce the risks of women and victims of violence that use the services, based on existing evidence. Burnout prevention was defined as a priority action since recent experience shows that these processes make significant contributions towards institutional strengthening and improve the quality of the services rendered.

Regarding **reparation actions and access to justice**, the implementation of the *Protocolo para la Investigación y Litigio de Casos de Muertes Violentas de Mujeres (Femicidio)*³⁵ tool will be encouraged through coordinated work with different areas.

This outcome will also seek to promote the **economic autonomy of women victims/survivors of violence** through: a) the implementation of pilot programmes for GBV’s labor market insertion and inclusiveness in the workforce under equal conditions, as a way of eliminating gender-based violence and

³⁵ In English, Protocol for Investigating and Prosecuting Women’s Violent Deaths (Femicide).



harassment; b) a survey of existing good practices by sharing experiences with other countries of the region (South- South and Triangular Cooperation).

Work will be focused on organizations of women who face multiple forms of discrimination to ensure that the developed strategies are inclusive of these groups' view. Recommendations will be considered in order to promote any necessary adjustments for the services to be accessible to these women. In the particular case of the province of Jujuy, mobile assistance schemes will be promoted to guarantee access to the services to communities living further away from urban areas.

For the effective implementation of the aforementioned actions, **officers' capabilities and communication activities will be developed** so that both users and providers have a complete understanding of the services. Procedures will be developed for the regular updating of the resource guide, seeking to avoid the fragmentation of this information and the existence of multiple guides on the matter. Great efforts will also be made to make resource guides known to all potential service users. To that effect, different strategies will be designed and adapted to different groups of women, for example, by being translated into indigenous languages or adapted for women with disabilities. Lastly, this Initiative seeks to promote a model to inform women victims of gender-based violence of preliminary injunctions; therefore, a protocol will be developed to immediately inform GBV of any preliminary and protection injunctions granted.

iv. Key activities

- Strengthening and dissemination of an updated resource guide available to any public bodies.
- Creation of agreements for a shared use of risk indicators among different services responsible for assisting gender-based violence and femicide cases and implementation.
- Supporting the provision of advice, assistance and support services and reporting GBV cases, including femicide, at single spaces.
- Strengthening access to justice for women who are victims of gender-based violence, including attempted femicide and relatives of femicide victims, ensuring that women and girls may gain access to justice and that they are given support.
- Promotion of work inclusion experiences for women who are victims of gender-based violence.
- Input creation for follow-up and assessment of available services targeted at improving gender-based violence services.
- Promotion of care policy for teams assisting victims, victims' relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases and prevention of burn-out.
- Strengthening the teams assisting victims, victims' relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases.
- Dissemination and startup of the Femicide Protocol adjusted to each particular context.
- Dissemination of the updated resource guide available to women and girls, according to their particular needs.
- Designing and startup of dissemination campaigns to inform of resources and services available for advice and/or relief of impaired rights by gender-based violence and femicide (for relatives).
- Promotion of a model to inform women who are victims of gender-based violence, including attempted femicide, about preliminary injunctions.

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table C)**.

v. Key stakeholders

- INAM (Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres)
- Under Secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights)
- IPGyDS and Secretary of Human Rights (Province of Buenos Aires)
- Under Secretary of Gender Policy (Province of Salta)
- Secretary of Parity (Province of Jujuy)
- Ministry of Health and Social Development and SENNAF (National Secretary of Childhood, Adolescence and Family). At national level and in each of the three targeted provinces.
- Ministry of Education (at national level and in each of the three targeted provinces)
- Ministry of Production and Labor (at national level and in Province of Buenos Aires and Jujuy).



- Secretary of Indigenous Affairs (Province of Jujuy) and Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and Social Development (Province of Salta)
- Ministry of Security and Security Forces (at federal and provincial level of government)
- Supreme Court of Justice
- General Public Prosecutor
- Civil Society
- Trade Unions
- Business sector
- Academia

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table A)**.

OUTCOME 5 – MANAGEMENT OF DATA TO INFORM POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOCUSED ON VAWG AND FEMICIDE

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries³⁶

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	1.100	13.809.103
Girls	Not applicable	6.784.227
Men	1.100	12.543.609
Boys	Not applicable	6.980.157

i. Theory of Change

If (1) GBV and femicide data collection is improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG Target 5.2 indicators), if (2) the information is periodically updated, and if (3) mechanisms are established to integrate data into information systems. In addition, if (4) qualitative studies are conducted to learn about women and girls' circumstances and the barriers that hinder their access to the services. Then, (5) the capacity of national institutions to collect and systematize disaggregated data on GBV is strengthened, in line with globally agreed standards and laws, and (6) laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls including those most marginalized.

Because (7) disaggregated data (including to extent possible information on age, nationality, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status and disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society; and (8) those laws, policies and programmes are based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

ii. Effect sought

Information systems will allow for the generation of up-to-date, quality and disaggregated information on the different forms of violence faced by women and girls, including globally-comparable data on femicides in accordance with international standards and ethical guidelines for data collection and exchange to inform, systematize, analyze and respond to laws, policies and programmes at the different levels of government and the civil society.

iii. Implementation strategy

Some planned activities: a) Methodologies and criteria will be standardized in order to improve the information records available, establishing ethical guidelines for the collection, generation and exchange of information, according to international standards; b) protocols and rules will be formulated including

³⁶ Assumptions adopted in Annex 12.



indicators for the purpose of incorporating records that allow for the identification of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination, d) the Unique Registry of Cases of Violence against Women (RUCVM, in Spanish) will be strengthened, mainly in terms of its implementation at local and provincial level, e) there will be an exchange of the good practices identified and used by organizations to create data banks, conduct research and prepare statistics.

In addition to different data collection exercises aimed at characterizing the situation and experience of women and girls who experience violence, **a pilot National Prevalence Survey** will be conducted, the first one of its kind in the country. This pilot Survey will be prepared considering the priorities established for the gathering of information by the National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish), in accordance with Federal Council of Women representatives and following international standards. The sample cases considered for the survey will be at the country level and representative at regional level³⁷. The sample defined is limited since it will have to be taken by a survey company / university, given that it may not be taken by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC, in Spanish)³⁸. The pilot Survey is expected to provide input for decision-making and serve as background data to promote governmental commitment to develop a National Prevalence Survey using a larger sample of cases (INDEC)³⁹. The Spotlight Initiative will join other ongoing programmes and investments from the Government and development partners to support the realization of such survey.

In order to promote the **dissemination and use of information**, a web platform will be built to systematize different studies and information on GBV and femicide generated by the university sector, the public sector and the civil society.

Different strategies will be developed to **strengthen the capabilities of gender-based violence data recording**, analysis and communication -including femicide- based on the principle of non-discrimination, considering women, girls and adolescents in all their diversity (indigenous, disabled, immigrant women, transgender, etc.) in pursuit of achieving the SDG 16.3. First, an ethical guideline will be prepared for data collection and reporting based on informed consent and confidentiality to develop technical and practical training courses intended for the persons responsible for data entry, analysis and communication to serve as input for laws, policies and programmes, taking into account good practices. In the Province of Buenos Aires, processes and protocols will be established for the exchange of information, with the aim to create an integrated system.

Additionally, the development of a computerized system following the guidelines defined by INDEC will be encouraged to record information on GBV in Salta. In Buenos Aires, an assessment will be conducted on the pilot implementation of these records in the different municipalities. Coordination among Government offices (at country, provincial and local level) and the civil society will be strengthened for the generation of quality and disaggregated information, monitoring and evaluation, promoting the creation of the Inter-Institutional Round Table Meeting (Buenos Aires), the Gender and Violence Policy Observatory (Jujuy) and input for the web platform.

Emphasis will be placed on **qualitative studies that allow for the characterization of GBV prevalence and femicides in the groups that face multiple forms of discrimination**, as well as the barriers hindering access to the services by these groups. To that effect, the different groups will be analyzed based on their

³⁷ Due to costs and infrastructure reasons, the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC, in Spanish) ruled out the possibility of provincial-level representation, and private companies in Argentina do not have the infrastructure nor the human resources to conduct representative surveys at provincial level; the latter have only been conducted within the framework of the National Statistics Systems.

³⁸ Different steps were taken, but in 2017 it was established that it was impossible to include this survey in the INDEC's agenda for the following years. Among other issues, new surveys will be implemented in the short and medium term, and the *Encuesta Permanente de Hogares* (Permanent Household Survey) sample is already full.

³⁹ It is worth noting that significant support was received for this Survey in the different contexts of consultation generated within the framework of this project.



life cycle (girls, aged 9 to 13 years old, adolescents, aged 14-24 years old, and women) as well as all forms of gender-based violence that girls, adolescents and women experienced, survived or due to which they died.

iv. Main activities

- Strengthening coordination efforts among areas responsible for collecting data on GBV and femicide.
- Harmonization of information and statistical records of victims of femicide.
- Strengthening Sole Registry of Cases of Violence against Women (RUCVM, in Spanish).
- Implementation of a National Prevalence Survey.
- Research studies and analyses targeted at making informed decisions.
- Strengthening of web platform for dissemination of information about GBV and Femicide.

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table C)**.

v. Key stakeholders

- INAM (Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres)
- IPGyDS (Province of Buenos Aires)
- Under Secretary of Gender Policy (Province of Salta)
- Secretary of Parity (Province Jujuy)
- INDEC (National Institute of Statistics and Censuses) and provincial offices of statistics and censuses.
- Information Areas in different ministries and programmes
- Supreme Court of Justice
- General Public Prosecutor
- Civil Society
- Academia

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table A)**.

OUTCOME 6 – WOMEN’S MOVEMENT AND OTHER CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED TO ADVOCATE FOR THE ERADICATION OF VAWG AND FEMICIDE

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries⁴⁰

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	250	13.809.103
Girls	250	6.784.227
Men	100	12.543.609
Boys	50	6.980.157

i. Theory of Change

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened; if (2) project management, capacity for advocacy, and the ability to develop social accountability by these movements and organizations is strengthened; if (3) the context in which said organizations work is free, open and pluralized, and if (4)

⁴⁰ Assumptions adopted in Annex 12.



networks and associations are established to work in coordination with other social movements and CSOs, and the different branches and governmental levels of the State. Then, (5) women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs will have enhanced capabilities to influence, sustain and advance progress on gender equality and to reduce violence against women and femicides, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination. Because (6) the activism of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youths and groups that face multiple forms of discrimination, is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to eradicate VAWG, including femicide.

ii. Effect sought

Civil society organizations, women's movement and groups facing multiple forms of discrimination will be strengthened and will influence the monitoring and social accountability of public policies on GBV, femicides and gender equality.

iii. Implementation strategy

There will be a **mapping of civil society organizations and women's movement** at a local, provincial and country level, considering their target group(s) (women farmers, indigenous women, girls and adolescents, migrants, transgender women, women with disabilities, etc.), the work-action-advocacy area and their coordination with other governmental actors, the private sector, the university sector, etc.

The capabilities of CSOs and women's movement will be strengthened in terms of: a) negotiation, advocacy, social accountability mechanisms, and gender-responsive budgeting, b) technical and dedicated capabilities (public policies monitoring indicators and reading of statistical data and Gender Violence Indicators –of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI), and c) management and administration capabilities (computer tools and networks, project design and management, fund raising, etc.). As from the mapping of institutional capabilities, a process will be defined to acquire equipment (computers, tablets and cell phones) for grassroots organizations developing prevention actions and providing assistance to gender-based violence victims that lack the necessary equipment to perform their functions.

Mechanisms for dialogue and intergenerational exchanges of innovative experiences among local, provincial and national organizations will be strengthened, focusing on those working with women who face multiple forms of discrimination, for their systematization, dissemination and replication, as well as on commissions to discuss participatory budgeting or local management round table meetings, in order to boost the preparation of sector-based proposals: employment, environment, etc. Support spaces will be promoted for prevention and assistance initiatives intended for women and girls who experience gender-based violence created by smaller-sized or less-experienced organizations, in addition to the preparation and distribution of materials that inform in a simple, graphic and efficient manner what should be done in GBV cases and how to assist women. To that effect, it is essential that resource guides be updated.

Likewise, the participation of CSOs and women's movement in inter-institutional activities and/or round-table meetings will help strengthen the cooperation between different areas of the public and the private sector and will also serve as a means of social control over the implementation of the VAWG national programme at provincial and local level, in accordance with SDG Target 5.5.

The role of the CSO in budget allocation and policy **accountability** will be promoted. Access to official information (laws, file status, budget execution, etc.) will help promote the participation and empowerment of CSOs, particularly of the groups facing multiple forms of discrimination (indigenous women, women, people with disabilities, girls and adolescents, migrants, refugees).

The long-standing relationship between UN Women, leading this outcome, and the women's movement has made it possible for them to share their experiences, capabilities and contributions towards gender equality and women empowerment, especially concerning those persons who are more likely to be marginalized. Civil society organizations play a key role in the promotion of women's rights, gender equality and women empowerment. Therefore, those who are not yet committed need to be made part of it in order



to achieve a transformative change and a complete gender equality agenda (for instance, the “HeForShe” Campaign model).

iv. Main activities

- Strengthening associations and exchange networks of civil society organizations and women's movements on femicide and violence prevention.
- Strengthening of capacities targeted at fostering social control and incidence of public policies on GBV, femicide, and gender equality.
- Institutional strengthening and strengthening of management of civil society organizations.

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table C)**.

v. Key stakeholders

- Civil Society
- Academia

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget (Table A)**.

III. GOVERNANCE

Country-level Steering Committee (SC) of the Spotlight Initiative

According to the guidelines of the Secretariat and, based on the priorities set and the scenario in Argentina, the SC of the initiative will reflect the principles of inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, country participation and Initiative ownership. The committee, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and Executive Director of the INAM, will comprise the following members⁴¹ and meetings will be held, at least, twice a year:

- United Nations Resident Coordinator
- Ambassador of the European Union Delegation in Argentina
- Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship
- Executive Director of the National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)
- Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires
- Governor of the Province of Salta
- Governor of the Province of Jujuy
- Representatives of each Recipient United Nations Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and ILO
- UNICEF as programme partner
- 3 civil society members (or more ensuring a minimum of 20% of the total membership of the Committee) to be from and to be nominated by the members of the Civil Society National Reference Group

The main task of the SC at the country level will be to **guide and oversee the implementation of the Spotlight country programme** by fulfilling the following roles and responsibilities:

- To guide and oversee implementation of the Spotlight Country Programme, as the highest political-institutional authority of Spotlight Argentina;
- To ensure coordination and synergy between Spotlight and other initiatives in progress within Argentina;
- To promote participatory implementation of the country level program, in line with national priorities, the SDGs within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, including the recommendations of the treaty bodies, in particular, and the universal system of Human Rights in general, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020 UNDAF) and European Union priorities;

⁴¹ Highest institutional authorities or the officers appointed to as their representatives in the SC.



- To approve the Programme Work Plan and to foster adjustments to implementation strategies, if deemed necessary;
- To approve annual reports submitted by recipient United Nations organizations;
- To promote a review of risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks;

Follow-up Committee

A Follow-up Committee, comprising a smaller number of members, will also be created with the aim to act as a swifter coordination mechanism for Programme management. This Committee will meet, at least, every three months. It oversees the day-to-day management of the programme and intervenes, at an initial stage, in conflict resolution. *It works in consensus with the RUNOs and programme partner.*

Composition:

- Coordination Officer (RCO)
- Lead Agency
- EU designated Representative
- INAM designated Representative
- RUNOs Representative and Programme partner, with rotating representation defined every six months⁴²
- A minimum of 20% of total Follow-up Committee membership to be from and nominated by the Civil Society National Reference Group

Functions:

- Overseeing the programme operation (located in the Coordination Unit and the RUNOs leading outcomes and activities), and leading conflict resolution;
- Ensuring adequate coordination and communication of the Spotlight Initiative at a national and subnational level;
- Reaching agreements and making exchanges as required to ensure coherence between outcomes, coordination between the persons responsible for implementing several activities and monitoring the Initiative;
- Convening, every 6 months, the persons responsible for the Gender areas in the focus provinces of the Initiative, to ensure the coherence of the Programme's provincial and national strategy;
- Validating criteria and general guidelines for preparing the Initiative's Work Plan, the M&E Plan, the Base Line and the Communication Plan;
- Supporting participatory implementation of the programme at a national and subnational level;
- Suggesting approval of the Programme Work Plan and evaluation reports;
- Vetting Programme annual work plans submitted by RUNOs, ensuring the Initiative's cohesion and integrity, and certifying a joint strategy of implementation with the institutional counterparts;
- Overseeing the Programme and approving monitoring reports;
- Vetting annual reports submitted by United Nations recipient UN Organizations;
- Promoting, if deemed necessary, adjustments to the implementation strategy;
- Monitoring and reviewing risk management strategies and promoting actions aimed at ensuring that the programme is pro-actively managing and mitigating risks;
- Reviewing any programmatic and/or budgetary revisions, in accordance with existing rules and procedures, and submitting it to the Spotlight Secretariat.
- Managing stakeholder relationships at the country level and periodically engaging different counterparts (programme partners) of the Programme, in order to ensure that the governmental institutions involved in the Programme implementation phase are called to participate, at least on a yearly basis, beyond Gender areas;
- Developing a resource mobilization strategy and providing assistance in resource mobilization to the RC.

⁴² Every RUNO and Programme partner will have representation at the RC during the implementation of the first phase of the Programme.



As the Programme involves a liaison with several programme partners at the governmental level, each of them is to be called, at least, once a year. This is aimed to incorporate suggestions and recommendations to make adjustments to the implementation strategy. In addition, these exchanges are expected to contribute to foreseeing potential risks and conflicts, and to recommend action start-up to overcome the obstacles identified. Engaging representatives of different governmental institutions is sought to ensure Spotlight ownership and sustainability. To this end, several methodologies and instruments will be developed⁴³.

The Country-level Steering Committee and the Follow-up Committee may invite other stakeholders, including representatives of academic/research institutions, local communities and/or the private sector, as appropriate, to participate in Programme planning and deliberation.

Spotlight Initiative Civil Society - National Reference Group (CS-NRG)

According to the guidelines established by the initiative at a global level, the RCO, with the support of RUNOs and the Interagency Group on Gender and Human Rights, has created an Interim Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG). Said multidisciplinary and multisectoral group consists of 17 members from women's movements and representatives of groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination both at the country and the province level. It should be highlighted that CSOs have participated in regular consultations in the preparation of the country programme and provided a lot of information and guidance.

The main objective of the Civil Society National Reference Group is to provide advice during the design and implementation phase of the National Spotlight Programme in Argentina with civil society expertise, perspective and knowledge. It also seeks to ensure all partners' commitment to comply with the National Programme objectives.

The formation process began when all civil society organizations who had taken part in several exchanges (National Workshop, Provincial Workshops and Bilateral Consultations) were called to attend an online consultation meeting with the women's movement and civil society. The aims of this consultation were as follows: 1) building a space exclusively for working and providing feedback on Pillar 6 with the civil society; 2) informing about the composition and role of the CS-NRG, as well as promoting the organizations enrolment; and 3) informing on the election of organizations for the Reference Group by ballot, according to the Terms of Reference.

Once nominations had been received, all organizations were informed about the nominees and their background, distinguishing between representatives of organizations with a national scope and/or those who focus on one of the three provinces covered by the Initiative. A week after the deadline for receiving nominations, voting took place. To this end, a meeting chaired by the RCO and UN Women, with the support of RUNOs, was held with the attendance of some representatives of such organizations in person and on line. Votes were also cast electronically. Once the voting had concluded, the results were shared to the group of CSOs. In the case of the province of Jujuy a second ballot had to take place to choose a candidate among those with an equal number of votes.

Initially, the Interim CS-NRG was intended to have no more than 15 members. However, in order to guarantee selection criteria and representation of different population groups, the number of members was increased to 17. Regarding Interim CS-NRG composition, four out of eight women in the national CS-NRG represent different groups facing multiple vulnerabilities. There is one representative per group, namely: 1) women with disability (hearing impaired), 2) migrants and refugees, 3) youths and 4) sexual workers. Moreover, two other members represent the labor market, to wit: 1) a corporate foundation; 2) a trade union foundation. The representatives designated at a provincial level mainly work with grassroot communities

⁴³To be developed by the Programme Coordination Unit with the collaboration of the RCO, RUNOs and UNICEF (programme partner). These instruments will be validated by the Interagency Group on Gender and Human Rights.



and at a local level. The aggregate number of representatives designated in Jujuy and Salta (6) work with indigenous communities, while in the case of the province of Buenos Aires the “Movimiento de Trabajadores Excluidos” (MTE, in Spanish)⁴⁴ takes part in it working mainly with poor women and girls who reside in slums and poor neighborhoods in the greater Buenos Aires

The first draft of the proposal was spread among the members of the Interim CS-NRG, so they could make any comments and remarks, as they deemed necessary. Besides, in July a meeting was held with the representatives of Salta to give an update on the progress of the Initiative. Soon, the selection process for designating two representatives for the SC will be agreed upon.

A formal CS-NRG will be set up to coincide with the start of Country Programme implementation and will have the following responsibilities:

- Provide advice on the strategic direction of the Spotlight Initiative and cutting-edge eliminating VAWG policy issues at the national and local levels
- Provide advice and perspectives on current eliminating VAWG issues at national and local levels where the Initiative’s advocacy and leadership is important
- Assist as partners in high-level advocacy and communication activities as well as political dialogue on eliminating VAWG at national and local levels
- Support efforts to disseminate the messages of the Spotlight Initiative to the public, especially to marginalised groups, youth and relevant media
- Provide advice on funding priorities at national and local levels and on-going interventions and recommendations for up-scaling achievements and addressing challenges
- Serve as an interactive space and open forum for dialogue and learning between the Spotlight Initiative and women’s rights’ organisations working on eliminating VAWG on regional, sub-regional, national and local-level developments, trends and risks related to eliminating VAWG
- Provide any other relevant information, analysis and lessons learned that could feed into the future programming and advocacy efforts of the Spotlight Initiative
- Review the implementation of programming and provide feedback to the multi-stakeholder Country Programme Steering Committee

As per the guidance of the Spotlight Secretariat, national, local and grassroots organisations will be prioritised as members of the CS-NRG. As to management of potential conflicts which might arise within the CS-NRG a guide will be developed outlining the steps for conflict management and risk mitigation actions. This Guide will set out the following steps: 1) identify potential issues, 2) establish intervention priorities depending on the impact of conflict, 3) provide alternative resolutions, 4) prepare an action plan and, finally 5) follow up on the conflict. Additionally, it was decided that in the event activities related to the organization of one of the members of the CS-NRG are to be discussed, such member will not take part in the discussion or the decision-making process.

For further details on the composition of the CS-NRG, please refer to **Annex 9**. For more information on the governing and management structure of the Programme, as well as a breakdown of functions and responsibilities, see **Annex 8**.

IV. ACCOUNTABILITY: IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND PARTNERS

With the support of the RCO, the **United Nations Resident Coordinator** will be responsible for overall project performance and accountability providing leadership and interacting with the highest Government authorities, the EU and related partners.

⁴⁴ In English, *Excluded Workers Movement*.



The Resident Coordinator has the following functions: a) strategically managing the Initiative and its oversight; b) approving the Programme Document and confirming selected RUNOs, programme partners and associated agencies; c) facilitating collaboration among UN agencies, governmental authorities and EU Delegation for Initiative implementation; d) overseeing the progress of Initiative implementation; e) approving periodic reports, as well as budget revisions and funding reallocation, in accordance with Spotlight Initiative's TOR and Operational Manual; f) intervening in the resolution of conflicts which may arise out of coordination between the Recipient Agencies, in the event they may not be solved by the Follow-up Committee; g) intervening in the resolution of conflicts which may arise between institutional counterparts, in the event they may not be solved by the Country-level Steering Committee; and h) leading efforts to mobilize additional resources based on the resource mobilization strategy developed by the Follow-up Committee.

The **Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)** will support the RC's leadership role and will report the Initiative progress to the Secretariat. The RCO is responsible for the political and institutional coherence of the Initiative as well as the coordination, working jointly with RUNOs and other associated Agencies in the implementation. It has the following functions: a) serving as focal point of the RUNOs agencies in formal communication with Spotlight's Secretariat, and reporting progress, actions and news; b) promoting, at the Follow-up Committee level, through coordination actions, the political and institutional coherence of the Initiative; c) supporting political and institutional exchange with the highest authorities of UN Agencies involved in implementation; d) supporting coordination with the highest authorities of institutional counterparts of the Spotlight Initiative; e) supporting the lead Agency in the definition of the general guidelines for exchange and coordination between UN Agencies within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative; f) serving, as a mediator, when conflicts arise or as necessary to reach a consensus between the parties; and g) engaging in the resource mobilization strategy.

The **Spotlight Coordination Unit (CU)**, recruited by RUNOs and located in the RCO, and working closely with the Lead Agency, will support Programme implementation, providing advice and assistance to the RCO, RUNOs and the programme partners. This Unit will coordinate the execution of the Programme and will play a key role in ensuring coherence between outcomes and coordination between the persons responsible for implementing several activities and monitoring the Initiative. This Unit will coordinate communication, monitoring and evaluation efforts concerning the Initiative. Moreover, it will lead actions tending towards collecting data systematically and systematizing experiences for knowledge management. The CU will work closely with the Lead Agency

The CU team will comprise a Programme Coordinator, an M&E Officer responsible for knowledge management, a Communications Specialist and knowledge management associate and a Programme Assistant. In close collaboration with the Lead agency, and with the contributions from RUNOs, the Programme Coordinator will prepare an annual work plan, as well as progress reports and the final project report. These documents will be submitted in a timely manner to the Follow-up Committee and, in coordination with the RCO, to the Resident Coordinator, SC and the CS-NRG for feedback and approval. Some of its functions: a) organizing monthly meetings with the Spotlight Initiative hired specialists working in RUNOs to generate synergies, promote coordination and to follow-up program execution; b) disseminating RUNOs Agencies focal points (ILO, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA) and programme partners (such as UNICEF⁴⁵) draft notes of meetings, as well as between the Gender responsible persons in the focus provinces of the Initiative; c) work closely with RUNOs in managing the relations with interested parties at a country level, ensuring coherence in the exchanges conducted in the framework of the Initiative.

The **Lead Agency, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** will be in charge of the technical **coordination** at the country level, will provide dedicated technical assistance to the SC, the Follow-up Committee and the Spotlight Coordination Unit (CU) and will be responsible before the relevant

⁴⁵ The partnership with UNICEF will be technical in nature and not imply any transfer of funds from Spotlight or any Spotlight RUNO to UNICEF.



RUNOs and the RCO for both providing leadership and technical coordination. Additionally, the Lead Agency will provide technical oversight, in accordance with the Follow-up Committee guidelines, in close coordination with the CU. This Agency will establish, in agreement with RUNOs, the process for preparing consistent and comprehensive Work Plans, which will benefit from comparative advantages and the technical expertise of the different Agencies, in order to implement the strategies identified for this initiative. It will lead the development of a multi-annual work plan and joint annual work plans, consolidating annual reports and overall monitoring and evaluation (mid-term and final evaluation not included). It will propose the criteria for preparing a Base Line and a monitoring plan as well as provide support in preparing annual work plans aimed at achieving the Outcomes set out. It will use the Advance Budget and manage personnel hired for the Spotlight Coordination Unit. The Lead Agency will seek to ensure joint programming both at a national and local level in alignment with the 2016-2020 UNDAF results framework and its contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. As UNDP is one of the agencies coordinating the Interagency Group on Gender and Human Rights (as detailed below) it will play a key role in informing other UN Agencies which collaborate in the implementation of activities within the framework of Spotlight, on the progress of the Initiative. Additionally, it will systematize the comments and recommendations made by this group on the strategy developed.

RUNOs will be responsible for coordinating one or more outcomes or activities within each outcome. The RUNOs will be programmatically and financially accountable for the funding transferred to them by the Spotlight Initiative, in line with the global Spotlight MOU that has been signed by the RUNOs HQ. They will employ existing technical and supporting personnel part-time who will provide technical knowledge and ensure that the results framework of each outcome will be implemented. These teams will be supplemented with personnel especially hired to support the implementation of Spotlight related activities. The technical teams of these Agencies will work in close collaboration with the RCO, Spotlight Coordination Unit, the Lead Agency and other RUNOs and UNICEF (as a programme partner) involved in each outcome. Simultaneously, each RUNO will make contributions to the annual work plan, annual progress reports, activity monitoring, Initiative communication and the periodic and final programme report. RUNOs have to: a) coordinate implementation of the outcomes and activities for which they are responsible, on the basis of the Spotlight Work Plan and the Programme Document (PRODOC); b) manage, in accordance with the guidelines defined by the M&E TC, the relations with the interested parties at a country level, depending on the activities and outcomes led by them. The reporting requirements are specified in the Spotlight Global MOU and Spotlight Operational Manual.

RUNOs have leadership responsibilities in different outcomes, although there are main responsibilities (leadership in activities) and supplementary responsibilities (assistance and support in activity implementation) held by other RUNOs in each Outcome. Leadership responsibilities as per outcome have been outlined as follows⁴⁶:

- Outcome 1- UNDP
- Outcome 2- UN Women
- Outcome 3- UNFPA
- Outcome 4- UNDP
- Outcome 5- UN Women
- Outcome 6- UN Women

Given its mandate and experience, ILO will lead the activities related with the labor market, involving business and trade union actors. These activities are outlined in outcomes 3 (sensitization) and 4 (economic autonomy and labor insertion for women who experience violence).

UNICEF (programme partner)⁴⁷ will play a key role in implementing actions aimed at children and

⁴⁶ For further details on the allocation of responsibilities, see Budget (Table C).

⁴⁷ The partnership with UNICEF will be technical in nature and not imply any transfer of funds from Spotlight or any Spotlight RUNO to UNICEF.



adolescents. Particularly, its actions will be focused on outcomes 3 (sensitization, work with community networks, the National Secretary of Childhood, Adolescence and Family -SENNAF, in Spanish- and with health and education areas) and on outcome 4 (ensuring services for children and adolescents victims or families of victims of violence, as well as adjustment of services for these age groups), though it will provide mainstreaming support in all of six outcomes.

Besides, the leadership of Programme mainstreaming functions is as follows:

- Monitoring- UNDP
- Communication and visibility - UNFPA
- Knowledge management - UNFPA
- Support to CS-NRG, liaison with civil society and evaluation of the Initiative– UN Women

The **Inter-agency Group on Gender and Human Rights**, already constituted and actively operating, will continue acting as a mechanism for sharing information, making consultations among UN Agencies, planning annual work jointly and identifying possible donors who will boost the Initiative. It will provide critical advice and assistance to this Initiative integrating the human rights and gender-based approaches at a programme and operation level.

This group is the result of merging the Inter-agency Gender Group (functioning since 2007) and the Inter-agency Human Rights Group (2013). Since its inception in 2007, it has sought to further the building of a common agenda on gender equality and the promotion of women's human rights. The coordination of the Group is agreed upon on an annual basis with the UNCT and, since its formation, it has been led by UNDP (Lead Agency designated for Spotlight implementation). For two years, UNICEF has been coordinating this space with UNDP and OHCHR. The strategic lines of this group are as follows: a) strengthening the capacities of the United Nations System in Argentina for the promotion of gender equality; b) design, implementation and evaluation of programmes and joint initiatives for the promotion of gender equality and c) creating a space for information exchange and experience on gender equality and women's empowerment. Annually, this group outlines a work plan, renews its composition and sets an agenda of meetings held every two months.

Besides, within the framework of the Programme two mechanisms for support and assistance will be created for managing communication and M&E tasks: the Communication Technical Committee and the M&E Technical Committee.

Communications Technical Committee (CTC)

A communications committee led by UNFPA will be created. This committee will consist of the RCO, UNIC, the officers responsible for communications within the EU Delegation in Argentina, RUNOs and UNICEF (programme partner). This group will provide advice on the communication strategy and will approve the detailed Work Plan for Spotlight Communication as well as the several pieces of communication developed. The Committee will meet at least on a quarterly basis.

M&E Technical Committee (M&E TC)

A monitoring and evaluation committee led by UNDP and made up of officers responsible for M&E at RUNOs, UNICEF (programme partner) and EU. This group will advise on the monitoring strategy and the scope and characteristics of the evaluations to be conducted. It will validate the detailed M&E Plan, as well as the different instruments created for such purpose. The Committee will meet at least on a quarterly basis.

For further details on the management and accountability structure see **Annex 8**.

RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

The UN System in Argentina (SNUA, in Spanish) provides support and assistance for the dissemination, adaptation and implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Argentina, both at national and subnational level, for the purpose of generating results, policies and programmes, in alliance with the Government, civil society, the private sector, academia and the trade union sector, among other actors. Through the Inter-agency



Group on Gender and Human Rights, the UN System in Argentina provides technical support for mainstreaming the **Human Rights Based Approach** and the **Gender-based Approach** in programmes and cooperation projects, as well as in the implementation of the SDGs nationwide.

The main contributions of the UN System in Argentina in accomplishing the SDGs are reflected in the **Development Assistance Framework** (2016-2020 UNDAF), through the main five areas of cooperation defined as follows:

1. Inclusive and sustainable economic development;
2. Protection and universal access to basic services;
3. Citizenship and promotion of Human Rights;
4. Environment;
5. Cooperation for sustainable development.

The strategic areas of UNDAF are in line with the priorities of the federal Government and boost the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Argentina with a Human Rights-based approach. They contribute towards strengthening the institutional capacities for achieving a balanced and inclusive growth model, which incorporates the gender and human rights-based approach.

Section X. and **Annex 10** contain further information on the contribution of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina to the SDGs targets prioritized by Argentina (published recently in “[Informe Nacional SDGs Argentina 2018](#)”⁴⁸, not only in relation with SDG 5 on Gender Equality, but also concerning other SDGs such as No. 10 “Reduced Inequalities”, No. 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions” and No. 17 “Partnerships for the Goals.”

The 4 RUNOs involved are as follows:

ILO: it is a specialized agency of the United Nations with 100-year experience in promoting human rights at work. It is the only tripartite agency which brings together governments, employers and workers. Gender equality at the workplace is one of its priorities, as it is reflected in the Decent Work Programmes in place in Argentina. ILO, in alliance with UNDP, develops actions to prevent gender-based violence at work through sensitization and training activities carried out with trade unions. It also implements actions to promote gender equality and prevent gender-based violence, as well as to eliminate harassment at work. It employs 15 people and manages about USD 1,000,000 on an annual basis.

UN Women is the United Nations organization dedicated to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women supports the establishment of global standards for achieving gender equality and works with governments and civil society to make laws, policies, programmes and services as required to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented. It has worked in Argentina from its Regional Office located in Panama and has actively participated in the Inter-agency Group on Gender and Human Rights. Action is being taken towards opening a country office. The office will employ 5 people (so far it employs 2 people and is in the process of recruiting international staff to lead the office and to fill two other positions). Its annual budget for 2018 is USD763,000, and it will be increased in 2019. UN Women focuses on violence against women/femicide, data and records on violence/femicide cases and gender equality, women’s economic empowerment, political participation and boosting implementation of SDGs from a gender-based perspective.

UNDP has been actively working since 2007 in Argentina to promote gender equality through policies which impact on the organization and its cooperation programme; thus, reaching the spheres where numerous public policies are designed and implemented. It has led the Inter-agency Group on Gender and Human Rights for over 10 years in Argentina. It has wide experience in conducting joint actions to mainstream gender equality with all three branches of Government (Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches), the UN System, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Private Sector. It has been working actively on gender-based violence issues, masculinities and political participation. The office is staffed with 54

⁴⁸ In English, Argentina National Review 2018.



employees and is granted an annual delivery of U\$S 250,000,000.

UNFPA has been working in Argentina since 2004, supporting design and implementation of public policies and development programmes which promote reproductive rights, gender equality and life improvement of the most neglected segments of the population, particularly women, young people and adolescents. Its main lines of work in Argentina are sexual and reproductive health (focus on preventing unintended pregnancy during adolescence), gender equality, comprehensive sexual education, population and development. For administrative and substantive programme support purposes, UNFPA Argentina has been working in cluster with UNFPA Uruguay since 2016. The joint staff comprises 9 people, out of whom 5 employees work in technical-programmatic areas and 4 in operations. The cluster manages and administers USD 2,000,000 annually.

RUNOs work in association with different governmental and non-governmental actors for implementing several actions proposed within the Initiative framework. Agreements for implementation will be signed with INAM and the Governors of the three provinces on which the first phase of the Initiative will be focused. Additionally, work plans for implementing the activities included in the Programme will be prepared jointly with programme partners. Within the framework of the formulation of this Project, several consultations and exchanges have been made leading to a more operational stage, which is aimed at outlining specific strategies for coordinated work. Within this framework, specific mechanisms will be established for implementing actions with different programme partners. The aim will be to ensure ownership by several partners and, therefore, Programme sustainability. The persons responsible for gender and gender-based violence areas at a national level and in the provinces selected are key counterparts in the implementation of this strategy. However, given the large number of prevention, assistance and reparation services for women and girls victims of violence and/or families victims of femicide they are not the only governmental actors relevant within this Initiative.

As stated in section III (Governance Arrangements), several programme partners will be called to participate in exchanges with the Follow-up Committee, at least, once a year. The work strategy and coordination with these actors has been outlined on the basis of the experience with these organizations.

UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women are developing different actions together with the National Institute for Women (INAM), a leading organization in the field nationwide. UNDP and UNFPA are working on different projects jointly with the province of Buenos Aires team, currently through the Provincial Institute of Gender and Sexual Diversity (IPGyDS, in Spanish). The UN System in Argentina also actively collaborates with the Human Rights Secretariat of the province of Buenos Aires (responsible for the IPGyDS) and the Ministry of Government, Human Rights and Justice of Salta, in charge of the Office of the Under-secretary of Gender Policies.

Regarding gender-based violence, in Argentina, **UNDP** has actively worked to promote the enactment of the violence against women act, law No. 26,485 (2009) and subsequently worked on its implementation through a project carried out with the then National Council of Women (CNM, in Spanish)⁴⁹ to strengthen capacities for designing and implementing the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence Against Women". Additionally, it took part in developing several campaigns to prevent violence against women, working with several groups of women. Since then, it has continued working in alliance with the current National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish) to reinforce implementation of the *National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence Against Women* (PNA, in Spanish) such as, activities to prevent *burn out* for the operators of the violence against women hotline (144). It has also worked from the masculinities perspective within the Red de Hombres por la Igualdad⁵⁰ and with the Congress to promote gender equality. Since its inception, it has worked with two specialized offices of the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice, namely: the Office against Domestic Violence (OVD, in Spanish) and the Office for Women (OM, in Spanish), within the framework of joint initiatives for developing and boosting strategic planning capacities, statistics and burn out and

⁴⁹ The institutional antecedent of National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish).

⁵⁰ In English, Men for Equality Network.



Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence
against women and girls

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



evaluation activities. UNDP has also developed a work agenda jointly with the Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) with the aim to support actions related with addressing and remedying the harm suffered by women and girls who experience gender-based violence and whose rights have been infringed. UNDP has recently worked with deaf women victims of gender-based violence by developing specific materials for adapting prevention policies and assistance services. Besides, as part of its efforts towards fostering gender equality with the private sector, UNDP has developed activities to detect gender-based violence at the workplace and to further the economic autonomy of women victims of violence. It also has expertise in fostering the masculinities perspective in unionism where action is being taken to prevent gender-based violence. Both the organizations and the programmes or initiatives mentioned above are partners in the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative.

UN Women has contributed, together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP and Eurosocial, in the drafting of the “Protocol for Investigating and Prosecuting Women’s Violent Deaths” (“Protocolo para la Investigación y Litigio de Casos de Muertes Violentas de Mujeres”) developed by the Prosecution Unit Specialized in Violence against Women (UFEM) of the General Public Prosecutor. Together with INAM, UN Women is actively supporting the drafting and design of the National Plan for Equal Opportunities and Rights. In July, UN Women, in partnership with ILO, launched the “Win-Win” Programme to contribute to women’s economic empowerment and leadership as a basis for sustainable, inclusive and equal growth, through the private sector. In the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, technical support was given to the creation and implementation of the Gender Indicators System, remarks and suggestions were made to the City’s Gender Observatory Platform. In addition, within the framework of the “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls” Programme launched by UN Women in 2008, was developed the First Regional Discussion Meeting on “Safety and Gender: Building recommendations to obtain a Safe City for all women and girls”. This Meeting was held together with the Office of the Ombudsman in and for the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. The purpose of such Regional Discussion Meeting was to address the main regional debates regarding a citizen safety approach aimed at ending violence against women and girls in public spaces. The alliance with the Ombudsman will continue. Lastly, within the framework of the Youth Olympic Games to be held in Buenos Aires, the “One Victory Leads to Another” Programme⁵¹ which was launched in October 2015 and carried out at the Rio Olympic Games (2016) will be implemented. This Programme’s goal is to use sports and life capacities to develop adolescents’ leadership and empowerment. Furthermore, the goal is to reduce, in Buenos Aires, not only gender stereotyping but also the behaviors such stereotypes entail, and to reinforce women’s empowerment through a programme for gender-equality in sport.

UNFPA has been working in association with some federal key programmes to promote gender-based violence prevention policies. Particularly, it has been assisting activities and analyzing the processes and results of the National Programme of Comprehensive Adolescent Health, the Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme and the recently created, National Programme for Preventing and Reducing Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy (ENIA, in Spanish).

ILO has a long history of joint work with its three constituents: The Government (mainly the Ministry of Production and Labor), employers’ organizations and workers’ associations. It is worth mentioning that the Ministry has a Directorate of Equal Opportunities for Men and Women at the Workplace, within which the Tripartite Commission for Equal Opportunities (CTIO-Género, in Spanish) acts and implements several actions to eliminate inequalities between men and women at work and to promote equitable access to the labor market. At a global level, ILO has been discussing what will be the first international normative instrument on violence and harassment at the workplace. At a local level, the Office assists in actions to prevent gender-based violence at work and has conducted sensitization and training actions, in alliance with other agencies of the UN System, for trade unions to adopt the masculinities perspective. Domestic work is one of the areas where sensitization actions have been prioritized. As far as the Initiative is

⁵¹ This project is conducted by UN Women and the International Olympic Committee (IOC), with the support of Argentina’s National Olympic Committee (NOC), the Government of the City of Buenos Aires and an NGO with broad knowledge and experience on this theme. This project will be implemented in the City of Buenos Aires (Argentina) for nine months due to the 2018 Buenos Aires Youth Olympic Games.



concerned, the IPGyDS (Province of Buenos Aires) has expressed a strong interest in making policies concerning the economic autonomy of women victims of violence and negotiations are being held to reach an agreement with employers' organizations, workers' associations and the Government to make further progress in this direction.

Programme partners:

UNICEF⁵² is an programme partner given its experience, the leadership in its work with children and adolescents (priority group) and its strong activity in the provinces covered in the first phase of the Initiative. Therefore, UNICEF's representative forms part of the SC. UNICEF actively worked in the development of this proposal. Its specialists, together with RUNO's specialists, formed the proposal drafting team. During implementation, a coordinated work regarding activities focused on children and adolescents will be carried out.

UNICEF has been present in Argentina since 1985. It supports the efforts made by Argentina to accelerate the universal realization of children's rights, promoting social inclusion, especially of vulnerable children and families: boys, girls and adolescents living in poverty, such as those living in periurban and remote areas, indigenous children and children with disabilities. In line with the human rights-based approach, it contributes to the implementation of the CRC, the CEDAW, and the CRPD, as well as the accomplishment of the SDGs. UNICEF supports behavior change, with a special focus on non-violent methods of upbringing following an approach based on gender, adolescent health, and comprehensive sexual education and placing emphasis on prevention and reduction of unintended adolescent pregnancy), prevention of violence against children and assistance with a gender-based approach. In addition to its nationwide presence, it is extremely active in provinces such as Buenos Aires, Salta and Jujuy.

UNICEF has vast experience working on matters related to violence against children and adolescents, gender, health and education. Action is taken in coordination with the Office of the Secretary of Childhood, Adolescence and Family as well as with the Ministries of Health, Education and Justice. In its Country Programme, three provinces have been given priority in the first phase of the Initiative (Salta, Jujuy and Buenos Aires). For this reason, it has built a strong network comprising government and civil society actors in said provinces. In addition, it has been developing different actions on protection from violence against children and adolescents, gender and sexual abuse. Within the different activities carried out, workshops on non-violent upbringing for mothers, fathers and caregivers in Salta and the Province of Buenos Aires, and training courses on violence and sexual abuse for institutional operators and representatives of the comprehensive system for child protection are highlighted. Furthermore, it has been supporting the Integral Sexuality Education (ISE) policy through strengthening activities of ISE National Programme, the development of an information system for action follow-up within the Programme and different studies to strengthen the education system capacities. In addition, it supports Policies for Preventing Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy at a national level, through actions to strengthen the National Plan, and the Adolescent Health Programme in provinces such as Salta and Jujuy. Both the activities that UNICEF has been developing on this matter and the above-mentioned entities will contribute to the Spotlight Initiative.

While this proposal is being drafted, the process of outlining the strategy of work with the **programme partners at a governmental level** is in progress. As previously laid down, prioritized actions have been defined based on action plans and guidelines from these Government institutions. At this stage, the drafting of work plans has been commenced as agreed upon with the governmental actors, to guarantee coherence of this initiative with their own action plans. Once the programme partners were identified, some consultations were initiated aimed at agreeing on an implementation modality that ensures ownership of the Initiative and its sustainability. For strategy definition purposes, the following is taken into consideration: 1) the lessons learned and the previous experiences that the different Agencies have in the implementation of actions with each of these partners; 2) the will the programme partners and 3) the viability of these proposals, within the framework of the defined risk mitigation strategy.

⁵² The partnership with UNICEF will be technical in nature and will not imply any transfer of funds from Spotlight or any Spotlight RUNO to UNICEF.



The implementation strategy will seek to promote the integrality of the proposed activities. To ensure the cohesion of the strategy, both the Follow-up Committee and the Coordination Unit will play a key role. Moreover, the expected signature of Letters of Agreement intends to ensure the sustained commitment of the programme partners (both the national government as well as the authorities of the provinces covered by this Initiative).

As it was mentioned, RUNOs and UNICEF (programme partner) have been developing actions with the main programme partners at the Government. In the case of **UNDP**, an attempt is being made to promote an implementation scheme with the transfer of funds to INAM and Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights). Both institutions have a key role in policy coordination at national level. Moreover, UNDP is considering transferring funds to Secretary of Human Rights (Province of Buenos Aires), responsible for Provincial Institute of Gender and Sexual Diversity (IPGyDS, in Spanish).

INAM is responsible for designing and implementing policies to prevent and protect women and girls from violence and discrimination at federal level. This agency leads both the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence Against Women as well as the Federal Council of Women, through which the INAM coordinates actions with provinces. INAM is a key actor to the institutional strengthening and the effective implementation of legislation and public policies, the promotion of prevention policies and the development of accessible and quality services nationwide. UNDP has a long and productive work experience with INAM (and its successor). As part of the exploration to transfer funds, UNDP is preparing a capacity assessment.

Some of the activities to implement with transfers of money are⁵³:

- To develop a Comprehensive Training Plan for Legislative Branch at national and subnational level and the organization of discussion meetings (activity 1.1.1).
- To strengthen and disseminate an updated and accessible Resource Guide. (activity 4.1.1).
- To strengthen access to justice Consensus-based guide on indicators for risk assessment (activity 4.1.2).
- To develop a proposal for supporting service to women being assisted and relatives of femicide victims, accessible for different groups of women and girls (activity 4.1.4).
- To analyze the quality of assistance services (activity 4.1.6).
- To promote care policies for teams working on addressing gender-based violence and burn out prevention (activity 4.1.7).

The **Under-Secretary of Access to Justice** (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) is implementing a Programme with the Democratic Governance Area (UNDP). This Programme -“Promoviendo los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible a través del acceso a la justicia de personas en situación de vulnerabilidad”- is focused on women and girls who experience violence, as one of the groups in a vulnerable situation. Spotlight seeks to complement and to improve this strategy. As part of this programme with Democratic Governance Area, UNDP has a full capacity assessment of the Under- Secretary.

Some of the activities to implement with transfers of money are⁵⁴:

- To develop a Pilot Version of Single Assistance Model (Piloto de Modelo Único de Atención to implement in Quilmes, Buenos Aires) (activity 4.1.3).
- To strengthen access to justice for women, girls and relatives of femicide victims, accessible for different groups of women and girls. The transfer will strengthen the *Cuerpo de Abogadas y Abogados para Víctimas de Violencia de Género*⁵⁵ and the evaluation of the policy *Patrocinio Jurídico Gratuito*⁵⁶ (activity 4.1.4).

⁵³ See details in Table C.

⁵⁴ See details in Table C.

⁵⁵ A corp of specialized lawyer.

⁵⁶ Free legal support.



The **Secretary of Human Rights** (Province of Buenos Aires) assists the Governor in promoting a human rights policy. For this purpose, it is responsible for formulating, implementing and evaluating equal opportunities policies, and for coordinating activities to prevent, attend and repair the violation of human rights. Some preliminary analysis demonstrate that the Secretary is prepared to receive a transfer of funds. UNDP is preparing a capacity assessment.

Some of the activities to implement with transfers of money are⁵⁷:

- Protocol to exchange information about services for local intervention. The goal is to foster information at municipalities in order to prevent that all queries are centralized in IPGyDS (activity 4.1.1).
- Study of the obstacles preventing or hindering women from gaining access to assistance services for violence victims in the three selected provinces (activity 4.1.6).
- Survey on the perception of users of services providing assistance to victims of GBV regarding the quality of such services in the Province of Buenos Aires (activity 4.1.6).
- Editing and publishing brochures including information on services in the Province of Buenos Aires (activity 4.2.1).

UNFPA is exploring a transfer of funds to **SENNAF** (for prevention activities in non- formal education) and **FLACSO** (for prevention activities in formal education).

National Secretary of Childhood, Adolescence and Family (**SENNAF**, in Spanish, Ministry of Health and Social Development). SENNAF has among its objectives to develop and implement actions to guarantee children and adolescents rights. UNFPA already has an agreement with the SENNAF to work together in the National Plan for the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy (ENIA), one of the most important plans of the social policies of Argentina. In this sense, SENNAF has technical and operational capacity especially for territorial working.

Latin American School of Social Sciences (**FLACSO**⁵⁸, in Spanish) is an inter-governmental autonomous organization for Latin America and the Caribbean. FLACSO was created in 1974 at the initiative of UNESCO. FLACSO is dedicated to research, teaching and spreading of social sciences and is already an Implementing partner of UNFPA. For that reason, it has an approved assessment and validation of its field work with very good results.

Some of the activities to implement with transfers of money are⁵⁹:

- Strengthening capacities for the implementation of ISE, GBV, and gender equality contents on formal education settings for children and adolescents (activity 3.1.1).
- Strengthening abilities for the implementation of ISE, GBV, and gender equality contents at non-formal education settings for children, adolescents, young people, and adults (activity 3.1.2).

The CS-NRG is advising in the planning of the strategy to be adopted with the **programme partners of the civil society and/or private sector**. ILO has also a key role because of its tripartite constituency and a long trajectory in liaising with the business sector and trade unions. ILO will foster management agreements that build installed capacity on gender-based violence prevention and eradication, as a way of guaranteeing the ownership of the Initiative at a national level.

The close relationship of UN Women with the women's movement and civil society, constitutes a source of partnerships and a fundamental support for the achievement of the objectives of this Initiative. It is expected that the CS-NRG will contribute as an open forum and as an interactive space for dialogue between stakeholders and civil society, providing a space for consultation and learning, as well as access to relevant information.

⁵⁷ See details in Table C.

⁵⁸ Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales.

⁵⁹ See details in Table C.



Key Stakeholders:

Government

- INAM (Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres)
- IPGyDS and Secretary of Human Rights (Province of Buenos Aires)
- Under Secretary of Gender Policy (Province of Salta)
- Secretary of Parity (Jujuy)
- Ministry of Health and Social Development and SENNAF (National Secretary of Childhood, Adolescence and Family) (at national level and in each of the three targeted provinces)
- Ministry of Education (at national level and in each of the three targeted provinces)
- Ministry of Production and Labor
- Under- Secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights)
- Secretary of Indigenous Affairs (Province of Jujuy) and Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and Social Development (Province of Salta)
- Legislative Branches (at national level of government and in each of the three targeted provinces)
- Supreme Court of Justice
- General Public Prosecutor

Civil Society, national and local CSO. Most of the contractual services will be executed by CSO. One of the initial activities to be developed in outcome 6 consists of mapping CSO at national, regional and local level in Argentina. This is a key activity to analyze the capacity of them. It is an input for the whole Initiative.

Other UN Agencies

- UNICEF
- OHCHR
- IOM
- UNIC
- WHO
- UN AIDS

Other stakeholders

- Trade Unions
- Media
- Academia, Argentina has a consolidated scientific and technological system. The universities have research centers and provide technical assistance. There are public and private universities in all the provinces. Additionally, in Province of Buenos Aires, there are several national universities at local level. There are prestigious and relevant researchers working on gender and violence. A large number of contractual services are planned to be carried out through universities.

For further details, please refer to **Annex 6.b** and **Budget** (Table A).

The proposal was developed based on the consensus of multiple actors responsible for formulating and implementing policies to eliminate femicide and reduce violence against women and girls. During the consultation process (see Section VI), the most important actors were validated and their strengths and weaknesses were identified. As part of the programming and implementation process, the different RUNOs will elaborate capacity assessment.

V. PARTNERSHIPS

This proposal was developed in three stages, as agreed in a meeting with the UNCT with the consent of the Interagency Group on Gender and Human Rights and validated by the EU Delegation.



1. **Preparation:** it was aimed at collecting data and building basic consensuses. In January, three consultations were made to develop a proposal scheme with the Government, the SC and the UNCT. **50** people were involved at this stage. In April, seven bilateral consultations were held with different actors (three branches of the State, trade unions and companies, CSOs and women's rights groups, CSOs which promote the rights of women undergoing several forms of discrimination) in which **70** people took part.
Several UN Agencies were invited, and they attended each of these meetings. As a result of this stage, an initial draft list of priority actions was made.
2. **Formulation:** it was intended to set Initiative priorities. Four workshops were conducted (1 national and 3 provincial workshops) with members of the Government, the SC, the private sector, EU and United Nations. The National Workshop was attended by **64** people, **65** in the Province of Buenos Aires, **37** in Salta and **46** in Jujuy. Also, officers of several UN Agencies participated in facilitating round table meetings.
Additionally, exchange meetings were organized with the CSOs present in the provinces with the aim to, for example, set priorities for outcome 6. The following persons took part in consultations with civil society and women's rights groups: **4** representatives of organizations based in the province of Buenos Aires, **24** and **14** representatives of organizations based in Salta and Jujuy, respectively.
A communications channel (e-mail) was kept open to incorporate ideas and proposals and participants were required to prioritize outcomes and actions through questionnaires. As a result of this stage, a matrix of priorities per outcome was prepared (see **Annex 6.b**). Said matrix was spread among participants, the UNCT, the Interagency Group (GT) on Gender and Human Rights and the EU Delegation.
3. **Validation:** meetings with some key partners were held to validate the strategy and the priorities set in each jurisdiction: areas responsible for GBV at the country and province level. Information was exchanged with government agencies and CSOs with the aim to validate some strategies, request additional information and/or further cost estimation.
Finally, the complete draft proposal was circulated among the EU, the Agencies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gender-related areas and the CS-NRG. A brief version of said draft (item 2 and final matrix) was circulated among the group of participants. In July, meetings were held with IPGyDS authorities (Province of Buenos Aires), the Equality Secretariat (Province of Jujuy) and the Office of the Under-secretary of Gender Policies (Province of Salta). In the case of the province of Salta, an initial draft version of the whole project was presented, and information was exchanged with the authorities of the Human Rights Secretariat and the Civil Society National Reference Group. On August 1, a meeting was held with authorities of INAM, IPGyDS, Office of the Under-secretary of Gender Policies and the Equality Secretariat. An update on the status of the project was given and progress was made towards defining strategies and modalities for a coordinated strategy implementation. A workshop is to be conducted for validating the Final Programme Document, once the comments of the Spotlight Secretariat have been incorporated.

The proposal formulation process fostered an active exchange between the UN Agencies, the public sector, the CS and the EU. Throughout the different stages of consultation, the Initiative, the agreements reached and the steps to follow were presented. The aim was to engage different actors, which is key to guarantee their commitment during implementation. Spotlight implementation will be carried out in association with the following actors:

- a. **The European Union and other donors:** the EU will take part in the SC, the decision-making processes and activity coordination. The exchange with the EU representation in Argentina will be vital to implement this Initiative. Throughout programme implementation, they will seek to strengthen bonds in order to guarantee their central role in developing such actions. The EU will contribute to the communication of the Initiative, participate in M&E and validate the overall work strategy.
During the drafting of the proposal, the EU Delegation in Argentina took part in several exchanges aimed at: i) presenting the Spotlight Initiative; ii) reaching agreements and promoting engagement by



different governmental and civil society actors; iii) making technical observations concerning the programme strategy, priority actions and management modalities of the Initiative. In March and April, the EU Ambassador to Argentina attended, together with the RC, the Launch of “Alianza contra el Femicidio” (“Alliance against Femicide”) and the Opening of the National Workshop for Spotlight Formulation. Several officers of the national government and representatives of CSOs attended these meetings held during the preparation and formulation stages of the Initiative, as well as officers of the EU Delegation. On May 2, a meeting was held which was attended by the Director General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) of the EU; the EU Ambassador to Argentina and the Cooperation Counselor Attaché. At this meeting were also present the RC and representatives of the different agencies of the United Nations System in Argentina. During this meeting, the femicide issue in Argentina and the progress made in the Initiative formulation were presented. As a result of the meeting, it was decided that prevention pillar and assistance services were to be prioritized.

During May and June, information was exchanged in order to follow up on the formulation of the Initiative. On June 25, a second meeting was held with the attendance of the EU Ambassador, the Cooperation Counselor Attaché and the RC, in addition to the technical team of the Resident Coordinator’s Office of the UN System in Argentina and UNDP (lead agency of the Initiative). At such meeting they managed to clear some doubts in connection with the following: i) Initiative coordination/coherence at a global, regional and national level; ii) the M&E strategy, building a baseline and indicators and iii) results publication.

Representations of EU Member States were informed about the progress of Spotlight formulation at periodic meetings with EU Ambassador. Nowadays, EU Delegation is mapping additional information about existing initiatives and programmes of EU Member States. EU Ambassador and UN RC are organizing a meeting with EU Member States representations in Argentina to promote synergies and avoid overlaps.

The **UE** finances the “Win-Win” strategy, a programme carried out jointly by UN Women and ILO. It seeks to promote women’s economic empowerment. The programme advocates for gender equality in business, supporting organizations gathering employers, businesses and workers. Through **Eurosocial**, actions are being developed to support policies fostering economic autonomy among women residing in the Province of Buenos Aires.

CAF will develop a service and device mapping to support the development of a Comprehensive Assistance Model and the training of such persons assisting victims of gender-based violence (GBV). The **IDB** contributes to the development of a programme for comprehensive sexual education and provides support in preventing burnout. It also supports implementation of the National Action Plan. Moreover, additional funds will be sought from other domestic donors and the private sector.

- b. **Government:** authorities of the executive powers of the National Government and the three provinces selected were identified as key counterparts. These actors will not dispose of funds directly but will be key partners in the implementation of the Initiative in each jurisdiction. Depending on the type of action, alliances are being planned with research and training agencies of the national and provincial Legislative Power (O.1) and the Judicial Power, through higher bodies of the court system in 4 jurisdictions and non-branch government bodies, according to the organization model (O.4 and O.5).
- c. **Civil Society:** in addition to the composition of the Reference Group, it is expected that the CS and academia will engage actively in the activities planned to accomplish all outcomes. In O.2 the stages to expand the exchange between the CS and the State were established and in O.6 the actions required to strengthen their influence and monitoring were identified. Actions with organizations representing women facing multiple forms of discrimination are expected to be developed. Please note that CSO will be part of Spotlight Initiative through: a) contractual services (being hired to provide technical assistance in all the pillars); b) grants (to strength organizations and to do specific contributions); c) Trust Fund. During Spotlight implementation, efforts will be made to strengthen local CSOs so that they can elaborate projects, receive funds and execute them.
- d. **Trade Unions and businesses:** ILO will be responsible for liaising with businesses, chambers and trade unions. These actors are crucial for prevention policy making and fostering GBV economic autonomy.

Also, the following Associated Agencies will take part in the implementation of Spotlight:



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

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



WHO/ PAHO: **WHO** integrates equity, gender, human rights, and social determinants of health in the activities conducted by the organization; whereas, **PAHO** approved its gender-based policy in 2005. Among the instruments aimed at ensuring that gender is systematically considered in making, applying and assessing WHO health policies and programmes are the following: the gender analysis matrix (GAM) and Gender Analysis Questions (GAQ), the Gender Role Attitudes Scale (GRAS), the Gender Analysis Tool (GAT) and the Gender and health planning and programming checklist. It promotes recording data disaggregated by sex and age, especially in comprehensive adolescent health programmes, Afro-descendant population, native peoples, HIV+, among others.

UNAIDS leads the efforts to end Aids epidemic as a threat to public health by 2030 as part of the SDGs, and within this framework attain gender equality, promote women empowerment, respect for health, and the rights of women and girls set by the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration to End Aids.

IOM supports, through its different missions in each country, governmental efforts in policy-making and other areas related with migration. It promotes the human rights of migrant people and their protection through the strengthening of governmental capacities.

OHCHR seeks to promote human rights protection, and gender equality is a core human right. It has been working on adjusting national legislation to international standards on women's rights, eliminating harmful gender stereotypes and preparing and implementing protocols for investigating femicide cases.

Other associated UN entities:

UNIC will also take part in this Initiative. This office is responsible for designing information and communication strategies. It plays an active role in terms of disseminating the Sustainable Development Goals, a human rights-based agenda, the situation of refugees and migrants, and other priority topics related with the work of United Nations. It is essential in the development and implementation of a coordinated communication strategy for the United Nations team in Argentina.

Annex 1 contains the undertakings made by the multiple actors who took part in the consultation process. It also contains main recommendations and a list of participants broken down by the type of consultation made.

VI. OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

Programme's Results Matrix (Table 1)

See **Annex 3**



VII. INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH TO DISCRIMINATION

In Argentina, the common **problem** faced by the groups which experiment multiple forms of discrimination is their invisibility. The lack of data records, statistics and disaggregated research, which would allow us to characterize the GBV issue and the obstacles these women face to access services, impede effective decision-making intended to prevent and reduce GBV and its most extreme manifestation, i.e. femicide. The scarce information available to characterize these segments of the population and the impact of gender-based violence and femicide on them, reduces the capacity of key actors to obtain disaggregated data on the number of potential beneficiaries of the activities planned (for further information see **Annex 7**). Developing tools for recording data on services rendered to women survivors of violence and/or facing multiple forms of discrimination will be one of the key advocacy activities to be developed, in a cross-cutting manner, throughout this Initiative. Additionally, it is expected that actions will be carried out to identify and characterize in more detail the needs of these women and their experiences regarding access to services. In terms of prevention, it is expected that the organizations promoting the rights of these women will identify access to information on their rights and foster the tailoring of awareness-raising campaigns.

The level of engagement of CSOs promoting the rights of these groups is very low. Therefore, the policies on violence against women and girls (VAWG) implemented rarely incorporate their perspective, which affects information dissemination, the scope of prevention policies and access to services. These groups are also victims of institutional violence and discrimination, though there are few official records of these situations.

The approach/strategy adopted to specifically target such groups was determined on the basis of evidence and lessons-learned from a past UNDP Programme implemented in conjunction with the Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice of the Argentine Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the “Sordas sin Violencia” Programme⁶⁰ (led by two CSOs, FUNDASOR and Enlaces Territoriales), within the framework of the 2017 *Innovation Facility*. This experience has demonstrated the importance of creating mechanisms where the State and the organizations promoting the rights of women facing multiple forms of discrimination, particularly, hearing-impaired women, may work jointly. Such mechanisms (workshops, conversations, exchange meetings) allowed participants to identify the obstacles faced by these women in accessing services, and to build strategies and actions jointly to eliminate such obstacles. The fact that these officers might personally record the problems to access justice encountered by these women was very important for promoting different initiatives and actions. Within the framework of this experience, the importance of reflection and coordination between gender-related agencies and, in this case, disability-related agencies could be identified. The Argentine Government employs highly qualified personnel in both fields and/or programmes. However, the officers employed in gender-related agencies are rarely trained in disability issues and those working on disability rarely adopt an approach based on gender and violence. It is to be highlighted that among the good practices created through the aforementioned programme, significant achievements were reached by boosting the efforts and liaisons of an organization promoting the rights of women with hearing disability through the technical and economic support provided by the UN System. The actions initially defined in the Work Plan multiplied as a result of the exposure given to their activities. There was an increase in the demand for discussions and sensitization and prevention actions by the community in particular, as well as for advocacy and exchange meetings with governmental authorities. The process for tailoring services has turned out to be slower than expected, however, but the programme provided a crucial opportunity for key recommendations made by the civil society could be gathered. Said recommendations were boosted by the technical expertise of specialists from the public sector.

The **implementation strategy** to engage these groups and address their needs is as follows:

- To adopt a perspective based on Human Rights and diversity in the **training provided to officers**, as well as to engage representatives of these groups who might share their experiences.

⁶⁰ In English, Non-Violence Against Deaf Women.



- To conduct **qualitative analyses** which will reveal the characteristics of these population groups, the different forms of GBV and the critical path followed by these women. These groups will be encouraged to conduct such analyses (on their own or through associations).
- To grant **funds for organizations representing these groups**, submitting proposals for diagnostics, developing strategies for communicating and identifying the specific issues encountered by these women and formulating prevention strategies, as well as for identifying obstacles to access justice and making recommendations for service adjustment in order to ensure accessibility.
- To enhance **exchange opportunities** between social organizations, governmental decision makers and the associations promoting the rights of such women who experience multiple forms of discrimination. For this purpose, besides conducting specific discussion meetings where these women participated and gave their testimonials (Outcome 1), the incorporation of these women's testimonials and proposals into the training materials prepared within the framework of the Comprehensive Training Plan (O.2) will be promoted and the ability of such organizations to influence decision-making processes through recommendations on tailoring policies, programmes and services provided will be strengthened (O.6).
- To make recommendations aimed at **entering specific data into the administrative records** of programmes and services. Said data will describe the prevalence of gender-based violence and femicide in these groups.

In order to approach these groups, a liaison will be established with other agencies of the UN System in Argentina. Work plans will be outlined with the counseling and collaboration of:

- **UNICEF**, programme partner, for any matters concerning adolescents, young people and children victims of gender-based violence and/or femicide committed against their mother.
- **IOM** to work with women migrants and Afro-descendants.
- **UNAIDS** to define strategies to approach sexual workers and women prostitutes, women with HIV and transgender people.
- **FAO** to approach rural and indigenous women.
- **OHCHR**, with a mainstreaming and supportive perspective towards developing all the actions regarding the different groups facing multiple forms of discrimination and, specifically, on women with disability and indigenous women.

The CU will be responsible for documenting the methodology and results of the intersectional approach. A survey on the good practices and knowledge gathered from the actions carried out with each group will be conducted.

The table in **Annex 4** shows the main challenges, as well as the methodologies and strategies developed for the actions carried out with such diverse groups



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VIII. CONSISTENCY AND ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES

In terms of **outcome 1**, through the preparation and implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on gender issues and gender-based violence for the Legislative Power, the programme will strengthen and expand the activities conducted within the legislative sphere, nationwide and in the selected provinces. Additionally, it will follow the line of action developed by UNDP. Within **outcome 2**, boosting opportunities for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of public policies on gender equality and GBV at a national and provincial level will contribute towards empowering the Federal Council of the National Institute for Women and institutional round table meetings on violence held locally, as proposed within the framework of the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women. Also, the Plan and work of different CSOs are intended to incorporate instruments which contribute to identifying the resources required and available to implement policies aimed at eradicating GBV. Within **outcome 3**, contributions will be made to the National ISE Programme (Ministry of Education) and to the recently created ENIA (Ministry of Health and Social Development) by means of diagnostic research and evaluations of the initiatives implemented, a prevention campaign and the preparation and dissemination of materials, as well as by enhancing teachers' training in order to address gender issues, prevention of violence and comprehensive sexual health contents. Besides, a liaison will be made with the provincial and local programmes currently being developed. Engagement in developing the campaign is an element that will contribute in this regard. Within **outcome 4** the protocols developed for creating, exchanging, systematizing and disseminating the services (resources guide) will contribute to the work done by INAM through its Line 144, seeking to legitimate and provide visibility to the device, as well as to further data exchange and ensure seamless updating. Other actions proposed seek to foster joint (and consented) use of risk indicators, intervention models for GBV cases and recovery. Support will be given to start up several pilot experiences, as well as for coordinating and implementing Programmes, such as the Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence (Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice). Within **outcome 5**, a liaison will be made with the Office for Women of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Secretariat of Human Rights and the Ministry of the Attorney General by harmonizing and recording data on femicide victims. Additionally, contributions and joint efforts will be made together with INDEC and INAM, plus gender-related provincial agencies, to reinforce the Unique Registry of Cases of Violence against Women.

ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs

The Spotlight Initiative in Argentina contributes to the **2030 Agenda**. The UN in Argentina has been actively supporting the federal Government in the dissemination and implementation process of the Agenda, in coordination with provincial and local governments, as well as different sectors (private sector, academia, civil society, trade unions). The main contributions of the UN System in accomplishing the SDGs are reflected in the **Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020 UNDAF)**, aimed at boosting institutional capacities to attain a balanced and inclusive growth model which incorporates the gender and human rights-based perspective. For the Spotlight Initiative, special consideration has been given to the set of priority targets comprising each of the 17 SDGs. Therefore, this Initiative has been defined as a contribution to the different plans and programmes for accomplishing the 2030 targets, not only as it relates to **SDG 5 on Gender Equality**, but also **SDG 3 "Health and Well-Being"**, **SDG. 4 "Quality Education"**, **SDG 10 "Reduced Inequalities"**, **SDG 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities"**, **SDG 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions"** and **SDG 17 "Partnerships for the Goals."**

The various outcomes of the Spotlight Initiative will contribute to the SDGs as indicated below;

- **Outcome 1** will contribute to achievement of **SDG 5** and **16** through the adoption, strengthening and harmonization of laws and public policies on the elimination of femicide and violence against women and girls.
- **Outcome 2:** The programme by strengthening institutions through a public framework that supports the prevention of and response to violence and femicide at all levels of government will contribute to the achievement of **SDGs 5, 16 and 17**



- **Outcome 3:** The programme by supporting and transforming the country's norms, attitudes and behaviours through joint efforts with the formal and non-formal education sectors, communities, the media, the civil society, private sector will contribute to the achievement of **SDGs 4, 5 and 11**
- **Outcome 4:** The programme will foster adequate and consistent access to a coordinated set of essential and quality multi-sectoral services for women and girls' survivors of violence adapted to their different contexts and needs, and hence contribute to the achievement of **SDGs 5, 10, 16 and 17**
- **Outcome 5:** Through the generation of up-to-date, quality and disaggregated data on the different forms of violence, including globally-comparable data on femicide, the programme will contribute to **SDGs 5, 16 and 17**
- **Outcome 6:** This outcome contributes to the achievement of **SDGs 16 and 17** as key interventions under this outcome will strengthen civil society organizations, women's movement and groups facing multiple forms of discrimination and will influence the monitoring and social accountability of public policies on GBV, femicide and gender equality

The Spotlight Initiative contributes to the **2030 Agenda**. Since the official presentation of the Agenda in March 2016, the UN System in Argentina has been actively supporting the federal Government in the dissemination, adjustment and implementation process of the Agenda, in alliance with provincial and local governments, as well as different sectors (private sector, academia, civil society, trade unions), by placing emphasis on a comprehensive rights-based approach. The main contributions of the UN System in accomplishing the SDGs are reflected in the Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020 UNDAF), aimed at boosting institutional capacities to attain a balanced and inclusive growth model which incorporates the gender and Human Rights-based perspective.

The UN System in Argentina actively supports the National Council for Social Policy Coordination (CNCPS, in Spanish), an organization reporting to the Argentine Presidency. Said organization is in charge of implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals nationwide. The CNCPS, in collaboration with all ministries and competent authorities of the State, has formed the National Inter-institutional Commission for the Implementation and Monitoring of SDGs, which has been intensively cooperating in the adjustment of the goals to the national and subnational context, selecting follow-up indicators and preparing the relevant fact sheets.⁶¹

In order to formulate the Spotlight Initiative, special consideration has been given to the set of priority targets comprising each of the 17 SDGs. Therefore, this Initiative has been defined as a contribution to the different plans and programmes for accomplishing the 2030 targets, in connection with not only SDG 5 on Gender Equality, but also SDG 3 "Health and Well-Being"; No. 4 "Quality Education"; SDG 10 "Reduced Inequalities"; SDG 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities"; SDG 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions" and SDG 17 "Partnerships for the Goals." **Annex 10** contains a table showing the coordination of the strategy developed within the Initiative with the SDGs in Argentina, based on a review of the priority targets in Argentina.

Regarding coherence with the programmes deployed by other UN Agencies, the following coordinated efforts may be highlighted. **UNHCR** partners with CS organizations experienced in working with refugees and migrants, and with State counterparts. It promotes capacity strengthening to identify and refer sexual and gender-based violence cases among this population, promoting adequate referral to existing national and local mechanisms to address these situations.

⁶¹ Said work has been reflected on "Informe País Argentina 2018" (2018 Argentina National Review), presented officially in June 2018 (http://www.odsargentina.gob.ar/public/documentos/seccion_publicaciones/informe-SDGs-todo.pdf).



The policy on gender equality implemented by **FAO** aims to attain equality between men and women in terms of sustainable agricultural production and rural development in order to eradicate hunger and poverty. In addition, progress is being made on inter-agency actions connected with **Programa MHC** (“**MHC Programme**”) for gender and diversity mainstreaming. The focus is placed on prevention, sensitization (families, social groups and social organizations) and institutional strengthening (of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing) and also on the availability and exchange of information (UNOPS, UNICEF, ILO and UN Women.) **Annex 11** contains a table showing a breakdown of Initiatives which are being implemented in connection with each Spotlight Outcome.

IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The **M&E strategy** for the project is intended to:

- ensure that the Initiative is implemented as planned;
- ensure that the programme generate impact on the quality of life of women and girls who are facing GBV, on GBV prevention and reduction of femicide, including the population segments facing multiple forms of discrimination who have been prioritized in each outcome;
- create sustainable benefits;
- respond to the priorities set; and
- foresee any risks and problems which might arise.

The information available to characterize GBV and femicide in Argentina is limited. Even though several efforts are being developed, these advances are still incipient and fragmented. The quality of the data available is questionable. Therefore, a major challenge faced when defining the M&E strategy is to build a **baseline** which will allow a comparison of the progress made by implementing the Initiative.

The focal point for M&E will be the Coordination Unit (CU). As mentioned above, the CU is responsible for implementing the Programme and a **focal-point for M&E** will be appointed to work in coordination with M&E specialists in several Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO). The CU will be responsible for:

- designing instruments for recording and systematizing data on Programme implementation;
- consolidating information to follow up the indicators set;
- requesting additional information to recipient agencies, governmental organizations and CSOs managing Initiative funds;
- Reporting to the RCO, the SC and CS-NRG on the progress made in programme implementation and any potential risks and problems.

Besides, it will prepare:

- quarterly progress reports, with indication of the status of any activities and outcomes;
- annual reports, including results, outcomes and lessons learned;
- bi-annual updates on the problems and risks recorded which might hinder Project implementation.

The CU will also prepare methodologies and instruments for M&E. These instruments, which will set out roles and responsibilities in building, systematizing and exchanging information, will be agreed on by the M&E Technical Committee comprising M&E specialists of the EU, several Agencies of the UN System in Argentina (RUNOs and the programme partner). This strategy and the instruments developed will also be subject to a technical review by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Argentina, in order to ensure that the methodology developed takes into consideration the human rights-based approach. Such instruments will be validated by the SC comprising representatives of the UN System in Argentina, the EU, the government and civil society.

The M&E methodology will be built considering the rights-based approach and the premise that rights are indivisible and interdependent, as set out by international standards. The development of a methodology focused on the rights-based approach requires the active engagement of women and girls as rights holders in evaluation processes. For this purpose, M&E instruments will be developed to incorporate the views and



values of multiple actors, mechanisms will be created for exchanging information so as to introduce in the evaluation methodology key dimensions for women and girls victims of gender-based violence, including such groups experiencing multiple forms of discrimination, and any relevant arrangements will be made to combine the information provided by different areas.

The Agreements to be executed with representatives of the federal Government and the three provincial Governments which will take part in this initial implementation phase will set forth specific responsibilities related to recording data for activity monitoring. In the case of CSOs, within the framework of the Initiative, specific efforts will be made to promote M&E capacities. Meanwhile, UN Women, responsible for implementing the activities of pillar No. 6, will ensure that data be recorded systematically in order to monitor the activities of these organizations and women's movements.

Two external evaluations have been planned for this first phase: 1) a mid-term evaluation; 2) a final evaluation at the end of this phase. Such evaluations will comply with the standards and good practices set out by the *United Nations Development Group*, including guidelines on evaluations comprising the gender and human rights-based perspective.

X. INNOVATION

In social innovations, the focus of creation is placed on the type of human interaction, to which other material innovations are associated (UNDP, 2014). Innovation is not reduced to the “end product;” instead, focusing on social needs, it seeks to expand the society's capacity to act.

The Initiative seeks to innovate by developing:

- New **outputs or services** to drive changes in social and cultural norms in order to eliminate gender stereotypes and prevent VAWG and femicide, as well as in assistance services, mainly seeking comprehensive and integrated assistance to women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination exerted on GBV.
- New **methodologies** (procedures, protocols) or **technologies** (devices) for providing assistance services specialized in VAWG and femicide.
- New **conceptual and operational strategies** for addressing public issues (approaches, priorities).
- New **actor networks and mechanisms for citizen participation**.
- New modalities of **coordinated management** among UN agencies or between them and governmental agencies and the CS.

a. *Programmatic Innovation*

This Initiative is innovative as:

- it involves a large and heterogeneous network of actors in undertaking diagnostics, preparing and implementing proposals;
- it has drawn attention to population groups which were neglected when policies on gender and GBV were fostered;
- it seeks to drive sustainable commitments made by the institutions involved and promotes agreements through coordination meetings and action protocols;
- it promotes evaluations to escalate efficacious experiences developed within a certain territory or in relation to a population group in particular;
- it finances the development of cultural, artistic and/or sports actions which contribute to preventing GBV with respect to different specific groups;
- it systematizes and evaluates these experiences to analyze their potential and replicability;
- it finances the development of initiatives and practices aimed at improving the quality and accessibility of services, it evaluates and systematizes them for further replicability;
- it engages the private sector, as part of its commitment to accomplish the SDGs, in the insertion of women who have experimented GBV into the labor market;



- it involves trade unions as key actors in preventing GBV and supporting victims of GBV.

b. Operational Innovation

The Initiative will be implemented through a comprehensive work model involving different Agencies. This process will be led by the Resident Coordinator in alliance with the Interagency Group on Gender and Human Rights, as key partners.

Regardless of the leading role played by each of the core Agencies on the outcomes and the development of some specific actions, participatory formulation and a strong intervention of the entire UN System in Argentina will aid in sustaining commitments during implementation.

The proposal developed is innovative as it is based on the engagement of different Agencies which will contribute, according to their mandate and technical *expertise*, to the following:

- calling actors with whom they have closer bonds and/or liaising with them;
- sharing responsibility in implementing some actions within the Programme;
- providing technical support in preparing a base line and developing M&E actions, as well as communication and knowledge management.
- Through meetings held between the UNCT and the Interagency Group on Gender and Human Rights, a follow-up of the Initiative will be conducted and any potential risks and problems which might arise during implementation will be foreseen.

Additionally, the technical knowledge acquired throughout the formulation and implementation process will be systematized, as a mechanism to boost UN capacities in order to approach international cooperation efforts aimed at addressing GBV and femicide. This Initiative is developed within the framework of the repositioning of the United Nations Development System⁶², therefore it is intended to collaborate with its implementation. This reform, aimed at enhancing UN teams' abilities to face specific challenges regarding each nation's development, seeks to increase Resident Coordinators' leadership capacities, with strategic direction, unbiased oversight and accountability. Furthermore, it promotes the creation of new mechanisms that enable States to guide the whole system's actions, thus guaranteeing more coherence, transparency and responsibility for the outcomes, as well as the effective contribution of actions to sustainable development.

The Spotlight Initiative in Argentina was created in close collaboration with key actors from the Argentina State and provincial governments covered by this first implementation phase. Experts and representatives of the civil society and women's movement, including organizations representing groups facing multiple forms of discrimination also participated in the creation of the Initiative. As previously described, the Initiative is in alliance with the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (2017-2019), the planning and programming of different key programmes in health, education and safety areas and the main strategic lines that guide gender areas management in the provinces covered by this Initiative. Furthermore, the Initiative follows the guidelines of and is in accordance with the goals defined within the framework of the Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020 UNDAF).

The implementation strategy will seek to guarantee intervention cohesion and a holistic approach. Therefore, the involvement of different institutional and civil society actors as programme partners is essential. During the Initiative's work plans preparation, the role and responsibilities of these actors in the implementation of the different actions will be clearly established. The goal is to guarantee, through different consultations, that said actions programming is in accordance with the priorities defined in the Initiative and does not oppose other initiatives or actions developed. It is expected to achieve a cohesive response strategy with a comprehensive and integrated approach to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and its most extreme form, femicide.

⁶² The resolution can be found at: <https://www.un.org/pga/72/wp-content/uploads/sites/51/2018/05/Adoption-of-UNDS-repositioning-resolution.pdf>

The CU will be responsible for establishing different criteria and measures to identify innovative practices and experiences within the implementation of the Initiative. It will also prepare a document intended for the Agencies, governmental actors and civil society organizations engaged in the Initiative to detect ideas which might be transformed into innovative experiences, as well as practices which might escalate in other contexts. Throughout the Initiative, additional efforts will be made to explore strategies and methodologies for approaching women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination (LNOB approach). Endeavors will be made to identify and boost innovative experiences aimed at these women and girls. For this reason, the document prepared by the CU will contain a specific section on these groups and on the identification/assessment of innovative practices.

Throughout the implementation of the Initiative, documents are to be prepared to systematize good and promising innovative practices. The goal is to cause these reports to reflect the innovation cycle, the complete process, any potential difficulties during start-up and any pending challenges. Additionally, brief fact sheets will be completed displaying the most relevant aspects of the innovative experience. The purpose of these fact sheets is to disseminate and replicate any successful experiences.

XI. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Considering that this Initiative seeks to impact on public policy making, planning, performance, monitoring and evaluation in terms of gender-based violence prevention and management, it is crucial to incorporate systematic actions and devices for knowledge management. Firstly, collecting and managing specific data on implementation will allow us to identify the effects and results of the process underway, as well as any obstacles and critical situations which might require corrective actions. This sort of analysis will include systematic reflection on the implementation and coordination experience of an Initiative involving several agencies of the UN System in Argentina.

Secondly, implementing an Initiative such as Spotlight entails an opportunity for gaining deeper knowledge on the complexity of GBV situations, leading to research and studies on significant aspects and dimensions, which are still rarely addressed in our countries. One of the outputs intended to be attained as part of the Initiative, and on the basis of several studies and research done, consists in identifying the particular features of femicide in Argentina. The aim is to identify sociocultural, economic, environmental and family factors, as well as the particular traits of femicide perpetrators. This output is intended to systematize the information gathered through several qualitative and quantitative studies and research developed as a way to summarize the particular features and determining factors in the femicide cases recorded in Argentina. This way, it is intended to spread the knowledge gained among decision makers and service operators in order to contribute to early detection and devising comprehensive intervention strategies.

The evidence which may be collected within this Initiative will be a strategic contribution to decision making, as well as for designing and planning sustainable public policies.

The following knowledge management actions are planned for the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina:

- compiling evidence at a national, provincial and local level to attain a better understanding of the issue;
- identifying relevant knowledge through in-depth interviews with key informers;
- documenting good practices and case studies in different formats for easy dissemination in partnership with scientific organizations, universities and CSOs;
- conducting exchange workshops with each counterpart engaged in the Initiative for the purpose of evaluating the knowledge gained, analyzing what has been effective or ineffective, explaining why and how it occurred; evaluating what must be systematized in order to be shared and seeking alternatives for problem solving;
- presenting progress, lessons learned, and experiences recorded throughout the implementation of Spotlight in Argentina at different stages where officers and representatives of the UN System have taken part. It will be proposed that workshops be held to exchange



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- information on the experiences recorded within the Initiative with representatives of the Agencies of the UN System at a regional level; and
- preparing *Fact Sheets* in Spanish and English to disseminate the main knowledge acquired within the scope of the Initiative.

The outputs gained through the actions detailed above will be available for key actors in Argentina. Additionally, efforts will be made to disseminate them with the relevant actors at a regional level. The Regional Offices of RUNOs involved in this Initiative will be key partners in the dissemination of the knowledge acquired.

Argentina has a long history of international cooperation projects and South-South cooperation. In order to be able to spread the lessons learned during implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, a liaison will be made with the General Directorate of International Cooperation (DGCIN) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Said Directorate is responsible for coordinating Argentine technical and scientific-technological cooperation with other countries around the world.

In Argentina some institutional mechanisms to enable South-South Cooperation have already been put in place. The Argentine Fund for South-South and Triangular Cooperation ([FO.AR](#)) has a history of over 20 years dedicated to cooperation in exchanging, adapting and implementing public policy for inclusive development, democratic governance, scientific-technical progress and respect for human rights. Since 2003, Argentina has been expanding and deepening its policy on technical cooperation with other countries of the region, in order to contribute towards integration and reduction of regional asymmetries with concrete actions.

In March 2019, Argentina will host the Conference on South-South Cooperation given the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (PABA, in Spanish). It is expected that the Conference (PABA +40) will be a unique opportunity to review the lessons learned in these 40 years, gain a better understanding of the PABA message in a different international context and develop new agreements and commitments to integrate efforts towards inclusive and sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda. Although said Conference will be held at the inception of the Spotlight implementation it could be an excellent opportunity to share some lessons learned during the formulation of the Initiative.

Knowledge management will be led by the officer responsible for M&E in association with the officer responsible for communication. Both officers belong to the Coordination Unit planned to support the SC within the framework of Spotlight Argentina. During the process for building a Base Line the main knowledge gaps will be identified, which will constitute a specific output. The identified gaps will be completed with the contribution of the United Nations Interagency Group on Gender and Human Rights and will be validated by the SC, institutional counterparts and the CS-NRG. The specialist in communications will play a key role in determining the dissemination strategy for the materials prepared to share the knowledge gained within the Initiative, as well as the features and contents of the outputs obtained.

XII. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

All communications and visibility activities at country and regional levels will be aligned with the Spotlight Initiative's global Communications and Visibility Guide. These activities will be implemented by the UN Resident Coordinators and engaged Recipient UN organizations to ensure the credible and consistent flow of information about the programme's efforts to eliminate femicide and violence against women and girls in the region.

All communications and visibility activities of the Spotlight Initiative should be designed to meet the following mutually-reinforcing objectives:

1. Raise awareness of femicide and its prevalence in Argentina



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2. Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight-related interventions
3. Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative's programme design and implementation
4. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners:

These four objectives have been designed to give Spotlight teams flexibility to adapt to local contexts and audiences, while maintaining the overall coherence necessary for impact.

Spotlight Initiative [Brand Guidelines](#) have also been developed to support all communications efforts and activities. The Brand Guidelines conform with existing UN and EU branding and visibility policies and must be strictly adhered to. See Annex 2 for more details on communications objectives, messages, audiences and channels.

In order to coordinate communications, a Spotlight communications technical committee will be created which will comprise the RCO, UNIC, RUNOs, UNICEF (programme partner) and the EU delegation in Argentina. Given that communication is a mainstreaming component, said Committee will follow up the actions included in each outcome so as to ensure internal coherence among all outputs and actions, especially in reference to **outcome 3**, which includes conducting a massive communication campaign for adolescents and young people, and **outcome 4** related with dissemination of services for female GBV. The Interagency Groups on Communications and on Gender and Human Rights will be consulted in order to validate the Annual Work Plan on Communication and Visibility and in relevant situations such as to validate the communication campaign for **outcome 3**.

Communication campaigns will also be developed jointly with the population groups prioritized (targets), including the groups facing multiples forms of discrimination. Communication activities will focus on: a) disseminating achievements and advances made through several platforms and media, and b) supporting advocacy and incidence activities.

Annex 2 features a breakdown of the Communications and Visibility Plan for the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina.

TABLE 3: BUDGETS – see excel document attached.

Table 3 A – WORK PLAN

Table 3 B – BUDGET BY UNDG CATEGORY

Table 3 C – BUDGET BY OUTCOME

Table 3 D – ADVANCE PRE-FUNDING

XIII. ANNEXES

1. **Commitments reached through the development of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina**
2. **Communication and Visibility Plan**
3. **Programme's Results Matrix (Table 1, Section VII)**
4. **Intersectional Approach (Section VIII)**
5. **Risk Management (Table 2, Section IX)**
6. **Supplementary material describing the Programme strategy (*not requested*).**
 - a. Overall Project Scheme
 - b. Matrix resulting from activity prioritization
7. **Supplementary material describing vulnerable groups (*not requested*).**
8. **Management Structure and Allocation of Spotlight Functions (*not requested*)**
9. **Composition of the Reference Group**
 - a. Terms of Reference for its composition
 - b. Composition
10. **Supplementary Material on the Contribution of the Spotlight Initiative Argentina to the SDGs and targets prioritized by Argentina (*not requested*).**
11. **Supplementary Material on the Agencies' Programmes and Contribution of the Spotlight Initiative Argentina to the SDGs and targets prioritized by Argentina (*not requested*).**
12. **Assumptions for the preparation of beneficiary table (*not requested*).**

Annex 1-

Commitments reached through the development of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina

CONSULTATION 1- Preliminary Meetings

- Importance of building a **consensus-based proposal** by the multiple actors responsible for formulating and implementing policies to eliminate femicide and reduce violence against women and girls.
- Within a fragmented context, it was suggested that actors from different sectors (health, safety, justice, education, etc.) should work in **spaces allowing information exchange**.
- The importance of an approach addressing the **particular situation in different Argentine provinces** was highlighted. It was proposed that an approach with a territorial perspective be adopted to address GBV and femicide.
- **Prevention actions** were prioritized, given that progress in this field has been slow as well as in improving **assistance services**.
- Working with **children and adolescents** was given priority, particularly, in terms of prevention. With this aim, the importance of working with the **educational system** and health care agencies was highlighted. The role of the media and, mainly, **social networks** is crucial to work with this group.

Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representative	Area of focus of work	Type of Organization	Place of work	Dates of consultation (dd/mm/year)
ATTA (Asociación Travestis, Transexuales, Transgéneros de la Argentina (ATTA))	Marcela Romero	Rights of transgender people	CS-Intersectionality		1/18/2018
CAREF	Paola Cyment	Rights of refugees- Migrant women-prevention	CS-Intersectionality		1/18/2018
Communicator	Ana Correa	Prevention-Communication	CS	National	1/18/2018
Directorate of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship	Maria Luisa Martino	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	National	1/29/2018
ELA	Lucila Marcelote	Gender-based rights, Political rights	CS	National	1/18/2018

ELA	Natalia Gherardi	Gender-based rights, Political rights	CS	National	1/18/2018
Enlaces Territoriales para la Igualdad de Género	Esther Mancera	Gender-based violence- disability	CS- Intersectionality	Assistance - Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (AMBA, in Spanish) Prevention- National	1/18/2018
FEIM	Cecilia Correa	Gender-based rights Sexual and reproductive health	CS	National	1/18/2018
FEIM	Mabel Bianco	Gender-based rights, Sexual and reproductive health	CS	National	1/18/2018
Avon Foundation	Ana Inés Alvarez	Prevention and assistance to gender-based violence victims	CS- Intersectionality	National	1/18/2018
Fundación UOCRA	Celeste Alvarez	Prevention - Gender Area	CS- Trade Union	National	1/18/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Carla Majdalani	Gender-based violence	Governmental	National	1/29/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Fabiana Tuñez	Gender-based violence	Governmental	National	1/29/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Nair Castillo	Gender-based violence	Governmental	National	1/29/2018



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Mujeres en Igualdad	Monique Altschul	Gender-based violence	CS	National	1/18/2018
Office for Women (NSCJ)	Gabriela Pastorino	Gender-based rights in the Judicial Power, Violence, femicide and access to justice	Governmental	National	1/29/2018
Office against Domestic Violence, Argentine Supreme Court of Justice (OVD, in Spanish)	María Emilia Sessin	Gender-based violence	Governmental	National	1/29/2018
Sexual Health and Responsible Procreation Programme (Ministry of Health)	Silvia Oizerovich	Sexual and reproductive health	Governmental	National	1/29/2018
Victims against Violence Programme (Min. of Justice and Human Rights)	María Azul Romero	Gender-based violence	Governmental	National	1/29/2018
Victims against Violence Programme (Min. of Justice and Human Rights)	Johana Goldwasser Yankelevich	Disability and access to justice	Governmental	National	1/29/2018
National Comprehensive Health in Adolescence Programme (Min. Health)	Juan Carlos Escobar	Sexual and reproductive health and adolescence	Governmental	National	1/29/2018
Red de adolescentes y jóvenes x la salud sexual y reproductiva y trabajan en violencia en el noviazgo	Nayla Procopio	Adolescents and youths' rights, Sexual and reproductive health	CS- Adolescents and young people		1/18/2018



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Sociedad Caboverdeana Agrupación todos con Mandela Comisión 8 de Noviembre	Miriam Gomez	Afro-American migrants	CS- Intersectionality		1/18/2018
Office of the Under- secretary of Access to Justice	Karina Carpintero	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	1/29/2018

CONSULTATION 2- Bilateral meetings held between April 9 and 13, 2018.

- The criteria for **selection of provinces** was agreed: a) primary (rate and number of femicides) and b) secondary (political commitment and actors' capacity). The Province of Buenos Aires, Salta and Jujuy were chosen for this first stage and other provinces such as Córdoba, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero and Neuquén were considered for the second stage. Misiones and Corrientes were also considered as potential candidates.
- It was discussed how important it is to **work at a territorial level**, not only in the capital cities of each province. In the case of BA, it was determined that it is important to work with several local governments (different assistance models and demographic characteristics).
- It was also decided that **priority** would be given to developing actions that contribute to ensuring "Available, accessible and acceptable quality services" and "Prevention of Violence." Moreover, it was resolved to build capacities and strengthen the institutions responsible for providing prevention, assistance and support services, as well as those ensuring access to justice.
- The need to improve **information systems** and to conduct a National Prevalence Survey was addressed, though an exchange between the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses and INAM showed that it could not be developed through the governmental statistics system. It was recommended that alternative solutions be sought.
- As to **prevention actions** it was proposed that such actions should be focused on children, adolescents and young people. It was also suggested that students' associations be convened. Also, it was established that the engagement of several actors in determining a prevention strategy aimed at different groups and territories should be ensured.
- In all meetings, the importance of both "not leaving anyone behind" and working with **groups facing multiple intersecting forms of discrimination** was mentioned. It was suggested that representatives of such groups should be actively involved in policy making and implementation. It was also determined that the experience of health workers and other programmes was to be recorded in order to work at a territorial level.

Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representative	Area of focus of work	Type of Organization	Place of work	Dates of consultation (dd/mm/year)
UNHCR	Josefina Aliberti	Refugees	Governmental	National	4/11/2018

Asociación Argentina de Educación Sexual	Silvia Kurlat	Sexual Education	CS		4/12/2018
Asociación Civil Comunicación para la Igualdad	Sandra Chaer	Prevention- Social communication	CS	National	4/12/2018
Asociación Civil Yo no fui	Lucia Di Forte	Incarcerated women	CS		4/12/2018
CAREF	Mariana Paredes	Rights of refugees- Migrant women- prevention	CS- Intersectoral		4/12/2018
CEJIL	Liliana Tojo		CS		4/12/2018
National Center of Community Organizations	Eugenia Gilitchenosky	Registration and promotion of CSOs	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Communicator	Ana Correa	Prevention- Communication	CS	National	4/12/2018
Argentine Office of the Ombudsman	Daniela Pearce	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
National Office of the General Defender	Raquel Asensio	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Directorate of Gender Policies (Ministry of the Attorney General, "MPF" in Spanish)	Romina Pzellinsky	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Directorate of Sexual and Reproductive Health (Min. Health)	Gabriela Perrotta	Sexual and reproductive health	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
ELA	Lucía Martelotte	Gender-based rights Political rights	CS	National	4/12/2018



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Enlaces Territoriales para la Igualdad de Género Sordas sin Violencia	Ester Mancera	Gender-based violence- disability	CS- Intersectionality	Assistance - AMBA Prevention-National	4/12/2018
FEIM	Mabel Bianco	Gender-based rights Sexual and reproductive health	CS	National	4/12/2018
FLACSO- Legislative Consultant	María del Carmen Tamargo	Gender issues and gender-based violence	Academia	National	4/10/2018
FLACSO- Consultant of the Legislative Power	Florencia Méndez	Gender issues and gender-based violence Gender-responsive budget	Governmental	National	4/10/2018
AVON Foundation	Ana Inés Alvarez	Prevention and assistance to gender-based violence victims	CS- Intersectionality	National	4/13/2018
AVON Foundation	Florencia Yanuzzio	Prevention and assistance to gender-based violence victims	CS- Corporation	National	4/13/2018
Fundación UOCRA	Celeste Alvarez	Prevention - Gender Area	CS- Trade Union	National	4/13/2018
FUNDASOR Sordas sin Violencia	Mariana Reuter	Sexual and reproductive health, persons with hearing disability, gender-based violence, Deaf Women	CS- Intersectoral	Assistance - AMBA Prevention-National	4/12/2018

FUSA	María Alicia Gutierrez	Sexual and Reproductive health- Children and Adolescents	CS	AMBA	4/12/2018
Honorable Argentine House of Representatives	Patricia De Ferrari	Training and research on gender issues and gender-based violence in the legislature	Governmental	National	4/10/2018
Honorable Argentine Senate	Valeria de la Prida	Training and research on gender issues and gender-based violence in the legislature	Governmental	National	4/10/2018
Honorable Argentine Senate	Iara López	Training and research on gender issues and gender-based violence in the legislature	Governmental	National	4/10/2018
INSGENAR/ CLADEM/ MESECVI	Susana Chiarotti	Gender-based violence	CS	National-Santa Fe	4/12/2018
National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC)	Laura Rodriguez	Data recorded on GBV	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC)	Cristina Massa	Data recorded on GBV	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC)	María Rosa Diez de Ulzurrun	Data recorded on GBV	Governmental	National	4/11/2018



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National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Heidi Canzobre	Gender issues and gender-based violence	Governmental	National	4/10/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Cristina Oroño	Gender issues and gender-based violence	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Adriana Vicente	Gender issues and gender-based violence	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Nicole Neiman	Gender issues and gender-based violence	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Magenta- Communicator	Ingrid Beck	Prevention- Social communication	CS	National	4/12/2018
Ministry of Security	Mariela Budiño	Gender-based violence and femicide	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Ministry of Labor and Social Security	Cristina Antunez	Economic Autonomy	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Mujeres en Igualdad	Silvia Ferraro	Gender-based violence	CS	National	4/12/2018
Office for Women (SCJ)	María Delia Castañares	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Office for Women (NSCJ)	Angela Oyhandy	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Office Against Domestic Violence, Argentine Supreme Court of Justice (OVD, in Spanish)	María Emilia Sessin	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Victims Against Violence Programme	Johana Goldwaser Yankelevich	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Justicia Abierta Programme (Ministry of Justice)	Alejandra Rodriguez	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018



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National Comprehensive Health in Adolescence Programme (Min. Health)	Agostina Chiodi	Sexual and Reproductive Health-Adolescents	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
PROTEX (MPF)	Marcos Pareda	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Redlactrans- ATTA	Nadir Fernanda Cardozo	Transgender persons	CS- Intersectoral	National	4/12/2018
Redtrasex	Andrea Mariño	Sexual workers	CS- Intersectoral	National	4/12/2018
Ripug Argentina-Communicator	Silvina Molina	Prevention- Social communication	CS	National-Northern region	4/12/2018
Human Rights Secretariat	María Aurora García	Gender-based violence and femicide	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Office of the Secretary of Human Rights	Leticia Virosta	Gender-based violence and femicide	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Sociedad Caboverdeana Agrupación todos con Mandela Comisión 8 de Noviembre	Miriam Gomes	Afro-American migrants	CS- Intersectionality	National	4/12/2018
Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	Francine Roballos	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	Agustina Ramón Michel	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
UFEM (MPF)	Agustina Rodriguez	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
UFEM (MPF)	Mariela Labozzetta	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	4/11/2018

Women's Rights Unit (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Aldana Lomónico	Women's Rights	Governmental	National	4/11/2018
Unión Industrial Argentina	Magdalena Mingo	Association of corporations	CS- Corporation	National	4/13/2018
National University of José C. Paz	Nora Goren	Gender-based rights - Territorial work	Academia	AMBA	4/12/2018

CONSULTATION 3- National workshop conducted on April 25 and 26, 2018

- Policy-making and Legislation: it is essential a) to **engage political authorities**, as the motivation of these representatives is crucial; b) to guarantee **training** of front desk personnel and the employees responsible for committee management; c) to further **talks and discussion meetings** to sensitize on the matter.
- Institutional strengthening: a) to promote a **comprehensive training programme** organized by specific modules, avoiding fragmentation and multiplication of courses which fail to identify key objectives and target audience; b) to strengthen the capacities of INAM in developing a training programme for its officers (identification of lawsuits, promoting the training offered, content oversight and action monitoring); c) to enhance capacity for coordination at the **Federal Council of Women** and review the composition of the **CS Advisory Committee**; e) to identify the **budget** allotted to these policies and generate team capacity.
- Prevention: a) **key ISE**, significance of evaluating implementation and devising alternative strategies to work in formal and non-formal education; b) focus on **masculinities** (highly relevant at the workplace), c) **role of the media**, importance of transforming stereotypes and monitoring the media and d) involving business persons in dealing with corporations.
- Assistance: a) enhancing **support** to women assisted by the OVD (snacks and a babysitting service); b) ensuring **compliance with measures and protection** to women after filing a police report; c) testing different pilot versions of single assistance models, reducing fragmentation.
- Information: a) validating a **prevalence survey**; b) prioritizing several qualitative studies that allow tracing of the **critical path** followed by different women who are GBV; c) improving registration systems and gaining more insight on the issue.
- Civil Society: a) CSO capacity is highly **heterogeneous**; b) it is suggested that a **National Forum of civil society experts, governments and the United Nations** be created; and c) that **consortiums presenting joint proposals** to EVAW Trust Fund be favored.

Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representative	Area of focus of work	Type of Organization	Place of work	Dates of consultation (dd/mm/year)
Arredo (empresa)	Manuel, Fernanda	Prevention - Gender-based violence	Corporation	National	24 and 25/2018

Asociación Argentina de Educadoras/es Sexuales	Kurlat, Silvia	Prevention	CSO	National	24 and 25/2018
Comunicación para la Igualdad	Andrea Lloria	Prevention- Social communication	CS	National	25 and 26 April, 2018
Comunicación para la Igualdad	Mariela Acevedo	Prevention- Social communication	CS	National	25 and 26 April, 2018
Comunicación para la Igualdad	Sandra Chaer	Prevention- Social communication	CS	National	4/25/2018
Social Communicator	Hendel, Liliana	Prevention and Communication	CSO	National	24 and 25/2018
Comunicar Igualdad	Chaher, Sandra	Prevention and Communication	CSO	National	24 and 25/2018
National Office of the General Defender	Gimol Pinto, Raquel	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
General- Directorate of Institutional Relations MPF	Lozano, Luis	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Directorate of Gender Policies (MPF)	Pzellinsky, Romina	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Directorate of Gender Policies (MPF)	Beade, Gustavo	Access to Justice and gender-based violence	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Directorate of Professional and Technical Training - HCSN (Senate)	Iara López	Directorate of Professional and Technical Training - HCSN (Senate)	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Directorate of Professional and Technical Training - HCSN (Senate)	Valeria de Laprida	Directorate of Professional and Technical Training - HCSN (Senate)	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Directorate of Sexual and Reproductive Health	Meneghetti, Marianela	Sexual and reproductive health	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018

Enlaces Territoriales para la Igualdad de Género	Elisa Montini	Gender-based violence - Sexual and reproductive health	CS	National	25 and 26 April, 2018
Farmacity (company)	Gualde, Andrea	Prevention	Corporation	National	24 and 25/2018
FEIM	Mabel Bianco	Gender-based rights Sexual and reproductive health	CS	National	25 and 26 April, 2018
FEIM (CSO)	Bianco, Mabel	Gender-based rights Sexual and reproductive health	CSO	National	24 and 25/2018
FLACSO- Legislative Consultant	María del Carmen Tamargo	FLACSO- Consultant of the Legislative Power	Academia	National	24 and 25/2018
AVON Foundation	Florencia Yanuzzio	Prevention and assistance to gender-based violence victims	CS- Corporation	National	25 and 26 April, 2018
Avon Fundation	Yanuzzio, Florencia	Prevention and gender-based violence	CSO- Corporation	National	24 and 25/2018
Fundación UOCRA	Celeste Alvarez	Prevention - Gender Area	CS- Trade Union	National	25 and 26 April, 2018
FUNDASOR	Reuter, Mariana	Assistance to Deaf GBV	CSO- Intersectionality	AMBA	24 and 25/2018
FUSA		Sexual and Reproductive health- Children and Adolescents	CS	AMBA	25 and 26 April, 2018
National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC)	Ulzurrún, María Rosa	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018



National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC)	Massa, Cristina	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC)	Rodriguez, Laura	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Canzobre, Heidi	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Majdalani, carla	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence		National	24 and 25/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Oroño, Cristina	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)	Vicente, Adriana	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Provincial Institute of Gender and Sexual Diversity (Prov. of B.A.)	Estaurao, María Eugenia	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	24 and 25/2018
IPGyDS	Vaccaro, Victoria	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Province of Buenos Aires	24 and 25/2018
Chief of Cabinet, Office of the Secretary of Human Rights (Prov. of BA)	Mones Ruiz, Francisco	Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	24 and 25/2018
Line 137 - Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	Romero Beery, Azul	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Ministry of the Public Defender	Asensio, Raquel	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018



Gender Observatory of the Senate (PBA)	Guillermina Gordo	Gender Observatory of the Senate (PBA)	Governmental	Province of Buenos Aires	24 and 25/2018
SDG Observatory - HCDN (House of Representatives)	Jimena Boland	SDG Observatory - HCDN (House of Representatives)	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Office for Women (NSCJ)	Castañares, María Delia	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Office for Women (NSCJ)	Oyhandy, Angela	Access to justice, gender-based violence	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Office against Domestic Violence (NSCJ)	Sesin, Emilia	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Victims Against Violence Programme (Min. of Justice and Human Rights)	María Azul Romero	Gender-based violence	Governmental	National	25 and 26 April, 2018
Comprehensive Adolescent Health Programme	Chiodi, Agustina	Sexual and Reproductive Health-Adolescents	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Comprehensive Adolescent Health Programme	Escobar, Juan Carlos	Prevention-Adolescents	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Province of BA	Miranda, Emmanuel	Human Rights	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
RedTraSex	Reynaga, Elena	Sexual workers	CSO-Intersectionality	National	24 and 25/2018
Reynaga	Elena Eva	RedTraSex AMMAR	CS- Intersectoral	National	25 and 26 April, 2018
Secretary of Gender (CGT)- Conf. Gral del Trabajo (Union Central Office)	Ruiz, Noe	Prevention at the workplace	CSO- trade union	National	24 and 25/2018

Sociedad Caboverdeana Agrupación todos con Mandela Comisión 8 de Noviembre	Miriam Gomes	Afro-American migrants	CS- Intersectionality		25 and 26 April, 2018
Office of the Under- secretary of Access to Justice	Carolina Alamino	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Office of the Under- secretary of Access to Justice	Galarraza, Sol	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Office of the Under- secretary of Access to Justice	Ramón Michel, Agustina	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
Under-secretary of Gender Policies- Province of Salta	Gareca, Rosaura	Gender policies and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Province of Salta	24 and 25/2018
UFEM- MPF (unit specialized in violence against women and LGTBI)	Rodriguez, Agustina	Access to Justice	Governmental	National	24 and 25/2018
National University of José C. Paz	Nora Goren	Gender-based rights - Territorial approach	Academia	AMBA	24 and 25/2018
National University of Lanús	Andrea Daverio	Prevention	Academia	AMBA	25 and 26 April, 2018
UOCRA (construction trade union)	Alvarez, Celeste	Prevention	CSO- Trade Union	National	24 and 25/2018

CONSULTATION 4- Provincial workshops held in: a) Salta, on May 7; b) Jujuy, on May 8 and c) Province of Buenos Aires, on May 23.

- **Working at a territorial level** was established as a priority: a) approach strategies differ in every province and in rural towns, for this reason the role of **Local Roundtable Meetings** held with government and CS engagement is crucial (in Salta the importance of defining strategies within the framework of Interdisciplinary Roundtable Meetings was also noted); b) it is necessary to work with **female leaders and/or promoters** of these communities (Salta and Jujuy); c) in BA it was suggested that an approach based on **regions of municipalities** be adopted to exchange experiences; d) it is important to develop **structures at a local level** as well as **decentralized (or mobile)** services in order to guarantee closeness.



- Special consideration was given to groups experimenting multiple forms of discrimination and, in line with this, the need to **ensure accessibility** to information on their rights and assistance services for these women. In Salta and Jujuy, the importance of disseminating all materials also in the **language spoken by indigenous peoples** was pointed out.
- The need to **consolidate quality information** on gender-based violence and femicide in these groups of the female population was identified, for which purpose it is crucial to set out protocols and mechanisms fostering information exchange and consolidation among different areas, agencies at different governmental levels, and the CS. The difficulties for exchanging information between the Judiciary and the Executive Power and the need to enhance the capacities of those responsible for recording data were highlighted.
- Regarding **training actions**, the following target audiences were prioritized: a) local teams working on gender and violence issues; b) primary health care teams; c) law enforcement agencies; d) court officers and d) persons responsible for recording data on gender-based violence and femicide.

Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representative	Area of focus of work	Type of Organization	Place of work	Dates of consultation (dd/mm/year)
Asociación Juvenil Comunitaria	Nanci Acebe	Adolescence and youth	CS- Intersectoral	Salta	5/7/2018
Comunidad Colla Unida	Teofila Urbano	Indigenous Communities	CS- Intersectionality	Salta	5/7/2018
Comunidad Lule	María Estela Torres	Indigenous Communities	CS- Intersectionality	Salta	5/7/2018
Coordinator of "Asociación de Travestis, Transexuales y Transgénero de Salta."	Mary Robles	Sexual Diversity	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
Provincial General Defender	María Inés Diez	Access to Justice	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
Foro de Mujeres por Igualdad de Oportunidades	Irene Cari		CS	Salta	5/7/2018
Fundación entre Mujeres	María Sandra Bustamante		CS	Salta	5/7/2018
Fundación Género y Conciencia	Karina Bender		CS	Salta	5/7/2018



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Fundación Inti Wuasi	María Amalia Segovia	Indigenous Communities	CS-Intersectionality	Salta	5/7/2018
Fundación Kamkunapa	Pedro Arancibia	Indigenous Communities	CS	Salta- Interior provincia	5/7/2018
FUNIF (Fundación para la Integración Federal)	Florencia Morales	Public Policies - Social Development	CS	Salta- National Representation	5/7/2018
FUNIF (Fundación para la Integración Federal)	María Inés Ovejero	Public Policies - Social Development	CS	Salta- National Representation	5/7/2018
Supreme Court Justice, head of the Office for Women, supervisor of the Domestic Violence and Gender Offices (OVFG, in Spanish)	Sandra Bonari	Gender-based violence and access to justice	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
Ministry of Public Health (Sexual and Reproductive Health division)	Roque Mascarelo	Sexual and reproductive health	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
Minister of Education, Science and Technology (Comprehensive Sexuality Education Division)	Analía Berruezo	Education	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
Observatory on Violence against Women	Laura Postiglione	Gender-based violence and femicide	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
President of Fundación Sol de Mama Member of INAM Advisory Committee	Lorena Doric		CSO	Salta	5/7/2018
President of the Provincial Council of Women	María del Valle Falcón	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018



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President of Fundación Kamkunapa (interior).	Pedro Arancibia		CSO	Salta	5/7/2018
Indigenous Peoples	Angélica Ramirez	Indigenous Communities	CS- Intersectoral	Salta	5/7/2018
Responsible for the women's equality division	Julieta Rivera	Gender equality	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
Under-secretary of Comprehensive Assistance to Victims	Leandro Ramos:	Access to Justice	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
National University of Salta	Alejandro Ruidrejo	Higher Education	Academia	Salta	5/7/2018
National University of Salta	Beatriz Guevara	Education- Women's Commission	Academia	Salta	5/7/2018
National University of Salta	Alejandro Ruidrejo	Higher Education	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
Provincial University of Public Administration (UPAP)	Roberto Robino	Training for government officers	Governmental	Salta	5/7/2018
Provincial University of Public Administration	Lorena Quintero	Open Government	Academia- Training in government	Salta	5/7/2018
UPCN- Salta		Trade Union	CS- Trade Union	Salta	5/7/2018
Programa Mujer Indígena Semillas del Buen Vivir	Ailen López	Indigenous women	CSO- Intersectionality	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Programa Mujer Indígena Semillas del Buen Vivir	Laura Ramos	Indigenous women	CSO- Intersectionality	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Asociación Warmi Sayajsungu	Rosario Quispe		CS- Corporation	Jujuy	5/8/2018
AVICIM	Carmen Chauque	Relatives of crime victims	CS	Jujuy	5/8/2018



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AVICIM (Asociación de Víctimas y Familiares contra la Impunidad)	Carmen Chauque	Violence victims	CSO	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Casa de la Mujer María Conti	Marta Paniauga	Gender-based violence	CS	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Victims Assistance Center	Nancy Guzman	Access to Justice	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Bar Association of Jujuy	Guillermo Garlatti	Access to Justice	CSO	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Jujuy Bar Association	Ana Lorena Madrid Cardozo	Access to Justice	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Ombudsman of Jujuy	Javier De Bedia	Access to Justice	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Provincial congresswoman	Mariela Ortiz	Women's Rights	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Provincial congresswoman	Victoria Murillo	Women's Rights	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Provincial Directorate of Statistics	Ana Juarez Orieta	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Provincial Directorate of Primary Care (Ministry of Health)	Elena Meyer	Prevention-Primary Health care	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Prosecutor's office Specialized in Gender Cases	Alejandro Bossatti	Access to Justice	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Prosecutor's office Specialized in Gender Cases	Carlos Gil Urquila	Access to Justice	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Fundación Siglo XXI	Marcia María Baranovsky	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	CS	Jujuy	5/8/2018



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INADI Delegación Jujuy	Flavia Castro	Discrimination	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Judge presiding the Court on Gender-based Violence Matters	Mónica Cruz Martinez	Access to Justice	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Judge presiding the Court on Gender-based Violence Matters	Liliana Pellegrini	Access to Justice	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Line 102 (Complaints for rights violations)	Fulvia Elias	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Ministry of Economic Development and Production	Mónica Tais	Economic Autonomy	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Indigenous Peoples	Natalia Sarapura	Indigenous women	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Soledad Sapag	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Natalia Segovia	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Adriana Bianco	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Ana Rodriguez	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Liliana Menu	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Silvia Ibañez	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Pablo Lazarte	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Nicolás Navarro	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018



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Gender Equality Secretariat	Angélica Solís	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Paula Vega	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	María Laura Meriles	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Mara Tapia	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Sandra Sosa	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Noemí Rivera	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Fernanda Montes	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Gender Equality Secretariat	Gloria Maldonado	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Office of the Secretary of Educational Equity (Min. of Education)	Fernanda Montenovi	Prevention-Education	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Clerk's Office of Courts Specialized in Gender-based Violence Matters	Yanina Almaraz Meyer	Access to Justice	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Provincial Secretariat of Communication and Open Government	Eliana Salto Brajcich	Communication and dissemination of information	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Office of the Under-secretary of Labor Relations	Agustina Mulqui	Prevention at the workplace	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Federal Court in and for Jujuy	María Alejandra Cataldi	Access to Justice	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018



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Universidad Católica de Santiago del Estero	Stella Garrido	Higher Education	Academia	Jujuy	5/8/2018
University of Jujuy	Gustavo Lores	University education	Governmental	Jujuy	5/8/2018
National University of Jujuy	Gustavo Lores	Higher Education	Academia	Jujuy	5/8/2018
UPCN- jujuy	Miriam Cossio	Trade Union	CS- Trade Union	Jujuy	5/8/2018
Records and Digests Office of the Secretariat of Institutional Affairs, Supreme Court of Justice	Andrea Lastra	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Records and Digests Office of the Secretariat of Institutional Affairs, Supreme Court of Justice	Mirta Rivero	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
General Governmental Advisory Office	Mariana Manso	Access to Justice	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
AUBASA	Ana Ortiz	Economic Autonomy	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Center for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth (CIPPEC, in Spanish)	Florencia Caro Sachetti	Social Development	CSO	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Council on Indigenous Affairs, Human Rights Secretariat	Lucia Mazzitelli	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
General Directorate of Culture and Education	Carolina Ruggiero	Education and GBV prevention	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
General Directorate of Culture and Education	Florencia Castro	Education and GBV prevention	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018



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Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation, Ministry of Security	Maximiliano Casimon	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Directorate of Planning and Predictive Policing, Ministry of Security	Gastón Pezzuchi	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Ministry and Agro-industry	Graciana Repetto	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Directorate of Statistics	Matías Belliard	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Economics	Miriam Grozanic	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Economics	Silvia Tomas	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Directorate of Evaluation and Open Government, Office of the Chief of Cabinet	Sofía Pérez Hilero	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Directorate of Vital Records, Ministry of Government	Lucía Didiego	Statistics and information management	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018

		division - Human Rights			
Fundación Huésped	Cecilia Valeriano	Sexual and reproductive health Prevention	CSO-Intersectionality	National	5/23/2018
Cultural Management	Ricardo Lopez Gotting	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI), Province of BA Delegation	Agustina Ciarletta	Discrimination	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
IPGyDS	Agustina Ayllon	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
IPGyDS	María Eugenia Esturao	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
IPGyDS	Victoria Vaccaro	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
IPGyDS	Ariel Sanchez	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
IPGyDS	Inés Palacios	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
IPGyDS	Iris Pezzarini	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
IPGyDS	Diego Cao	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Office of the Chief of Cabinet	Mercedes Hoffay	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018



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Office of the Chief of Cabinet	Noelia Ruiz	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Office of the Chief of Cabinet	Catalina Monserrat	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
PBA Youth Division	Nicolás Bari	Adolescence and youth	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial legislator	Carolina Tironi	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial legislator	Daniela Reich	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial legislator	Sandra Paris	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial legislator	Maricel Etchecoin	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial legislator	Pilar Ayllon	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial legislator	Carolina Atencio	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial legislator	Gabriela Besana	Gender issues and Gender-based Violence	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Ministry of Agro-industry (PBA)	Lara Tapia	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Ministry of Science and Technology (PBA)	Agustina Perelra	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Ministry of Justice (PBA)	Rosario Sánchez	Access to Justice	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Ministry of Health (PBA)	Aillen Ballesteros	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Ministry of Health (PBA)	Verónica Spinelli	Health care	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018



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Ministry of Health (PBA)	Barbara Baldino	Health care	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Gender Policy Observatory, Senate	Sabrina Landoni	Senators, GBV prevention	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Social Legislative Observatory, House of Representatives	Sol Macchi	Representatives, GBV prevention	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Agency on Urban Social Integration	Luisa Guarín García	Gender and intersectionality	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Agency on Childhood and Adolescence	Pilar Molina	Children and adolescents	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Decir Basta CSO	Rosa Luxemburgo	Gender-based violence	CSO	Buenos Aires-Berisso	5/23/2018
Attorney General's Office	Martín Carrique	Access to Justice	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Attorney General's Office	Verónica Soria	Access to Justice	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Programme for Implementing Gender Policies and Sexual Diversity in Health Care, Ministry of Health	Lida Santacruz	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Criminal Registry of Crimes Related or Intersecting with Domestic Violence and Gender, Ministry of the Attorney General	Sofía Burry	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Human Rights Secretariat	Emmanuel Miranda	Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Human Rights Secretariat	Alan Prieto	Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Human Rights Secretariat	Paloma Castro	Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018



Human Rights Secretariat	Virginia Diaz Gill	Statistics and information management division - Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Human Rights Secretariat	Sasha Pedersen	Human Rights	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
General Secretariat of PBA	Susana Finger	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Legal and Technical Secretariat	Matías Duarte	Human Rights and gender issues	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Legal and Technical Secretariat	Natalia Rodriguez	Human Rights and gender issues	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Provincial Penitentiary Service	Valeria Sampayo	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Supreme Court of Justice	María Eugenia Etcheves	Access to Justice	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Supreme Court of Justice	Mora Díaz Sunico	Access to Justice	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Supreme Court of Justice	Julio Ezequiel Guidi	Access to Justice	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018
Quilmes University	Yanel Mogaburo	Mainstreaming	Governmental	Buenos Aires	5/23/2018

CONSULTATION 5 Meetings with social organizations at a local and regional level held in: a) Salta, on June 7; b) Jujuy, on June 7 and c) Province of Buenos Aires, on June 8.

- Due to the scarce resources available for CSOs, their actions **may not endure**. Though the State sponsors some of these actions, the availability of such resources is not guaranteed, and they are often delayed.
- **There is little liaison with the State**, as said organizations are neither convened nor engaged. When a liaison is made, it is hardly ever sustained and there is strong distrust among the actors. It is important to create/ strengthen round table meetings on gender and violence as an opportunity for liaison at a territorial level.
- CSOs play a vital role in **advising and assisting** women; particularly, such women who are situated far from capital cities, as well as poor, rural and indigenous women. Their role is crucial in ensuring access to GBV. For this purpose, the support and information they provide on access to i) **sexual and reproductive health** (contraceptive methods) and ii) **justice**.
- It is important to **democratize access to rights** at a community level. This role is even more significant when women need to travel long distances to access justice.

- **It is necessary to adjust assistance and service protocols to local scenarios.** For example, in the high Andean plateau (Puna) it is not possible to implement a restraining order (very small villages). **It is necessary to coordinate efforts between organizations and agents within the territory** and strengthen local and/or neighbor networks.
- **Strengthening CSOs** requires a) exchanging and building a joint agenda among different organizations at a local and provincial level, as well as with large organizations and women's movements who may share their experience; b) training in basic administrative and management skills; c) training in project management to be able to access financing and d) training in incidence and public policy management.

Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representative	Area of focus of work	Type of Organization	Place of work	Dates of consultation (dd/mm/year)
National University of José C. Paz	Nora Goren	Gender-based rights - Territorial work	Academia	AMBA	6/8/2018
Centro de la Mujer (CEDEM)	María Luisa Storani	Women's Rights	CSO	Buenos Aires	6/8/2018
Movimiento de Trabajadores Excluidos (MTE)	Gabriela Bonus		CSO- intersectionality	Buenos Aires	6/8/2018
Fundación UOCRA	Celeste Álvarez	Prevention - Gender-related Division	CS- Trade Union	National	6/7/2018
Ayninakuy	Chocobar Miriam	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Atocha B° las lonjas	Rocha Bárbara	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
B° 20 de junio	Gallardo Paola	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018



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B° Ceferino	Varela Natalia	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
B° Ceferino	Diez Liliana	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
B° las lonjas	Solis Analía Micaela	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
B° Morosini	Laureano Victoria	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
B° Mosconi	Cardenes Analía	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
B° San Carlos	Camila Torrejon	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
B° Scalabrini Ortiz	Escudero Alejandra	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Barrio Parque las vegas	Vilte Marisol Noelia	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Comunidad Lule – las Costas	Torres María Estela	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018



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Fo.mu.pio	Cantoya Cecilia	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Fundación Cinthia Fernández	Ana Fernández	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Huaico	Hurtado Carola	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
La merced	Palomo Adriana	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Mujeres Autoconvocadas	Juárez Teresa	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Mujeres y territorio	López Maira	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Mujeres y territorio	Tolava Florencia	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Tartagal	Vuistaz Cintia	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial- urban/ rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018



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Villa Mitre	Vargas Noelia	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Villa Primavera	Palomo Alexandra	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Salta	6/7/2018
Indigenous Peoples (representatives of 11 Indigenous Peoples)	Natalia Sarapura (Secretary of Indigenous Affairs) and about 20 women representatives of 11 peoples situated in the province	Indigenous Communities	CS- Intersectoral	Jujuy	5/9/2018
Casa de la Mujer	Elsa Colque	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Awkasisa	Cecilia Cruz	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Awkasisa	Luciana Correa	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Mica Tilcara	Vilma Martinez	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018



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Mica Tilcara	Mercedes E Lárraga	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Asociación Mujeres Líderes	Mina Syntar	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Juanita Moro	María E Martinez	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Colectivo feminista "Mujer warmi"	Verónica Nahir Rojas	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Upay	Miriam Cosio	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Juanita Moro	Cristina Romano	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Mujeres Solidarias	Maria Elena Burgos	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018
Grupo Palpala	Alejandra Lujan	Territorial work	Grassroot CSO (territorial-urban/rural/indigenous)	Jujuy	6/7/2018

ANNEX 2- COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY PLAN

A- Objectives

1. Overall communication objectives

Objective #1: Raise awareness of femicide and its prevalence in Argentina

- a. Key indicator(s)
 - i. Outcome Indicator 3.1: Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age
 - ii. Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge on the prevalence of femicide.

Objective #2: Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight-supported interventions

- a. Key indicator(s)
 - i. Percentage of audience with accurate knowledge of the Spotlight Initiative
 - ii. Percentage of audience with a positive perception of the Spotlight Initiative
 - iii. Output Indicator 3.3.3: Number of new and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly

Objective #3: Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative's programme design and implementation.

- a. Key indicator(s)
 - i. Output Indicator 3.2.2: Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping
 - ii. Output Indicator 3.2.5: Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated
 - iii. Output Indicator 3.3.1: Number of news outlet that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting
 - iv. Output Indicator 3.3.4: Number of journalists better able to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly.

Objective #4: Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners:

- a. Key indicator(s)
 - i. Percentage growth of Spotlight audiences (segmented)
 - ii. Percentage increase in Spotlight brand recognition

2. Target groups

- Opinion formers and influential persons.

Including: i) Journalists; ii) Decision makers; iii) Technical teams from different government areas; iv) International organizations; v) Persons that take part in Civil Society Organizations / Women's rights groups and men's organizations.

- Children, adolescents and young people.
- Particular focus on populations facing multiple forms of discrimination: women with disabilities, indigenous peoples, women farmers, migrants.

3. **Specific objectives for each target group, related to the action's objectives and the phases of the Country Programme cycle**

- To ensure that the target population is aware of the functions served by the Spotlight Initiative and the European Union in the Country Programme.
- To raise awareness of how the UE and the UN contribute towards the elimination of violence against women, particularly femicide.

B- Communication Activities

4. **Main activities that will take place during the period covered by the communication and visibility plan**

Management:

- Creating a communication committee for the Spotlight Initiative, led by the UNFPA and comprised by the UNIC, the persons responsible for UE communications, the RCO, the RUNOs, UNICEF (programme partner) and the communication Officer appointed to that end. Meetings will be held at least on a quarterly basis. Nonetheless, consultations will be constantly made via electronic media. There will be a follow-up on the guidelines to deliver communications to the different parties taking part of the initiative.
- Preparing progress reports and a final communication report

Message development

- Develop and disseminate consistent, clear and evidence-based messages on femicide, violence against women and Spotlight's response using national data.
- We are planning to write and communicate messages in a customized and segmented manner to appropriately reach different audiences.
- The messages conveyed will be in line with the applicable religious or social rules of the place where the communication activity is carried out. Activities will observe local norms.

Content development

- **Stories:** Develop and disseminate impactful stories and engaging content for the Spotlight global website and other channels. Developing specific contents for women who face multiple forms of discrimination: women with disabilities, migrant women, indigenous and/or rural women
- **Video:** Develop a series of videos displaying the testimony of women whose lives have experienced a positive impact due to an action carried out or supported by the Spotlight Initiative.

5. **Communication tools chosen**

Press and media:

- The media continue to be key players to set the public agenda in Argentina. Therefore, press communications are one of the tools to be used to reach target audiences.

- Tracking and recording the initiative's repercussions in the media, including digital media (social networks, websites, among others)
 - Writing and issuing press releases to inform about the specific progress made by the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina
 - Responding to mass communication media's requests for information
- **Celebrities:** Recruiting, engaging and training influencers to develop and transmit contents on their networks to reach priority audiences
 - **Print and publications:** Developing pieces of communication to support public presentations: banners, folders, brochures and information sheets
 - **Events:** Launching and closing events for the first stage of the initiative at country level (City of Buenos Aires) and selected provinces (Salta, Jujuy and Province of Buenos Aires). Both national and local mass communication media will be invited. A video will be played at the launching and another one at the closing. Participants: European Union, RCO, UNIC, RUNOs, national and provincial authorities.
 - Holding events to introduce the Spotlight Initiative's substantive pieces of research. For instance: the results of the gender-based violence prevalence survey. The idea is to hold these events on significant dates: March 8, International Women's Day; May 28, International Day of Action for Women's Health; October 11, International Day of the Girl Child; November 25, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.
 - Conducting a seminar / conference on gender-based violence policies to position and provide visibility to the Spotlight Initiative
 - Organizing events with public repercussion to reach the target population, including TED talks, sports events, concerts, among other options
 - Coordinating with the mass communication campaign described in outcome 3 to Prevent violence and making the services included in outcome 4 known
 - Events are meant to enable face-to-face interactions to have a more intimate experience with the different stakeholders and approach locals by contemplating the features of each location.

We plan to create specific messages that contemplate the needs of the groups facing different forms of discrimination.

- **Newsletter:** Prepare and issue a bimonthly e-newsletter describing the Initiative's main advances in the country. Intended for decision makers, CSOs, the private sector, media, international organizations, etc. Tracking of newsletter access and number of times the information is shared through specific tools.
- **Social media:** Moreover, it is suggested that messages should be communicated via the internet and social media, which have been growing increasingly in the country.

6. Completion of the communication objectives

- Target audiences are aware of the Spotlight Initiative and recognize its relevance for the elimination of gender-based violence with a focus on femicides.
- Women are more aware of their right to live violence-free lives (especially young women and adolescents) and know which services are available to them should they experience violent situations.

- The Spotlight Initiative, the EU and the UN System gain visibility during project performance and the main achievements and impacts are communicated.

7. Provisions for feedback (when applicable)

Give details of assessment forms or other means used to get feedback on the activity from participants.

In the next two months, we are going to develop a log frame (table) depicting the objectives, indicators (with baselines and targets), and planned activities (including activity-level indicators).

C- Resources

8. Human Resources

- 1 Communication officer. Full-time job during the term of the project.
- Communication committee comprising: 1 RCO; 1 UNIC; 4 RUNO; 1EU. Meetings held at least once a month. The Committee will be led by the UNFPA Argentina Liaison Officer and will receive operational assistance from the Spotlight Communication Officer appointed to such end.

ANNEX 3

TABLE 1, SECTION VI - PROGRAMME'S RESULTS MATRIX

	Indicator	Data Source	Means of verification	Responsible Org.
Outcome 1- Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans and projects.				
OUTCOMES INDICATORS	1.1. The country has laws and policies on femicide that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, are evidence-based and in line with international standards.	United Nations	Recommendations made to Argentina by UN HR mechanisms	Spotlight Technical Unit
		Official Sources- institutional web sites	Federal and provincial regulations	UNDP
		Reports by CSOs	Reports by CSOs and court filings	



1.2.a. The country has national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on femicide that respond to the rights of all women and girls. Such Plan has been developed in a participatory manner.	<p>INAM Institutional Web Site</p> <p>Institutional Reports on M&E of the National Plan</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p> <p>Cost study of Comprehensive Health Model for Adolescents financed by the UNICEF 2019</p>	Strategies, actions, and budget defined in the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women and in any plans as may be identified at the provincial level.	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p> <p>UNICEF</p>
1.2.b. Proportion of provinces that have evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on femicide that respond to the rights of all women and girls. Such plans have been developed in a participatory manner.	<p>Institutional web sites - gender-related areas at the provincial level</p> <p>Institutional Reports on M&E of the National Plan</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p>	Strategies, actions, and budget defined in plans which may be identified at the provincial level.	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
1.3. The country has laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda	<p>United Nations</p> <p>Information from public bodies</p> <p>LAPOP; Reports by CSOs</p>	<p>Recommendations made to Argentina by UN HR mechanisms</p> <p>Federal and provincial regulations</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP</p>



Output 1.1. Parliamentarians, human rights institutions, and women's right advocates have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess implementation gaps and draft new and/or adjust existing legislations on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of women and of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international standards and the recommendations of specialized Committees.

OUTPUTS INDICATORS	1.1.1.a Number of draft new and/or strengthened national laws on GBV, including femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international standards	Legislation-related Information: General Training & Research Office (Argentine Senate) Parliamentary Training Institute (Argentine House of Representatives)	Legislation-related Information about draft laws introduced, enacted by Congress and published.	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP
	1.1.1.b. Number of draft new and/or existing provincial laws (selected provinces) on GBV, including femicide, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international standards	Gender Policy Observatory (Senate of the Province of Buenos Aires) Legislative and Public Policy Study Office (House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Aires) Legislation-related Information (Salta and Jujuy)	Legislation-related Information about bills introduced, enacted by Congress and published	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP



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1.1.2 Number of inquiries conducted by human rights institutions on VAWG, including femicide, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination	<p>Legislation-related Information:</p> <p>General Training & Research Office (Argentine Senate)</p> <p>Parliamentary Training Institute (Argentine House of Representatives)</p> <p>Gender Policy Observatory (Senate of the Province of Buenos Aires)</p> <p>Legislative and Public Policy Study Office (House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Aires)</p> <p>Legislation-related Information (Salta and Jujuy)</p>	CS submissions to specialized Commissions in Argentina's Legislative Branch and focal provinces (commission records)	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP</p>
1.1.3.a. Proportion of draft laws and/or policies on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates	<p>Legislation-related Information:</p> <p>General Training & Research Office (Argentine Senate)</p> <p>Parliamentary Training Institute (Argentine House of Representatives)</p>	Survey of draft laws filed by each House on a yearly basis	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP</p>



<p>1.1.3.b. Proportion of provincial draft laws and/or policies (selected provinces) on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates</p>	<p>Legislation-related Information: Gender Policy Observatory (Senate of the Province of Buenos Aires) Legislative and Public Policy Study Office (House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Aires) Legislation-related Information (Salta and Jujuy)</p>	<p>Survey of draft laws filed by each House on a yearly basis (selected provinces)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP</p>
<p>1.1.5. Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same</p>	<p>Legislation-related Information: INAM Training Institute (Argentine House of Representatives) General Training & Research Office (Argentine Senate) Province of Buenos Aires - Gender Policy Observatory Province of Buenos Aires - Diversity and Gender Area depending on the Legislative and Public Policy Study Office Salta - Under-Secretary of Gender Policies// Legislation-related Information Jujuy - Equality Secretariat// Legislation-related Information Spotlight Records</p>	<p>Records of participation in discussion meetings, talks, and training sessions on gender equality, GBV, and femicide</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP</p>



Output 1.3. National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.

OUTPUT INDICATORS	1.3.1. Number of draft laws and/or laws that guarantee the ability of civil society organizations, women's rights groups and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda	<p>United Nations</p> <p>Legislation-related Information: General Training & Research Office (Argentine Senate)</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	<p>Recommendations made to Argentina by UN HR mechanisms</p> <p>Federal and provincial regulations</p> <p>Reports by CSOs and court filings</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
	1.3.2. Proportion of draft laws that guarantee the ability of civil society organizations, women's rights groups and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda which have received significant inputs from these groups	<p>Legislation-related information</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	<p><i>It is considered about new draft laws and/or enacted laws.</i></p> <p>Records of the legislation enactment procedure. Interview with people responsible for CSOs and HR defender groups.</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
	1.3.3. Number of key government officials with increased awareness of human rights standards and obligations and strengthened capacities to develop laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.	<p>Records evidencing attendance at Legislative Branch Discussion Meetings</p> <p>INAM training records</p> <p>Training records and discussion meetings within the framework of Spotlight</p>	<p>Attendance and participation at Legislative Branch Discussion Meetings</p> <p>Course attendance and passing examinations</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP</p>



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	1.3.4. Number of women human rights defenders with strengthened capacities to contribute to the development of laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups and CSOs to advance the human rights agenda.	Records evidencing attendance at Legislative Branch Discussion Meetings. Training records and discussion meetings within the framework of Spotlight	Attendance and participation at Legislative Branch Discussion Meetings Course attendance and passing examinations	Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women
ACTIVITIES	1.1.1. Outlining and implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on gender, gender-based violence and femicide for the Legislative Branch			
	1.3.1. Research Studies and analyses on GBV and femicide to influence on public decision making and on strengthening / adjusting the regulatory framework			
Outcome 2- National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors				
OUTCOME INDICATOR	2.1- The country has, functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing femicide that include representation from marginalized groups	Federal Council of Women INAM Advisory Committee Local Round Table Meetings	Records of the creation of femicide and VAW policy coordination spaces	Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women



2.2. The country allocates x% or more to the prevention and elimination of all forms of femicide	<p>National Public Budget and Provincial Public Budgets</p> <p>ELA and ACIJ- Gender equality figures Budget Review</p> <p>Other Reports by CSOs</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p>	<p>Budget allocation</p> <p><i>However, instruments are to be built which may provide visibility to the budget allocated to the matter. The aim of Spotlight is to strengthen the capacity to follow-up the budget allocated to the matter (using the information available and the information to be collected within the framework of the Spotlight initiative).</i></p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
2.3. Femicide is integrated in six other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, and culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards	<p>Information from public bodies</p> <p>Assessment of policies in the abovementioned sectors</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	<p>Sector Plan Documents of programmes and projects; organizational structure and/or budget per jurisdiction</p> <p><i>Not every sector has approved provincial and/or National Plans. Therefore, the information is fragmented.</i></p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
<p>Output 2.1. Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions (justice, police, health, childhood, statistics, etc.) are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based services that prevent and respond to femicide, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination.</p>			



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OUTPUT INDICATORS	<p>2.1.1. Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to femicide, including for those groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination.</p>	<p>Information from public bodies</p> <p>Survey CAF- UNDP (mapping of institutional capabilities to address gender-based violence).</p> <p>Official report of 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work programme</p>	<p>Institutional mapping and identification of strategies, plans and/or programmes in each of them.</p> <p>Number of municipalities which deploy parental skills programmes focused on non-violent upbringing from a gender-based approach (Salta and Province of Buenos Aires)</p> <p>Number of families included in the Non-Violent Upbringing Programme from a gender-based approach (Salta and Province of Buenos Aires)</p> <p>Number of national and provincial initiatives based on evidence (research studies, diagnoses, campaigns) aimed at preventing violence against children and adolescents)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women UNICEF</p>
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2.1.2. The country has internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP (the INAM and gender-related areas in selected provinces are considered).	<p>Information from public institutions (the INAM, the Provincial Institute of Gender and Sexual Diversity (IPGyDS, in Spanish), the Office of the Under-secretary of Gender Policies, and the Equality Secretariat).</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	Survey on the existence of programmes and monitoring of the implementation of actions for gender equality and the empowerment of women, and violence against women in different government areas.	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
2.1.3.a. Number of national strategies, plans and programmes of other relevant sectors that integrate efforts to combat femicide developed in line with international HR standards	<p>Information from public bodies</p> <p>CAF- UNDP Survey (mapping of institutional capabilities to address gender-based violence)</p> <p>Federal Council of Women</p>	<p>Survey of strategies, plans, and programmes which develop actions to fight femicide and VG</p> <p>Review of institutional information and interviews with public officials</p> <p>Considered on the basis of an essential service package and at the level of national ministries</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women UNDP</p>



<p>2.1.3.b. Number of provincial strategies, plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (selected provinces) that integrate efforts to combat femicide developed in line with international HR standards.</p>	<p>Information from public bodies</p> <p>CAF- UNDP Survey (mapping of institutional capabilities to address gender-based violence)</p> <p>IPGyDS (Buenos Aires); Under-Secretary of Gender Policies (Salta) and Equality Secretariat (Jujuy).</p>	<p>Survey of strategies, plans, and programmes which develop actions to fight femicide and VG</p> <p>Review of institutional information and interviews with public officials</p> <p>Considered on the basis of an essential service package and at the ministry level (especially the ministries of security, health and education).</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women UNDP</p>
<p>2.1.4. Proportion of femicide programmes and/or development plans of other sectors developed with significant inputs from women's rights advocates.</p>	<p>Information from public bodies</p> <p>Federal Council of Women</p> <p>Information from CSOs</p>	<p><i>On the basis of the multiple programmes defined in 2.1.3.a y b., citizen participation and the process of programme outlining (both at the national level and in each of the selected provinces) will be considered.</i></p> <p>Interviews with public officials and representatives of civil society</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP</p>



<p>2.1.6. Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</p>	<p>Records of training sessions developed by the INAM, the IPGyDS, the Office of the Under-secretary of Gender Policies, and the Equality Secretariat</p> <p>Training sessions records within the framework of Spotlight</p>	<p>Documents on courses given and their curricula Attendees</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP UN Women</p>
<p>2.1.7. Number of public officials who have strengthened their abilities to develop and provide programmes to prevent and respond to femicide</p>	<p>Records of training sessions developed by the INAM, the IPGyDS, the Office of the Under-secretary of Gender Policies, and the Equality Secretariat</p> <p>Official report from the 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work programme</p> <p>Training sessions records within the framework of Spotlight</p>	<p>Documents on courses given and their curricula Attendees</p> <p>Number of officers and professionals devoted to the protection system receiving training on specific skills (violence and sexual abuse against children and adolescents)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP UN Women</p>
<p>2.1.8. Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to integrate efforts to combat femicide into the development plans of other sectors</p>	<p>Information about public-sector programmes and projects</p> <p>Evaluation and follow-up reports</p> <p>CAF Survey (mapping of institutional capabilities)</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	<p>Mapping of programmes and projects and identification of strategies, plans and/or programmes related to GBV and femicide in each of them</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP UN Women</p>



Output 2.2. Multi-stakeholder national and/or provincial coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized women's groups.				
OUTPUT INDICATORS	2.2.1. Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans	Annual Plans, Manuals, Protocols, and Records issued by the Federal Council of Women, the INAM Advisory Committee, Inter-Institutional Round Table Meetings, and Local Round Table Meetings, among other institutional documents Reports by CSOs	Institutional documents / interviews with public officials at the national, provincial and local level, and at CSO level	Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women
	2.2.2. Proportion of national and sub-national coordination mechanisms that include representatives of groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination	Documents on the Federal Council of Women, INAM Advisory Committee, Inter-Institutional Round Table Meetings, and Local Round Table Meetings	Records of the creation of policy coordination spaces	Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women
	2.2.3.a Proportion of national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are costed	Information generated by the coordination mechanisms and the principal divisions on gender-related issues and gender-based violence nationwide Management reports drafted within the framework of Spotlight activities	It is focused on identifying whether the Federal Council of Women and the Plan Advisory Committee have developed any cost estimates for such mechanisms, as well as records of activities and achievements. <i>The scope defined comprises all the above-mentioned steps.</i>	Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women



2.2.3.b Proportion of operating Local Round Table Meetings that were costed in each of the selected provinces	<p>Information generated by the principal divisions on gender issues and gender-based violence in the selected provinces</p> <p>Management reports drafted within the framework of Spotlight activities.</p>	<p>It is focused on identifying whether the Local Round Table Meetings held in the focal provinces have developed any cost estimates for their operation, as well as records of activities and achievements.</p> <p><i>The scope defined comprises all the above-mentioned steps.</i></p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
2.2.4. Number of annual meetings of national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms	Minutes of meetings of the Federal Council of Women, INAM Advisory Committee, Inter-Institutional Round Table Meetings, and Local Round Table Meetings	Records of calls and participants in coordination spaces. To be measured on a yearly basis.	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
Output 2.3. Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates at national and sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools for costing activities and preparing and evaluating a gender-responsive budget to eliminate femicide.			



OUTPUT INDICATORS	2.3.1.A Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed (by the National Government) that include proposed allocations of funds to eliminate femicide	<p>Prevention, assistance, and redress service programmes Information from public bodies</p> <p>National budget</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	<p>Review of the goals and components of the programmes and actions surveyed within the framework of the CAF- UNDP mapping</p> <p>Review of the allocation of funds from the national and/or provincial budget to such programmes identified, as appropriate Verification of budget allocation and allocated amount</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women UNDP</p>
	2.3.1.b. Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes in each Province (selected provinces) that include proposed allocations of funds to eliminate femicide	<p>Prevention, assistance, and redress service programmes Information from public bodies</p> <p>Provincial budgets (selected provinces)</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	<p>Review of the goals and components of the programmes and actions surveyed within the framework of the CAF- UNDP mapping</p> <p>Review of the allocation of funds from the national and/or provincial budget to such programmes identified, as appropriate Verification of budget allocation and allocated amount</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women UNDP</p>



ACTIVITIES	2.3.2. Percentage of parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to be held accountable for budgeting and budget performance of programmes to address VAW	Records of training courses developed by INAM Training records within the framework of Spotlight	Course attendance and passing examinations <i>Not registered by the parliamentarian, but by the parliamentarian's office (the Programme aims at securing that, at least one member of each office -parliamentarian, advisor and/or employee of the Legislative Branch of Government- be trained on the matter</i>	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP UN Women
	2.3.3. Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to eliminate femicide	Records from training courses developed by the INAM Training records within the framework of Spotlight	Course attendance and passing examinations	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP UN Women
	2.3.4. Number of women's rights advocates with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to eliminate femicide	Records from training courses developed by the INAM Training records within the framework of Spotlight	Course attendance and passing examinations	Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women
	2.1.1. Outlining and implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on violence against women and girls, including femicide from the perspectives of gender, Human Rights, interculturality, and intersectionality for the Executive Branch and court operators.			
ACTIVITIES	2.2.1. Strengthening spaces for coordination, M&E of public policies on gender equality and GBV, including femicide at federal level, thus securing CS and intersectoral participation.			
	2.2.2. Strengthening of spaces for coordination, M&E of public policies on gender equality and GBV, including femicide at provincial level, thus securing CS and intersectoral participation.			
	2.3.1. Development and implementation of a methodology for the drafting of gender-responsive budgets for gender-based violence and eradication of femicide			



2.3.2. Strengthening capacities for follow-up and budgetary evaluation of public policies targeted at eradicating gender-based violence and femicide.

Outcome 3 - Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.

OUTPUT INDICATORS	3.1. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to beat his wife/intimate partner (by sex and age)	Survey on citizen perceptions to be developed within the framework of the construction of Spotlight Baseline <i>Prospective inclusion of this question in 2019 UNICEF MICS survey</i>	Database on perceptions and social imaginaries 2019 UNICEF MICS survey	Spotlight Technical Unit UNFPA UNICEF
	3.2. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child to marriage <i>(adjusted to measure the indicator in relation to forced cohabitation with girls)</i>	Survey on citizen perceptions to be developed within the framework of the construction of Spotlight Baseline <i>Prospective inclusion of this question in 2019 UNICEF MICS survey</i>	Database on perceptions and social imaginaries 2019 UNICEF MICS survey	Spotlight Technical Unit UNFPA UNICEF



	3.3. The country has at least 3 evidence-based prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner	<p>Information about programmes and projects on the prevention of GBV and femicide</p> <p>Spotlight Records (systematization of processes applied to the construction and deployment of prevention campaigns) Reports by CSOs</p> <p>Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work programme</p>	<p>Interviews with CSOs promoting HR, women's rights groups and CSOs which foster the rights of people facing multiple forms of discrimination</p> <p>Records of information about involvement in outlining/deploying prevention campaigns</p> <p>Number of initiatives based on evidence (UNICEF campaigns, research studies and diagnoses) for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNFPA UNICEF UN Women</p>
Output 3.1. National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards. These programmes are carried out in and out-of-school settings.				
OUTPUT INDICATORS	3.1.1. The country has a Comprehensive Sexual Health Act in line with international standards.	<p>Information from the Argentine Ministry of Education</p> <p>Evaluations of CSE Programme</p>	<p>It is considered whether the Law actually exists (Yes/No).</p> <p><i>Additionally, implementation could be considered in the three selected provinces.</i></p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNFFPA UNICEF</p>
	3.1.2. Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights	<p>Records of national and provincial programmes (selected provinces) which address gender-based issues, comprehensive sexual health, VG, femicide, and masculinities</p> <p>Records of community</p>	<p>Record of attendance and participation in these activities</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNFPA UNICEF</p>



		workshops on gender-based issues, comprehensive sexual health, gender-based violence, femicide, and masculinities		
		Records of activities developed within the framework of Spotlight		
	3.1.3. Number of national and/or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including reproductive rights.	Information from the Argentine Ministry of Education, any provincial Ministries of Education and the Federal Education Council.	Mapping of programmes by the Ministry of Education targeted at driving changes in the curricula (which incorporates the reproductive rights and gender-based perspective).	Spotlight Technical Unit UNFPA UNICEF
Output 3.2. Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.				
OUTPUT INDICATORS	3.2.1. Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction	Evaluation and records of the Comprehensive Sexual Education programme Spotlight Records	Students from kindergarten, primary school, and secondary school who take part in training activities within the framework of CSE Participation in workshops and activities developed within the framework of Spotlight	Spotlight Technical Unit UNFPA UNICEF



<p>3.2.2. Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping</p>	<p>Dissemination materials prepared and submitted National Action Plan follow-up indicators for the prevention, eradication, and violence against women</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p>	<p>TV and radio rating scores at hours on which dissemination materials are broadcast</p> <p>Number of video downloads and/or downloads of materials uploaded in virtual spaces</p> <p>People who usually pass by through places on which communication materials are introduced (flyers, brochures).</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNFPA UNICEF</p>
<p>3.2.3. Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls which are developed in community centers, schools and other relevant spaces</p>	<p>Records of specific programmes developed nationwide and in the selected provinces</p>	<p>Participation in workshops and activities developed (disaggregated by municipality/province, sex, and age group)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNFPA</p>
<p>3.2.4. Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction</p>	<p>Spotlight Records</p> <p>Records of activities developed by IPGyDS (Buenos Aires), the Under-Secretary of Gender Policies and the Equality Secretariat (Jujuy).</p> <p>Records from CSOs</p>	<p>Participation in workshops and activities developed within the framework of Spotlight (disaggregated by municipality/province, sex, and age group)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNFPA UNICEF</p>



3.2.5. Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated	Information about programmes and projects on the prevention of GBV and femicide Spotlight Records	Interviews with public officials at the national, provincial, and local level Interviews with CSOs Report of activities and programmes on the matter	Spotlight Technical Unit UNFPA
3.2.6. Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against femicide and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviors	UNDP Records Reports by CSOs Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work programme	Records identifying/informing/ convening Men's Network, Network of Adolescents and Young People Consultation with gender-based violence experts Number of innovative initiatives which foster the participation of adolescents and their digital citizenship; in particular of disadvantaged adolescents (UNICEF could disaggregate data by gender equality and prevention of violence initiatives)	Spotlight Technical Unit UNFPA UNICEF
Output 3.3. Decision makers in relevant institutions (communication media, work places, sports clubs and gyms) and key local decision makers (community leaders, religious leaders, among others) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on femicide, gender equality and women rights.			



OUTPUT INDICATORS	3.3.1. Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting	<p>Observatory of Media and Symbolic Violence (Observatorio de la Violencia Simbólica y Mediática) (INAM)</p> <p>Audience Ombudsman Office (Defensoría del Público)</p> <p>Reports by CSOs (Communication for equality and others)</p>	Surveys on the treatment given to cases of femicide and violence against women and girls on social communication media (traditional and non-traditional media)	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNFPA</p>
	3.3.4. Number of journalists with higher capacity to report on GBV/femicide, and in broader terms, on gender equality	<p>INAM training records</p> <p>Spotlight training records</p> <p>UNICEF Records</p>	<p>Number of trained/ sensitized journalists, publishers, and producers on human rights, gender equality, GBV and femicide.</p> <p>Number of journalists committed to safeguard the rights of children and adolescents by taking part in Media Network (UNICEF could identify those who are specifically committed to matters related to gender equality)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNFPA UNICEF</p>



	<p>3.3.5. Number of key decision makers (formal and informal) in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on femicide and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights</p> <p><i>(Spotlight Argentina: strategy focused on communication media and labor market)</i></p>	<p>INAM training records</p> <p>Spotlight training records</p> <p>ILO Records</p>	<p>Number of opinion leaders and scriptwriters trained on human rights, gender equality, GBV, and femicide</p> <p>Number of sensitized/trained trade union leaders (same matters)</p> <p>Number of sensitized/trained company executives (same matters)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNFPA ILO</p>
ACTIVITIES	3.1.1. Strengthening capacities for the implementation of ISE, GBV, and gender equality contents on formal education settings for children and adolescents			
	3.1.2. Strengthening abilities for the implementation of ISE, GBV, and gender equality contents at non-formal education settings for children, adolescents, young people, and adults			
	3.1.3. Awareness-raising campaigns and education on ISE, Gender Equality, prevention of gender-based violence			
	3.2.1. Community work to change cultural practices and social norms			
	3.2.2. Formation and strengthening of networks for gender equality and eradication of violence			
	3.3.1. Promotion of institutional transformations in communication media and media monitoring			
	3.3.2. Creation of instruments and tools to deploy gender-based policies, prevention and eradication of gender-based violence within the working environment			
	3.3.3. Sensitization on gender issues, prevention actions, and gender-based violence in the working environment			
	3.3.4. Training of the business and trade union sectors on gender, prevention and eradication of gender-based violence, focused on workplace violence and harassment			
Outcome 4 - Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence				



OUTCOME INDICATORS	4.1. Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and who seek help (by sector)	Records from the Office Against Domestic Violence (Argentine Supreme Court of Justice) and provincial records from the Judiciary or the Ministry of the Attorney General (MPF) Records from assistance and support programmes addressed to gender-based violence victims <i>Prospective inclusion of this question in 2019 UNICEF MICS survey</i>	Official statistics 2019 UNICEF MICS survey	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP UNICEF
	4.2. a. Number of cases of VAWG reported to the Office Against Domestic Violence (OVD, in Spanish) depending on the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice b. Number of cases of VAWG cases reported to the OVD and brought to court c. Proportion of cases reported to the OVD that resulted in convictions of perpetrators following 12 months from filing of the report	OVD Records	Information registered with the OVD	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP
	4.2. a. Number of cases of femicide identified which had been previously reported to the police b. Proportion of cases of femicide previously reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators c. Proportion of cases of femicide previously reported to the police that resulted in the arrest of the perpetrator within a term not exceeding 12 months following filing of the report	Femicide Records (Office for Women) Records from <i>Casa del Encuentro</i> and from provincial Observatories	As regards Femicide Records, within the framework of the initiative, the goal will be to strengthen Femicide Records so that this information may actually be registered.	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP



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	<p>4.3. The country has a femicide dedicated management information system at the national level which can measure number of women/girl victims/survivors of violence (and/or their families, when relevant) that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services</p>	<p>Femicide Records (OM) Registry of the Ministry of the Attorney General Record Office of the Secretary of Human Rights (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) Records from the Ombudsman Records from the Salta Observatory Other records from organizations depending on the Executive Branch, the Judiciary or from any non-branch provincial organizations Reports by CSOs (Casa del Encuentro)</p> <p>Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work programme</p>	<p>Official statistics Judgment analysis</p> <p>Number of Provinces which use nominal Registration Systems in children and adolescent protection areas (<i>UNICEF could provide specific data on the number of cases counting on protection measures due to gender -based violence</i>)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP UN Women UNICEF</p>
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Output 4.1 - Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated services, including sexual and reproductive health services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.



OUTPUT INDICATORS	4.1.1. The country has centralized risk assessment systems and/or early warning systems in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors	<p>Governmental bodies: units and programmes skilled at GBV (security, health, justice) at the national level and in the selected provinces</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p>	<p>Interviews with public officials and experts on the matter</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Protocols</p> <p>The existence and scope of the risk indicators system, and the existence and scope of early-warning systems will be considered.</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP</p>
	4.1.2. Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG/femicide response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services.	<p>Assistance records from governmental bodies, comprehensive services and programmes at the national level and in the selected provinces</p> <p>Information from the Sole Registry of Cases of Violence against Women (RUCVM, in Spanish)</p> <p>Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work</p>	<p>Records and statistics from support services rendered to victims of gender-based violence and femicide of the Executive Branch in the three provinces will be considered.</p> <p>Number of adolescents covered by adolescent health advisory services supported by UNICEF in Salta and Jujuy.</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP UNICEF</p>



<p>4.1.3. The country has developed and/or strengthened national guides or protocols in accordance with the guide and tools for essential services</p>	<p>Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work programme</p> <p>Information from public bodies, programmes, and services at the national level and in the three selected provinces.</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p>	<p>No. of provinces which implement local protection protocols against abuse and violence against children and adolescents</p> <p>Interviews with public officials y people specialized on the matter Protocol Review</p> <p><i>Not only the existence of the Protocol but also its use will be considered within the reference framework.</i></p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP UNICEF</p>
<p>4.1.4. Number of public officials (permanent employees or private contractors) providing services to women and girls survivors of violence (and/or their families, where appropriate) who have enhanced their knowledge and improved their skills in order to be able to render quality and coordinated services</p>	<p>Records of training sessions provided by the INAM, the IPGyDS, the Office of the Under-secretary of Gender Policies, and the Equality Secretariat</p> <p>Official report from the 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work programme</p> <p>Training sessions records within the framework of Spotlight</p>	<p>Documents on courses given and their curricula; attendees</p> <p>Number of operators and professionals devoted to the protection system receiving training on specific skills (violence and sexual abuse against children and adolescents)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP UNICEF</p>



4.1.6. Number of government service providers (permanent employees or private contractors) who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAW/femicide response into sexual and reproductive health programmes, and education	Records of training sessions provided by the INAM, IPGyDS, the Office of the Under-secretary of Gender Policies, and the Equality Secretariat Training records within the framework of Spotlight	Documents on courses given and their curricula; Attendees	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP
4.1.8. Number of local networks established among authorities and communities to prevent and respond to VAWG/femicide that include adequate representation of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (and/or their families, when relevant) <i>Spotlight Argentina outlined actions for the construction of local networks with these features as part of Outcome 2.</i>	Documents from Local Round Table Meetings Reports by CSOs Spotlight Records	Records of the creation of femicide and VAW policy coordination spaces (creation, planning, and work agenda, round table meetings, attendees per meeting); focused on the Local Round Table Meetings organized in the three selected provinces	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP UN Women
4.1.9. The country has developed and/or strengthened guidelines and protocols for essential services specifically targeted at meeting the needs of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination (and/or their families, as appropriate)	Information from public bodies, programmes and services at the national level and in the three selected provinces Reports by CSOs Spotlight Records	Interviews with public officials and people specialized on the matter Protocol Review Not only the existence of the Protocol but also its use will be considered within the reference framework.	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP

Output 4.2. Women and girls' survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services.



AC TIV	4.2.1. Number of women and girls' survivors of violence that have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services (and their relatives, where relevant)	Survey to be developed within the framework of the M&E strategy <i>Prospective inclusion of this question in 2019 UNICEF MICS survey</i>	Surveys to women and girls (brief national sample and in three selected provinces) 2019 UNICEF MICS Survey	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP UNICEF
	4.2.2. Number of women and girls' survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased knowledge of and access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services	Survey to be developed within the framework of the M&E strategy	Surveys to women and girls (brief national sample and at 3 selected provinces)	Spotlight Technical Unit UNDP
	4.2.3. Proportion of countries that design strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (and/or their families, when relevant)	Information from public bodies, programmes, and services at the national level and at the three selected provinces Reports by CSOs Spotlight Records	Records of campaigns and/or information dissemination and communication actions about services determined as key for the identification, assistance and support of women and girls Interviews with public officials at the national, provincial and local level, and CSOs In addition to the existence of the campaign, their features and the adjustment to different groups and/or context settings will be examined	Spotlight Technical Unit UNFPA
	4.1.1. Strengthening and dissemination of an updated resource guide available to any public bodies			



- 4.1.2. Creation of agreements for a shared use of risk indicators among different services responsible for assisting gender-based violence and femicide cases and implementation
- 4.1.3. Supporting the provision of advice, assistance and support services and reporting GBV cases, including femicide, at single spaces
- 4.1.4. Strengthening access to justice for women who are victims of gender-based violence, including attempted femicide and relatives of femicide victims, ensuring that women and girls may gain access to justice and that they are given support
- 4.1.5. Promotion of work inclusion experiences for women who are victims of gender-based violence
- 4.1.6. Input creation for follow-up and assessment of available services targeted at improving gender-based violence services
- 4.1.7. Promotion of care policy for teams assisting victims, victims' relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases and prevention of burn-out
- 4.1.8. Strengthening the teams assisting victims, victims' relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases.
- 4.1.9. Dissemination and start up of the Femicide Protocol adjusted to each particular context
- 4.2.1. Dissemination of the updated resource guide available to women and girls, according to their particular needs
- 4.2.2. Designing and start up of dissemination campaigns to inform of resources and services available for advice and/or relief of impaired rights by gender-based violence and femicide (for relatives)
- 4.2.3. Promotion of a model to inform women who are victims of gender-based violence, including attempted femicide, about preliminary injunctions

Outcome 5 - Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analyzed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

OUTCOMES INDICATORS	<p>5.1. The country has globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/femicide (collected over time).</p>	<p>Prevalence survey (nationwide) There is currently no information about prevalence and incidence. Within the framework of Spotlight, a National Prevalence Survey is to be conducted on the basis of international standards and recommendations.</p> <p>Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biannual work programme.</p>	<p>Results from the National Prevalence Survey</p> <p>No. of provinces which routinely compile and publish administrative data on violence, exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents, broken down by sex and age.</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UNDP UNICEF</p>
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<p>5.2. The country has publicly available data, reported on a regular basis (on various forms) of VAWG/femicide at the country level</p>	<p>Information from specialized public bodies at the national level and in the three selected provinces</p> <p>Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biannual work programme</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	<p>Public information available on the Internet about GBV and femicide Update and quality of information (review of the type of information available and sensitivity towards groups facing multiple forms of discrimination).</p> <p>No. of provinces which routinely compile and publish administrative data on violence, exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents, broken down by sex and age</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women UNICEF</p>
<p>5.3 The country has national statistics related to VAWG/femicide disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant</p>	<p>Information from specialized public bodies at the national level and in the three selected provinces</p> <p>Reports by CSOs</p>	<p>Statistics on VAW and femicide</p> <p>The availability of the information disaggregated by relevant category will be verified. The period on which information is collected on such variables, continuity on record, and lost information will be analyzed.</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women Office for Women (Argentina's Supreme Court of Justice)</p>
<p>Output 5.1 - Key partners in service areas (statistics offices, justice, security and health sector) and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</p>			



OUTPUT INDICATORS	5.1.2. Percentage of targeted countries with a system to collect VAW/HP administrative data, in line with international standards, across different sectors	<p>Governmental bodies: INAM, INDEC, IPGyDS, Under-Secretary of Gender Policies, Equality Secretariat, Provincial Directorate of Statistics, in addition to sectors of the Judiciary, the Ministry of the Attorney General, and the Ombudsman, among others.</p> <p>Specialized Observatories</p> <p>Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biannual work programme</p> <p>Information from CSOs</p>	<p>Access to forms for the registration of information, results, and reports.</p> <p>Not only will the information requested be verified, but also the percentage of registration of such information.</p> <p># of Provinces which routinely compile and publish administrative data on violence, exploitation, and abuse of children and adolescents, broken down by sex and age.</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women UNICEF</p>
	5.1.4. Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards	<p>Records of training courses conducted by the INAM, the INDEC, and the Provincial Directorates of Statistics</p> <p>Training records within the framework of Spotlight</p> <p>Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work programme</p>	<p>Courses on data collection, risk indicators, prevalence and incidence of VAW and femicide Course attendance and passing examinations</p> <p>Number of officers and professionals devoted to the protection system receiving training on specific skills (violence and sexual abuse against children and adolescents)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women UNICEF</p>
	<p>5.1.5. Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG</p> <p><i>Spotlight Argentina defined actions for the construction of local networks bearing these features as part of Outcome 6</i></p>	<p>CSO Records</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p>	<p>Interviews with CSO's leaders, administrative and/or institutional responsible officers</p> <p>Records of CS strengthening activities developed within the framework of Spotlight</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>



Output 5.2 - Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analyzed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making				
OUTPUT INDICATOR	5.2.1. Number of awareness raising products developed and disseminated to multiple actors to generate decision making processes based on evidence	<p>Spotlight Records Websites of entities specialized on VAW and femicide at the government level (national, provincial and local -selected provinces-), the academic level, and the civil society level</p> <p>Official report of the 2018-2019 UNICEF biennial work programme</p>	<p>Data base on research studies and analyses targeted at characterizing VAW and femicide in Argentina (built on the basis of reports and documents in progress and those published)</p> <p>Availability and accessibility to such information (related to a unified web site gathering studies from different sources and meeting quality standards for result dissemination)</p> <p>Number of initiatives based on evidence (UNICEF campaigns, research studies, and diagnoses) for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents.</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women UNICEF</p>
	5.2.3. Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG	<p>Records of training courses developed to improve data collection capacity</p> <p>Training records within the framework of Spotlight</p>	<p>Documents on courses given and their curricula; attendees</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
ACTIVITIES	5.1.1. Strengthening coordination efforts among areas responsible for collecting data on GBV and femicide			
	5.1.2. Harmonization of information and statistical records of victims of femicide			
	5.1.3. Strengthening Sole Registry of Cases of Violence against Women (RUCVM, in Spanish)			
	5.2.1. Implementation of a National Prevalence Survey			
	5.2.2. Research studies and analyses targeted at making informed decisions			
	5.2.3. Strengthening of web platform for dissemination of information about GBV and Femicide			



Outcome 6 - Women's rights groups and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG			
INDICATOR	6.2. Proportion of countries where there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in EVAWG/femicide efforts	Reports by CSOs	Interviews with people who work for CSOs promoting the rights of women, academia, and public officials at the national, provincial, and local level Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women
Output 6.1. - Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations (including those representing people facing intersecting forms of discrimination) have increased shared knowledge, networks for partnering and jointly advocating for gender equality and EVAWG/femicide, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels			
OUTPUTS INDICATORS	6.1.1. Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues and spaces including representatives of groups facing multiple forms of discrimination	Documents from Local Table Meetings Reports by CSOs Spotlight Records	Records of the creation of femicide and VAW policy coordination spaces (creation, planning, and work agenda, round table meetings, attendees per meeting); focused on the Local Round Table Meetings organized in the three selected provinces Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women



<p>6.1.2. Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups, including organizations representative of groups facing multiple forms of discrimination</p> <p><i>Spotlight Argentina defined actions for the construction of local networks bearing these features as part of Outcome 2.</i></p>	<p>Documents on the Federal Council of Women, INAM Advisory Committee, Inter-Institutional Round Table Meetings, and Local Round Table Meetings</p> <p>Records of official calls</p> <p>Records of CSOs' activities</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p>	<p>Records of the creation of policy coordination spaces and on dialogues convened</p> <p>Records of the meetings convened and participation in such spaces (on an annual basis)</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
<p>6.1.3. Number of organizations representing youth and adolescents and other groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination that are integrated with coalitions and networks of women's rights groups working on femicide</p> <p><i>Spotlight Argentina defined actions which further contribute to this indicator as part of Outcome 3.</i></p>	<p>Records of CSO's activities and from CSO's networks</p> <p>Reference group</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p>	<p>Records of collaboration agreements executed by CSO (CSO adolescents and youths, and CSO and women's rights groups)</p> <p>Records of activities carried out by the Reference Group</p> <p>Attendance at convened meetings jointly or in association (reference groups)</p> <p>Interviews with CSO representatives</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>



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	6.1.4. Number of women's rights groups integrated to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending femicide	Records of CSO's activities and from CSO's networks Agreements executed by CSOs Reference group Spotlight Records	Mapping of civil society organizations: identification of joint actions	Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women
Output 6.2. -Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing persons facing multiple forms of discrimination, are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to influence on VAWG/femicide and gender equality				
INDICATOR	6.2.1. Number of supported women's right groups using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy	Reports by CSOs (CEDAW follow-up Shadow Reports, Belem do Para) Reference Group Spotlight Records	Interviews with specialists, CSO institutional representatives and public officials Reports from CSO's activities and women's rights groups	Spotlight Technical Unit UN Women
Output 6.3. - Women's rights groups, civil society organizations and, particularly organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on femicide				



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	6.3.1. Number of women's rights groups and organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on femicide	<p>Reports by CSOs</p> <p>Reference group</p> <p>Spotlight Records</p>	<p>Training sessions developed on these matters per type of CSO, place, and number of trained people</p> <p>Technical attendance and support to CSO for the development of these abilities (per type of CSO, place and number of people)</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Reports on activities and/or management of women's rights groups and CSOs (quality of information, availability of activity records, etc.).</p>	<p>Spotlight Technical Unit</p> <p>UN Women</p>
ACTIVITIES	6.1.1. Strengthening associations and exchange networks of civil society organizations and women's movements on femicide and violence prevention			
	6.2.1. Strengthening of capacities targeted at fostering social control and incidence of public policies on GBV, femicide, and gender equality			
	6.3.1. Institutional strengthening and strengthening of management of civil society organizations			

Annex 4- Intersectional approach (section VIII)

Relevant “at risk” groups	Outcome areas where specific approaches are required	Key challenges for inclusion	Indicative approaches and methodologies for inclusion	Total numbers disaggregated by women, girls, men and boys
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				when possible (1)
<i>Women and girls with disability (focus on hearing, intellectual or motor disability)</i>	1) Legislation and Policies- 2) Institutional Strengthening 3) Prevention 4) Services 5) Reliable Information	1) Lack of knowledge on Rights of Persons with Disability (RPD), to determine regulatory adjustments 2) Officers' lack of knowledge (for tailoring and accessibility); low engagement of CSOs involving women with disabilities; fragmentation of gender/disability-based perspective 3) Barely inclusive communication; low accessibility to prevention campaigns, especially for women with hearing and/or intellectual disability 4) Obstacles to access services. For example, services tailored for women with hearing disability and sexual and reproductive health services aimed at persons with disabilities (PD) III-treatment by officers; hurdles to access service information 5) Population unidentified in statistics and official records	1)a) Training with an RPD-based approach; b) engaging CSOs which promote these women's rights in discussion meetings 2)a) Same training content (in gender-related agencies and on GBV in disability-related agencies); b) fostering participation of the Advisory Committee 3) a) Undertaking specific diagnostics by the CSOs which promote RPD; b) conducting communication and dissemination activities in their own community together with community leaders 4) a) Undertaking specific diagnostics by the CSOs which promote RPD; b) fostering adjustment to ensure service accessibility; c) disseminating resources and services accessible to the community 5) a) Fostering registration of Women with Disabilities (WD) and their type of disability; b) specific studies, analysis of critical path followed by women with different types of disability	948 (Women with disability, 2016 records, Line 144). No records of the type of disability are kept.
<i>Transgender people</i>	1) Legislation and Policies- 2) Institutional Strengthening- 3) Prevention 4) Services 5) Reliable Information	1) Little knowledge on diversity 2) Extreme institutional violence and discrimination (violence inflicted by the police and health-care services); officers' little knowledge of diversity; low participation of LGTB CSOs 3) Lack of prevention campaigns aimed at this group; weak position on diversity	1)a) Training with a diversity-based approach; b) engaging CSOs which promote these women's rights in discussion meetings 2)a) Same training content; b) fostering participation of the Advisory Committee 3) Undertaking specific diagnostics by the CSOs which promote RPD; b) conducting	



		<p>4) <i>harmful treatment by officers; institutional Violence</i></p> <p>5) <i>Invisibility. Population unidentified in statistics and official records</i></p>	<p><i>communication and dissemination activities in their own community together with community leaders</i></p> <p>4) a) <i>Training law enforcement agencies and health care services on Human Rights and diversity</i></p> <p>5) a) <i>Promoting registration in services; b) specific studies, analysis of critical path followed by transgender women</i></p>	
Indigenous Women	<p>1) <i>Legislation and Policies-</i></p> <p>2) <i>Institutional Strengthening</i></p> <p>3) <i>Prevention</i></p> <p>4) <i>Services</i></p> <p>5) <i>Reliable Information</i></p>	<p>1) <i>Lack of knowledge about the rights of indigenous peoples</i></p> <p>2) <i>Institutional violence and discrimination (access to justice and health care); officer's lack of knowledge about the rights of indigenous peoples; low participation in formulating and implementing public policies (key at a provincial level)</i></p> <p>3) <i>Prevention campaigns designed and implemented without community engagement. Barely accessible communication</i></p> <p>4) a) <i>Difficult access (far distance); b) harmful treatment by officers; c) institutional violence; d) inaccessible service information</i></p> <p>5) <i>Population unidentified in statistics and official records</i></p>	<p>1) <i>Participation of female community leaders in discussion meetings (key in Jujuy and Salta)</i></p> <p>2) a) <i>Promoting training in the rights of indigenous people in the Judicial Power, law enforcement agencies and health care services; b) Promoting participation of female leaders of indigenous communities in GBV round-table meetings; and d) promoting exchange between agencies related to gender and indigenous matters</i></p> <p>3) a) <i>Liaison with the indigenous community to develop a prevention strategy; b) undertaking specific diagnostics by CSOs promoting rights; c) communication and dissemination activities in their own community with their leaders; d) translation of all materials</i></p> <p>4) a) <i>Promoting the hiring of specialists in indigenous laws by the Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence; b) incorporating a module on the rights of indigenous peoples (in the North Western region of Argentina); c) strengthening health promoters; d) translating guides of available resources</i></p>	



			5) performing qualitative studies which describe the conditions of this group of women and GBV	
Rural women	3) Prevention 4) Services 5) Reliable Information	3) Prevention campaigns designed and implemented without the engagement of these women, not aimed at these groups 4) Difficult access (far distance); harmful treatment by officers Institutional Violence Inaccessible service information 5) Population unidentified in statistics and official records	3) a) Liaison with women farmers to prepare a prevention strategy; b) preparation of specific diagnostics by CSOs which promote rights; c) communication and dissemination activities in their own community with community leaders 4) Mobile teams; training officers; information accessible by different means 5) Performing qualitative studies which describe the conditions of this group of women and GBV	
Female sex workers and prostitutes	4) Assistance 5) Information available	Women facing institutional violence mainly inflicted by law enforcement agencies and health care centers	4) Training programmes for law enforcement agencies and health care assistance with a Human Rights-based perspective. 5) Specific studies to learn about the GBV situations faced by these women (forms and types of GBV and access obstacles).	
Women with HIV	4) Assistance 5) Information available	4) a) Institutional assistance frameworks do not address HIV and GBV issues; b) ill-treatment by officers; c) institutional violence; d) inaccessible information on services 5) Population unidentified in statistics and official records	4)a) Training programmes with a Human Rights-based approach; b) reinforcing participation for [SIC] 5) Specific studies to learn about the GV situation faced by these women (forms, types of GV and access obstacles).	
Migrants (Bolivians, Peruvians and Paraguayans)	3) Prevention 4) Services	3)a) Dissemination and prevention campaigns failing to reach these communities, b) communities with a limited access to information on ISS. 4) Limited access to information on rights and services	3)a) Undertaking diagnostics with the engagement of these communities; b) actively participating in designing prevention campaigns; c) incorporating community representatives in campaigns; d) working with new masculinities.	549 migrant women were assisted in 2017 by the OVD for gender-based violence.



			4) Campaigns for disseminating information among migrant communities.	
Afro-descendant Women	3) Prevention	3)a) Dissemination and prevention campaigns failing to reach these communities, b) communities with a limited access to information on ISS. 4) Limited access to information on rights and services	3)a) Undertaking diagnostics with the engagement of these communities; b) actively participating in designing prevention campaigns; c) incorporating community representatives in campaigns; d) working with new masculinities. 4) Campaigns for disseminating information among migrant communities	
Adolescents and young people	3) Prevention 5) Information available	3) a) Limited inclusion of Integral Sexuality Education (ISE) contents in the school curriculum; b) prevention campaigns prepared by adults lacking everyday language 5) a) No assessment of the effectiveness of the prevention programmes implemented; b) little information on violence prevalence within this group.	3) a) Undertaking diagnostics with the participation of adolescents and young people, for example, through high school students' associations and/or networks; b) active engagement in designing prevention campaigns; c) involving representatives of adolescents in such campaigns; d) working with new masculinities; e) prevention campaigns in sports and cultural spheres, association with other programmes and actions underway. 5) a) assessment of key programmes on ISE and SRH; b) studies on violence perception and prevalence among adolescents and young people.	8.365 (the Line 144 report for 2017 refers to adolescents and young people aged between 15 and 24). A significant interannual increase may be observed.
Children and adolescents victims of gender-based violence /femicide committed against their mothers	1) Legislation and Policies 2) Institutional Strengthening 4) Services 5) Reliable Information	1) Recently enacted legislation to approach this group. 2) Officers' lack of knowledge on rights. Low engagement in public policy making and implementation 4) Lack of services providing assistance, support and counseling for this group	1) Evaluating and working on the implementation of the recently enacted law providing economic remedies to children of femicide victims and other laws addressing this group in particular. 2) a) Furthering training in gender-based violence, femicide and children's rights; b) Fostering and disseminating this group's rights 4) Identifying specific services and programmes, disseminating resources and expanding services	2,027 Children under 18 years old who have lost their mothers due to femicide during 2008-2017 (based on the report provided by Casa del Encuentro)

		5) <i>Poor access to information on prevalence of violence within this group</i>	5) <i>Specific studies on the effects of violence suffered as victims of gender-based violence and femicide committed against mothers</i>	
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(1) The issues detailed above regarding the quality of the information available hinder the identification of any potential beneficiaries of the actions to be developed within the Initiative. Reference will be made once the information required to make an estimate becomes available. During the preparation of a Baseline we will work specifically on enhancing the information available to determine the scope of this Initiative.

Annex 5- Risk Management (Table 2, Section IX)

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Unit/Person
Contextual risks					
Difficulty in implementing prevention activities due to the opposition to the advances in sexual and reproductive rights (Integral Sexuality Education and the legalization of the voluntary termination of pregnancy).	High	5	3	Dissemination campaigns on the rights of women, comprehensive sexual health and ISE, adapted to different groups; Support to CSOs promoting Human Rights and women's rights groups (developing incidence capacities, visibility and management); Monitoring the media and sensitization actions with opinion leaders, journalists, script writers, etc.	UNFPA UN Women
Programmatic risks					
Delays in implementing the Programme because of its high complexity due to the involvement of multiple actors.	Medium	3	2	Implementation of the operational plan before beginning Programme performance; Initiating recruitment of personnel for the TU prior to implementation; Holding exchanges with key partners at a national and provincial level throughout the entire process; Identifying key actors and counterparts to support the process; Signing Letter of Agreement with national Government and the Government of the three selected provinces;	Spotlight SC Spotlight CU RUNOs



				Creating review stages and reaching consensus; high significance of Programme validation and planning implementation.	
Difficulties in causing matching funds to be available in a timely manner	Medium	2	3	<p>The Programme was formulated in accordance with the current conditions and as provided for in the National Plan. The scenario for building a proposal is consistent with the resources currently in use.</p> <p>Strategies will be developed for the mobilization of additional resources with Associated UN Agencies and other Agencies of the UN System in Argentina (GT on Gender and Human Rights). Strategies and agreements are developed in collaboration with governmental authorities ensuring Programme sustainability.</p>	Spotlight SC RUNOs
Difficulties in accessing information and communication technologies in some regions of the provinces selected.	Medium	3	2	<p>Some areas prioritized by the Initiative experience connection problems (due to their geographic features). Strategies were defined to reach these populations with dissemination campaigns (specifically tailored).</p> <p>Resource Guides are expected to be available not only online but also through APPs which might function offline. Specific processes are outlined for recording and systematizing information regarding such cases (added to the Protocol).</p>	UNFPA UNDP UN Women
Institutional risks					
Changes in government and technical teams as a result of the election	High	3	3	Formulation developed within a framework of a solid process for	Spotlight SC



process to be held in 2019				<p>engagement and exchange with multiple actors; Within the framework of the Comprehensive Training Plan, actions are being promoted to institutionalize personnel induction training in the matter, as well as institutional guidelines and practices (in conformity with international standards and the legislation enacted).</p> <p>Legitimacy of the UN System in Argentina and commitments made with institutional counterparts; Programme performance through RUNOs Large portion of funds allocated to CS.</p>	
A recession cycle and a process for reducing public expenditure in an inflationary environment	High	5	2	<p>Development and use of methodologies for GBV policies cost estimation; Training officers on gender responsive budgeting; Communication and visibility strategy (aimed at ensuring importance in the Agenda) Boosting incidence capacity of CS and women's rights groups in public policies.</p>	UN Women UNFPA
Institutional fragmentation and differentiated capabilities of organizations and agencies (federal organization)	Medium	4	2	<p>Several activities organized within the Programme seek to develop pilot experiences and/or test comprehensive GBV assistance experiences. Furthermore, they aim to develop assistance models (within different environments and for different groups), support implementation and/or promote protocols which institutionalize agreements. Survey on obstacles to access services and proposals to enhance such services;</p>	UNDP UN Women

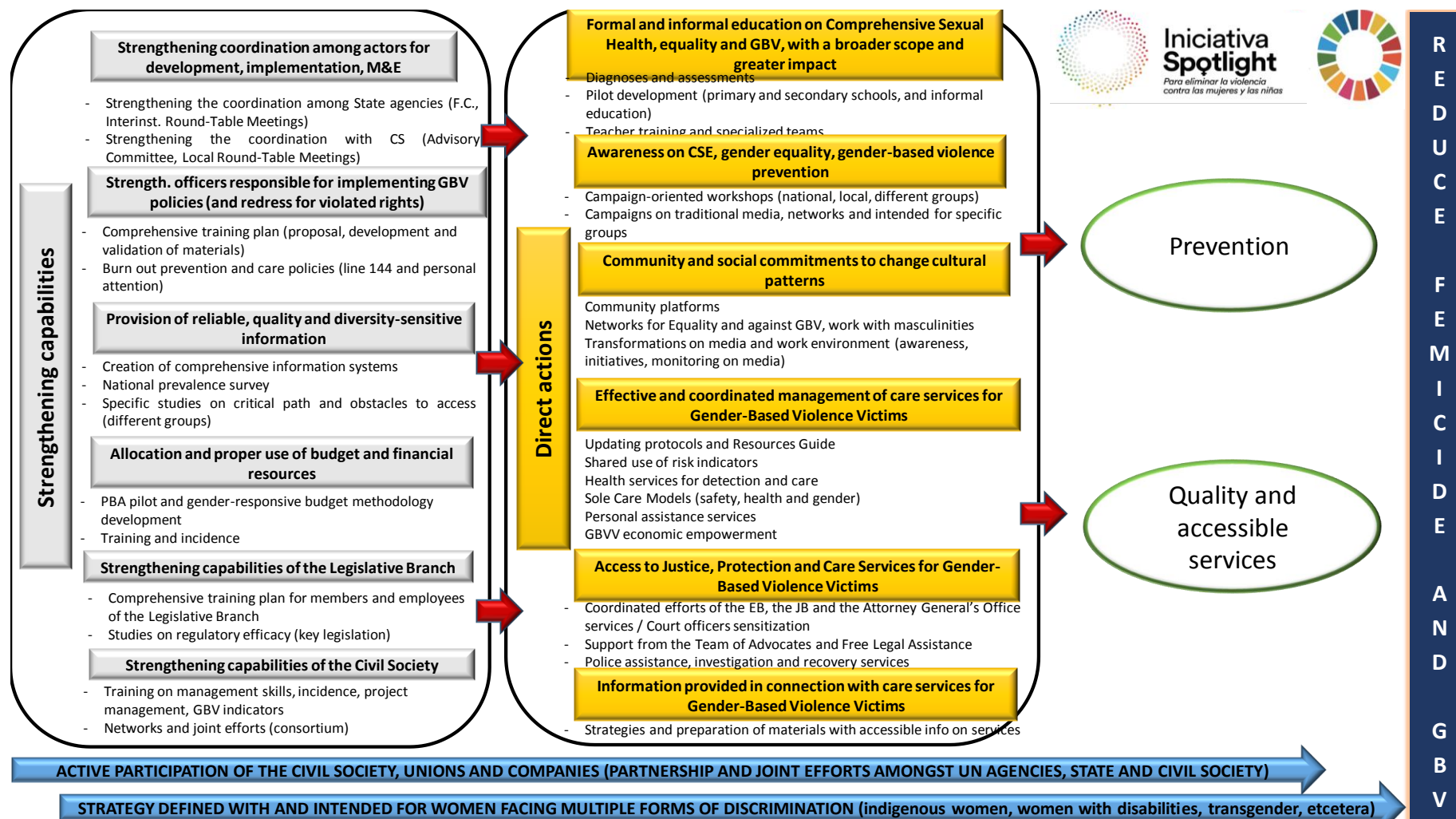


				Exchange on experiences and lessons learned Training sessions focused on building capacities to improve service quality.	
Scarce, fragmented and outdated information	High	5	3	Conducting a National Prevalence Survey and qualitative- quantitative research to characterize the issue (involving several groups at a territorial level); Developing a baseline on GBV and femicide Strengthening exchange between areas/agencies and organizations responsible for collecting data (protocols defining mechanisms for recording, exchanging, systematizing and disseminating information). Training data entry personnel; Computerizing systems to record cases at a local level.	Spotlight UC UNDP UN Women
Complex relationship between the State and CSOs in some specific contexts	High	3	3	Institutionalization of environments promoting coordination between the State and civil society (advisory committees, local round-table meetings); Strengthening participation in public policy-making processes; Fostering dynamic participation in formulating and implementing strategies; Sensitization and training actions.	UN Women UNFPA UNDP ILO UNICEF OHCHR
Civil society weakness in certain provincial contexts and/or in promoting the rights of women facing multiple forms of discrimination	Low	2	2	Development of CSO's capacities; Within Outcome 6, several activities aimed at training members of these organizations were introduced (on project management, fundraising, and also on skills such as internet skills). It was also proposed that these organizations be provided with computing equipment.	UN Women UNFPA UNDP

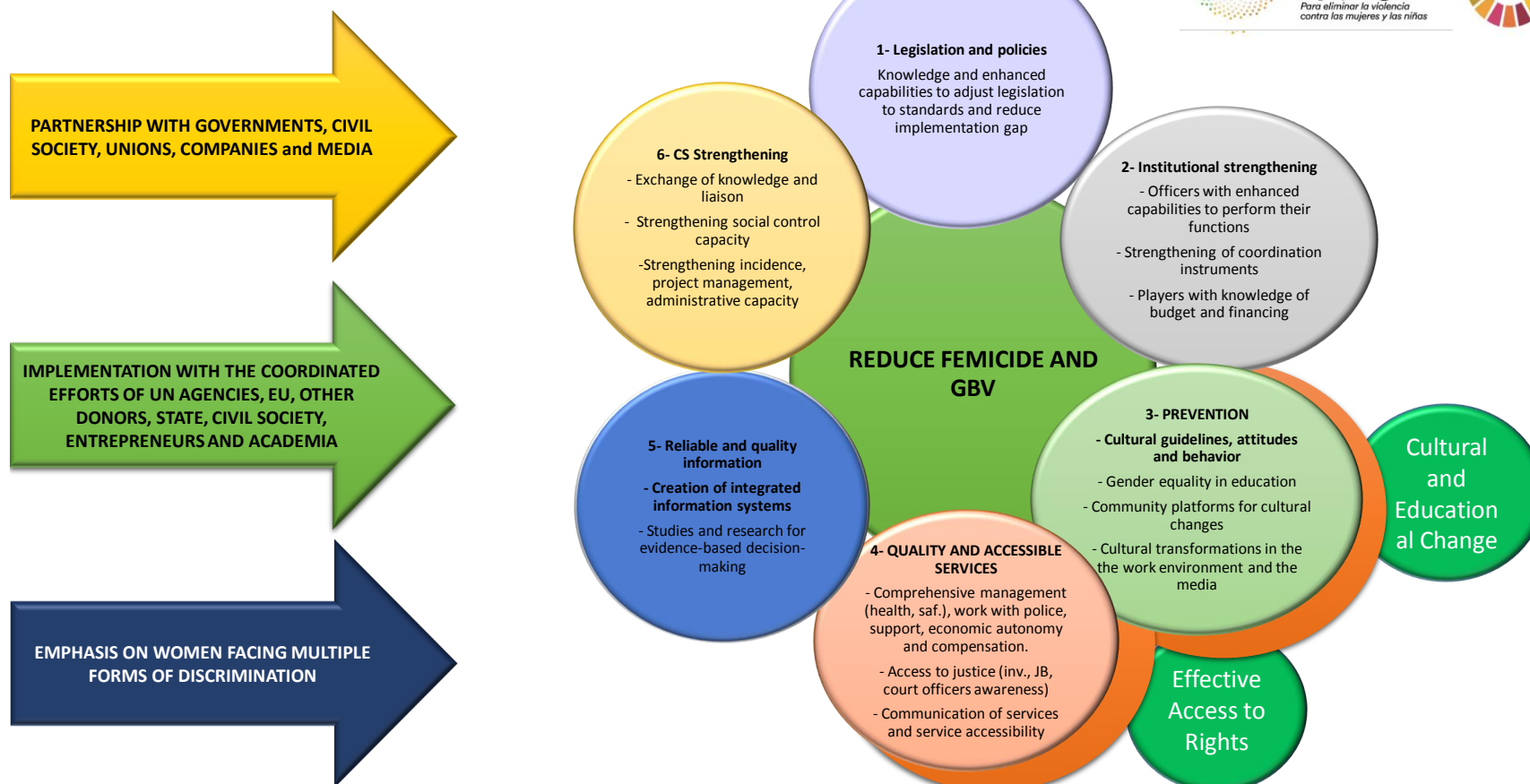
				<p>These actions specifically address grassroots social organizations working at a territorial level and with groups facing multiple vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Reinforcing participation and coordination in public policy-making.</p>	
<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Even if political changes are introduced in Argentina and/or any provinces it is not believed that they may affect Initiative implementation. ✓ There is widespread consensus about the significance of reducing GBV and femicide, i.e. the issue enjoys wide social legitimacy. ✓ The UN System in Argentina embodies legitimacy which allows it to promote actions involving multiple stakeholders (from the government and the CS, as well as corporations and trade unions). 					

The risk-management methodology is depicted below, where the risk level is measured as the product of Likelihood and Consequence.

Annex 6.a- Project scheme



Annex 6.a- Project Scheme



Annex 6.b-

ACTION PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

PILLAR 1. LEGISLATION AND POLICIES- *Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans and projects.*

OUTPUT 1.1 Parliamentarians, human rights institutions, and women's right advocates have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess implementation gaps and draft new and/or adjust existing legislations on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of women and of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international standards and the recommendations of specialized Committees.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
<i>Preparation and implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on gender issues and gender-based violence for the Legislative Power</i>	<p>Comprehensive program comprised of autonomous modules with different objectives and training proposals. The program gathers contents generated within the framework of studies and adapts them to the target audience. It includes contents focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Capacity for attitude transformation * Including a diversity approach (not as a separate module) * Gender-responsive budgets (see specifically with staff from the recently created Congress Budget Office and Commissions Secretariat and their equivalent offices at a provincial level) * GBV indicators and policies follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of blended Modules that combine on-line and face to face learning. Including work on content application. <p>Following up actions developed within the Plan's framework and assessment of results. Elective / mandatory training</p>	<p>IP- INAM Legislative Observatories Parliamentary Caucuses/Women's Commissions Training Institutes /Areas</p>	<p>National Congressmen and Senators Legislators at a sub-national level LP workers (staff and advisors)</p>

	<p>Dialogues and discussion meetings that foster exchange between civil society and legislators, legislative advisors and workers of the Legislative Power on gender-based, violence and femicide rights. It seeks to influence the legislative agenda by adding different specific themes.</p> <p>UNICEF- Advocacy for a new regime for family responsibility license.</p>	<p>IP- INAM Legislative Observatories Parliamentary Caucuses/Women's Commissions Training Institutes /Areas</p>	<p>National Representatives and Senators Legislators at a sub-national level LP workers (staff and advisors)</p>
PROVINCES			
	<p>PBA- Training courses will be adapted to the provincial context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of basic training for several profiles with the need to achieve sustainability through mandatory courses/incentives. <p>(Training prioritized by themes: budget (<i>funded through 2.3</i>), basic training with a gender-based and HR perspective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of mechanisms for exchange with Civil Society through Discussion Meetings and Dialogues (mainly, to take place in the province interior). 	<p>CSO/Academia</p>	<p>Provincial legislators and councilors LP Workers (staff, advisors and hired persons)</p>
	<p>Salta- Training courses will be adapted to the provincial context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of mechanisms for exchange with Civil Society through Discussion Meetings and Dialogues 	<p>CSO/Academia</p>	<p>Provincial legislators and councilors LP Workers (staff, advisors and hired persons)</p>
	<p>Jujuy- Training courses will be adapted to the provincial context. Training prioritized by themes: Diversity perspective and adaptation of laws to indigenous communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of mechanisms for exchange with Civil Society through Discussion Meetings and Dialogues (themes and programming to be defined). 	<p>CSO/Academia</p>	<p>Provincial legislators and councilors LP Workers (staff, advisors and hired persons)</p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.3 National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.</p>			

Studies and Research to influence on public decision-making and on strengthening / adjusting the regulatory framework	A study that will systematize in a single document the status of national and provincial legislation on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence and femicide, the adaptation to international standards and that will include recommendations on adjustments aimed at influencing legislation adaptation in the different provinces.	CSO/Academia	Legislative powers at a national, provincial and local level.
	Research on specific themes that will contribute with evidence to the enactment of specific laws to prevent GBV and femicide: a) Evaluation/diagnostics on the enhancement/strengthening of access to justice, protection of victims and research on femicide; b) alternative mechanisms for GBV victims' reparation; c) legislation status, harmonization and implementation regarding GBV and femicide victims' sons/daughters.	CSO/Academia	Legislative powers at a national, provincial and local level.
	Incidence and advocacy in the approval of legislation on leave options for GBV victims.		
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Studies focused on economic redress	CSO/Academia	Legislative Power of the PBA
	Salta- Studies focused on: a) analyzing gender-based provincial legislation in terms of observing the provisions of United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Rights of Transgender Women (less priority to women with disabilities); b) analyzing jurisdiction fragmentation and estimating the cost of a unified jurisdiction; d) studying legislative status, harmonization and implementation regarding sons/daughters of victims of gender-based violence and femicide, with the purpose of influencing on the enactment of laws on the matter.	CSO/Academia	Legislative Power of Salta
	Jujuy- Study and analysis of bills and laws passed in the Province on gender-based violence. Implementation level and analysis of the effects on society.	CSO/Academia (Bar Association)	Legislative Power of Jujuy

PILLAR 2. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING. National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.

OUTPUT 2.1 Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions (justice, police, health, childhood, statistics, etc.) are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based services that prevent and respond to femicide, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Outlining methodology and instruments for the implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on violence against women and girls from the perspectives of gender, Human Rights, interculturality and intersectionality for the Executive Branch and court operators.	Design of methodology and instruments to training strategy/package adapted to the target audience: (a. a modular structure with introductory modules on gender, human rights and violence. Practical modules adapted to the target audience with practice guidance/protocols; b. blended modules that combine on-line and face to face learning; c. guaranteeing connection and communication accessibility for hearing and visually impaired persons, among others; d. evaluating the possibility of combining technical contents with less traditional methodologies, for example, through art, to achieve transformations in laws, attitudes and behaviors of public officers and, through these public officers, cause further transformations in their relevant organizations, programmes and services).	INAM CSO	Health providers (primary health care) Law enforcement agencies Court officers
	Start-up (within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative) of a space for discussions/making commitments for decision makers in the different branches at a national and provincial level. <i>It may be combined with a proposal arising from output 2.2. Pillar 1 Discussion Meetings are related to this action.</i>	INAM	
	Incorporation of gender-based perspective in training courses.	INAM National Institute of Public Administration (INAP, in Spanish) - Federal Council of Modernization	
PROVINCES			

	<p>Salta-</p> <p>- Start-up (within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative) of a space for discussions/making commitments for decision makers in the different branches at a national and provincial level. - <i>Pillar 1 Discussion Meetings.</i></p>		<p><i>Decision-making officers</i></p> <p><i>Assistance services operators</i></p> <p><i>Emphasis on: Justice, health, safety and education</i></p>
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OUTPUT 2.2 Multi-stakeholder national and/or provincial coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized women's groups.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
<p><i>Strengthening mechanisms for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of public policies on gender equality and GBV at a national level, guaranteeing intersectoral and civil society participation.</i></p>	<p>Strengthening the Federal Council of Women ("CFM", in Spanish), as a space for effective planning at a federal level (joint and participatory building of the gender and gender-based violence agenda, joint efforts towards building a future National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women).</p> <p>Drafting proposals that include alternatives for CFM institutional strengthening (based on the survey of other CFMs) and CFM institutionalization: executive secretariat composition, regulations on composition, CFM's work planning.</p>	INAM- Provincial agencies in charge of the GBV theme	CFM
	<p>Strengthening the VAW National Plan Advisory Committee with civil society organizations by (i) reviewing formation criteria to include grassroots organizations, through networks, and groups facing multiple forms of discrimination; (ii) establishing the period in which meetings will be held, with the possibility of adding two on-line meetings; (iii) defining work modalities and decision criteria; v) creating settings to promote liaison with CFM - possibility of holding meetings on the same date/at the same place).</p>	INAM CSO	

	Start-up and/or strengthening inter-branches and inter-ministerial Work Round Table Meetings at a national and provincial level (this could be combined with the training proposal for the highest authorities). To promote the M&E of public policies.	INAM Other Offices, Legislative and Judicial Branches	
Strengthening/start-up of mechanisms for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of public policies on gender equality and GBV at a national level, guaranteeing intersectoral and civil society participation.	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Strengthening Local Round Table Meetings and mapping Gender-based Round Table Meetings: a) identifying good practices, b) drafting suggestions and recommendations on round table meeting composition (make progress regarding eight municipalities with RIL experience); c) creating the protocol for registration, dissemination and updating of the resource guide at a national and provincial level).	IPGyDS Gender Areas at a municipal level	Gender-based Round Table Meetings
	Salta- Creation of the Inter-Institutional Round Table Meeting for GBV and Femicide elimination. Establishing participants, meeting agenda, round table meetings and coordination objectives. Policy drafting, follow-up and evaluation. Importance of MPF participation, health and education, among others.	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	
	Salta- Strengthening the Inter-disciplinary Round Table Meeting “Strengthening, Empowerment and Gender Equality Program for Indigenous Communities in the Province of Salta.” Round table meetings that strengthen coordination at a local level to define GBV prevention and assistance policies (systematization, exchange, methodologies, etc.)	Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and Social Development	
	Salta- Drafting protocols on key aspects. These protocols should standardize the work on different assistance services at a provincial and local level. The two round table meetings mentioned above should be the spaces for outlining, validating, disseminating and following up on the implementation of the protocols to be drafted.	Inter-Institutional Round Table Meeting for GBV and Femicide elimination (to be created) and Inter- disciplinary Round Table Meeting	

	Salta y Jujuy (Valles Calchaquíes) – Replica of the experience of elaboration of protocol of integral attention to NNA against the sexual abuse at community level with participation of adolescents (UNICEF).	Executive and Legislative Branches and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.	
	Salta y Jujuy- Strengthening coordination and intersectoral exchanges for comprehensive care of adolescent pregnancy / including counseling (UNICEF).	Municipalities of Valles Calchaquíes, CSO (Tucumán, Salta y Jujuy)	
	Jujuy – Diagnosis on the implementation of protocol of integral approach and access to justice in cases of sexual abuse against children and adolescents.	Executive at Provinces	
	Jujuy- Forming Coordination Round Table Meetings at a local level to work on GBV prevention and assistance (systematization, exchange, methodologies, etc.).	Secretary of Parity	
	Jujuy- Strengthening gender areas at a local level (purchase of computing equipment).	Equality Secretariat	Gender Areas at a local level

OUTPUT 2.3 Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates at national and sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools for costing activities and preparing and evaluating a gender-responsive budget to eliminate femicide.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Development and implementation of a methodology for gender-responsive budgeting	Preparation/adaptation of gender-responsive budget methodology	INAM- Ministry of Treasury CSO Academia	
	Incidence on the implementation of a gender-responsive budget methodology and its implementation at a national and provincial level.	CSO	

	<p>Training on gender-responsive budgets adapted to the target audience needs and interests at a national and provincial level. <i>Key action in the three provinces</i></p>	INAM	<p>Executive branch officers at a national, provincial and municipal level - CSO</p> <p>Also legislators at a national and provincial level and their advisory teams/staff (P1)</p>
	PROVINCES		
	<p>PBA- Development of gender-responsive budget methodology. Methodology pilot implementation</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy Ministry of Government IPGyDS</p>	
Strengthening capacities for follow-up and budgetary evaluation of public policies targeted at eradicating gender-based violence and femicide.	<p>Mapping Programmes and Initiatives to prevent violence and femicide with allocated budget (national, focused provincial and local governments).</p>	<p>INAM CSO Academia</p>	
	<p>Development and implementation of a methodology for cost estimation of main public policies on this matter at a national and provincial level.</p>	<p>INAM CSO Academia</p>	
	<p>Development and implementation of methodologies for monitoring budget allocation/execution regarding main public policies on this matter at a national and provincial level.</p>	<p>INAM CSO Academia</p>	
	<p>Incidence on the publication of information on budget allocation and execution regarding main public policies on this matter at a national and provincial level.</p>	<p>CSO</p>	
	PROVINCES		

	<p>Salta- Incidence on the publication of information on budget allocation and execution regarding main public policies on this matter at a provincial and municipal level.</p> <p>See the criteria established for allocation of funds for decentralized resources (explore possibilities - refer to specific studies)</p>	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	
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PILLAR 3. PREVENTION. Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.

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

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Conducting diagnostic and evaluation studies on initiatives implemented in formal education settings for evidence-based decision making.	Diagnostic on ISE implementation at a national and sub-national level (selected provinces). To strengthen ISE: Technical Assistance for follow-up the ISE at national level. To support the development of an information system for monitoring ISE. To develop and validate materials for the Programme.	Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme	Students/teachers
	UNICEF- Technical Assistance to support the development of an information system for monitoring and evaluating ISE.		
	Study on the implementation of “Jornadas Educar en Igualdad” (“Gender-Equality Education” Seminars).		
	Advocacy and incidence activities to review kindergarten, primary and secondary educational curricula (gender mainstreaming), in order to incorporate any further regulatory advancements succeeding the CSE Act, for example, the Gender Identity Act, the “Gender-Equality Education” Act. Working on two levels: a. at the Ministry of Education level to foster curricula review; b. at a territorial level to implement educational changes in the selected provinces (Salta, Jujuy and Buenos Aires).		Educational System Authorities
	UNICEF- Promoting changes in family cares (equitable distribution of caring activities between men and women)		

PROVINCES			
Drafting of work materials for primary and secondary schools	Salta and Jujuy- Diagnostic on CSE implementation with a special focus on its implementation in indigenous communities.	Priority given at a national level	
	Drafting of materials on the prevention of gender-based violence at schools (in and out of schools). For example, booklets containing tools and procedures to work with adolescents on themes such as gender, masculinities and dating free of violence, among others. In order to deconstruct gender stereotypes, reflect on the construction of new masculinities, their privileges and costs, and promote relationships free of violence.	Program on Adolescence?	Students
	Development and dissemination of approved comprehensive sexual education and gender-based materials in primary and secondary schools. Public policies on adolescent health at national level: Support in the elaboration and implementation of the first National Plan to reduce adolescent unintended pregnancy ENIA (UNICEF).	Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme	Students/teachers
	Drafting and dissemination of materials for strengthening gender-based violence prevention programmes at the higher education level, including professional training and programmes addressed to armed, law enforcement and security forces.		
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Updating of pedagogic materials to work with adolescents and young people, mainly addressing sexual diversity. Digitalization and dissemination of prepared materials.	IPGyDS	Teachers Parents Adolescents
	Salta and Jujuy- Dissemination materials in the language spoken by indigenous communities established in the provinces.		

Strengthening teaching capacities to work on gender contents, gender-based violence prevention and comprehensive sexual health.

Strengthening CSE teacher training programmes: a. updating and editing the booklet to implement seminars on “Gender Equality Education: Prevention and eradication of gender-based violence” (Ministry of Education); b. drafting of work guidance material for educational institutions; c. strengthening work with supervisors per province (development of a work methodology for Provincial Meetings on Experiences, meeting agenda); d. webmaster for constant updating of the training platform for teachers of the Teacher Training Institution.	Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme and INAM	teachers
Developing and giving an on-line massive course on gender for teachers throughout the country (Alliance between CSI Programme and INAM).		
PROVINCES		
PBA- Teacher training on gender, sexual diversity, violence against women and femicide.		
PBA- Identify, systematize and disseminate good teaching practice experiences in the implementation of CSE in formal education settings		
Strengthening CSE teams to be formed in schools (see the resolution passed by the Federal Council of Education)	Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme and INAM	
	National Programme of Integral Health in Adolescence	Students

	Supporting to improve adolescent health policy in different provinces: Adolescent health counseling, promotion of adolescent participation and strengthening of the health system for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy.	Ministry of Health Ministry (provinces). Ministry of Education (provinces). In coordination with SENNAF and Health Ministry (national level).	
Strengthening abilities for the deployment of contents on CSE, GBV, and gender equality at non-formal education spaces for children, adolescents, young people, and adults	Training activities on CSE, new masculinities and GBV out of school: professional training centers, sports centers, cultural centers, secondary and higher education students' centers, political parties, grassroots organizations, neighborhoods' movements, etc.		
	Training programs for adolescents and young people, adults and teachers from non-formal settings to prevent GBV		Adolescents and young people
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Adolescent and young people training on gender, sexual diversity, violence against women and girls and femicide. Dissemination of work materials for workshops with adolescents and activity kit.	IPGyDS	
	PBA- Diagnostic on CSE non-formal education experiences, good practice identification and dissemination.		
Awareness-raising campaigns and education on CSE, Gender Equality, prevention of gender-based violence	Workshops with the participation of government and civil society actors (guaranteeing the participation of children, adolescents and young people, as well as groups facing multiple vulnerabilities) to debate on the development of a prevention policy and strategy and the type of campaigns to be launched.		

	Massive communication campaign, focused on priority groups in terms of assistance. Suggested themes: rights and services; masculinities; prevention of violence in dating.		
	Prevention of sexual abuse against children and adolescents by generating new analysis information and launching prevention campaigns nationwide. Prevention campaigns against violence against children and gender violence (including initiatives to prevent trafficking in persons). UNICEF.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and SENNAF	
	Supporting to networks, advocacy and awareness for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy: support for national programs and mobilization campaigns together with CSOs (UNICEF).	Ministry of Social Development (Secretary of Youth) and 6 CSOs.	
	Working in liaison with artists, sportsmen/women, to address GBV prevention in different settings and groups (including community models and/or models of groups facing multiple forms of discrimination).		
	Distribution of information on comprehensive sexual health, gender and violence in community centers and popular training spaces	Ministry of Health's Program on Adolescence	
PROVINCES			
	PBA- Editing and publication of material on violence prevention, violent dating and comprehensive sexual health to be distributed within the framework of programmes being implemented in the PBA: Healthy environments (Ministry of Health, to work on violent dating); Comprehensive Counseling on Sexual and Reproductive Health (Office of the Public Defender for Youth); Territorial workshops to work on sexual diversity and Indigenous Women's Network (Human Rights Secretariat); Non-Violent Upbringing (provincial entity for children and adolescents, municipal social development areas and UNICEF); "Patios Abiertos" Program (General Culture and Education Office (DGCyE, in Spanish)		

	PBA- Awareness-raising and dissemination campaign addressed to adolescents with key messages on how to fight against gender-based violence, women's rights, etc. (to be launched at the Buenos Aires Games)		
	PBA- Expansion of the "Programa Nocturnidad" ("Nightlife Violence Prevention Program"), aimed at training the staff employed at nightclubs, pubs and bars to address aggression and to sensitize and involve men to avoid causing or being part of violent situations.	"Programa Nocturnidad"	
	Salta and Jujuy- Work in liaison with indigenous communities' representatives to tackle GBV prevention.		
	Salta and Jujuy- Distribution of information on comprehensive sexual health, gender and violence in indigenous communities. The material is drafted in the language spoken by indigenous communities.		

OUTPUT 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Community work to change cultural practices and social norms	Creation and/or strengthening of community platforms to transform gender-based stereotypes at a national level (strategy adapted to each selected province and/or territory to work within the Initiative's framework)		
	Training through workshops and round table meetings on new masculinities (not exclusively focused on men)		
	Training of organization/community network leaders and territorial gender promoters with a holistic approach.		
	Programme to strengthen parental skills for the upbringing of children and adolescents without violence and with gender equity.		

Formation and strengthening of networks for gender equality and eradication of violence	Creation of Adolescents and Young People for Equality network/s.		
	Strengthening and promoting “Red de Hombres por la Igualdad” (Men for Equality Network): i) training its members on gender-based perspective, ii) incorporation of new actors (intersectoral intervention)		
	Creation of networks to work on masculinities		

OUTPUT 3.3 Decision makers in relevant institutions (communication media, work places, sports clubs and gyms) and key local decision makers (community leaders, religious leaders, among others) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on femicide, gender equality and women rights.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Promotion of institutional transformations in communication media	Promote women's role in communication media, beyond gender stereotypes (develop campaigns to raise awareness on women's little presence in the media and, particularly, in key decision-making roles).		
	Training of producers, scriptwriters, journalists and journalism students, through training courses and guidance materials to address femicide and GBV in the media. Dissemination of Guides for journalists on the gender, violence and abuse (UNICEF)		
	Promote and monitor a media agreement to address gender equality and gender-based violence, including through alternative media, formats and channels (for example, soap operas, fiction, juvenile series, YouTube, social networks, etc.). Good practice identification, systematization and dissemination.		

Monitoring the implementation of social communication policies with gender-based perspective, media coverage of cases.	Monitor the implementation of communication public policies and media coverage on gender-based violence, with a special focus on femicide	INAM Office of the Ombudsman CSO	
Creation of instruments and tools to deploy gender-based policies, prevention and eradication of gender-based violence within the working environment	Survey and systematization of good practices of companies that incorporate a gender-based perspective and devices to prevent and eradicate GBV and to support victims of GBV. (Some themes covered: authorities and personnel sensitization, GBV prevention campaigns, primary assistance, leave options for GBV victims, shared care services).	Ministry of Labor Businesses and Corporate Foundations	
	Preparation of a tool package based on the good practices implemented by Argentine businesses for gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention and eradication.	Ministry of Labor Companies and Corporate Foundations	
	Comparative study for the identification of sectoral challenges and public policy recommendations, based on the drafting of three sectoral diagnoses on women's situation in each sector (demographic characteristics, violence or abuse situations they face in and out of the workplace). Three different sectors will be selected and, at least one will be a non-traditional sector for women.	ILO CSO Academia	
Training Plan targeted at trade unions and the business sector	Development of sensitization and training materials and tools to prevent and provide assistance on violence against women, updating of materials to work on masculinities, discussing the issues of workplace harassment and occupational inequality in depth. (training modules/manuals, guides for trade unions and the corporate sector)	ILO UOCRA (and others) UIA Ministry of Labor	
	Training trade union and corporate trainers through bipartite courses on gender, violence prevention and assistance of victims.	ILO UOCRA (and others) UIA Ministry of Labor	

	Sensitization on gender equality, prevention and assistance to gender-based violence victims, including workplace harassment and sexual division of labor, targeted at the top management of business entities and business chambers	ILO UIA Ministry of Labor	
	Sensitization on gender equality, prevention and assistance to gender-based violence victims, including workplace harassment and sexual division of labor, targeted at trade union leaders, delegates and middle management	ILO UOCRA (and others) Ministry of Labor	
Monitoring workplace sectors most affected by gender-based violence	Promote actions to monitor and provide assistance in cases of gender-based violence against sexual workers		
PILLAR 4 SERVICES Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence			

OUTPUT 4.1 - Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated services, including sexual and reproductive health services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Strengthening and dissemination of an updated resource guide available to any public bodies	Drafting of the protocol for exchange and updating of existing resources for assisting and supporting women victims of gender-based violence (State, CS/ Nation, provinces and municipalities) and development of a system for routine updating of information. <i>Support the development of a platform for exchange and update of information resources.</i>	INAM Ministry of Modernization?	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level

	Dissemination of a user friendly updated guide on existing resources (State, CSO/Nation and provinces) for the different entities of the EB, LB and JB (web and geo-referenced resources, INAM's application) that enables resource identification, according to different classifications.	INAM	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level Community at large
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Protocol to exchange information about services for local action. The goal is to foster information at municipalities in order to prevent that all queries are centralized in IPGyDS.	IPGyDS	
Creation of agreements for a shared use of risk indicators among different services responsible for assisting gender-based violence cases and implementation	Drafting a document describing the indicators to assess the risk faced by women undergoing violent situations and establishing usage criteria (this document will be drafted based on the indicators established by the OVD which will be validated upon the exchange made with different entities).		Entities and areas providing assistance and support to women victims of gender-based violence, and remedying the harm suffered by the violation of their rights.
	Composition of teams for training the trainers (with a valid methodology) that will enable the development of training courses for the implementation of centralized risk indicators (taking into account women's groups differences). On-line and face-to-face courses. <i>Incorporation of training courses under pillars 1 and 2 as mandatory content of the basic course common to all sectors.</i>		
	Pilot implementation of the indicators to assess risks at a Health Care Center.	INAM Ministry of Health CSO/ Academia	
	Foster institutional arrangements for the start-up of an early detection system (based on centralized risk indicators). UNICEF- Elaboration of the first National Plan to reduce adolescent unintended pregnancy at national level and to the establishment of provincial	INAM	

	<p>task forces to prevent adolescent pregnancy in 3 provinces and specific protocols to address pregnancies below 15 years in 2 provinces.</p> <p>UNICEF- Different services for attending adolescent pregnancy.</p> <p>UNICEF- Elaboration, diffusion and implementation of protocols for attending adolescent pregnancy (comprehensive and intersectorial approach).</p>		
	PROVINCE		
	PBA- Good Practice Guide to identify the level of risk of women and girls who are victims of GBV, exchange of information, and early warning.		
Supporting the provision of advice, assistance and support services and reporting GBV cases, including femicide, at single spaces	Supporting the start-up of the Single GBVV Assistance Model (cost estimation and evaluation of the pilot experience of the single assistance model and unified forum) to be implemented in Quilmes (Province of Buenos Aires).	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	PROVINCE		
	PBA- Systematization, cost estimation and strengthening of the support network. Foster strategies to coordinate the community work model and the support model. Survey on local assistance and support experiences of women and girls who are victims of GBV in PBA (identification of models and good practices)	IPGyDS	
	Salta- Supporting the expansion of the Comprehensive Center Model for Women to other districts within the province (Smaller Centers) . (Making a diagnostic, drafting agreements, budgeting and designing the Center creation strategy, cost estimation and systematization)	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	
	Jujuy- Strengthen the decentralized assistance model for the Victim Assistance Center (of the Ministry of the Public Prosecutor) to guarantee the center's outreach to different districts (model evaluation, mapping the assistance model in the different districts, budgeting, designing of the model building strategy, cost estimation and systematization)	Ministry of the Public Prosecutor	

	Jujuy- Support the development of the itinerant inter-cultural team (including personnel training)	Indigenous Peoples Secretariat	
	Jujuy- Broaden the assistance and support model for indigenous women victims of gender-based violence	Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples Organizations Council of Jujuy	
Strengthening access to justice for women who are victims of gender-based violence, ensuring that women and girls may gain access to justice and that they are given support	Development and start-up of a support service to the women being assisted (assistance in a nearby office, snacks and a babysitting service), that enables the enhancement of current support services rendered.	Government of the City INAM	
	Contribution to the start-up and institutionalization of the Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence by hiring ten regional coordinators (aimed at guaranteeing that Free Legal Assistance is made effective).	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	Supporting the implementation of Free Legal Assistance for GBVV that meets the needs of women facing multiple forms of discrimination: i) systematization; ii) cost estimation; iii) evaluation; iv) adjustment and adaptation.	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	Development of an interdisciplinary approach model including, in particular, the work with law enforcement agencies and their performance (coordinated work between law enforcement agencies and GBV assistance areas), and corresponding protocols and standards.	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	PROVINCES		
	Salta- Research and studies aimed at analyzing jurisdiction fragmentation problems regarding GBV cases and alternatives to unify jurisdictions.		
	Salta- Creation of a registry of Wichi language interpreters of the Judicial Branch (with a gender perspective).		
	Salta- Adjustment of the Guidelines for Law Enforcement Agencies to the particular features of the province.	Ministry of Security (province)	

Promotion of labor inclusion experiences for women who are victims of gender-based violence	Systematization of labor inclusion experiences for women who are victims of gender-based violence, for example, women working for Arredo, to identify and disseminate learning experiences. + inter-company dissemination of these practices. (documents, breakfast meetings)		
	Drafting a labor inclusion pilot program for women who are victims of gender-based violence (see Ministries' mutual funds for government grants).		
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Support to the start-up of "PBA Empodera" (PBA Empowers") pilot program. Study on the economic autonomy of women in PBA, including the Gender Equality Index in the analysis.	IPGyDS Eurosocial Company Network against Violence	
	PBA- Diagnosis and recommendations aimed at strengthening the protection shelter model as a space for economic empowerment of the women accommodated in protection shelters.	IPGyDS CSO	
Input creation for follow-up and assessment of available services targeted at improving services	Jujuy- Support to the start-up of a pilot program for the economic empowerment of women victims of GBV. <i>(Identification of policies and practices being implemented in the province; outlining start-up proposal)</i>	Equality Secretariat	
	Development of an Institutional Violence registration and systematization procedure . This procedure begins with the registration of institutional violence reported, for example, through Line 144. It includes drafting of a status report on the service, informing the service highest authority (at a national and/or provincial level) and institutional intervention of sensitization and training on the Gender Perspective and Interdisciplinary Approach.	INAM	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level Community at large

	Mapping critical paths at a national and provincial level.	INAM Gender Observatory- IPGyDV Under-Secretary of Gender Policies Equality Secretariat	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level Community at large
	Qualitative analysis for the identification of obstacles along women's critical path at a territorial level.	INAM Gender Observatory- IPGyDV Under-Secretary of Gender Policies Equality Secretariat	Public bodies at a national, provincial, and local level Community at large
	PROVINCES		
	Salta- Service quality survey addressed to women users , taking into account the different areas and types of services, to remove such obstacles (dialogue based on the data already collected by INAM within the framework of the Observatory and the report of relatives of femicide victims drafted by the Human Rights Secretariat).	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies Salta Observatory	
Promotion of care policy of the teams supporting victims, relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases and burn-out prevention. <i>(at a national level and high priority given to the three selected provinces)</i>	Studies and incidence actions will be developed for the re-evaluation of technical teams. Employment conditions adaptation analysis and proposal to guarantee decent work based on the particular needs of the assistance services provided to victims and relatives of gender-based violence and femicide victims.	INAM/ Ministry of Health? PBA- IPGyDS/ Ministry of Health SALTA- Under- Secretary Of Gender/Ministry of Health JUJUY-	National- 144- Health? PBA- Line 144 (reinforce)/ OPISV/ SALTA- Comprehensive Center JUJUY- Assistance and support services

	Design of a model and cost estimation of a strategy to prevent team burnout (diagnostic, cost-benefit analysis, oversight and follow-up actions).	INAM/ Ministry of Health? PBA- IPGyDS/ Ministry of Health SALTA- Under-Secretary Of Gender/Ministry of Health JUJUY-	INAM/ Ministry of Health? PBA- Line 144 (reinforce)/ OPISV SALTA- Comprehensive Center JUJUY- Assistance and support services
Strengthening the teams assisting victims, victims' relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases. <i>Based on material development and platform developed under Outcome 2. INMA is leading the content elaboration process and has a virtual platform to perform training actions.</i>	Training of assistance service operators. Mainly, in health and security areas. In addition, training for operators of the protection system in violence and sexual abuse against children and other issues. UNICEF- Training of people who work in child protection system (to prevent violence and sexual abuse).	INAM SENAF Other agencies (provinces)	Public officers of the national government Parties responsible for rendering services
	PROVINCES		
	Salta- Training assistance service operators. Training courses specifically aimed at the application of guidelines and protocols developed at a provincial level (for example, action protocol in GBV and femicide cases)	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	<i>Decision-making officers Assistance services operators Emphasis on: Justice, health, safety and education</i>
	Salta- Training assistance service operators. Training courses specifically addressed to the application of guidelines and protocols developed at a provincial level (for example, action protocol in GBV and femicide cases)	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	<i>Decision-making officers Assistance services operators Emphasis on: Justice, health, safety and education</i>

	Jujuy- Face-to-face training, specially targeted to: a: a) health sector, b) gender areas and social professionals at a local level.	Equality Secretariat	Especially, in health areas and at a local level Mandatory actions are already being developed with law enforcement agencies. <i>Emphasis on: Justice and health</i>
Design and dissemination of the Femicide Protocol adjusted to each particular context	Disseminate the Protocol and foster the adaptation of said Protocol to each provincial context. Training on Protocol application.	MPF and responsible entities at a provincial level	
	PROVINCES		
	Jujuy- Adjustment of the Femicide Protocol to the particular features of the provinces.	Equality Secretariat	

OUTPUT 4.2 Women and girls' survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services.

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Dissemination of the updated resource guide available for women and girls, pursuant to their particular needs	Resource guide adaptation, to guarantee accessibility, on the basis of the needs of each population group , especially hearing, visually and mentally impaired women (including information on service characteristics and expected service performance).	INAM	Women and girls victims of gender-based violence.

	Drafting a study on the most adequate type of device for dissemination of information on rights, advice resources, assistance, support and remedies for the violation of rights, to guarantee access to updated information.	INAM	
	Development and implementation of the most adequate device to inform women and girls about their rights and the available resources and services to enforce such rights (see accessibility, even without Internet connection-information via SMS.) <i>Cover intersectionality and different needs.</i>	INAM	
	PROVINCES		
	PBA- Dissemination of information on available resources through graphic devices, making the most of, for example, women's waiting rooms, such as hospital/health care waiting rooms.	IPGyDS	
	Salta- Dissemination of provincial and local resources in wichi language (translation and dissemination)	Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and Social Development	
Design and dissemination of campaigns to inform of resources and services available for advice and/or remedies for the violation of rights due to gender-based violence	Jujuy- Dissemination of provincial and local resources in quechua language (translation and dissemination)	Secretary of Indigenous Affairs	
	Campaigns for the dissemination of the resource guide containing available services for GBVV in national and local media and social networks. <i>Cover intersectionality and different needs.</i>	INAM	
	Dissemination campaign on the formation of the Unit of Attorneys for Gender Based Violence cases and Free Legal Assistance for GBVV in national and local media and social networks. <i>Cover intersectionality and different needs.</i>	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice	
	Campaign for the dissemination of primary health care services accessible to different groups of women and girls , free from stereotypes and performed by staff trained on women's rights and gender perspective.		

PROVINCES			
	PBA- Mapping the most suitable local media to secure access by women and girls to information on services available to assist and support victims of GBV.		
	Salta- Review of national campaigns to adapt them to the provincial context. Translation of the campaign into the wichi language, to ensure that campaigns are accessible to women of indigenous communities.	Interdisciplinary round table meeting on gender equality with women from the community	
Promotion of a model to inform women who are victims of gender-based violence about preliminary injunctions	Drafting a protocol to promptly inform women victims of GBV about preliminary injunctions and about any protection measures adopted. Training court officers and creation of a digital information system. <i>Adaptation to each provincial context.</i>		
PILLAR 5 - Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analyzed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.			

5.1 - Key partners in service areas (statistics offices, justice, security and health sector) and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
	PROVINCES		

Strengthening coordination efforts among areas responsible for collecting information about GBV and femicide	PBA- Creation and start-up of an Inter-Institutional Round Table Meeting on the areas of statistics and information records of the provincial Offices of the Executive Power, Legislative Power and Judicial Power and on gender areas at a municipal level (support provided in the development of the dynamic and work agenda for criteria formulation, as well as for the formulation of protocols to generate exchange of information and statistics on GBV and femicide). This Round Table Meeting could establish the criteria for the M&E of policies and methodologies to initiate said evaluation actions.		
	PBA- Drafting rules and protocols so that the information records include indicators aimed at detecting multiple discriminations. Dissemination of information and training courses targeted to persons in charge of recording information.	Inter-Institutional Reunion	
	PBA- Contribution towards the development and systematization of the formulation of a territorial intervention index with gender perspective based on cross reference data.	Directorate of Gender Policies	
	PBA- Survey of good international practices for the registration, exchange, systematization and analysis of information on GBV and femicide. UNICEF- PBA- Salta- Jujuy- To strengthen the Registry of children and young people attended by protection system in Salta, Jujuy y Province of Bs.As. (Registro Único Nominal, RUN).		
Harmonization of information and statistical records of victims of femicide	Creation of a sole registry of femicide at a federal level (at a country level and the level of the provinces): a. Holding meetings and exchanges between competent public entities, CSOs and academia representatives (<i>to agree on the entity in charge of registration</i>). b. Setting out methodology and criteria for the collection, analysis and dissemination of femicide statistics in line with international and ethical standards for the collection and exchange of data (<i>establishing an identification criterion that includes all violent deaths as per family bond; the indicators have to specify what information is being collected beyond the case caption</i>).	OM MPF Human Rights Secretariat INDEC	

	Drafting protocols for femicide information exchange among public entities at a national, provincial, and local level (information gathered in and out of court).		
	Technical and practical training on femicide registration in the different jurisdictions.	Parties responsible for the sole registry at a national level Provincial areas recording information	
	Promotion of a Registry System of Integral Protection of childhood and adolescences in 10 provinces, with emphasis on Violence Against Children.	SENNAF Authorities (provinces)	
Strengthening the Sole Registry of Cases of Violence against Women (RUCVM, in Spanish)	PROVINCES		
	Salta- Development of a computerized information system for the RUCVM at a local level (see implementation at a provincial level.) Need to modernize the information registration system. Drafting information registration protocols.	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	
	Salta- Technical and practical training on RUCVM records in different settings. Especially consider the strengthening of these capacities at a provincial and local level.	INDEC- Provincial Directorate of Statistics INAM Under-Secretary of Gender Policies	
	Salta- Expansion of RUCVM at a local level. Boosting engagement at a local level and by health and education entities.	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies Provincial Directorate of Statistics	
	Jujuy- Technical and practical training on RUCVM records in different settings (training on computerized record system.)	Provincial Directorate of Statistics INAM	

		Equality Secretariat	
	Jujuy- Creation of the Gender and Violence Observatory (Ministry of Human Development) and strengthening of statistical areas.	Ministry of Human Development Parity Secretariat	

5.2 - Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analyzed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG 5.2 indicator to inform evidence-based decision making

Lines of work	Actions	Responsible parties	Addressees
Implementation of a National Prevalence Survey	Implementation of a National Prevalence Survey		
Research studies and analyses for informed decision-making	Evaluation/diagnosis on enhancement/strengthening of access to justice, victims protection and research on femicide (integrate with subsequent action - from critical path)	INAM	
	Ethical guide for the collection and dissemination of data, based on confidentiality and according to international standards.	INAM CSO/ Academia	
	Study of groups in especially vulnerable situations regarding femicide (transgender women, indigenous women, migrant women, women with disabilities, children and adolescents and sexual workers.) <i>Service access and quality is an issue to be considered.</i>	CSO/Academia	
	Evaluation of unit of attorneys for victims of gender violence (Under-secretary of Access to Justice)	Office of the Under-secretary of Access to Justice CSO/ Academia	

	MICS Survey with key actors. This Survey includes a module about violence against childhood, adolescence and women. It will be integrated questions about VBG.	INDEC, SIEMPRO, CNCPS, SENNAF	
PROVINCES			
	PBA- Foster a study which may provide for identifying, on the basis of evidence, the main obstacles preventing or hindering women from overcoming violent and/or abusive relationships in which they are engaged, with the support of both municipal and provincial Government authorities, and in accordance with any rights safeguarded by provincial and national laws, and by any ratified international treaties.	Gender Observatory (Senate)	
	Salta- Studies that allow for the characterization of GBV prevalence in the province, with a characterization of the status of women of indigenous communities.		
	Salta- Study of groups in especially vulnerable situations regarding femicide: indigenous women (priority group), transgender women. Less priority is given to women with disabilities. Importance of considering the path followed to access services in the different districts (see Western municipalities.) <i>Service access and quality are to be considered.</i>	Intersectoral Round Table Meeting (for indigenous communities)	
	Salta- Service quality survey aimed at female users and analysis of obstacles that hinder access to services and devices. At a local level, especially addressed to indigenous communities.	Under-Secretary of Gender Policies Intersectoral Round Table Meetings CSO/Academia	
	Jujuy- Studies that allow for the characterization of GBV prevalence in the province, with a characterization of the status of women of indigenous communities.	Academia	

Strengthening of web platform for dissemination of information about GBV	Strengthening of web platform that centralizes information generated by the public sector. Analyzing the inclusion of information on gender, gender-based violence and femicide collected in university and civil society organization settings. <i>The material is classified by theme.</i>	INAM	
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PILLAR 6. Women's movement and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG

OUTPUT 6.1 Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations (including those representing people facing intersecting forms of discrimination) have increased shared knowledge, networks for partnering and jointly advocating for gender equality and EVAWG/femicide, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels

Lines of work	Actions	Parties responsible for implementation	Addressees:
Strengthening associations and exchange networks of civil society organizations and women's movement	Mapping of civil society and women's movement organizations at the local, provincial and national levels taking into account the groups with whom they work (rural women, indigenous women, girls and adolescents, migrants, transgender, women with disabilities, etc.).	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level Public Officers (EP, LP, JP)

	<p>Dialogues and seminars for sharing experiences, reaching consensus and taking actions regarding: a) violence prevention, b) advice, support and assistance to GBVV, c) access to justice and knowledge on laws, d) sexual and reproductive health, d) economic autonomy of women victims of GBV</p> <p><i>Foster exchanges between national organizations and both provincial and local organizations (selected provinces) and between them and CSOs representing women facing multiple forms of discrimination. Foster exchanges between women and girls of different generations and regions.</i></p>		<p>Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level Public Officers (EP, LP, JP)</p>
	<p>Systematization of innovative experiences developed by CSOs and women's movement for its dissemination and replication.</p>		<p>Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level</p>
	<p>Creation of mechanisms and support round table meetings to start up initiatives for the prevention and assistance of women and girls victims of GBV by smaller or less experienced organizations.</p>	<p>CSO Academia</p>	<p>Territory-based CSO CSO representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination</p>

			CSO at a local level
	Launching a call to conduct joint research and/or surveys on gender based violence and femicide prevalence in groups facing multiple forms of discrimination and/or at a territorial level	CSO Academia	CSO based on territory CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Reaching a consensus on indicators for the monitoring and incorporation of civil society's recommendations and proposals in the formulation of public policies against GBV and femicide- Review and testing of indicators based on the monitoring of a single public policy on the matter at a national level and in the three selected provinces- Drafting of periodic reports, taking into account the established indicators.	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level	

OUTPUT 6.2 Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing persons facing multiple forms of discrimination, are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to influence on VAWG/femicide and gender equality

Strengthening of capacities targeted at fostering social control and incidence of public policies on GBV, femicide, and gender equality	Technical and practical training on public policy incidence and negotiation	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Technical and practical training courses on gender-responsive budgets, aimed at generating capacities for the monitoring and evaluation of public policies.	CSO Academia	
	Technical and practical training on public policy monitoring and evaluation, <i>it includes indicator drafting and data base building</i> . To promote a mechanism of accountability of public policies, especially the National Plan of Action (PNA, in Spanish).	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Technical and practical training on statistics (data reading)	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO
	Technical and practical training on communication media monitoring and control.	CSO Academia	CSO at a local level

	Fostering mechanisms for dialogue and exchange aimed at promoting joint work for the follow-up and evaluation of public policies to eliminate GBV and femicide (targeted at measuring results according to population and at a territorial level)	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
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OUTPUT 6.3 Women's rights groups, civil society organizations and, particularly organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on femicide

Institutional strengthening and strengthening of management of civil society organizations	Technical and practical training on management of IT tools and social networks		Intersectoral CSO at a local level and local promoters
	Training courses on strategic, operational and project management planning (project cycle, tools for project formulation, follow-up and evaluation)	CSO Academia	Women's movement CSO CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Technical assistance on monitoring and evaluation of the activity performed (follow-up indicators). <i>Systematization and documenting of processes and accountability. Quantifying and rating said processes to guide future actions.</i>	CSO Academia	CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level

	Systematization of national and international funding for the development and implementation of projects to eliminate gender-based violence and femicide- Technical and practical training on searching for and obtaining resources for the development of action initiatives	CSO	CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Technical and practical training on gender-based violence and social intervention mechanisms for prevention and assistance	CSO Academia	CSOs representing women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination CSO at a local level
	Drafting materials that simply and graphically specify what to do in GBV cases- publication of leaflets and brochures to be made available in CSOs at a local level. <i>These materials are prepared based on the resource guide, and are updated and disseminated according to the strategy established in Pillar 4.</i>		
	Technical and practical training on GBV Indicators of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI).	CSO	CSO

ANNEX 7 - Supplementary Material to Characterize Vulnerable Groups

This Annex includes supplementary information to characterize such groups facing multiple forms of discrimination which will be assisted within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative. The information available to describe the situation of these women is highly limited, and therefore, the efforts made to learn how GBV (gender-based violence) and femicide affect these women and girls are key to define action strategies.

1. *Violence against Women with Disability*

The data revealed by the Census in terms of people with permanent difficulties or impairment was published in 2014. The data available shows that the second highest illiteracy rates are found among people with hearing disability aged from 40 to 79 years, ranking below people with mental disability, and that a higher incidence has been recorded among hearing-impaired people aged over 50 years. The percentage of illiterate people with hearing disability ranges from 4 percent to 6 percent, depending on their age. Even though the Report contains information about the use of computers, occupation, health coverage, and social security, fertility and marital condition, it has not been disaggregated by types of disability.

Another potential source of information is the National Registry of Persons with Disabilities which records data on the holders of a Disability Certificate (CUD, in Spanish). However, only a small proportion of the population with permanent impairment or limitations is registered. In 2016, the total number of certificates issued amounted to 957,610, i.e., 19 percent of the population with disability identified in the 2010 Census. The percentage of the population holding a CUD with hearing disability is 8.5 percent.

There is no statistical data available to characterize gender-based violence among women with different types of disability. The data published by the Office Against Domestic Violence (OVD-CSJN) is broken down by gender, age, type of violence, relationship between the person reporting the crime and the alleged perpetrator as well as their place of origin. The National Femicide Records Office of the Argentine Judiciary has the same problem.

There is no information with respect to the number of queries made by women with disabilities in the statistical reports drafted on the basis of the Unique Registry of Cases of Violence against Women (RUCVM, in Spanish),⁶³ which during the 2013-2017 period recorded 260,156 cases of gender-based violence. The report published by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses in March 2018 makes no reference to women with disabilities; in other words, it does not make them visible. With respect to women affected by gender-based violence, the report includes such attributes as age, gender, ID number, education level, completion of education level, work status, relationship and cohabitation with the aggressor.

In 2016, the Gender Observatory depending on the National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish) published a report on women with disabilities affected by gender-based violence. This report is focused on an analysis of the phone calls made to line 144 throughout said year. The total phone calls received in 2016 in relation to women with disabilities amounts to 948 (about 3 percent of the total phone calls received). This report makes no distinction as to type of disability, and therefore, the information entered does not specifically characterize the population under analysis. However, we managed to collect some information which may contribute to an estimation:

- The highest percentage of phone calls from women with disabilities is registered in the province of Buenos Aires (47 percent).

⁶³ This registry aims at gathering data compiled by public institutions (at the national, provincial, and local level) pertaining to different sectors (health, work, security, justice, and women-related areas) which are responsible for advising, assisting, informing, and supporting women who are victims of violence in order to build a statistical information system on the matter.

- The age group of women with disabilities suffering from gender-based violence which has made the highest number of phone calls is that of women aged over 61 years old (24.7 percent), followed by that of women aged between 41 and 50 years old (18.9 percent), and that of women who are from 51 to 60 years old (18.8 percent). The foregoing is contrary to the results of the report in relation to people at large, where most cases consist of individuals aged from 21 to 30 years old.
- Psychological violence is the type of violence which is most widely suffered by women with disabilities (97.9 percent). A high percentage of women suffer from physical violence (69.9 percent) and from economic violence (34.8 percent).
- Domestic violence is the type of violence which most widely affects women with disabilities who got in contact with Line 144 (95.2 percent). Such violence is mostly exercised by their partners and ex partners (70.4 percent), but there are also many cases –as compared to people at large- where violence is exercised by their sons and/or daughters.

Two specific questions are to be noted in this report when analyzing the circumstances under which hearing impaired women victims of gender-based violence access justice:

- In about 68.2 percent of the cases of violence reported to Line 144, the first contact has been made by the woman with disability, whereas 23 percent of these first contacts are made by relatives. As a consequence of the obstacles barring access to line 144, it is likely that such percentage may be modified if women with hearing disability were taken into consideration.
- Barely 5.6 percent of women with disabilities managed to obtain protection measures, which could be an indicator of the obstacles faced by these women when gaining access to justice.

This is related to the fact that people with disabilities tend to face more legal problems than people at large. The Diagnosis of unmet legal needs and access-to-justice levels (“Diagnóstico de necesidades jurídicas insatisfechas y niveles de acceso a la justicia”) (2017)⁶⁴ shows that, while 66.2 percent of the population faced legal problems over the last 3 years, the percentage increases to 76.5 percent among people with disabilities. The gap broadens to 17 p.p when the need for legal aid is considered and narrows to 7 p.p. when they are questioned about unmet legal needs. When analyzing the way in which legal issues affect their everyday life, people with disability view themselves as more significantly affected than other vulnerable groups surveyed, such as poor and indigenous people. Therefore, whereas 55.7 percent of the population at large consider that they are highly affected in their everyday lives, the percentage rises to 72.5 percent among people with disabilities. Such diagnosis shows that people with disability consider themselves lost or adrift when making any decisions in relation to their legal needs to a higher extent than the population at large as well as other vulnerable people: 35.9 percent of the people surveyed stated that they felt at a loss when faced with any legal problems, and with regard to the information and knowledge available to them for making decisions. This perception is 6 p.p. higher than that of the overall population.

Within the framework of Facility Innovation,⁶⁵ a diagnosis was carried out in 2017 to identify the hindrances encountered by women with hearing disability who are victims of gender-based violence when trying to access justice. The scarce visibility of these people’s needs, the difficulties to guarantee effective communication, and emergency devices have been identified as some of the most relevant obstacles.

Furthermore, it may be considered that in its report made on its visit to the country, the **Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (SRWomen)**⁶⁶ recommended that data disaggregated at the federal and provincial level about all forms of violence against women, including women with disabilities, with a particular focus on femicide, be collected and published. SRWomen has further recommended that information be made available on legal remedies available to women victims of gender-based violence, including in indigenous languages and in formats accessible by women with

⁶⁴ The Report summarizes the main results obtained from a research carried out by the School of Law of the University of Buenos Aires, at the request of the Argentine Ministry of Justice and Human Rights - Office of the Secretary of Justice, Under-Secretary of Access to Justice.

⁶⁵ Developed by UNDP together with the Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (Argentine Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) and the *Sordas Sin Violencia* Programme (led by two CSOs FUNDASOR and Enlaces Territoriales).

⁶⁶ A/HRC/35/30/Add. 3

disabilities. Such recommendations are in line with those made by the **Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**,⁶⁷ which further recommends that it is to be ensured that the shelters for women who are victims of violence (which provide legal and psychological counselling, rehabilitation and other support services) be available to women from ethnic minorities, women with disabilities, migrant women, and refugee women. Furthermore, the **Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**⁶⁸ states its concern that there is no strategy for mainstreaming gender and disability issues into legislation and programs focusing on women, including those that deal with violence, access to justice, sexual and reproductive rights, and access to the labor market. Accordingly, it urges the Government to adopt a specific strategy aimed at women and girls with disabilities for guaranteeing full protection and enjoyment of their rights. Lastly, the third cycle of the **Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**⁶⁹ also states in its recommendations that it is important to continue to ensure that sufficient safe shelters are available for women victims of gender-based violence and accessible for all.

2. Transgender people

In 2017, the Ministry of the Attorney General published a report about transsexual/transvestite people residing in the City of Buenos Aires over the last 10 years.⁷⁰ Although the study is restricted to a specific territory, it is the only information available to characterize this group.

Access to health by transgender people has been hindered for long by ill-treatment and discrimination owing to the institutions and healthcare professionals' lack of information on transgender people. Some of the issues noted in said survey are related to: i) being called by the name given at birth rather than the name chosen by them, ii) being forced to be hospitalized in areas contrary to the gender identity/expression perceived, among other acts, all of which constituted violations hampering their right to health.

Over the last 10 years access to health by these people has increased and 87.6 percent of the people surveyed stated that they went to health centers regularly (as compared to only 57.8 percent recorded in 2005). Those who choose not to seek medical attention in health centers claimed that the reason for this was that they were discriminated against by the medical system and ill-treated by healthcare professionals. A smaller percentage of the population mentioned lack of time and fear of bearing a disease they preferred to ignore.

Nevertheless, 61.5 percent considered that treatment by medical staff, nurses and administrative personnel has improved since the enactment of the Gender Identity Act. About 32.5 percent considered that such treatment has not changed and only 3.6 percent stated that it has worsened.

Institutional and social violence: stigma and discrimination are part of the everyday life of transgender persons. The Gender Identity Act and other regulations guarantee the rights of these persons, while such regulations punishing them have been abrogated. However, the fact that this form of violence is deemed natural has sustained its endurance. Thus, 74.6 percent of trans and transvestite women claimed to have suffered some form of violence, which is a very high percentage though smaller than the percentage recorded in 2005, which was 91.9 percent.

The most common violent situations mentioned in the report consisted in teasing and insulting (84.6%), robberies and thefts (66.9%), physical assault (63.9%) and sexual abuse (25.4%).

One of the most noticeable aspects mentioned in this report is **police violence**. Illegal detention, insulting and bribery are widely spread police practices suffered by transvestites and transgender women. Out of the aggregate number of victims of police violence, 83.8 percent claimed to have been detained illegally.

⁶⁷ CEDAW/C/ARG/CO/7

⁶⁸ CRPD/C/ARG/CO/1

⁶⁹ A/HRC/37/5 Universal Periodic Review, Argentina third cycle, November 2017 (A/HRC/37/5 EPU Argentina tercer ciclo, Noviembre 2017)

⁷⁰ MPF (2017). The Butterfly Revolution. Ten Years after the Creation of the Proper Name ("La Revolución de las Mariposas. A diez años de La Gesta del Nombre Propio").

Other most common violent police practices mentioned were insulting, bribery, assault, theft, sexual abuse and torture. They also mentioned misfeasance, discrimination, and neglect by the law enforcement personnel when filing a police report and sexual assault in return for freedom. When asked about the latest act of violence inflicted on them by the police, almost 29 percent of transgender and transvestite women surveyed said that it was committed in 2016 (the year on which the survey was conducted).

The *Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity*,⁷¹ in his preliminary statements on his visit to Argentina stated that institutional violence, through negative acts and omissions on the part of State officials, is a root cause of violence and discrimination in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as an aggravating factor and a consequence, and it perpetuates the vicious circle of abuses. He highlighted that the short lifespan of transgender women, interrupted by violence and/or discrimination, attests to their precarious existence. The nature of the violence and discrimination suffered by trans women is further complicated by the fact that it is multidimensional and multilayered. Violence and discrimination may start in the family setting, escalate into the educational system and community environment, and then spread to the provincial and national settings. Patriarchy and lack of empathy for sexual and gender diversity are aggravating factors. Behind all this is sociocultural exclusion, interlinked with cultural, economic and political marginalization, all of which feed the dynamics of violence and discrimination. Incidence in furtherance of a comprehensive response to multiple forms of violence and discrimination, which are interlinked and aggravated: this is exemplified by the nexus between sexual orientation and gender identity and other population groups such as women, migrant women, refugees, children, youth, the ageing population, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV, detainees, indigenous peoples or minorities, for example people of African descent.

Accordingly, some of his main recommendations refer to the fact that to overcome institutional and other forms of violence and discrimination of trans women, it is necessary to place emphasis on monitoring of the work of law enforcement personnel, and effective action to broaden accountability and measures against impunity. He further recommends to reform laws and policies which are inconsistent with human rights standards and which might lead to violence and discrimination, such as various provisions of Provincial Codes of Offences; reinforce interdisciplinary action against violence and discrimination, responding to international human rights standards and other commitments such as the SDGs; expand services such as shelters for victims, hotlines and related facilities and increase the number of qualified personnel to prevent further victimization due to increasing violence and discrimination; and to broaden understanding of sexual and gender diversity by implementing the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Act more systematically.

In the *UPR*⁷² Argentina was recommended to further mainstream human rights throughout its administration, both at national and provincial levels, to ensure that legal reforms result in improved human rights protection, especially for women and lesbian, gay,

bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

3. Indigenous Women

The Census carried out in 2010 enabled the identification of such persons within a household who identified themselves as descendants or members of an indigenous people and the name of such people. The indigenous population comprises 955,032 persons (2.38 percent of the aggregate population) and consists of 31 indigenous peoples spread throughout the country. The population is homogeneously spread by sex (49 percent women).

In the province of **Salta**, 6.5 percent of the population claims to be indigenous. They self-identified as members of the following peoples: the Wichí people (24.9 percent), the Kolla group (21.6 percent), the Guaraní group (13.7 percent) and the Ava Guaraní people (13.5 percent). In the province of Salta, the

⁷¹ <https://www.ohchr.org/SP/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21343&LangID=S>

⁷²A/HRC/37/5 Universal Periodic Review, Argentina third cycle, November 2017

percentage of the indigenous population who lives in urban areas amounts to 57.4 percent. Among the largest indigenous peoples, the Wichí and the Kolla represent a larger portion of the rural population (60.7 percent and 60.9 percent, respectively). An analysis based on large age groups shows that, as compared to the total population of the province, the indigenous population is proportionately larger among persons aged 0-14 years old (38.3 percent as against 31.2 percent at a provincial level). However, the proportion is smaller among persons aged 15-64 years old (57.6 percent as against 61.8 percent at a provincial level). The illiteracy rate of the indigenous population of the province of Salta is 91.1 percent (six percent less than such of the total population of the province). Within the indigenous population, the illiteracy rate is higher among women (11%) than among men (6.8%). This gap is much narrower in terms of the total figures recorded for the province. In Salta, 71.9 percent of households comprising indigenous people reside in precarious dwellings.

In the province of **Jujuy**, 7.8 percent of the total population is indigenous. This population group self-identified as members of the following peoples: the Kolla people (52.5 percent), the Guaraní group (12.3 percent) and the Omaguaca people (11.7 percent). According to the 2010 Census, 66.9 percent of the indigenous population of the province lives in urban areas; only the Atacama town has a larger portion of rural indigenous population (69.9%). The group of 15 to 64-year-olds accounts for 65.6 percent of the population. The illiteracy rate recorded for the indigenous population of the province of Jujuy reaches 96.3 percent, which is slightly below the provincial rate. Within the indigenous population, the illiteracy rate is higher among women (5.4%) than among men (2%). In addition, 53.1 percent of the indigenous households in the province of Jujuy reside in precarious dwellings. The living conditions of such people, as compared to those of the population at large, show some material deficiencies in Salta and Jujuy.

In the **Province of Buenos Aires** (GBA, in Spanish), there are fewer persons who identify themselves as indigenous (1.9 percent). Such 186,640 indigenous inhabitants identified themselves as members of the following peoples: the Guaraní people (21.2 percent), the Toba people (19 percent), the *Mapuche* people (11.3 percent), Quechua people (10.5 percent), and the *Diaguita-Calchaquí* people (7.6 percent). Only 0.3 percent of such people live in rural areas.

As stated in a document submitted by the Office of the Secretary of Indigenous Peoples of Jujuy (2018) indigenous peoples are subject to exclusion and marginalization. Within this scenario, the systematic violation of their collective rights as indigenous peoples is a major risk factor for gender-based violence. “Women suffer double and even triple discrimination, i.e. discrimination for being women, indigenous and poor.” They face hurdles related to respect for their right to health and for ancestral medicine, as well as in the labor environment as most of them are craftspeople and producers who self-sustain within their communities. In the cities, they find difficulties to access decent work and are exploited as maids or baby sitters. Moreover, they must travel long distances to access justice, which hinders accessibility. They are also ill-treated by the authorities and have problems to engage in effective communication.

Some challenges encountered when accessing justice⁷³ are as follows: a) court officers’ ignorance about the acknowledged rights of indigenous peoples; b) lack of legal counselors and experts specialized in indigenous matters; c) lack of interpreters of indigenous languages; d) court officers’ ignorance of indigenous institutions and a clear lack of understanding of the indigenous world view; e) ignorance of the dispute resolution methods employed by indigenous peoples, and f) lack of specialized legal proceedings for protecting the rights of indigenous groups.

Furthermore, ignoring where to seek information impedes access to justice for this community. They lack information about where to seek legal advice and there are no specialized centers for assisting these communities. Access is also impaired by cultural and symbolic aspects related to this community’s distrust of the Judiciary.

⁷³ Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (2017).

Whereas women's engagement as leaders and representatives is increasing in several indigenous fights and resistance movements, such increased female participation in the defense of indigenous rights occurs in highly conflictual local and provincial scenarios.

With respect to indigenous women, the Human Rights mechanisms of the United Nations have made specific recommendations. The **CEDAW Committee**⁷⁴ has noted with concern that indigenous women face intersecting forms of discrimination in the State party, based on their ethnic origin and social status, in addition to racial hate, violence, poverty and marginalization. Moreover, it has recommended the State to adopt criteria and guidelines for the provision of legal, psychosocial and economic assistance that is victim-oriented, that recognizes the special needs of women with disabilities and that is culturally appropriate for indigenous women. Another recommendation made was to ensure that the new Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence, Access to Justice Centers and the specialized units at the public legal aid service provide free legal aid to all women without sufficient means throughout the territory of the State party and provide interpretation services to indigenous women. The SRWomen has expressed the same views. In his Report, the **Special Rapporteur on Racial Discrimination (SRRacism)**⁷⁵ recommends that the State establish a multicultural approach to the administration of justice at the federal and provincial levels. It also recommends ensuring the provision of interpreters, translators and free legal counsel through judicial processes. In the **UPR**⁷⁶, Argentina is requested to adopt a comprehensive and integrated policy against discrimination in all its forms, especially against women, people of African descent and indigenous peoples, along with a respective plan of action.

4. Migrant Women

Based on the data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses following the 2010 National Census, 53.9 percent of the migrant population residing in Argentina are women. Most Latin American migrants are women, while it is noteworthy that the majority of African and Asian migrants are men. According to the 2010 National Census, 74 percent of foreign women of all ages are situated in the City of Buenos Aires and the 24 municipalities of Greater Buenos Aires. There is a majority of migrant women who are within the working age range, i.e., aged between 15 and 64 years old.

"The risk of being affected by violence increases when factors such as migration status, age, social class and/or ethnic origin are used as categories for discrimination. Furthermore, a lack of knowledge of the local language, inadequate access to suitable jobs, limited awareness of their rights and, in some cases, early experiences of violence in their communities of origin, are all factors that combine to reduce their ability to protect themselves from abusive situations. Social isolation and a reduction in contact with their family and community networks may increase the chances of women facing serious forms of violence over extended periods of time." (ILO, 2014).

The risk of being affected by **gender-based violence** is higher when factors such as *inability to regularize their migration status*, age, the socioeconomic situation, ethnic origin or nationality are used as excuses for discrimination. Furthermore, a lack of knowledge of the local language, inadequate access to suitable jobs, limited awareness of their rights and, in some cases, early experiences of violence in their communities of origin, are all factors that combine to reduce migrant women's ability to protect themselves from abusive situations.

Social isolation and a reduction in contact with their family and community networks may increase the chances of migrant women suffering severe forms of violence over extended periods of time." Also, the employment conditions of most migrant women expose them to situations of violence and exploitation, which are particularly critical for migrant women who have an irregular migration status. In addition to this, they might have a perception of public institutions as

⁷⁴ CEDAW/C/ARG/CO/7

⁷⁵ A/HRC/35/41/Add.1

⁷⁶ A/HRC/37/5 Universal Periodic Review, Argentina third cycle, November 2017

being more of a threat than a source of protection, and a fear that they will not be believed or the misconception that the report of gender-based violence might bring negative consequences for them (such as affecting their regularization process, losing custody of their children or their ineligibility to obtain a permit to travel with them to their country origin) all of which are factors that come together to put migrant women at greater risk of violence, which may remain unpunished.

According to the statistical data collected by the **Office Against Domestic Violence** (OVD, in Spanish), dependent on the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice (CSJN), only **in 2017, 2,322 foreign women** have made an appearance to submit their case as victims of domestic violence. This figure accounts for **22 percent of the total number** recorded within the same year. Moreover, in **2018, 549 foreign women** have been assisted.

In this regard, the human rights mechanisms have also referred to the protection of migrant women:

The **Special Rapporteur on Racial Discrimination** has found that in Argentina discriminatory practices often intersect with poverty more severely affecting minority groups, including indigenous peoples, afro-Argentines, and migrants, with a greater incidence on women and children. Discrimination expresses itself in many ways, including through the denial of access to adequate housing, food, health care, quality education and decent employment, but also the existence of obstacles in gaining access to justice and the due process of law, participating in social and political life and enjoying the freedom of association and assembly, and the criminalization of rights defenders.⁷⁷

The **Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination** is concerned about discrimination against migrants, in particular migrants from the Senegalese and Dominican communities, especially women and persons in an irregular situation. Accordingly, the Committee recommends implementing measures that promote the full participation and integration of migrants into the State party and respect for their rights; and ensuring that no practices or provisions are introduced that represent a backward step compared with the regulatory framework in force. It also recommends mainstreaming a gender perspective in all its policies and strategies to address the multiple forms of discrimination faced by, in particular indigenous, Afro-descendent and migrant women.⁷⁸

In addition, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) recommended that comprehensive programmes be developed to enable refugee asylum-seeking and migrant women to have access to education, employment, social protection and health care and collect sex-disaggregated data on the results of such programmes. It was further recommended that the Government should ensure that shelters for women who are victims of violence provide legal and psychological counseling, rehabilitation and other support services

and are accessible for women from ethnic minorities, women with disabilities and migrant and refugee women.⁷⁹ SRWomen has rendered its opinion in the same line.

In the third cycle of the **UPR** the Argentine State has been recommended to strengthen measures to ensure the human rights of migrants and their families, as well as its migration laws to ensure protection of all migrants and their families against all forms of discrimination and adopt comprehensive public programmes with adequate budgetary resources for their effective implementation.⁸⁰

5. Afro-descendant Women

⁷⁷ A/HRC/35/41/Add.1.

⁷⁸ CERD/C/ARG/CO/21-23

⁷⁹ CEDAW/C/ARG/CO/7

⁸⁰ A/HRC/37/5

During the National Census carried out in 2010 the Afro-descendant population was surveyed in Argentina.⁸¹ Said population amounted to 149,493 persons (0.4 percent): Afro-Argentines accounted for 92 percent and foreigners amounted to 8 percent, most of whom were from the American continent. Women accounted for 33 percent of this population group. Seventy-four percent of Afro-descendants reside in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and the Province of Buenos Aires. The number of persons comprising this population is extremely small in Salta (50 persons) and Jujuy (6 persons). The living conditions of this population are precarious, based on the reports of Asociación Caboverdeana of Buenos Aires. Nonetheless, these figures have been contested as an underestimation because of the way the census was administered.

The society at large does not recognize the existence of Afro-Argentines. The discrimination map developed by the National Institute against

Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI, in Spanish) shows that 38 per cent of those interviewed admitted an aversion toward people of African descent, while only 3 per cent acknowledged that this group was most affected by racial discrimination. By contrast, 61 per cent of the Afro-descendants interviewed acknowledged having been subjected to discrimination.

The invisibility of this population has excluded them from several public policies. The National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI, in Spanish) has implemented a programme against racism and discrimination which conducts awareness raising activities and, particularly, aims to reinforce the role of the Afro-Argentine woman. Notwithstanding the efforts made by Afro-descendant women, they continue facing discrimination due to racism and prejudice on African descent which date back to colonial domination.

In Argentina there are no updated statistical data which would allow us to determine the situation of Afro-descendant women; therefore, it is necessary to continue with the efforts to acknowledge and mainstream Afro-descendants and proceed with the fight against discrimination, encouraging the application of affirmative action policies in favor of this segment of the population.

Within this context, the **CEDAW Committee**⁸² has recommended enhancing women's awareness of their rights and the means to enforce them, targeting specific groups of women such as indigenous women and women of African descent, women living in rural and remote areas, women with disabilities and older women. Besides, the **UPR**⁸³ recommended developing a broad national multisectoral strategy to address the rights of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other vulnerable groups subject to discrimination.

The **Special Rapporteur on Racial Discrimination**⁸⁴ highlighted the need for State actions to expand their reach to the most remote areas of the country and pay special attention to indigenous peoples in addition to

other vulnerable groups, including women of African descent, migrants and people subjected to cross-cutting vulnerabilities. Furthermore, it stated that efforts to fight horizontal prejudice need to be strengthened in order to be more effective.

6. Children and Adolescents Victims of Gender-based Violence/Femicide

In connection with children and adolescents who are victims of gender-based violence/femicide committed against their mothers, according to the available official data (Femicide Records, Argentine Supreme Court of Justice), over 200 children lose their mothers every year because of femicide perpetrated against them. It is estimated that over the last nine years they amounted to almost 1,900 children (according to the data

⁸¹ No information about these people had been recorded since 1887.

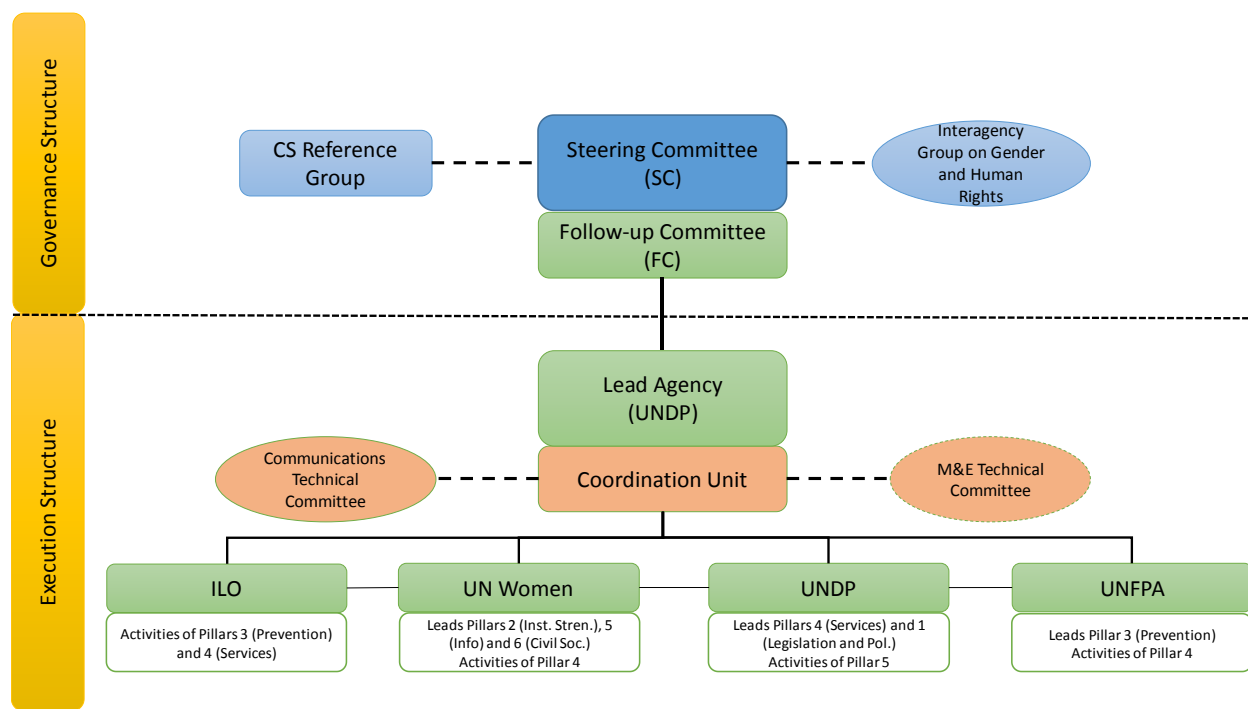
⁸² CEDAW/C/ARG/CO/7

⁸³ A/HRC/37/5 Universal Periodic Review, Argentina third cycle, November 2017

⁸⁴ A/HRC/35/41/Add.1

provided by “La Casa del Encuentro”). Additionally, thousands of children suffer ill-treatment or violence situations daily due to gender-based violence perpetrated within the family setting. Children who are victims of femicide and gender-based violence have similar characteristics to those of women victims. In this regard, the harm suffered is enhanced by their dependence on the aggressor who, in many cases, is their father or a member of their family. These facts are considered a major risk factor as children and adolescents become vulnerable due to the violent environment where they grow up, which, rather than providing protection, affection and stimulus for comprehensive development, leaves them exposed and unprotected. The State must not only endeavor to prevent these situations but also guarantee support, care and economic aid to children who are victims of femicide. In line with this, it is essential to collect reliable data, adjust current legislation, strengthen public policies aimed at preventing violence and providing and comprehensive assistance to children and adolescents who are victims of gender-based violence, and ensure access to justice.

ANNEX 8- Management Structure and Allocation of Spotlight Functions



Relationship Scheme

Country-level Steering Committee (SC)

Principles: inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, country participation and Initiative ownership.

The SC will meet, at least, twice a year.

Composition⁸⁵:

- United Nations Resident Coordinator
- Ambassador of the European Union Delegation in Argentina
- Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship
- Executive Director of the National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish)
- Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires
- Governor of the Province of Salta
- Governor of the Province of Jujuy
- Representatives of each Recipient United Nations Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and ILO
- UNICEF as programme partner
- 2 members of the Civil Society National Reference Group representative of Women's Movement and groups facing multiple forms of discrimination (to be appointed out of the members of the reference group)

Functions:

- To guide and oversee implementation of the Spotlight Country Programme, as the highest political-institutional authority of Spotlight Argentina;

⁸⁵ The highest institutional authorities or such persons appointed to represent them in the SC.

- To ensure coordination and synergy between Spotlight and other initiatives in progress within Argentina;
- To promote participatory implementation of the country level program, in line with national priorities, the SDGs within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, including the recommendations of the treaty bodies, in particular, and the universal system of Human Rights in general, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020 UNDAF) and European Union priorities;
- To approve the Programme Work Plan and to foster adjustments to implementation strategies, if deemed necessary;
- To approve annual reports submitted by recipient United Nations organizations;
- To promote a review of risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks;

Role of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC)

With the support of the RCO, the RC will be responsible for overall project performance and accountability, providing leadership and interacting with the highest-ranking Government officials, the EU and related partners. RCO will be responsible for programme oversight and coordination. This includes: ensuring consolidated reporting according to timelines; promoting agencies' leadership to advance programme elements; overseeing implementation schedules, deliverable and budgets as articulated in the programme document.

Functions:

- Strategically managing the Initiative and its oversight;
- Approving the Programme Document, and confirming selected RUNOs, programme partners and associated agencies;
- Facilitating collaboration among UN agencies, governmental authorities and EU Delegation for Initiative implementation;
- Overseeing the progress of Initiative implementation;
- Approving evaluation reports, as well as budgeting revision and funding reallocation, in accordance with existing rules;
- Intervening in the resolution of conflicts which may arise out of coordination between the participating Agencies, in the event they may not be solved by the Follow-up Committee;
- Intervening in the resolution of conflicts which may arise between institutional counterparts, in the event they may not be solved by the Follow-up Committee.
- Leading efforts to mobilize additional resources based on the resource mobilization strategy developed by the Follow-up Committee.

Follow-up Committee

The Follow-up Committee will meet, at least, every three months

It is co-chaired by the UN Coordination Officer (RCO), EU representative and Lead Agency focal point (UNDP). It works in consensus with the RUNOs and programme partner.

Composition:

- Coordination Officer (RCO)
- Lead Agency
- EU designated Representative
- INAM designated Representative
- RUNOs Representative and Programme partner, with rotating representation defined every six months.⁸⁶

Functions:

- Overseeing the programme management (located in the Coordination Unit and the RUNOs leading

⁸⁶ Every RUNO and Programme partner will have representation at the MC during the implementation of the first phase of the Programme.



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pillars and activities), and intervening, firstly, in conflict resolution;

- Ensuring adequate coordination and communication of the Spotlight Initiative at a national and subnational level;
- Reaching agreements and making exchanges as required to ensure coherence between pillars, coordination between the persons responsible for implementing several activities and monitoring the Initiative;
- Convening, every 6 months, the persons responsible for the Gender areas in the focus provinces of the Initiative, to ensure the coherence of the Programme's provincial and national strategy;
- Validating criteria and general guidelines for preparing the Initiative's Work Plan, the M&E Plan, the Base Line and the Communication Plan;
- Supporting participatory implementation of the programme at a national and subnational level;
- Suggesting approval of the Programme Work Plan and evaluation reports;
- Approving Programme annual work plans submitted by RUNOs, ensuring the Initiative's cohesion and integrity, and certifying a joint strategy of implementation with the institutional counterparts;
- Overseeing the Programme and approving monitoring reports;
- Suggesting approval of annual reports submitted by United Nations recipient organizations;
- Promoting, if deemed necessary, adjustments to the implementation strategy;
- Reviewing risk management strategies and promoting actions aimed at ensuring that the programme is pro-actively managing and mitigating risks;
- Approving any programmatic and/or budgetary revisions, in accordance with existing rules and procedures.
- Managing stakeholder relationships at the country level and periodically engaging different counterparts (programme partners) of the Programme, in order to ensure that the governmental institutions involved in the Programme implementation phase are called to participate, at least on a yearly basis, beyond Gender areas;
- Developing a resource mobilization strategy and providing assistance in resource mobilization to the RC.

Spotlight Initiative Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG)

The CS-NRG will meet, at least twice a year, whether on line or in person.

Composition:

NATIONAL LEVEL

1. Mariana Reuter (FUNDASOR)
2. María Celeste Farbman (CAREF)
3. Natalia Gherardi (ELA)
4. Nayla Procopio (Red Nacional de Jóvenes por la Salud Sexual y Reproductiva)
5. Ana Álvarez (Avon Foundation)
6. María Rosa Ávila (Casadin member)
7. Elena Reynaga (RedTraSex)
8. María Celeste Álvarez (Fundación UOCRA)

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES

9. Andrea Lucia Rodríguez (MTE)
10. Nora Goren (Academia, UNPAZ)
11. Gladis Villalba (NGO, Razonar)

PROVINCE OF JUJUY

12. Carmen Cecilia Cruz ("Awkasisa" Women's Group)
13. María Eugenia Martínez ("La Lupa Violeta" Media Observatory with a Gender Perspective)
14. María José Álvarez Carreras (Juanita Moro).

PROVINCE OF SALTA

15. Irene Cari (FO.MU.PIO- Foro de mujeres por la igualdad de oportunidades) (Women's Forum for Equality of Opportunity)
16. Flavia Salim (Kamkunapa Foundation)
17. Guillermo Dantur (Attorney)

Functions:

- Providing advice during the design and implementation phase of the National Spotlight Programme in Argentina as well as their commitment and support;

Design Phase:

- Establishing the terms of reference of the CS-NRG, agreeing on the frequency of meetings;
- Proposing a budget for the development of CS-NRG activities to the RC;
- Agreeing on a method for selecting two representatives of civil society organizations to take part in the multilateral Country-level Steering;
- Organizing a meeting (on line or in person) to select two representatives who will take part in the Country-level Steering Committee and making comments to the project document proposed by the United Nations System;

Implementation Phase:

- Preparing a general consultation and incidence plan, establishing a work schedule and outputs;
- Preparing reports on the meetings held and activities conducted, indicating participation, agreements and allocation of responsibilities;
- Preparing reports and/or documents advising the Country-level Steering Committee, as well as providing support and feedback, with information and advice to the multilateral Country-level Steering Committee, as required by it;
- Providing advice on current VAWG issues, relevant public policies at a national and provincial level, as well as strategic management of the Spotlight Initiative;
- Serving as a space for interaction and open forum for dialogue / learning on the Spotlight Initiative and the women's rights organizations working on VAWG, including the elimination of femicide;
- Ensuring that the project incorporates the input and interests of groups facing multiple forms of discrimination and making contributions to the Initiative in this regard;
- Providing relevant information, analysis and lessons learned which might feed into future programming and advocacy efforts of the Spotlight Initiative.
- Supporting M&E efforts of the Spotlight Coordination Unit and advising on Programme implementation;
- Partnering in advocacy and communication activities, including dissemination of the messages of the Spotlight Initiative to the public, especially to the young and the media.

RCO

- Supporting the leadership role of the RC;
- Co-chairing the Follow-up Committee;
- Coordinating the country Programme.
- Supervising, following the guidelines of the Follow-up Committee, the work of the coordinator of the Spotlight Coordination Unit;
- Informing the RC on the progress of the Spotlight Initiative;
- Serving as focal point of the RUNOs agencies in formal communication with Spotlight's Secretariat, and reporting progress, actions and news;
- Promoting, at the Follow-up Committee level, through coordination actions, the political and institutional coherence of the Initiative;
- Supporting political and institutional exchange with the highest authorities of UN Agencies (ILO, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and other associated Agencies);
- Supporting coordination with the highest authorities of institutional counterparts of the Spotlight Initiative (political authorities of the National Government, provincial Governments, EU, other donors and the CS-NRG);
- Supporting the lead Agency in the definition of the general guidelines for exchange and coordination between UN Agencies within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative;
- Intervening, as a mediator, when conflicts arise or as necessary to reach a consensus between the parties, particularly the agencies of the UN system;
- Drafting proposed Agreements with the National Government and the provincial Governments, based on the strategy and scope of the Initiative.

- Intervening in any conflicts which might arise from coordination with other actors engaged in the Initiative implementation process;
- Engaging in the resource mobilization strategy.

Lead Agency Role (UNDP)

- Providing specialized technical assistance to the SC, the RC/RCO, the M&E TC and the Spotlight Coordination Unit (CU);
- Providing technical oversight, in accordance with the Follow-up Committee guidelines, to the Spotlight CU;
- Collaborating closely with the RCO, the Spotlight CU, the RUNOs and the programme partners (IPs) in a coordinated manner;
- Leading the use of resources, as agreed with the RCO, RUNOs (ILO, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA) and programme partner (UNICEF), during the preparatory stage of the Spotlight Initiative (hiring translators, preparing a Base Line, communications, purchasing tickets for attendees to the launching event, etc.);
- Managing the hiring of the staff that will comprise the Spotlight CU, and jointly determining their profiles, as agreed with the RCO and RUNOs (ILO, UN Women, UNFPA), recruiting and selecting personnel, managing payments and conducting performance assessments;
- Proposing, in agreement with the other RUNOs Agencies (ILO, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, and programme partner (UNICEF), the criteria for the drafting of RUNOs annual work plans.
- Proposing guidelines for the presentation of reports and accounts of exchanges with the Secretariat, the EU and other donors;
- Proposing the criteria for preparing a Base Line and a monitoring and evaluation plan, with the consent of other RUNOs Agencies (ILO, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, and programme partner (UNICEF);
- Coordinating the drafting of a multi-year Work Plan and establishing the technical guidelines for preparing specific work plans (per pillar and activity);
- Leading, through dedicated technical teams, the M&E Technical Committee;
- Supervising, in accordance with the guidelines of the M&E Technical Committee, the work of the M&E specialist of the Spotlight Coordination Unit;
- Overseeing and validating the M&E Work Plan and providing specialized technical support to the M&E specialist of the Spotlight Coordination Unit;
- Overseeing and validating the development of a joint annual work plan and monitoring activities concerning the Initiative;
- Overseeing and validating the consolidation of annual management reports (including monitoring reports of RUNOs as well as mid-term and final evaluations) prepared by the Coordination Unit.

Agencies (RUNOs)

Functions:

- Leading the implementation of activities/ pillars for which they are responsible, within the framework of management agreements and strategies agreed by the Monitoring Committee (M&E TC);
- Leading and managing human resources processes for selection and hiring of personnel to support the actions for which each Agency is responsible, in consultation with the Lead Agency and following the guidelines established jointly by RUNOs;
- Operating in the management of activities developed within the framework of Spotlight according to the regulations, rules and procedures established by each agency;
- Undertaking programmatic and financial responsibility for the disbursement of the Initiative funds;
- Attending the meetings of the Follow-up Committee and responding to requests for reports made by the Coordination Unit and responding to the guidelines and requirements of the Secretariat and the Country-level Steering Committee;
- Contributing with the development of the Initiative by providing technical knowledge and supplies according to their mandate and experience;
- Coordinating implementation of the pillars and activities for which they are responsible, on the basis of the Spotlight Work Plan and the Programme Document (PRODOC);

- Managing, in accordance with the guidelines defined by the M&E TC, the relations with the interested parties at a country level, depending on the activities / pillars led by them;
- Developing, in coordination with other RUNOs Agencies (ILO, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA and programme partner (UNICEF), specific contents for women experiencing multiple forms of discrimination: women with disabilities, migrant, indigenous and/or rural women;
- Preparing, in conformity with the guidelines established by the Lead Agency and ensuring cohesion of the proposal, the Annual Work Plan for Initiative implementation and management of resources for the pillars and activities for which they are responsible.
- Recording and following up management commitments for the implementation of the activities led by them, according to the accountability and monitoring instruments established. Ensuring information availability for actions to monitor the pillars/ activities led by them;
- Preparing progress reports within the time frames set by the CU and in accordance with the implementation methods validated by the M&E TC;
- Identifying relevant knowledge to systematize and promote knowledge management;

Additionally,

UNFPA has the following functions:

- Establishing the criteria for formulating the Communication Plan and the principles for designing launch activities and dissemination campaigns for the Spotlight Initiative;
- Leading, through specialized technical teams, the Communications Technical Committee;
- Overseeing, according to the guidelines of the Communications Technical Committee, the work of the Communications specialist of the Spotlight Coordination Unit;
- Overseeing and validating the Communication work plan and providing dedicated technical support to the Communications specialist of the Spotlight Coordination Unit.

UN Women has the following functions:

- Leading the Civil Society National Reference Group;
- Leading mid- term and final evaluation.

ILO has the following functions:

- Leading relationships with actors from the labor market, particularly in terms of government labor areas, employers' organizations and workers' associations;
- Providing technical assistance for such Initiative actions involving actors from the labor market, particularly in terms of government labor areas, employers' organizations and workers' associations.

Spotlight Coordination Unit

Staff hired specially for managing the Initiative.

Composition

- Programme Coordinator
- M&E specialist and head of knowledge management
- Communications Specialist and knowledge management associate
- Programme Assistant

Functions:

- Coordinating programme execution in Argentina;
- Providing strategic support to achieve programme outcomes, consolidate budgets and reports.
- Providing advice and technical assistance in terms of management of the Spotlight Initiative to the Country-level Steering Committee and Technical Committees;
- Organizing monthly meetings with the Spotlight Initiative hired specialists working in RUNOs to generate synergies, promote coordination and to follow-up program execution.
- Disseminating RUNOs Agencies focal points (ILO, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, and programme partner (UNICEF) draft notes of meetings, as well as between the Gender responsible persons in the focus provinces of the Initiative;

- Work closely with RUNOs in managing the relations with interested parties at a country level, ensuring coherence in the exchanges conducted in the framework of the Initiative;
- Proposing instruments and protocols for coordination among the actors engaged in Initiative management (meeting plan, follow-up report presentation schemes) to the Follow-up Committee;
- Suggesting adjustments, if required, for the implementation of a multi-annual Work Plan and preparing the Annual Plans of the Initiative, as well as communication, knowledge management and M&E plans;
- Preparing, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Technical Committees, plans and programmes for M&E, Communication and knowledge management concerning the Initiative;
- Engaging Technical Committees formed within the Initiative and proposing their work agenda, jointly with RUNOs;
- Periodically reviewing the implementation strategy and preparing readjusting and tailoring proposals. Identifying sources of conflict, foreseeing risks and implementation hurdles as well as preparing proposals to reduce their impact on the Initiative results;
- Following up undertakings by RUNOs, programme partners and associated agencies and monitoring implementation of actions so as to ensure Initiative coherence;
- Meeting reporting requirements and requests of the Secretariat and the Country-level Steering Committee and coordinating the drafting of such reports;
- Preparing quarterly progress reports and annual reports;
- Proposing criteria and measures for identifying innovative practices and experiences within the framework of the Initiative implementation phase and creating instruments for its dissemination;
- Developing and editing an electronic newsletter every two months informing about the main advances made by the Initiative in Argentina, as well as drafting and disseminating press releases evidencing the actual progress made by the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina;
- Meeting demands for information from mass media, as well as following up and recording the impact of the Initiative on the media, including digital media (social networks, websites, among others);
- Providing administrative support at SC meetings.

Communications Technical Committee

The committee will meet, at least, on a quarterly basis.

Composition:

- UNFPA (lead agency)
- RCO
- UNIC
- Officer responsible for communications at EU
- Officer responsible for communications at ILO, UN Women, UNDP and UNICEF (programme partner)

Functions:

- Providing advice on the communication strategy
- Validating the detailed Work Plan for Spotlight Communication
- Validating different communicational pieces developed

M&E Technical Committee

The committee will meet, at least, on a quarterly basis.

Composition:

- UNDP (lead agency)
- Officer responsible for M&E at EU
- Officer responsible for M&E at ILO

- Officer responsible for M&E at UN Women
- Officer responsible for M&E at UNFPA
- Officer responsible for communications at UNICEF (programme partner)

Functions:

- Advising on the monitoring strategy;
- Providing advice and validating the scope and features of the evaluations to be conducted;
- Validating the detailed M&E Work Plan, as well as the instruments created for such purpose.

Inter-agency Group on Gender and Human Rights

This group, already formed and actively functioning, will continue serving as a mechanism for:

- Sharing information;
- Making consultations among the UN Agencies and analyzing alternative and supplementary work strategies;
- Jointly planning annual work;
- Identifying potential donors which may strengthen the Initiative;
- Providing advice and assistance to the Initiative, mainstreaming the rights and gender approaches at a programmatic and operational level.

Annex 9.a- Civil Society National Reference Group Composition

The call launched to submit nominations included information about the profile required to form part of the Reference Group, to wit:

- The group will be comprised of a maximum of 15 qualified persons with diverse experience, expertise and perspective
- Equitable geographical representation at a national level: nine organizations at a provincial level: three from Salta, three from Jujuy and three from Buenos Aires and six organizations at a national level;
- Shared representation by representatives of women's rights movement and representatives of groups facing multiple forms of discrimination (50/50);
- Persons with experience on how to tackle VAWG, on an individual capacity rather than as representatives of their organizations.

The Spotlight Initiative Committee defined the voting method to guarantee both participation by all organizations and a transparent voting. Such voting method provided as follows:

- Each organization could cast only one (one) vote.
- The vote would be cast:
 - **In person** at UNDP's offices located in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (Esmeralda 130).
 - **Via skype online**, during the meeting.
 - **By e-mail**: Votes were cast until June 19, at 5 P.M.
- Voting would be divided:
 - **By province**: Three representatives were to be elected by each province: three from Buenos Aires, three from Salta and three from Jujuy.
 - **At a national level**: Eight representatives were elected, and another representative was added to guarantee the representation of groups facing multiple forms of discrimination.
- In case of a deadlock: 1) a second voting round would take place and, in case the deadlock could not be broken the Spotlight Initiative Committee would be in charge of electing one or more representatives among the candidates who meet the larger number of competencies according to the Reference Terms.

ELECTION FINAL RESULTS

- **PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES**
TOTAL VOTES: 3
 1. **Andrea Lucia Rodríguez** – MTE (1 vote)
 2. **Nora Goren** – Academia (1 vote)
 3. **Gladis Villalba** – ONG Razonar (Razonar NGO) (1 vote)
- **PROVINCE OF JUJUY**
TOTAL VOTES: 10 (first ballot) / 33 second ballot)
 1. **Carmen Cecilia Cruz** – Grupo de Mujeres “Awkasisa” (“Awkasisa” Women Group): 12 votes (votes cast on second ballot)
 2. **María Eugenia Martínez** - Observatorio de Medios con Perspectiva de Género “La Lupa Violeta” (“La Lupa Violeta” Media Observatory with a Gender Perspective): 11 votes (votes cast on second ballot)
 3. **María José Álvarez Carreras** - Juanita Moro: 10 votes (first ballot).
- **PROVINCE OF SALTA**
TOTAL VOTES: 16
 1. **Irene Cari** - Foro de mujeres por la igualdad de oportunidades” FO.MU.PIO (Women’s Forum for Equality of Opportunity”). (14 votes)



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2. **Flavia Salim** - Fundación Kamkunapa (Kamkunapa Foundation) (1 vote)
3. **Guillermo Dantur** - Attorney-at-Law (1 Vote)

- **NATIONAL LEVEL**

TOTAL VOTES: 12

1. **Mariana Reuter** –FUNDASOR (2 votes)
2. **María Celeste Farbman** – CAREF (2 votes)
3. **Natalia Gherardi** – ELEA (2 votes)
4. **Nayla Procopio** – Red Nacional de Jóvenes por la Salud Sexual y Reproductiva (Youth for Sexual and Reproductive Health National Network) (2 votes)
5. **Ana Álvarez** – Avon Foundation (1 vote)
6. **María Rosa Ávila** - Attorney-at-law - Casadin Member (1 vote)
7. **Elena Reynaga** – RedTraSex (1 vote)
8. **María Celeste Álvarez** – Fundación UOCRA (UOCRA Foundation) (1 vote)

CIVIL SOCIETY NATIONAL REFERENCE GROUP

FULL NAME	ORGANIZATION	TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	PROVINCE / NATION	E-MAIL ADDRESS
1. Andrea Lucia Rodríguez	Movimiento de Trabajadores Excluidos –MTE	Group facing multiple forms of discrimination	BUENOS AIRES	arodriguez@mutualsenderos.org.ar
2. Nora Goren	Academia	Group facing multiple forms of discrimination	BUENOS AIRES	norgoren@gmail.com
3. Gladis Villalba	ONG Razonar	Women's movement	BUENOS AIRES	villalbagladis@hotmail.com
4. Carmen Cecilia Cruz	Grupo de Mujeres "Awkasisa"	Women's movement	JUJUY	cecicruz_2008@hotmail.com
5. María Eugenia Martínez	Observatorio Medios Perspectiva de Género "La Lupa Violeta"	Women's movement	JUJUY	mem_46@yahoo.com.ar
6. María José Álvarez Carreras	Juanita Moro	Women's movement	JUJUY	mariajosecarreras@gmail.com
7. Irene Cari	Foro de mujeres por la igualdad de oportunidades	Women's movement	SALTA	foro_genero2012@hotmail.com
8. Flavia Salim	Fundación Kamkunapa	Group facing multiple forms of discrimination	SALTA	flaviasalim@yahoo.com.ar
9. Guillermo Dantur	Attorney-at-law	Women's movement	SALTA	federicodantur@hotmail.com
10. Mariana Reuter	FUNDASOL	Group facing multiple forms of discrimination	NATIONAL	reuter.mariana@gmail.com
11. María Celeste Farbman	Argentine Commission for Refugees and Migrants -CAREF	Group facing multiple forms of discrimination	NATIONAL	celestefarbman@gmail.com
12. Natalia Gherardi	Latin American Group for Gender and Justice -ELEA	Women's movement	NATIONAL	ngherardi@ela.org.ar
13. Nayla Procopio	Red Nacional Jóvenes Salud Sexual y Reproductiva - REDNAC	Women's movement	NATIONAL	coordinacion.rednac@gmail.com



14. Ana Álvarez	Avon Foundation	Group facing multiple forms of discrimination	NATIONAL	anaines.alvarez@avon.com
15. María Rosa Ávila	Attorney-at-law CASADIN	Women's movement	NATIONAL	mariarosaavila@hotmail.com
16. Elena Reynaga	Red de Mujeres Trabajadoras Sexuales - RedTraSex	Group facing multiple forms of discrimination	NATIONAL	secejecutiva@redtrasex.org
17. María Celeste Álvarez	Fundación UOCRA	Group facing multiple forms of discrimination	NATIONAL	calvarez@uocra.org

Annex 9.b- Civil Society National Reference Group Composition

REFERENCE TERMS CIVIL SOCIETY NATIONAL REFERENCE GROUP

As part of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina, the UN System in Argentina, through the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), launches a call to submit nominations for the establishment of the Civil Society National Reference Group:

Objective	To select fifteen (15) members of the Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRGCS-NRG) within the framework of the initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls – Spotlight.
Characteristics	Members of the CS-NRGact in a personal capacity and their participation in the Group is non-remunerative.
Deadline	June 14, 2018, at 5pm

I. Background

The European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) are embarking on a new multi-year programme focused on eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls (VAWG) - the Spotlight Initiative. In a specific group of countries, the Spotlight Initiative will deploy targeted, large-scale investments aimed at furthering the rights of women and girls, helping them live free from violence.

The Spotlight Initiative in Latin America will aim at eliminating femicide. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), an average of 12 women are killed every day in the region simply because they are women. Through a comprehensive approach, the Spotlight Initiative will focus its work on eliminating femicide through six key pillars: I) Developing and implementing relevant legislation and policies, II) strengthening national and sub-national institutions, III) preventing violence through programmes and campaigns, IV) ensuring the collection and use of prevalence and incidence data, V) establishing essential services for victims and survivors, and VI) supporting women's rights movements and civil society organizations.

The Spotlight Initiative in Latin America will be implemented in five countries: Argentina, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. These countries were selected on the basis of agreed criteria, including the level of femicide prevalence in the country, and secondary criteria such as the government's commitment to the issue, an enabling environment including civil society and national and partner capacities, among other considerations.

Even though Argentina is a country with high human development, one third of its population lives below the poverty line and there is inequality among the provinces. Argentina has ratified most of the human rights treaties and has committed to comply with the 2030 Agenda. Violence against women and girls is a matter of extreme public concern due to the huge dimensions of this phenomenon: approximately 250 women are murdered each year -an estimate of one woman every 30 hours-⁸⁷.

Currently, there is a solid legal framework at a national level which still poses challenges at a provincial level as regards adoption and adaptation of procedures to ensure its effective implementation. Frequently, these challenges give rise to restrictions as to scope and delays in the implementation of policies and programmes. For the first time, there is a National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (2017-2019), with publicly available information on targets and

⁶⁰The Supreme Court of Justice recorded 254 femicides in 2016.

resources. However, the plan poses challenges in terms of budget and implementation at a provincial level.

The Spotlight Initiative constitutes an excellent opportunity in Argentina to further advance the agenda on human rights and development, ensuring effective access of women and girls (in their diversity) to the right to live a “life free of violence”. The Initiative will strengthen State’s efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG 5 and others); the harmonization and effective implementation of the national and provincial legal framework; and the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women and the National Programme for Preventing and Reducing Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy.

A key principle of the Spotlight Initiative is the meaningful engagement of relevant civil society organizations, including those representing young women, indigenous women, Afro-descendant women, migrant women, women with disabilities and other groups that face multiple forms of discrimination. Based on this, a **National Civil Society National Reference Group (-SC-NRG)** will be established as a mechanism to bring in civil society participation and expertise during the design and implementation phase of the **Spotlight National Programme**.

II. Objective

The main objective of the National Civil Society National Reference Group is the following:

- Provide advice during the design and implementation phase of the National Spotlight Programme in Argentina with civil society expertise, perspective and knowledge and to ensure their commitment to act as advocates and partners and to comply with the National Programme objectives.

III. Main functions

Design phase:

- Complete the draft of the CS-NRG reference terms and establish the frequency in which the meetings will be held.
- Propose a budget for the development of the CS-NRG activities (for example, to support the coordination and convening of all interested parties, participation in meetings/ consultations / disclosure and drafting of an annual progress report) to the Resident Coordinator.
- Agree on a mechanism to select two representatives of civil society organizations to take part in the multilateral National Country-level Steering Committee.
- Convene a meeting (either on line or in person) to select the two representatives that will take part in the National Country-level Steering Committee and to make comments to the draft project document prepared by the UN System.

Implementation phase:

- Provide advice on current matters concerning VAWG as well as on the Spotlight Initiative strategic direction and relevant public policy matters at a national and provincial level.
- Serve as an interactive space and a dialogue / learning forum between the Spotlight Initiative and women's rights organizations working on VAWG, including the elimination of femicide.
- Provide other relevant information, analysis and lessons learned that may feed future programming and the Spotlight Initiative advocacy efforts.
- Support Spotlight Team monitoring efforts and advice on the Programme implementation, as well as to provide feedback to the multilateral National Country-level Steering Committee, where applicable according to the country context.
- Act as partners in advocacy and communication activities, including the dissemination of Spotlight Initiative messages to the public, especially those addressed to the youth and the media.

IV. CS-NRG Composition

The CS-NRG is a strategic/substantive network of eminently qualified people with diverse experience, expertise and perspective on Spotlight priority areas. The following suggestions are made in this regard:

- The group will be comprised of a maximum of 15 persons through an open and rigorous selection process.
- The establishment of the CS-NRG will consider an equal geographical representation nationwide and adherence to the principle of “leave no one behind”, so that all women and girls, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination are represented and integrated.
- It is suggested that at least 50% of the persons that comprise the CS-NRG represent the women's rights autonomous movement. The CS-NRG will also include juvenile representatives and Sexual and Reproductive Rights (SRR) activists, indigenous and Afro-descendant groups, LGBTI leaders, defenders and leaders of groups in vulnerable situations, group of advocates of the rights of persons with disabilities, grassroots, trade unions and others (such as groups that work to transform gender norms).
- Experience on how to tackle VAWG is required.
- The persons joining the CS-NRG will do so on an individual capacity rather than as representatives of their organizations.
- In addition to CSOs that participated in the development of the country programme scheme and the regular UN key partners, former beneficiaries of subsidies from the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF EVAW) will be taken into consideration.

The CS-NRG will appoint two of its members to represent the civil society before the Country-level Steering Committee of the Spotlight National Programme, who will regularly inform the CS-NRG and the civil society in a broader sense.

V. Term of office

The initial appointment will be for a period of one year and it may be extended to a maximum of two years. Members will rotate.

VI. Meetings

Meetings will be held at least twice a year, either on line or in person during programme implementation.

VIII. Selection criteria

Fifteen candidates will be selected to take part in the National Civil Society National Reference Group. With the purpose of keeping an equal representation, candidates who meet the following criteria will be eligible for a special consideration (a minimum of four competencies):

1. Belonging to one of the following population groups: representatives of young women (30 years or younger), indigenous women, Afro-descendant women, migrant women, persons with disabilities, rural women, women living with HIV, LGBTI, with an active participation in the women and/or feminist movement at regional or global level.
2. Adopting an attitude and willingness to actively participate in groups and having sufficient time to do a follow-up on activities, promoting initiatives and responding to consultations, as well as having adequate availability to participate.
3. Having thematic experience in the elimination of violence against women and girls.
4. Having experience in human rights policies, laws and/or treatises is an advantage.
5. Having academic and research experience, especially in priority issues.
6. Active and proven participation within the feminist and women's movement at a national level.
7. Strong connection with networks and women or feminist organizations at a national or regional level, focused on ending violence against women and girls.
8. In order to guarantee neutrality and compliance with the ethical norms of the United Nations, members may not take part in executive committees of political parties or be elected to hold public offices. In the event a candidate is so elected after being appointed as a CS-NRG member, such candidate must submit a written letter of resignation or his/her appointment will be deemed cancelled.
9. Commitment with the UN Letter.

This call for nominations will be addressed to women organizations and networks throughout the country.

IX. Expected outputs

1. Specific recommendations to the National Country-level Steering Committee (based on the results of virtual and in person meetings)
2. Completed CS-NRG Reference Terms
3. A budget for the CS-NRG activities
4. A general consultation and incidence plan, setting schedules and deliverable outputs.
5. Reports on regular meetings
6. Reports and/or documents providing advice to the National Country-level Steering Committee
7. Reports on the participation in meetings and activities on behalf of the Group

X. Selection Committee

A meeting of the civil society organizations will be convened on June 19, in the morning, to revise nominations and elect candidates. The UN System should be able to reserve the right to "veto" candidates that fail to meet the basic selection criteria established in this document.

XI. Requirements

All applicants will submit the following documentation:

1. **Résumé.** The résumé will have no more than 5 pages and it will include the candidate's professional qualification and work experience.

All nominations applications will be submitted to the following e-mail address ceciliacorreacheverria@gmail.com before the following deadline: **June 14, 2018, at 5pm**

Otherwise, the nomination will not be considered and will be rejected.

Nominations may be submitted in Spanish.

Annex 10-

Supplementary material on the Spotlight Initiative Contribution in Argentina to the SDGs and the goals prioritized per country (*not requested*).

In the table below, we describe those plans, programmes and initiatives related with gender-based violence/femicide implemented by the different National Government agencies which are highlighted in the 2018 National Review. The Spotlight Initiative will be contributing with these plans, programmes and initiatives, through the different pillars, thus ensuring coherence and harmonization with the public policies implemented in the country.



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SDGs	Target	Plan / Programme / Objective	Components	Agency
	3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	The National Programme for Preventing and Reducing Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy seeks to increase the number of adolescents aged 15 to 19 that use contraceptive methods in an effective and adequate manner. This programme aims, among other things, at strengthening policies for preventing sexual abuse and violence and providing access to the Legal Termination of Pregnancy (ILE, in Spanish) according to the legal framework in force.	Sensitization and communication; strengthening of counseling centers for adolescents; strengthening of health care and education teams assisting adolescents to ensure they receive updated and evidence-based information (ISE).	Ministry of Health / National Directorate of Maternity, Infancy and Adolescence.
		The National Sexual Health Programme (PNSSyPR, in Spanish) is aimed at the population at large and ensures availability of contraceptive methods throughout the national territory for persons of reproductive age who have no access to health services through health plans or private health maintenance organizations. This goal is aimed, among other things, at: Enhancing female participation in the decision-making process regarding sexual health and responsible procreation.	Achieving the highest level of sexual health and responsible procreation for the population so that it may make informed decisions free from violence, coercion and discrimination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing maternal and child mortality. Preventing unintended pregnancies. Contributing to preventing and early detecting sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/Aids and female genital system and breast pathologies. Guaranteeing to the whole population access to information, orientation, methods and services. Enhancing female participation in the decision-making process regarding sexual health and responsible procreation. 	Ministry of Health / Directorate of Sexual and Reproductive Health
	4.1) By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality	The Integral Sexual Education Programme (ISE) is created within the framework of Law 21,150/06 of Comprehensive Sexual Education which establishes the right to receive comprehensive sexual	In-class teacher training; on line teacher training; preparing materials and material delivery to schools, technical assistance in jurisdictions; monitoring of actions.	Ministry of Education



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	primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	education in state-operated or privately-operated public schools.		
		<p>The Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy Plan seeks to raise awareness on the importance of preventing and reducing unintended adolescent pregnancies; to improve the availability, accessibility, quality and acceptability of Sexual and Reproductive Health services; to enhance adolescent informed decisions to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights.</p>	<p>Addressees: All secondary schools in Argentina. Currently, the Plan is implemented in 1,000 secondary schools in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Misiones, Salta, Jujuy and Corrientes.</p> <p>In 2018, the project will be intensified in order to reach 11,000 teachers and all schools in 2019.</p> <p>The Argentine Ministry of Education takes an active part by forming a promoter team for each school (one person from the Country-level Steering Committee, two teachers and one instructor/tutor) and by creating exchange environments among schools.</p>	Interministerial
		<p>The Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy Plan seeks to raise awareness on the importance of preventing and reducing unintended adolescent pregnancies; to improve the availability, accessibility, quality and acceptability of Sexual and Reproductive Health services; to enhance adolescent informed decisions to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights.</p>	<p>Addressees: All secondary school in Argentina. Currently, the Plan is implemented in 1.000 secondary schools in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Misiones, Salta, Jujuy and Corrientes.</p> <p>In 2018, the project will be intensified in order to reach 11.000 teachers and all schools in 2019.</p> <p>The Argentine Ministry of Education takes an active part by forming a promoter team for each school (one person from the Country-level Steering Committee, two teachers and one instructor/tutor) and by creating exchange environments among schools.</p>	Interministerial
	4.2) By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	Integral Sexual Education Programme (ISE)	This Programme applies to Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary schools and Teacher Training Institutions. It includes in-class teacher training; on line teacher training; preparing materials and	Ministry of Education



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			material delivery to schools; technical assistance in jurisdictions; monitoring of actions.	
	5.2) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women. The purpose of this plan is to implement gender-based public policies to prevent, provide assistance on and eradicate violence against women according to the provisions set forth in the Law on Comprehensive Protection for women (26,485).	Main pillars: Prevention and assistance. Mainstream pillars: Training, Institutional Strengthening, Monitoring and evaluation.	INAM
		Institutional Strengthening Programme It contributes to the development of gender-based public policies that promote gender equality in all spheres of society.	Training activities, courses, workshops, training conferences. Purchase of furniture and equipment for provincial and municipal women divisions and CSOs.	INAM
		Popular Schools delivering Gender Equality Training. Their purpose is to foster personal and collective experiences for the deconstruction of patriarchal subjectivity and the construction of feminist ethics and policy through Popular Education tools that further women's empowerment.	Training activities, courses, workshops, training conferences on the following thematic concepts: Patriarchy and Gender, Gender-based violence and intervention tools, Non-sexist Language and Communication, Health and Gender Equality, Political Participation, Gender and Work; Gender and Intersectionality; Migrant women, Women Farmers, Native Women, Women and disabilities, LGBTTIQ individuals/group.	INAM
	Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as appropriate in each country	Institutional Strengthening Programme		INAM
		Popular Schools delivering Gender Equality Training		INAM
	Target 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal	Institutional Strengthening Programme		INAM



	opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	Popular Schools delivering Gender Equality Training		INAM
	<p>10.3) Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, even by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p>	<p>Promotion and development of the gender-based agenda dissemination activities. The INADI, through its Gender Programme, endeavors to identify, combat and contribute to the eradication of cultural and hierarchical gender stereotypes which place women at a social, cultural, economic and political disadvantage. The elimination of all prejudices and discriminatory practices based on the idea of a superior gender, will enable a cultural change that will be reflected both on private and public sectors.</p>	<p>Aimed at all citizens, women victims of violence, migrant women, indigenous women. Actions include dissemination documents, training courses, activities to sensitize and support civil society organizations.</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice and Human Rights / INADI</p>
		<p>Agreement / joint efforts with the General Council of the Judiciary to create environments for sensitization and discussion of discrimination and gender themes in the context of the justice system and society at large.</p>	<p>Addressees: Court Officers of the Judicial Branch of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. It includes: Work meetings, specific material on Gender and gender-based violence to carry out debate sessions.</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (under an agreement with the General Council of the Judiciary in and for the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires)</p>
	<p>11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated</p>	<p>Mainstreaming contribution: Project to Promote SDGs through access to justice for persons in vulnerable situations. This project is aimed at implementing activities that contribute to broaden, strengthen and create new mechanisms to access justice throughout the country. Furthermore, it enables the citizenry to access and understand legal information and contributes</p>	<p>Actions will be conducted for broadening and strengthening the services rendered in Centers for Access to Justice (CAJ) which include Free Legal Assistance. Steps will be taken towards creating the First Legal Clinic, a model reference center for comprehensive and primary legal assistance (to be opened by the end of 2018). Furthermore, through the Northern-Andean corridor for legal and medical aid, the smallest northwestern peoples will be assisted through a</p>	<p>Office of the Under-Secretary of Access to Justice of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights</p>



	and sustainable human settlement planning and management.	to eliminating gender-based violence.	take-over and itinerant system that enables community development. Finally, a Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence created under Law 27,210 will be implemented. It will consist of a governmental coordination space to provide comprehensive legal assistance to victims of gender-based violence throughout the country. This initiative will guarantee victims of gender-based violence timely access to free and high-quality legal counsel and assistance and will promote the specialization of a group of legal counsels with adequate perspective and knowledge. By means of an agreement signed with the Argentine Federation of Bar Associations, a Registry of Applicants has been made available nationwide for any counsels registered with these associations to enroll as candidates for the team.	
		Mainstreaming contribution: Women's right to the city and to live a life free of violence. The National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (2017-2019), is comprised of 69 measures and 137 actions that tackle the five types and six modalities of violence described in national laws, with two areas of action. The purpose of the first one, aimed at preventing violence against women , is to promote the transformation of cultural patterns that regard violence as natural. The second one is focused on providing comprehensive assistance to women in gender-based violence situations.	It comprises three mainstream pillars: 1. gender equality training in all educational levels; 2. institutional strengthening; and 3. participatory public policy monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, within the framework of the National Action Plan, INAM has been launching massive awareness-raising campaigns for citizenry commitment and action such as the National Campaign "Si te pasa es VIOLENCIA" ("If it happens to you, it is VIOLENCE") with the purpose of drawing attention to the problems of street harassment and sexual harassment in public spaces, and to contribute to denaturalize cultural patterns on which such harassment is based.	INAM
	16.3. Promote the rule of law at	Registry, Systematization, and Tracking Unit for Femicides. It	Updated data base. Qualitative reports on femicides in Argentina.	Ministry of



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	national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	carries out qualitative research on the phenomenon through in-depth interviews conducted with family members of femicide victims and an analysis of judicial decisions with the purpose of adapting public policies on prevention and redress to a Human Rights perspective. This research is carried out based on purposive sampling which considers different characteristics of the victims' population such as ethnicity/native people, origin, disability and gender identity, among others.		Justice and Human Rights
		Human Rights Training for Provincial Police and Correctional Services. Environments for training, sensitization and legislative updating, aimed at eradicating rights violation practices carried out by law enforcement and correctional officers.	It includes training in prevention of institutional and gender-based violence as well as violence within the family ; children and adolescents' rights; cultural pluralism; and sexual diversity.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
		Initiatives to foster access to Justice. The purpose of these initiatives is to make it easier for the population to access justice by fostering equal treatment of inhabitants and by formulating and applying policies and programmes to promote and strengthen fundamental rights.	Legal and psychosocial assistance and counsel; legal counsel in mediations; safeguard of victims of trafficking; community mediations. Centers for Access to Justice; Mediation Centers; Programa ADAJUS (National Programme that Assist People with Disabilities in the Justice System); Regional (National Rescue Programme); National Line 0800 (Victims Against Violence Programme (VCV, in Spanish)); Line 137 for the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (VCV Programme).	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
		Initiatives for developing computerized information systems	Statistical information. Bases for public and open data.	Ministry of Justice and Human



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			Computer System of Centers for Access to Justice (SICAJ, in Spanish) (CAJ system). Pre-court mediation system (MEPRE, in Spanish) (mediation system). Victims against Violence Programme System. National Rescue Programme System.	Rights
	16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	National Action Plan for Human Rights. The programme endeavors various actions towards building a public policy planning system from a human rights perspective , both at a national and federal level.	Mainstreaming and coordinated efforts that help to include a human rights view in the implementation of state policies, at a national, provincial and local level through a series of actions, documents and protocols, agreed-upon and validated by social representatives and approved by the highest political authorities.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
		Justice 2020 Programme Build independent, open, modern and efficient justice system across the country, through the implementation of a comprehensive reform agenda. Coordinate and keep mechanisms for dialog, thematic round table meetings and commissions for participation of institutions and the citizenry in the preparation, implementation and follow-up of state policies, projects and legislative initiatives for judicial innovation and modernization. Design and propose to the competent areas work plans and initiatives relating to judicial system innovation and modernization, based on participatory approaches.	Interactive virtual platform justicia2020.gov.ar . On-site and on-line work teams arranged by thematic concept (institutional, criminal, civil, access to justice, human rights, management and justice and community). Academic activities, seminars and other meetings within its sphere of competence. Results-based monitoring system.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	17.17 (reformulated target): Foster and promote the collaboration between civil society organizations, business organizations and national public entities in public policy management.	National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women.	Implement gender-based public policies to prevent, provide assistance on and eradicate violence against women according to the provisions set forth in the above-mentioned Law on Comprehensive Protection for women.	INAM



		Strengthening and promotion of provincial and local lines of work aimed at identifying and knowing civil society organizations and their integration and coordination, at any stage of public policy life-cycle. Strengthening of provincial and local public policies aimed at promoting an agenda in collaboration with CSOs.	1- Technical assistance to provincial and local governments in CSOs identification and registration. 2- Technical assistance to provincial and local governments for the development and strengthening of lines of work which purpose is to collaborate with the CSOs at any stage of the public policy life-cycle.	National Center for Community Organizations (CENOC, in Spanish) / Ministry of Social Development
17.18: By 2030, enhance support to building capacities in order to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		National Victimization Survey. Purposes: gather national and provincial comparable indicators on crime prevalence and incidence during 2016; identify crime-prevention security measures adopted by the population; gather information on the characteristics of crime and victimization context and sound out public opinion regarding insecurity, law enforcement forces and judicial institutions performance and the assistance provided to victimized persons.	Statistical capacity strengthening	Master Collaboration Agreement between the Ministry of Security / INDEC
		Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Main purposes: provide updated information to evaluate children and women's situation in Argentina; provide necessary data to monitor the progress made towards internationally agreed-upon targets, as a basis for future action; contribute to enhance data and monitoring systems in Argentina and to strengthen technical knowledge on design, implementation and analysis of those systems; generate data on children and women's situation,	Statistical capacity strengthening	Memorandum of Understanding between the Office of the National Secretary of Childhood, Adolescence and Family of the Ministry of Social Development, INDEC, the National Council for Social Policy

		including the identification of vulnerable groups and inequalities		Coordination and UNICEF
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Annex 11-

Supplementary material on Agency programmes and the Spotlight Initiative Contribution in Argentina to the SDGs and the goals prioritized per country *(not requested)*.

COHERENCE WITH EXISTING PROGRAMMES								
<i>Pillar</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Key Donor/s</i>	<i>Implementing Organization</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Overall Budget</i>	<i>Geographic Coverage</i>	<i>Overall Objectives - Expected results</i>	<i>How initiative complements Spotlight</i>
1	Paternity-maternity leave legislation improvements	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	Legislative power, Ministry of Labor, Private Sector and Civil society partners: ELA	57,000 +39,000		National and provincial authorities have developed and implement changes in their family leave policies to address childhood care needs, from a gender-equity focus.	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.
1	Gender mainstreaming in legislative work	UNDP FUNDS	UNDP	Legislative power, INAM	10000		Strengthened capacities on gender mainstreaming at legislative power	Spotlight will scale up this process.
2	"Design and implementation of a Protocol for Femicide investigation and litigation"	EU FUNDS	EU			Local Government.	Judiciary branch personnel with strengthened capacities for femicide investigation	Spotlight will scale up this process.
2	National Plan of action to prevent, respond, and eradicate violence against women	Government FUNDS	National Institute of women (INAM)	Executive power, INAM	10.797.687 (2018 budget)	National	National implementation of Law 26.485 (National Law to eradicate violence against women)	Spotlight will strengthen this process.
3	Promoting Gender Equality in trade Union sector from	UNDP FUNDS + ILO FUNDS	UNDP -ILO	UN AGENCIES (UNDP, ILO)	56000		Developed Guideline of gender mainstreaming for trade unions. Capacity development in gender and human	Spotlight will strengthen and scale up this process.



	Masculinities perspective.						rights approach for trade union leaders.	
3	Men for Equality	UNDP FUNDS + RCO FUNDS	UNDP-Fundación Avón-Universidad Gral San Martín, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAM)	UNDP-Fundación Avón-Universidad Gral San Martín, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAM)	37000		The network of “Men committed to Equality and to end violence against women” comprises male leaders from the spheres of politics, culture, sports, the private sector, the mass media and civil society, who undertake the commitment towards women’s rights and the prevention of gender violence, by signing a letter. The initiative was promoted within the framework of the UN Secretary-General’s campaign “UNiTE to end violence against women”,	Spotlight will strength and scale up this process.
3	Public policies on adolescent health at national level: Support in the elaboration and implementation of the first National Plan to reduce adolescent unintended pregnancy	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	National government : SENNAF, National Ministry of Health. Think thanks and NGOs	10,000 + 665,000		Adolescents, especially those with most vulnerable groups are involved in integrated and multispectral health initiatives with a gender perspective that promote their participation.	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.



	PENIA (UNICEF's key contributions: cost analysis, baseline studies, inclusion of sexual abuse as key component, and scale up UNICEF supported services).							
3	Networking, advocacy and public awareness raising in adolescent pregnancy prevention: support to national programs and social mobilization campaigns in coalition with NGOs.	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	Ministry of Social Development (Secretary of Youth) and Coalition of 6 NGOs	30,000+ 30,000		The general population has access to information, initiatives and platforms that improve public awareness and promote their commitment to the rights of children. Adolescents, mainly those in more vulnerable situations, have access to comprehensive participation initiatives which are innovative and based on evidence, that promote their commitment and participation.	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.
3	Support pilot community-based initiatives to address sexual abuse.	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	Municipalities of Calchaqui Valley, civil society (Provinces of	50,000+ 50,000		Adolescents, especially those with most vulnerable groups are involved in integrated and multisector health initiatives with a gender perspective that	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.



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				Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy(promote their participation.	
3	Prevention of sexual abuse against children and adolescents by generating new data analyses and launching two editions of an awareness raising campaign.	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	Governmen t entity: Ministry of Justice and SENNAF	70,000 + 180,000		Institutions, families and society in general have been awareness about sexual abuse against children and have strengthened their capacities and modified practices to provide children with a safe environment to prevent sexual violence.	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.
3	Program to strengthen parental skills to raise children without using violence, with gender-equity focus.	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	Civil society partners: ELA and EEP	390, 000 + 150,000		Families have strengthened their parental skills to provide children with a safe environment and have modified negative practices to prevent violence, mistreatment or abandonment.	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.
3	Violence against children and gender-based violence prevention campaigns (including initiatives to prevent human	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	SENNAF and specialized partners	80,000+ 80000		3.1. Public opinion and families have increased awareness to provide a responsive, nurturing and safe environment and to change negative practices to prevent violence, maltreatment or neglect.	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.



	trafficking)							
3	Support to National Programme on Integral Sexual Education	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	Ministry of Education	105,000 +125,000		Availability of materials and communication that support the inclusion of integral sexual education	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.
3	Support to National Programme on Integral Sexual Education	UNFPA funds	UNFPA	Ministry of Education	20.000			
3	National Programme on Integral Sexual Education	Government FUNDS	Ministry of Education		2.000.000 (estimated per year)	National		
3	Argentina: Joint UN Team on AIDS - Joint Plan 2018-2019	AGENCIES FUNDS	UNAIDS	Un Agencies: PNUD, PAHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM Government: National Aids Program (Ministry of	360000		Joint activities, projects and programs included in the Joint UN Team on AIDS - Joint Plan 2018-2019 for Argentina (aligned with MECNUD 2016/2020 and National Strategic Plan of HIV 2018/2021) implemented.	



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				Health); Health Economy Direction (Ministry of Health); National Direction of Maternity and Child (Ministry of Health); Human Rights Secretary (Ministry of Justice), INADI (National Institute against discriminati on); Civil Society partners: organizatio ns and networks working with HIV and key populations . Academic Sector.				
3	Gender equality means good business		UN Women	ILO and Private Sector	647.292			



3	Support to the elaboration and implementation of module about economic empowerment for women victims of violence (Province of Buenos Aires, Integrated System, shelter network)	<i>European Union</i>	Euro social	Government of the Province of Buenos Aires		Province of Buenos Aires		
3	National Programme of Sexual Health and responsible procreation	<i>Government FUNDS</i>	Ministry of Health		11.841.567 (2018 budget)	National		
3	National Programme of Integral Health in adolescence	<i>Government FUNDS</i>	Ministry of Health		102.802 (2018 budget)	National		
3 y 4	Public Policies on Adolescent health at provincial level (Health advisory services for adolescents, promote adolescent participation,	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	5 Provincial Ministries of Health in articulation with Ministries of Education in Salta, Jujuy, Chaco,	350,000 + 1,705,000		Adolescents, especially those with most vulnerable groups are involved in integrated and multispectral health initiatives with a gender perspective that promote their participation.	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.



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	establishment of provincial task forces to prevent adolescent pregnancy in 3 provinces, and specific protocols to address pregnancies below 15 years in 2)			Corrientes and Misiones. In coordination with national government : SENNAF, National Ministry of Health.				
3 y 4	Elaboration of protocols on sexual abuse at national and provincial level to improve intersectoral response and development capacity building	UNICEF funds	UNICEF	Executive and Judicial Branches at national and Provincial level	180,000 + 210,000		Number of provinces with interinstitutional articulation protocols, with implemented and evaluated quality standards for the comprehensive protection system of children (Children, Judicial Branch, Health, Education) elaborated, implemented and evaluated.	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.
4	Win-Win: Gender equality means good business	UE	UN Women / ILO	Convergencia Empresarial de Mujeres (FEPESNA, MECAME, Fundación Flor, W20, MEFEB, etc) and other organizations of	12.555,00	Argentina	Promote, support and disseminate diagnosis on the incidence and number of companies led by women in Argentina that participate in the processes of contracting and public purchases. Promote capacities of women entrepreneurs and businesswomen in Argentina to respond to	Spotlight will reinforce this process, especially with training and monitoring tools. Spotlight will support the first

				business women.			opportunities generated by public and private procurement processes	steps of companies led by women victims of violence and once they reach a higher level - in terms of productive capacities - they can participate in Win Win actions.
4	Win-Win: Gender equality means good business	UE	UN Women / ILO	CEDEM, Vital Voices, business women organizations	33.000,00	Argentina	Promote decentralized meetings in different regions of Argentina to strengthen networks and women's associations and to increase skills of women entrepreneurs, articulating existing initiatives and actors. Support a Virtual platform of women in business to facilitate exchange of information, materials, data, etc. Promote mentoring and other tools with gender perspective to strengthen the articulation among women in leadership positions of Argentina and promote their sustainability.	Spotlight will reinforce this process, especially with training and monitoring tools. Spotlight will support the first steps of companies led by women victims of violence and once they reach a higher level - in

							Promote dialogues between business leaders from Argentina and UE, through their participation in international events	terms of productive capacities - they can participate in Win Win actions.
4	Win-Win: Gender equality means good business	UE	UN Women / ILO	INAM	21.000,00	Argentina	Support roundtable dialogue between government and the private sector coordinated by INAM. Support INAM in the articulation of the diverse initiatives of the public sector (Ministries of Labor, Social Development and Production, among others) that target women's economic empowerment and enhance this component in the National Equal Opportunities Plan.	Spotlight will strengthen INAM to achieve this process. Spotlight will support the first steps of companies led by women victims of violence and once they reach a higher level - in terms of productive capacities - they can participate



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								in Win Win actions.
4	Win-Win: Gender equality means good business	UE	UN Women / ILO	Global Compact, UNDP, GPI (IDB), and public institutions.	16.666,00	Argentina	Train and coach pilot enterprises adhered to WEPs in Argentina to develop and implement action plans on gender equality in the private sector.	Spotlight will strengthen this process. Spotlight coordination will be promoted with companies that sign WEP and want to work on protocols of workplace violence or sexual harassment.
4	Promoting ODS through access to justice for vulnerable people.	Government FUNDS	UNDP	Government entity - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	3.497.122		1) Developed Capacities in gender responsive justice services; 2) Justice access for gender-based violence victims; 3) Offer professional assistance (lawyers) for legal prosecution in cases of gender-based violence.	Spotlight will strengthen and scale up this process.



4	Support Women Office and Domestic Violence Office. Supreme Court of Justice.	UNDP FUNDS + UNICEF FUNDS	UNDP- UNICEF	UN AGENCIES (UNDP, UNICEF, UCHR, IOM)	18,500	<p>Office for Women (OW/OM) The Office for Women is placed within the structure of the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice. Its mission is to promote the incorporation of the gender perspective into the Judiciary System. <u>Results:</u> Developed femicide report; Gender Map of the Argentine Judiciary System; Offices for Women operational at the provincial level; Gender Statistics collected within the Judiciary System; A tool for the operation of Offices for Women and strategic planning; Protocols to train in gender and trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation purposes. The Office against Domestic Violence (ODV/OVD) was created by the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice and supported by the United Nations in Argentina, with a view to facilitating access to justice of the victims of domestic violence who are in a particularly vulnerable social situation. This</p>	Spotlight will strength and scale up this process.
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							agency works in an inter-disciplinary manner, 24 hours a day, every day of the year. It provides victims of gender-based violence with “ one-stop shop ” services for orientation and risk assessment.	
4	Elaboration of the first National Plan to reduce adolescent unintended pregnancy at national level and to the establishment of provincial task forces to prevent adolescent pregnancy in 3 provinces and specific protocols to address pregnancies below 15 years in 2 provinces	<i>UNICEF funds</i>	UNICEF	National Health Ministry, National Secretary of childhood, adolescence and family (SENNAF)	10.000	National	Number of provinces with specific protocols to prevent and to address pregnancies below 15 years with implemented and evaluated quality standards for the Health system.	The initiative will contribute to achieve Spotlight's outputs.
4	Technical assistance to National Plan to reduce adolescent unintended pregnancy at national level		UNFPA	Ministry of Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health		National		



4	Support to the elaboration, implementation, and communication of strategies of women victims of violence		Euro social	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights				
4	National Programme "Victims against violence" and "Victims of sexual and family violence"		Ministry of Justice and Human Rights			National		
4	Support of National Plan to Reduce adolescent unintended pregnancy at national level.	<i>Government FUNDS</i>	UNDP	National Secretary of childhood, adolescence and family (SENNAF)	99.223.014	National		
4	National Programme for rescue and assistance for people and women's, girls victims/survivors of trafficking	<i>Government FUNDS</i>	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights			National		



4	Women Office. Supreme Court of Justice.	<i>Govern ment FUNDS</i>	<i>Women Office. Supreme Court of Justice.</i>		\$530.16 8 (2018 budget)		Office for Women (OW/OM) The Office for Women is placed within the structure of the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice. Its mission is to promote the incorporation of the gender perspective into the Judiciary System. <u>Results:</u> Developed femicide report; Gender Map of the Argentine Judiciary System; Offices for Women operational at the provincial level; Gender Statistics collected within the Judiciary System; A tool for the operation of Offices for Women and strategic planning; Protocols to train in gender and trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation purposes. .	Spotlight will strength and scale up this process.
4	Domestic Violence Office. Supreme Court of Justice.	<i>Govern ment FUNDS</i>	<i>Domestic Violence Office. Supreme Court of Justice.</i>		\$9.717. 387 (2018 budget)		. The Office against Domestic Violence (ODV/OVD) was created by the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice and supported by the United Nations in Argentina, with a view to facilitating access to justice of the victims of domestic violence who are in a particularly vulnerable social	Spotlight will strength and scale up this process.



							situation. This agency works in an inter-disciplinary manner, 24 hours a day, every day of the year. It provides victims of gender-based violence with “ one-stop shop ” services for orientation and risk assessment.	
5	Technical support for designing methodology for national survey prevalence of violence against women	<i>European Union</i>	Euro social	National Institute of women (INAM)		N/A		
6	Closing Gaps: coordinating action of government and NGO to improve public policies about violence against women in Argentina	<i>European Union</i>	European Union	ELA-Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género	503,655 Euros	Province of Jujuy		

Annex 12- Assumptions for the preparation of beneficiary table

The estimation of the number of beneficiaries has been made base on the following assumptions.

Pillar 1

- Direct beneficiaries: The sum of deputies and senators at national level and in the three focused provinces. It is assumed a parity distribution. Source: National Congress and Legislatives of provinces (Salta, Jujuy and Buenos Aires).
- Indirect beneficiaries: Total population segmented by age. Girls and boys (0- 19 years). Source: INDEC, Census 2010.

Pillar 2

- Direct beneficiaries: Staff in the strength government institutions. 1.400 decision makers and public employees at national level and in provinces of Buenos Aires, Salta y Jujuy. There is not information to classified between women and men. However, it is assumed a distribution 70%- 30%.
- Indirect beneficiaries: Total population segmented by age. Girls and boys (0- 19 years). Source: INDEC, Census 2010.

Pillar 3

- Direct beneficiaries: Total population segmented by age in provinces of Buenos Aires, Salta y Jujuy because of the campaigns and community work is going to be centered there. Moreover, activities with ISE in formal education will be delivered in these provinces. Girls and boys (0- 19 years). Source: INDEC, Census 2010.
- Indirect beneficiaries: Total population segmented by age. Girls and boys (0- 19 years). Source: INDEC, Census 2010.

Pillar 4

- Direct beneficiaries: women who have contacted Linea 144. A service that provides information, guidance, counseling and containment for women in violence (phone service nationwide and operates 24 hours free of charge). Girls and boys (0- 18 years). It is assumed a par a parity distribution. Source: Linea 144.
There is not public information about essential services at local level. During the elaboration of the baseline, it is planned to map the services available in the three provinces focus of this first phase, to identify annual users of these services and to develop instruments for monitoring their use.
- Indirect beneficiaries: Total population segmented by age. Girls and boys (0- 19 years). Source: INDEC, Census 2010.

Pillar 5

- Direct beneficiaries: Estatistics officers and service providers trained by the programme on data. Decision makers and public employees working in strengthen agencies. 2.200 officers. There is not information to classified between women and men. However, it is assumed a distribution 50%- 50%. This assumption differs from the one defined for gender areas. In the statistics officers, the distribution in assume to be more homogeneous.
- Indirect beneficiaries: Total population segmented by age. Girls and boys (0- 19 years). Source: INDEC, Census 2010.

Pillar 6

- Direct beneficiaries: Estimation made based on preliminary asking of organizations working at territorial level in the three provinces. The estimation of the number of men considers participation in the “Red de Hombres por la Igualdad” (Men for Gender Equality) an Argentina UN Initiative.
- Indirect beneficiaries: Total population segmented by age. Girls and boys (0- 19 years). Source: INDEC, Census 2010.

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-4)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: Argentina

SPOTLIGHT COUNTY PROGRAMME: Agenda													
O u t c o m e	O u t p u t	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME				PLANNED BUDGET				Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)	
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3-4)			TOTAL
							Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3-4) incl. Spotlight EU funding, new donors and Agency contributions (CORE only)			ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-4) incl. Estimated Unfunded Gap
A. PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS													
1	OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.												
1	1.1	Output 1.1: Parliamentarians, human rights institutions, and women's rights advocates have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess implementation gaps and draft new and/or adjust existing legislations on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of women and of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international standards and the recommendations of specialized Committees.	x	x	x		97,139	-	97,139	30,033	127,172	UNDP	Gov: INAM (National Institute for Women)
	1.3	Output 1.3. National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.	x	x	x	x	74,421	-	74,421	24,734	99,155	UN Women	
Sub-total Outcome 1:							171,560	-	171,560	54,767	226,327		
2	OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors												
2	2.1	Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions (justice, police, health, statistics, etc.) are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based services that prevent and respond to femicide, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination.	x	x	x	x	104,903	-	104,903	58,005	162,907	UN Women	Gov: INAM (National Institute for Women)

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-4)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: Argentina

OUTCOME 2: GENDER-RESPONSIVE PROGRAMME: Argentina													
O u t c o m e	O u t p u t	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME				PLANNED BUDGET					Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3-4)	TOTAL		
							Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3-4) incl. Spotlight EU funding, new donors and Agency contributions (CORE only)	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-4) incl. Estimated Unfunded Gap		
2	2.2	Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or provincial coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized women's groups	x	x	x	x	223,396	-	223,396	66,282	289,678	UN Women	Gov: INAM (National Institute for Women) Gov: Secretary of Human Rights (Buenos Aires) Gov: Ministry of
2	2.3	Output 2.3: Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates at national and sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools for costing activities and preparing and evaluating a gender-responsive budget to eliminate femicide.	x	x	x		127,582	-	127,582	40,875	168,457	UN Women	
Sub-total Outcome 2:							455,881	-	455,881	165,162	621,042		
3	OUTCOME 3: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.												
3	3.1	Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on comprehensive sexuality education in line with international standards. These programmes are carried out in and out-of-school settings.	x	x	x	x	713,225	-	713,225	638,182	1,351,408	UNFPA	Gov: SENNAF (Secretary of Childhood, Adolescence and Family, Ministry of Health and Social
3	3.2	Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.	x	x	x	x	204,904	-	204,904	113,908	318,812	UNFPA	CSOs

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-4)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: Argentina

Outcome	Output	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME				PLANNED BUDGET					Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3-4)	TOTAL		
							Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3-4) incl. Spotlight EU funding, new donors and Agency contributions (CORE only)	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-4) incl. Estimated Unfunded Gap		
3	3.3	Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions (communication media, work places, sports clubs and gyms) and key local decision makers (community leaders, religious leaders, among others) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on femicide, gender equality and women rights.	x	x	x	x	280,394	50,000	330,394	214,163	544,557	UNFPA, ILO	CSOs
Sub-total Outcome 3:							1,198,523	50,000	1,248,523	966,253	2,214,776		
4	OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence												
4	4.1	Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated services, including sexual and reproductive health services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.	x	x	x	x	943,330	-	943,330	531,943	1,475,273	UNDP, ILO, UN Women	Gov: INAM (National Institute for Women) and Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights)
4	4.2	Output 4.2: Women and girls' survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services.	x	x	x		225,997	-	225,997	64,261	290,258	UNDP, UNFPA	Gov: INAM (National Institute for Women) Gov: Secretary of Human Rights (Prosecutor General)
Sub-total Outcome 4:							1,169,327	-	1,169,327	596,204	1,765,531		

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-4)
SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: Argentina

SHORT-TERM CORE PROGRAMME: Agenda													
O u t c o m e	O u t p u t	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME				PLANNED BUDGET					Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3-4)	TOTAL		
							Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3-4) incl. Spotlight EU funding, new donors and Agency contributions (CORE only)	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-4) incl. Estimated Unfunded Gap		
5	OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.												
5	5.1	Output 5.1: Key partners in service areas (statistics offices, justice, security and health sector) and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes	x	x	x	x	253,849	-	253,849	70,751	324,600	UN Women	
5	5.2	Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making	x	x	x	x	316,572	-	316,572	142,919	459,491	UN Women, UNDP	Gov: INAM (National Institute for Women)
Sub-total Outcome 5:							570,421	-	570,421	213,670	784,091		
6	OUTCOME 6 - Women's rights groups and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG												
6	6.1	Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations (including those representing people facing intersecting forms of discrimination) have increased shared knowledge, networks for partnering and jointly advocating for gender equality and EVAWG/femicide, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels	x	x	x	x	47,043	-	47,043	15,200	62,243	UN Women	CSOs
6	6.2	Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing persons facing multiple forms of discrimination, are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to influence on VAWG/femicide and gender equality	x	x	x	x	167,876	-	167,876	23,100	190,976	UN Women, UNDP	CSOs

Table A - WORK PLAN (Years 1-4)

SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: Argentina

O u t c o m e	O u t p u t	Outcome/Output Description	TIME FRAME				PLANNED BUDGET					Recipient UN organization	Implementing Partners (only with transfer of funds) (clearly label Gov't and Civil Society)
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	PHASE I (Year 1-2)			PHASE II (Year 3-4)	TOTAL		
							Spotlight Phase I USD	Agency Contributions (CORE only) Phase I USD	Total Funded Cost Phase I USD	ESTIMATED UNFUNDED GAP, USD (Year 3-4) incl. Spotlight EU funding, new donors and Agency contributions (CORE only)	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, USD (year 1-4) incl. Estimated Unfunded Gap		
6	6.3	Output 6.3: Women's rights groups, civil society organizations and, particularly organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on femicide	x	x	x	x	201,260	-	201,260	9,245	210,505	UN Women	CSOs
Sub-total Outcome 6:							416,179	-	416,179	47,545	463,724		
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS							3,981,891	50,000	4,031,891	2,043,600	6,075,491		
B. PROGRAMME MANAGMENT COSTS (Project Office Costs)													
UNDP (incl RCO)													
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	x	341,971	178,879	520,851	192,274	713,125	UNDP	N/A
UN Women													
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	x	102,405	113,188	215,593	132,759	348,352	UN Women	N/A
UNFPA													
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	x	324,119	102,140	426,259	111,247	537,506	UNFPA	N/A
ILO													
N/A	N/A		x	x	x	x	139,916	31,596	171,512	30,332	201,844	ILO	N/A
EVALUATION													
N/A	N/A	Evaluation	x	x	x	x	50,467	-	50,467	50,467	100,934	UN Women	N/A
TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGMENT COSTS							958,878	425,803	1,384,682	517,079	1,901,761		
ADVANCE PRE-FUNDING							105,960		105,960		105,960		
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS*							5,046,729	475,803	5,522,532	2,560,679	8,083,211		
Total Indirect Support Cost (7%)							353,271		353,271.03		353,271		
GRAND TOTAL COSTS							5,400,000	475,803	5,875,803	2,560,679	8,436,482		

Table B - BUDGET by UNDG CATEGORIES and SUMMARY BY OUTCOME (Phase I: Years 1-2)

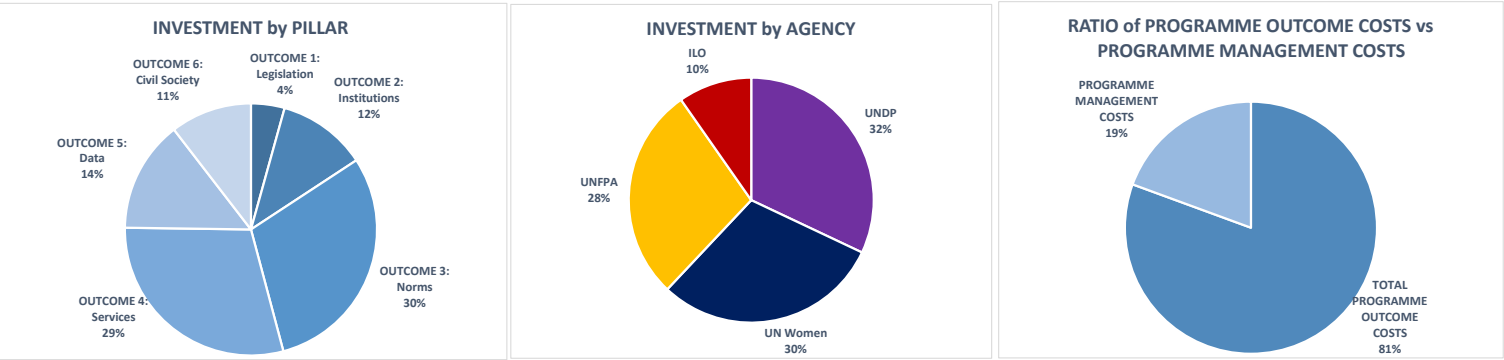
SPOTLIGHT COUNTRY PROGRAMME: Argentina

BUDGET by UNDG CATEGORIES

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP (Leader Agency)		UN Women		UNFPA		ILO		TOTAL USD		TOTAL %
	Spotlight (USD)	UNDP (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	UN Women (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	UNFPA (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	ILO (USD)	Spotlight (USD)	RUNO Contri. (USD)	Spotlight (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	-	156,137	-	113,188	-	91,140	114,216	31,596	114,216	392,061	2%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	20,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,724	-	0%
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	63,000	-	58,000	-	23,000	11,000	16,110	-	160,110	11,000	3%
4. Contractual services	549,429	-	1,069,722	-	628,233	-	138,492	20,000	2,385,876	20,000	47%
5.Travel	22,973	-	23,118	-	13,959	-	15,956	-	76,006	-	2%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	929,595	-	250,294	-	640,957	-	-	-	1,820,846	-	36%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	30,560	22,742	112,464	-	120,207	-	205,719	30,000	468,951	52,742	9%
Total Direct Programme Costs	1,616,281	178,879	1,513,598	113,188	1,426,356	102,140	490,493	81,596	5,046,729	475,803	93%
8. Indirect Support Costs (7%)	113,140	-	105,952	-	99,845	-	34,335	-	353,271	-	7%
GRAND TOTAL Costs	1,729,421	178,879	1,619,550	113,188	1,526,201	102,140	524,828	81,596	5,400,000	475,803	100%

SUMMARY BY OUTCOME

OUTCOME/PILLAR	UNDP	UN Women	UNFPA	ILO	TOTAL USD
OUTCOME 1: Legislation	97,139	74,421	-	-	171,560
OUTCOME 2: Institutions	-	455,881	-	-	455,881
OUTCOME 3: Norms	-	-	978,638	219,886	1,198,523
OUTCOME 4: Services	881,211	33,824	123,600	130,691	1,169,327
OUTCOME 5: Data	140,000	430,421	-	-	570,421
OUTCOME 6: Civil Society	50,000	366,179	-	-	416,179
TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS	1,168,350	1,360,726	1,102,238	350,577	3,981,891
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS	341,971	152,872	324,119	139,916	958,878
Advance PRE-FUNDING	105,960	-	-	-	105,960
Total Direct Programme Costs	1,616,281	1,513,598	1,426,356	490,493	5,046,729
8. Indirect Support Costs (7%)	113,140	105,952	99,845	34,335	353,271
GRAND TOTAL Costs	1,729,421	1,619,550	1,526,201	524,828	5,400,000



BUDGET BY OUTCOME															
Outcome	Unit type	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
A. PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS															
OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.															
Output 1.1: Parliamentarians, human rights institutions, and women's rights advocates have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess implementation gaps and draft new and/or adjust existing legislations on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of women and of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international standards and the recommendations of specialized Committees.															
			Activity 1.1.1 : Outlining and implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on gender, gender-based violence and femicide for the Legislative Branch												
1	1.1	1.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	84,243	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	84,243	84,243		Transfer of funds to INAM for the development of a Comprehensive Training Plan - Legislative BranchMaterial update and review. Introduction of new work modules at Legislative Branch. Senior specialist on gender and GBV, experience in training 3 courses per year, consisting of 6 four-hour on-site modules + 10 hours follow-up for the Legislative Branch. Courses at Argentine Legislature.; 2 courses x 6 modules per year in Buenos Aires and 1 course x 6 modules in Salta, and another course with the same features in Jujuy.	Transfer to Government
1	1.1	1.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	12,897	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	12,897	12,897		Transfer to INAM to organize discussion meetings at Legislative Branch.Transfer to organize discussion meetings at Legislative Branch, with the intervention of other branches of government and of the CS. It includes hiring widely recognized specialists on each of the specific issues to be defined, as well as trips and travel allowances. For discussion meetings and dialogues of three hours each. Six discussion meetings at the National Congress, six in the Province of Buenos Aires (to be held in the interior area of the province), Four in Salta, and four in Jujuy per year. The results obtained from research studies will be communicated. It is intended to influence on legislative changes Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM	Transfer to Government
Sub-Total Activity 1.1.1:											97,139	97,139	-		
Output 1.3. National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.															
			Activity : Research Studies and analyses on GBV and femicide to influence on public decision making and on strengthening / adjusting the regulatory framework												
1	1.3	1.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	1,155	4	Months	100%	4	4,621	4,621		Hiring third-party services (firm or organization)Systematization of statutory information at the national and provincial levels on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence and femicide. The goal is to influence on statutory changes.	Other
1	1.3	1.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	16,600	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	16,600	16,600		Hiring third-party services (firm or organization)Research study on laws providing for economic reparation for femicide victims and for alternative mechanisms on GBVV reparation. Brisa project will be assessed, and attempts will be made to develop incidence actions at the national level and also at the several provinces.	Other
1	1.3	1.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	16,200	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	16,200	16,200		Hiring third-party services (firm or organization)Study on gender-based violence licenses, national and international experiences to influence on the drafting of bills; in particular, to influence in the Province of Buenos Aires and Salta.	Other
1	1.3	1.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	15,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	15,000	15,000		Hiring third-party services (firm or organization)Study on the statutory situation, harmonization, and implementation of the legal custody of children who are victims of gender-based violence and femicide	Other
1	1.3	1.3.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	4	2,500	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	10,000	10,000		Dissemination materials Edition and design of all the reports made for digital publication and dissemination	Payment to consultancy company

BUDGET BY OUTCOME															
Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
1	1.3	1.3.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	4000	3	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	12,000	12,000		Dissemination materials Editing and design of Fact Sheets summarizing findings from the studies conducted for incidence. Distribute among participants at courses and dialogues, but also in the communication media, CSO, and in the Judicial Branch.	Payment to consultancy company
											74,421	74,421	-		
											171,560	171,560	-		
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors															
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions (justice, police, health, statistics, etc.) are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based services that prevent and respond to femicide, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination.															
			Activity 2.1.1- Outlining and implementation of a Comprehensive Training Plan on violence against women and girls, including femicide from the perspectives of gender, Human Rights, interculturality, and intersectionality for the Executive Branch and court operators.												
2	2.1	2.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	1	89,236	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	89,236	89,236		LOA with INAM: Development of a Comprehensive Training Plan, adjustment of materials, content review, pedagogical proposal, and M&E of training courses (support to INAM to integrate development and performance of the training programme) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Transfer to Government
2	2.1	2.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	1	15,667	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	15,667	15,667		LOA with INAM. Purchase of telecommunication equipment Report, recording, and video conference equipment for students at 10 classrooms at the same time, for distance-learning courses.	Transfer to Government
											104,903	104,903	-		
Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or provincial coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized women's groups															
			Activity 2.2.1- Strengthening spaces for coordination, M&E of public policies on gender equality and GBV, including femicide federal level, thus securing CS and intersectoral participation.												
2	2.2	2.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	1	29,942	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	29,942	29,942		LOA with INAM. Creation of protocols and coordination mechanisms at the national level with the public sector and the civil society. Strengthening the Federal Council of Women, a space which provides for the coordination —at Executive Branch level— of VAW policies and for the drafting of proposals for the expansion of CS representation at the Advisory Committee (formed within the framework of the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence Against Women.)	Transfer to Government
											29,942	29,942	-		
			Activity 2.2.2- Strengthening of spaces for coordination, M&E of public policies on gender equality and GBV, including femicide at provincial level, thus securing CS and intersectoral participation.												
2	2.2	2.2.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	1	75,854	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	75,854	75,854		LOA with subnational authorities. Mapping of programs and / or multisector initiatives for the prevention of violence and femicide with allocated budget at the national, provincial and local levels to design of instruments to foster coordination between the public sector and civil society organizations. Strengthening inter-institutional spaces and Local Tables approach proposal. Support to the provinces of Buenos Aires, Salta, and Jujuy	Transfer to Government
2	2.2	2.2.2	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	82,600	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	82,600	82,600		Mapping support, advisory, and care services for GBVV at the local level (in the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, and Buenos Aires). Identifying access barriers and recommendations to strengthen local services	Other
2	2.2	2.2.2	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	35,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	35,000	35,000		Purchase of equipment Purchase of IT equipment to strengthen gender areas at local level	Other
											193,454	193,454	-		
Output 2.3: Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates at national and sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools for costing activities and preparing and evaluating a gender-responsive budget to eliminate femicide.															
			Activity 2.3.1- Development and implementation of a methodology for the drafting of gender-responsive budgets for gender-based violence and eradication of femicide												

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
Outcome	Unit type	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		
2	2.3	2.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	60,265	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	60,265	60,265		Hiring third-party services.Survey on public policies, methodological development and costing of public policies in the province of Buenos Aires, on the basis of the existing methodology and experiences related to UN Women Preparation of dissemination materials. Pilot implementation. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Other
2	2.3	2.3.2	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	1	9,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	9,000	9,000		National Exchange Workshop.Workshop to exchange experiences between the government and social actors at the national level in relation to gender-responsive budgeting, instruments and methodologies for cost estimation of policies and programmes to eradicate VAW and femicide. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.3.1:											69,265	69,265	-		
Activity 2.3.2- Strengthening capacities for follow-up and budgetary evaluation of public policies targeted at eradicating gender-based violence and femicide.															
2	2.3	2.3.2	Contractual Services	UN Women	80	260	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	20,800	20,800		Hiring training services-UN Women course - gender-responsive budget - each course consists of four modules	Other
2	2.3	2.3.2	Contractual Services	UN Women	80	469	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	37,517	37,517		Hiring training services-Introductory Course to national and/or provincial budget	Other
Sub-Total Activity 2.1.2:											58,317	58,317	-		
Sub-Total OUTCOME 2:											455,881	455,881	-		
OUTCOME 3: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.															
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on comprehensive sexuality education in line with international standards. These programmes are carried out in and out-of-school settings.															
Activity 3.1.1- Strengthening capacities for the implementation of ISE, GBV, and gender equality contents on formal education settings for children and adolescents															
3	3.1	3.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1	283,681	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	283,681	283,681		Materials on ISE/GBV (including editing, design, and printing of 50,000 copies, materials for teachers, and translation for indigenous communities). Development of workshops at three provinces: Province of Buenos Aires - work at 25 workshops (1 x education region); Salta and Jujuy - 2 per province. Trainer training: outlining strategies for the distribution of materials to work with children and adolescents in the teacher process. Training activities at teacher training institutions and with practising teachers Design of materials to work on GBV and masculinities. Design and printing (3,000 copies) for advisory services at Health Centers and educational facilities Assessment of ISE Impact on two selected provinces Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Payment/transfer to CSO
3	3.1	3.1.1	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	10,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	10,000	10,000		Audit cost (transfer of funds above US\$100,000 per year)	Payment to consultancy company
Sub-Total Activity 3.1.1:											293,681	293,681	-		
Activity 3.1.2- Strengthening abilities for the implementation of ISE, GBV, and gender equality contents at non-formal education settings for children, adolescents, young people, and adults															
3	3.1	3.1.2	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	12,000	1	Months	100%	4	12,000	12,000		Hiring third-party services-Update of pedagogical materials to work with adolescents (materials prepared by IPGyDS of the Province of Buenos Aires) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Payment/ transfer to CSO

BUDGET BY OUTCOME															
O u t c	O u t p	A c t i v i t y	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1- 7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1	15,776		1 Lump Sum	100%	6	15,776	15,776		Transfer of funds to SENNAF (Secretary of childhood, adolescence and family) -Editing and scanning materials to work with adolescents. Eighteen courses in the three provinces on CSE, new masculinities and GBV to train organized young people and adolescents, community promoters, sports centers Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Transfer to Government
3	3.1	3.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	3	55,000		1 Lump Sum	100%	6	165,000	165,000		Transfers for the implementation of prevention projects at non-formal settings-implementation of prevention projects at non-formal settings (on the basis of the results from Workshops to develop holistic prevention strategies by means of implementing partners in the 3 provinces) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.1.2:											192,776	192,776	-		
Activity 3.1.3- Awareness-raising campaigns and education on ISE, Gender Equality, prevention of gender-based violence															
3	3.1	3.1.3	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	21,768		1 Lump Sum	100%	4	21,768	21,768		Hiring third-party services-Outlining of local community work and prevention strategies. Work in the three provinces and systematization of results Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.1	3.1.3	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	175,000		1 Lump Sum	100%	4	175,000	175,000		Hiring third-party services-Creative idea for communication campaigns and creation of communication pieces	Payment to consultancy company
3	3.1	3.1.3	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	1	30,000		1 Lump Sum	100%	7	30,000	30,000		Advertising minutes-Advertising on specific spaces (Migrants' and/or rural radios, youtubers' channels, etc.) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, OHCHR, UNIC	Other
Sub-Total Activity 3.1.2:											226,768	226,768	-		
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.															
Activity 3.2.1- Community work to change cultural practices and social norms															
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	10	10,000		1 Lump Sum	100%	6	100,000	100,000		Grants allocated to CSOs working with groups facing multiple forms of discrimination-Implementation of prevention projects at non-formal settings. Support of public policies to be developed out of workshops targeted at outlining holistic prevention strategies in each province. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.2	3.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1	56,500		1 Lump Sum	100%	6	56,500	56,500		Transfer to SENNAF (Secretary of childhood, adolescence and family). Preparation and printing of materials, recording of videos and radio spots suitable for community work. Organization of workshops and workshop facilitators to lead the different community work spaces Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Transfer to Government
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.1:											156,500	156,500	-		
Activity 3.2.2- Formation and strengthening of networks for gender equality and eradication of violence															
3	3.2	3.2.2	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	1,200	24	Lump Sum	100%	4	28,800	28,800		Hiring third-party services-Institutional development and support networks for Men for Equality Network and Adolescents' Network Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNIC	Payment to individual consultant

BUDGET BY OUTCOME															
Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
3	3.2	3.2.2	Travel	UNFPA	8	241		Lump Sum	100%	5	1,931	1,931		Air transfer-Trips to Salta and/or Jujuy to hold one event of the Men's Network and one event of the young people network per province. Events are held in either province. Trip of a Specialist in communication and of a Professional specialized in institutional development.	Other
3	3.2	3.2.2	Travel	UNFPA	2	103		days	100%	5	828	828		Travel allowances -One night and two days per trip	Other
3	3.2	3.2.2	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	7	400		Lump Sum	100%	7	2,800	2,800		Catering for Men's Network and Adolescents' Network totaling 50 people. Four Men's Network events (two in Salta and two in Jujuy), and three Adolescents' Network events (one in Buenos Aires, one in Salta, and one in Jujuy). Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.2	3.2.2	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	500	9		Lump Sum	100%	7	4,682	4,682		Dissemination materials -Material for dissemination on illustration paper - Men's Network Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNIC	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.2	3.2.2	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	1000	9		Lump Sum	100%	7	9,364	9,364		Dissemination materials -Material for dissemination on illustration paper - Adolescents' Network Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNIC	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.2.2:											48,404	48,404	-		
Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions (communication media, work places, sports clubs and gyms) and key local decision makers (community leaders, religious leaders, among others) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on femicide, gender equality and women rights.															
Activity 3.3.1- Promotion of institutional transformations in communication media and media monitoring															
3	3.3	3.3.1	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	23,328		Lump Sum	100%	4	23,328	23,328		Hiring third-party services-Eight-hour on-site courses and 26-hour online follow-up. Four courses per year are held in the Province of Buenos Aires, one in Salta and one in Jujuy. Training for journalists, producers, publishers, in association with journalist's network. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.1	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	9,180		Lump Sum	100%	4	9,180	9,180		Hiring third-party services-Discussion on media monitoring. Systematization of the discussion on digital media monitoring, editing and printing of publication (200 copies) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNFPA	1	20,000		Lump Sum	100%	6	20,000	20,000		Grant for media monitoring-Grant targeted at outlining methodologies and developing communication media monitoring actions Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.1	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	8,000		Lump Sum	100%	4	8,000	8,000		Hiring third-party services-Digital monitoring pilot (to be developed after the discussion event and after the methodology has been defined) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.3.1:											60,508	60,508	-		
Activity 3.3.2- Creation of instruments and tools to deploy gender-based policies, prevention and eradication of gender-based violence within the working environment															

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)	
Outcome	Unit type	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		Narrative description of budget lines
3	3.3	3.3.2	Contractual Services	ILO	1	13,487		1 Lump Sum	100%	4	13,487	8,487	5,000	Hiring third-party services-Survey and systematization of good practices of companies which adopted gender perspective and devices to prevent, assist and eradicate GBV cases	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.2	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	8,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	8,000	8,000		Dissemination materials -Editing, design, and printing of the systematization document for dissemination among business chambers and business entities	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.2	Contractual Services	ILO	1	9,072	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	9,072	4,072	5,000	Hiring third-party services-Preparation of tool box on the basis of good practices implemented by Argentine companies for gender mainstreaming, prevention, and eradication of GBV, in line with the holistic strategy prevention developed.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.2	Contractual Services	ILO	1	14,490	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	14,490	14,490		Hiring third-party services-Three sectoral diagnoses (or territorial diagnoses based on the information available) with higher GBV prevalence and focus on informal sectors and a comparative study of the sectors/territories analyzed to obtain public policy recommendations	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.2	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	3	3,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	9,000	9,000		Dissemination materials-Editing, design and printing of fact sheets containing sectoral/territorial analysis	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.2	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	6,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	6,000	6,000		Dissemination materials-Editing, design and printing of the comparative study for dissemination among business chambers and business entities	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.3.2:											60,049	50,049	10,000		
Activity 3.3.3- Sensitization on gender issues, prevention actions, and gender-based violence in the working environment															
3	3.3	3.3.3	Contractual Services	ILO	1	5,616		1 Lump Sum	100%	4	5,616	5,616		Hiring third-party services-Preparation of materials and pieces to sensitize the trade union sector on gender equality, masculinities, prevention, and addressing of gender-based violence and workplace violence y harassment	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.3	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	3,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	3,000	3,000		Dissemination materials-Editing and design of material for dissemination in the trade union sector	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.3	Contractual Services	ILO	1	5,616	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	5,616	616	5,000	Hiring third-party services-Preparation of materials and pieces to sensitize the business sector on gender equality, masculinities, prevention and assistance of cases involving gender-based violence, as well as workplace violence and harassment	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.3	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	3,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	3,000	3,000		Dissemination materials-Editing and design of material for dissemination in the business sector	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 3.3.3:											17,232	12,232	5,000		
Activity 3.3.4- Training of the business and trade union sectors on gender, prevention and eradication of gender-based violence, focused on workplace violence and harassment															
3	3.3	3.3.4	Contractual Services	ILO	1	2,187	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	2,187	2,187		Hiring third-party services-Adjustment of training materials to prevent and address gender-based violence cases, masculinities, with a focus on violence and workplace harassment, and inequality at the workplace, targeted at trade union leaders, delegates, and middle-level representatives.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.4	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	15,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	15,000	15,000		Dissemination materials-Editing, designing and printing material for dissemination at the level of trade union leaders, delegates, and middle-level representatives	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.4	Contractual Services	ILO	1	8,963	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	8,963	8,963		Hiring third-party services-Preparation of training materials to prevent and approach gender-based violence cases, masculinities, with a focus on violence and workplace harassment, as well as inequality at the workplace, targeted at directors and executive officers, as well as to middle-level representatives	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.4	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	15,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	15,000	15,000		Editing and final print design-Editing, design, and printing material for dissemination purposes addressed to directors and executive officers, as well as to middle-level representatives.	Other

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)		
Outcome	Unit	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1- 7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		Narrative description of budget lines	
3	3.3	3.3.4	Contractual Services	ILO	1	12,045		1	Lump Sum	100%	4	12,045	7,045	5,000	Hiring third-party services-Training for trainers at trade unions in preventing and handling gender-based violence cases, masculinities, with a focus on violence, workplace harassment and inequality at the workplace. A 5- meeting cycle at the national level and a 5-meeting Cycle at each prioritized province. Total 20 meetings x 3 days x meeting, NO-A level.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.4	Travel	ILO	12	241		1	Lump Sum	100%	5	2,892	2,892		Air transfer-The facilitator will be transferred at 12 of the 20 meetings for the trade union sector.	Other
3	3.3	3.3.4	Travel	ILO	12	103		1	Lump Sum	100%	5	1,236	1,236		Travel allowances-The facilitator will be paid travel allowances for 12 of the 20 meetings for the trade union sector	Other
3	3.3	3.3.4	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	20	3,000		1	Lump Sum	100%	7	60,000	45,000	15,000	Edition and final print design-Edition, design, and printing of the training material for trade union sector participants	Other
3	3.3	3.3.4	Contractual Services	ILO	1	11,153		1	Lump Sum	100%	4	11,153	11,153		Hiring third-party services-Issuance of training materials for trainers at trade unions to provide training on prevention of, and approach to, gender-based violence cases, masculinities, focused on violence and workplace harassment, and inequality at the workplace. A 5-meeting cycle at the national level and a 5-meeting Cycle at each prioritized province. Total 20 meetings x 3 days x meeting	Payment/ transfer to CSO
3	3.3	3.3.4	Travel	ILO	12	241		1	Lump Sum	100%	5	2,892	2,892		Air transfer-The facilitator will be transferred at 12 of the 20 meetings for the corporate sector	Other
3	3.3	3.3.4	Travel	ILO	12	103		1	Lump Sum	100%	5	1,236	1,236		Travel allowances-The facilitator will be paid travel allowances at 12 of the 20 meetings for the corporate sector	Other
3	3.3	3.3.4	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	20	3,000		1	Lump Sum	100%	7	60,000	45,000	15,000	Edition and final print design-Editing, design, and printing of the training material for corporate sector participants	Other
Sub-Total Activity 3.3.3:												192,604	157,604	35,000		
Sub-Total OUTCOME 3:												1,248,523	1,198,523	50,000		
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence																
Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated services, including sexual and reproductive health services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.																
Activity 4.1.1- Strengthening and dissemination of an updated resource guide available to any public bodies																
4	4.1	4.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	22,464		1	Lump Sum	100%	6	22,464	22,464		Transfer of funds INAM to strengthen the Resource Guide- Protocol to exchange information about services. Guide update and dissemination among national, provincial, and local bodies. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	5,400		1	Lump Sum	100%	6	5,400	5,400		Transfer of funds to IPGyDS/ Secretary of Human Rights (Buenos Aires)-Protocol to exchange information about services for local intervention. The goal is to foster information at municipalities in order to prevent that all queries are centralized in IPGyDS. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Transfer to Government
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.1:												27,864	27,864	-		
Activity 4.1.2- Creation of agreements for a shared use of risk indicators among different services responsible for assisting gender-based violence and femicide cases and implementation																
4	4.1	4.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	79,884		1	Lump Sum	100%	6	79,884	79,884		Transfer of funds to INAM/ Health to strengthen indicators for risk assessment-Consensus-based guide on indicators for risk assessment. Training on the use of the guide and implementation pilot at health center. Guide drafting, as well as editing and design of fact sheets with information on indicators; training at health centers and primary healthcare centers on gender and detection of GBV; creation of contents, editing and publication of materials. Four actions were performed in Salta and four in Jujuy. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: WHO/PAHO	Transfer to Government

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		
4	4.1	4.1.2	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	10,776	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	10,776	10,776		Transfer of funds to INAM-Good Practice Guide to identify the level of risk of women and girls who are victims of GBV, exchange of information, and early warning. Dissemination materials- Editing and design of Fact Sheets summarizing good practices; targeted at fostering dissemination and use.	Transfer to Government
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.2:											90,660	90,660	-		
Activity 4.1.3- Supporting the provision of advice, assistance and support services and reporting GBV cases, including femicide, at single spaces															
4	4.1	4.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	52,272	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	52,272	52,272		Transfer of funds to the Office of the Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) to develop a Pilot Version of Single Assistance Model-Development of protocols for Pilot Version of Single Assistance Model in Quilmes	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	31,644	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	31,644	31,644		Transfer of funds to IPGyD (Secretary of Human Rights, Buenos Aires)-Systematization, cost estimation and strengthening of the support network. Foster strategies to coordinate the community work model and the support model. Survey on local assistance and support experiences of women and girls who are victims of GBV in PBA (identification of models and good practices)	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	36,960	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	36,960	36,960		Transfer of funds to Subsecretary of Gender Affairs (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Salta)-Diagnosis of Comprehensive Center start-up (Salta), systematization, cost estimation, and recommendations to extend the model to the interior area of Salta	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.3	Contractual Services	UNDP	1	22,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	22,000	22,000		Hiring third-party services-Analysis of mobile and decentralized models of assistance to victims of GBV in Jujuy; systematization, cost estimation, and recommendations of action protocols Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.3	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	52,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	52,000	52,000		Transfer of funds to Secretary of Indigenous Affairs (Jujuy)- Strengthening the itinerant multicultural team and support of indigenous women in Jujuy: action protocols, team training, experience systematization Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Transfer to Government
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.3:											194,876	194,876	-		
Activity 4.1.4- Strengthening access to justice for women who are victims of gender-based violence, including attempted femicide and relatives of femicide victims, ensuring that women and girls may gain access to justice and that they are given support															
4	4.1	4.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	40,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	40,000	40,000		Transfer of funds to INAM to develop a support proposal aimed at women being assisted-Development of a proposal for support service to women being assisted and relatives of femicide victims	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	48,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	48,000	48,000		Transfer of funds to the Office of the Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) to support the Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence-Support of the Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence based on the creation of protocols and action models. Mapping court procedure and judicial system in different provinces, support to follow-up on the basis of a regionalization strategy.	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	20,500	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	20,500	20,500		Transfer of funds to the Office of the Under-Secretary of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) to assess the free legal assistance / service policy-Evaluation of the start-up of free legal assistance / service in two provinces. Introduces survey of the needs of women facing multiple forms of discrimination; experience systematization; cost estimation; recommendations	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.4	Contractual Services	UNDP	1	5,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	5,000	5,000		Hiring third-party services-Research study on the relation existing between disappearances and violent deaths of women in Argentina	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.4	Contractual Services	UNDP	1	31,400	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	31,400	31,400		Hiring third-party services-Methodology for an interdisciplinary approach and work model coordinated with law enforcement agencies (police). Start-up training (in Salta and Jujuy) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)	
Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		Narrative description of budget lines
4	4.1	4.1.4	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1	2,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	2,000	2,000		Materials for use and dissemination-Editing and publication of a methodology of interdisciplinary approach Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.4	Contractual Services	UNDP	1	40,972	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	40,972	40,972		Hiring third-party services-Adjustment of the Guidelines for Law Enforcement Agencies to the particular features of Salta and Jujuy. Training and follow-up. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.4	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	6,400	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	6,400	6,400		Transfer of funds to Ministry of Indigenous Affairs-Model of creation of a registry of Wichi language interpreters (Salta), registration processes, and update. Start up agreements. Systematization experience. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Transfer to Government
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.4:											194,272	194,272	-		
Activity 4.1.5- Promotion of work inclusion experiences for women who are victims of gender-based violence															
4	4.1	4.1.5	Contractual Services	ILO	1	12,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	12,000	12,000		Hiring third-party services-Systematization of labor insertion experiences of women victims of violence and preparation of kits containing recommendations	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.5	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	10,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	10,000	10,000		Dissemination materials-Editing, design, printing and dissemination of the systematization document and kits containing recommendations	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.5	Contractual Services	ILO	1	14,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	14,000	14,000		Hiring third-party services-Outlining public policy proposals to foster economic autonomy of women victims of gender-based violence	Other
4	4.1	4.1.5	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	6,829	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	6,829	6,829		National Exchange Workshop-Workshop for exchanging experiences between government and social actors at the national level to provide for labor insertion of women victims of gender-based violence	Other
4	4.1	4.1.5	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	13,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	13,000	13,000		Regional Exchange Workshop -Exchange workshop between government and social actors at regional level to provide for the labor insertion of women victims of gender-based violence	Other
4	4.1	4.1.5	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	13,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	13,000	13,000		Dissemination materials-Editing, design, discussion, and dissemination of public policy proposals to provide for the labor insertion of women victims of gender-based violence	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.5	Contractual Services	ILO	1	20,862	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	20,862	20,862		Hiring third-party services-Start-up of the pilot program for labor market insertion of victims of violence in the Province of Buenos Aires.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.5	Contractual Services	ILO	1	15,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	15,000	15,000		Hiring third-party services-Start-up of the pilot program to foster economic empowerment of women and girls hosted at protection homes in the Province of Buenos Aires.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.5	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1	12,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	12,000	12,000		Dissemination materials-Preparation of dissemination materials of start-up experience of the pilot programme for labor market insertion of victims of GBV in the Province of B.A.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.5	Contractual Services	ILO	1	14,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	14,000	14,000		Hiring third-party services-Support to the start-up of a pilot program for the economic empowerment of women victims of GBV. (Identification of policies and practices being deployed in the province: outlining start-up proposal)	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.6:											130,691	130,691	-		
Activity 4.1.6- Input creation for follow-up and assessment of available services targeted at improving gender-based violence services															
4	4.1	4.1.6	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	60,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	60,000	60,000		Transfer of funds to INAM to analyze the quality of assistance services-Analysis of the quality of assistance services rendered to victims of violence and their families within the framework of line 144 (HR are financed to carry out the intervention) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM	Transfer to Government

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
Outcome	Unit type	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		
4	4.1	4.1.6	Contractual Services	UNDP	1	30,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	30,000	30,000		Hiring third-party services-Study of the obstacles preventing or hindering women from gaining access to assistance services for violence victims in the three selected provinces Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM, OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.6	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	2000		3	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	6,000	6,000	Dissemination materials-Fact sheets to disseminate results from studies on obstacles to gain access to assistance services for violence victims 500 copies are made for Salta and Jujuy, and 1,000 copies are made for Buenos Aires. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM, OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.6	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	16,600	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	16,600	16,600		Transfer of funds to IPGyDS- Secretary of Human Rights (Buenos Aires). Survey on the perception of users of services providing assistance to victims of GBV regarding the quality of such services in the Province of Buenos Aires Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM, OHCHR	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.6	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	18,910	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	18,910	18,910		Transfer of funds Subsecretary of Gender Affairs (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Salta).-Survey on the perception of users of services providing assistance to victims of GBV regarding the quality of such services in Salta Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM, OHCHR	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.6	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	6	5,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	30,000	30,000		Grants allocated to CSOs working with groups facing multiple forms of discrimination-Implementation of projects targeted at identifying obstacles hindering access to services and quality. Sensitization of government authorities. Outlining recommendations. Editing and publication of materials. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM, OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.6:											161,510	161,510	-		
Activity 4.1.7- Promotion of care policy for teams assisting victims, victims' relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases and prevention of burn-out.															
4	4.1	4.1.7	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	9,536	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	9,536	9,536		Transfer of funds to INAM to outline care policies for teams working on addressing gender-based violence-Drafting and dissemination of a care proposal for teams working on GBV	Transfer to Government
4	4.1	4.1.7	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	34,303	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	34,303	34,303		Transfer of funds to INAM for Burn out prevention-Technical assistance for Burn-out prevention Line 144 at Country level and at the level of the Province of Buenos Aires. Local services in Salta and Jujuy. The performance of customized interviews, self-administered surveys, and focal groups with GBVV assistance groups are considered in each case. Two team trips to Salta/ Jujuy and follow-up via a virtual platform are considered.	Transfer to Government
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.7:											43,839	43,839	-		
Activity 4.1.8- Strengthening the teams assisting victims, victims' relatives, and witnesses of GBV cases.															
4	4.1	4.1.8	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	24	2,234	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	53,628	53,628		Transfer of funds to INAM to carry out on line courses -Twelve training courses with a length of 24 hours per year on gender equality and GBV (including teaching and online tutoring). Strengthening health and security teams	Transfer to Government

BUDGET BY OUTCOME															
Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
4	4.1	4.1.8	Contractual Services	UNDP	12	703		1 Lump Sum	100%	4	8,441	8,441		Hiring training services-Three on-site training courses in Salta and three in Jujuy per year (each course consisting of three on-site 4-hour modules with local trainers). Supplementing participation in courses on INAM platform. Strengthening health and security teams.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.8	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	UNDP	30	3	36	days	100%	2	3,724	3,724		Catering training courses-Breakfast at the beginning of the courses and coffee throughout the day	Other
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.8:											65,793	65,793	-		
Activity 4.1.9- Dissemination and start up of the Femicide Protocol adjusted to each particular context															
4	4.1	4.1.9	Contractual Services	UN Women	5	241		1 Lump Sum	100%	4	1,205	1,205		Hire third party services (travel agency). Air transfers-For the dissemination and incidence on the use and adjustment of the femicide protocol Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Other
4	4.1	4.1.9	Travel	UN Women	5	103	2	days	100%	5	1,030	1,030		Travel allowances-For the dissemination and incidence on the use and adjustment of the femicide protocol Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Other
4	4.1	4.1.9	Contractual Services	UN Women	5	200	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	1,000	1,000		Internal transfers-For the dissemination and incidence on the use and adjustment of the femicide protocol Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Other
4	4.1	4.1.9	Travel	UN Women	1	3,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	5	3,000	3,000		Air transfers-A set of travel tickets is funded so that prosecutors may travel to attend femicide Protocol presentation days in Buenos Aires Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Other
4	4.1	4.1.9	Travel	UN Women	24	103	4	days	100%	5	9,888	9,888		Travel allowances-Daily travel allowances for prosecutors from different regions of the country who travel to carry out the training activity on femicide protocol in the City of Buenos Aires Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Other
4	4.1	4.1.9	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	40	25	6	days	100%	7	6,000	6,000		Protocol on catering event dissemination -Breakfast, lunch, and afternoon snack included for 6 dissemination session days of the Femicide Protocol (60 people each). Financing two presentation seminars in Buenos Aires and four presentation seminars in provinces of the interior region of the country. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Other
4	4.1	4.1.9	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	167	3	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	501	501		Dissemination materials -Editing and publication of Fact Sheets Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.1	4.1.9	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	10,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	10,000	10,000		Hiring third-party services-Adjustment of the femicide Protocol to the Province of Jujuy Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Other
4	4.1	4.1.9	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	200	6	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	1,200	1,200		Dissemination materials-Printing femicide protocols suitable for the Province of Jujuy. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: OHCHR	Other
Sub-Total Activity 4.1.9:											33,824	33,824	-		
Output 4.2: Women and girls' survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services.															

BUDGET BY OUTCOME															
Outcome	Output	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
Activity 4.2.1- Dissemination of the updated resource guide available to women and girls, according to their particular needs															
4	4.2	4.2.1	Contractual Services	UNDP	1	25,600	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	25,600	25,600		Hiring third-party services-Adjustment of materials containing information about services for different groups of women facing multiple forms of vulnerabilities.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.2	4.2.1	Contractual Services	UNDP	1	13,617	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	13,617	13,617		Hiring third-party services-Proposal on more effective mechanisms to disseminate information on available services and resources to assist GBV victims at different contexts and to different people groups Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNIC	Payment/ transfer to CSO
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	24,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	24,000	24,000		Transfer of funds to INAM to develop devices for informing women of their rights -Development and implementation of devices to inform women and girls of their rights and of the resources and services available intended to guarantee such rights Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNIC	Transfer to Government
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	2000	9	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	17,340	17,340		Transfer of funds to IPGyDS- Secretary of Human Rights (Buenos Aires)-Editing and publishing brochures including information on services in the Province of Buenos Aires. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNIC	Transfer to Government
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1000	9	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	8,670	8,670		Transfer of funds to the Office of Under- Secretary of Gender (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Salta) -Editing and publishing brochures including information on services in the Province of Salta Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNIC	Transfer to Government
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1000	9	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	8,670	8,670		Transfer of funds to Secretary of Parity (Ministry of Human Development, Jujuy) Dissemination materials -Editing and publishing brochures including information on services in the Province of Jujuy Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNIC	Transfer to Government
4	4.2	4.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	3	1,500	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	4,500	4,500		Transfer of funds to the Office of Under-Secretary of Indigenous Affairs (Ministry of Human Development, Jujuy) -Translation of information on services available into indigenous languages Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNIC, OHCHR	Transfer to Government
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.1:											102,397	102,397	-		
Activity 4.2.2- Design and start up of dissemination campaigns to inform of resources and services available for advice and/or relief of impaired rights by gender-based violence and femicide (for relatives)															
4	4.2	4.2.2	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	30,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	30,000	30,000		Hiring third-party services-Design of advertising campaign on social networks for the dissemination of GBVV support services. Outlining proposals of service dissemination campaigns (free legal assistance and healthcare services). Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS	Other
4	4.2	4.2.2	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	9,600	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	9,600	9,600		Hiring third-party services-Mapping local media of the Province of Buenos Aires to identify the most suitable media to secure access by women and girls to information on services available to assist and support victims of GBV. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Payment/ transfer to CSO

BUDGET BY OUTCOME															Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)	
O u t c o m e	U n i t t y p e	A c t i v i t y	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1- 7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines		
4	4.2	4.2.3	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	22,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	22,000	22,000		Hiring third-party services-Adjustment of the service dissemination campaign. Translation of the materials for indigenous communities' languages. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNIC, OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO	
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.2:											61,600	61,600	-			
Activity 4.2.3- Promotion of a model to inform women who are victims of gender-based violence, including attempted femicide, about preliminary injunctions																
4	4.2	4.2.3	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	12,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	12,000	12,000		Hiring third-party services-Protocol to promptly inform women victims of GBV about preliminary injunctions and about any protection measures adopted	Payment/ transfer to CSO	
4	4.2	4.2.3	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	50,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	50,000	50,000		Hiring third-party services-Development software to send information via SMS. Pilot test including preparation of data base	Payment to consultancy company	
Sub-Total Activity 4.2.2:											62,000	62,000	-			
Sub-Total OUTCOME 4:											1,169,327	1,169,327	-			
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.																
Output 5.1: Key partners in service areas (statistics offices, justice, security and health sector) and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes																
Activity 5.1.1- Strengthening coordination efforts among areas responsible for collecting data on GBV and femicide																
5	5.1	5.1.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	44,800	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	44,800	44,800		Hiring third-party services-Production of indicators to identify and address GBV in the province of Buenos Aires Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM, OHCHR	Other	
5	5.1	5.1.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	20,572	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	20,572	20,572		Hiring third-party services-Survey of international experiences to record and exchange information. Outlining an implementation and information exchange protocol in the Province of Buenos Aires. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM, OHCHR	Other	
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.1:											65,372	65,372	-			
Activity 5.1.2- Harmonization of information and statistical records of victims of femicide																
5	5.1	5.1.2	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	54,685	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	54,685	54,685		Hiring third-party services-Adopting uniform criteria to measure femicide at the federal level (at country and province level), according to international standards and ethical guidelines for the collection and exchange of data.	Other	
5	5.1	5.1.2	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	500	38	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	18,900	18,900		Hiring editing and publication services-Publication of documents for dissemination of information on femicide (Ethical guide for collecting and disseminating data based on confidentiality and according to international standards and extended good practices)	Payment to consultancy company	
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.2:											73,585	73,585	-			
Activity 5.1.3- Strengthening Sole Registry of Cases of Violence against Women (RUCVM, in Spanish)																
5	5.1	5.1.3	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	81,400	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	81,400	81,400		Hiring third-party services-Design, development, and implementation of IT system for a unified registration of GBV cases in the province of Salta (according to INDEC- INAM guidelines).	Other	
5	5.1	5.1.3	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	25,724	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	25,724	25,724		Hiring third-party services-Creation of the gender observatory in Jujuy. Building gender-perspective indicators, design of indicators, and upload in Tableau software (in the Province of Jujuy) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Other	

BUDGET BY OUTCOME															
Outcome	Unit type	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
5	5.1	5.1.3	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	1	1,466	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	1,466	1,466		Purchase of software license-License for two years for Tableau software (for the Observatory at the Province of Jujuy) Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Other
5	5.1	5.1.3	Contractual Services	UN Women	6	1,050	1	days	100%	4	6,301	6,301		Hiring training services-Two on-site registration training courses at the three provinces (one per year) - each course consisting of 6-hour on-site training with national trainers). Supplementing participation in courses on INAM's platform. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF	Other
Sub-Total Activity 5.1.3:											114,891	114,891		-	
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making															
Activity 5.2.1 - Implementation of a National Prevalence Survey															
5	5.2	5.2.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UNDP	1	140,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	140,000	140,000		Transfer of funds to INAM to create a nationwide-representative survey-Face-to-face survey sufficiently representative at a national and regional level on the basis of a 2,000 case sample; the Form follows international practices and national needs. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, IOM, OHCHR	Transfer to Government
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.1:											140,000	140,000		-	
Activity 5.2.2- Research studies and analyses targeted at making informed decisions															
5	5.2	5.2.2	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	50,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	50,000	50,000		Hiring third-party services-Foster a study which may provide for identifying, on the basis of evidence, the main obstacles preventing or hindering women from overcoming violent and/or abusive relationships in which they are engaged, with the support of both municipal and provincial Government authorities, and in accordance with any rights safeguarded by provincial and national laws, and by any ratified international treaties. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, OHCHR, UNAIDS, IOM	Payment/ transfer to CSO
5	5.2	5.2.2	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	56,372	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	56,372	56,372		Hiring third-party services-Diagnosis of obstacles to access justice faced by women who are victims of GBV, including attempted femicide. Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, UNAIDS, IOM, OHCHR	Payment/ transfer to CSO
5	5.2	5.2.2	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	60,200	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	60,200	60,200		Hiring third-party services-Qualitative studies carried out at rural and urban areas to characterize GBV at the province level (Jujuy and Salta). Associated Agencies and Programme Partners: UNICEF, OHCHR, FAO	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.2:											166,572	166,572		-	
Activity 5.2.3 - Strengthening of web platform for dissemination of information about GBV and Femicide															
5	5.2	5.2.3	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	10,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	10,000	10,000		Hiring third-party services-Development and implementation of a web platform for the dissemination of studies and research on gender-based violence	Payment to consultancy company
Sub-Total Activity 5.2.3:											10,000	10,000		-	
Sub-Total OUTCOME 5:											570,421	570,421		-	
OUTCOME 6 - Women's rights groups and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG															
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations (including those representing people facing intersecting forms of discrimination) have increased shared knowledge, networks for partnering and jointly advocating for gender equality and EVAWG/femicide, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels															
Activity 6.1.1- Strengthening associations and exchange networks of civil society organizations and women's movements on femicide and violence prevention															

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
Outcome	Unit	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1- 7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		
6	6.1	6.1.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	25	74	4	hours	100%	4	7,448	7,448		Hiring third-party services-Organization of dialogues and exchange activities with highly renowned specialists on issues defined jointly with CSOs. Dialogues take 4 hours each. Six dialogues (two per province) and two national seminars (four specialists per seminar day) + three virtual meetings per province per year for monitoring purposes (four hours each).	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	80	3	10	days	100%	6	2,759	2,759		PCA with CSO: Catering dialogues - exchanges with CS- Breakfast/afternoon snack and coffee throughout the day. Six provincial dialogues + two national seminar days (the catering cost per person is estimated to be twofold)	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	2	241	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	483	483		PCA with CSO: Air transfer-Specialist trips for dialogue with provincial CSO (Salta and Jujuy)	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	2	103	2	days	100%	6	414	414		PCA with CSO: Travel allowances-Two days and one night, for Specialist on two Dialogues	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	3	936	6	months	100%	6	16,856	16,856		PCA with CSO: Hiring third-party services-Support for the creation of two spaces and/or support tables per province for care and prevention purposes	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	1	5,832	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	5,832	5,832		PCA-Document on indicators with recommendations of actions to be held for social control and monitoring purposes. Pilot at one province.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	26	155	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	4,034	4,034		PCA with CSOs: Travel allowances-Transfer of people from the CSO of the interior of the Province of Buenos Aires: Bus transfer (selected municipalities) two days and one night per dialogue + local table to be coordinated + participants	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	26	114	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	2,959	2,959		PCA with CSOs: Travel allowances-Transfer of people from the CSO, interior of Salta: Transfers interior of province + two days and one night x dialogues + local table	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	26	114	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	2,959	2,959		PCA with CSOs: Travel allowances-Transfer of people from the CSO, interior of Jujuy: Transfers interior of province + two days and one night x dialogues + local table	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	26	50	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	1,300	1,300		PCA with CSOs: Transfers to the interior of the province- Transfers of CSOs to take part in dialogues with the Legislative Branch of government (Outcome 1 provides for the performance of six per year in Buenos Aires). For legislative incidence	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.1	6.1.1	Transfers and Grant to Counterparts	UN Women	40	50	1	Lump Sum	100%	6	2,000	2,000		PCA with CSOs: Transfers to the interior of the province- Transfers of CSOs to take part in dialogues with the Legislative Branch of government (Outcome 1 provides for the performance of 4 per year in Salta and Jujuy).	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.1.1:											47,043	47,043	-		
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing persons facing multiple forms of discrimination, are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to influence on VAWG/femicide and gender equality															
Activity 6.2.1- Strengthening of capacities targeted at fostering social control and incidence of public policies on GBV, femicide, and gender equality															
6	6.2	6.2.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	3	1,248	6	months	100%	4	22,468	22,468		Hiring third-party services-Mapping the level of installed capacities of organizations to design methodologies and training courses	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.2	6.2.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	14,040	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	14,040	14,040		Hiring third-party services-Support to CSOs in the development of methodological frameworks for the performance of community research studies on gender-based violence and femicide	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.2	6.2.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	39,372	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	39,372	39,372		Hiring training services-Blended-learning course on data analysis, gender-responsive budgeting, monitoring and incidence on public policies (including on line tutoring and teaching). Eight courses per year over the two years (four in the Province of Buenos Aires, two in Salta, and two in Jujuy).	Payment/ transfer to CSO

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
Outcome	Unit type	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		
6	6.2	6.2.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	21,168	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	21,168	21,168		Hiring training services-Blended-learning course on communication media monitoring (four in the Province of Buenos Aires, two in Salta, and two in Jujuy). Eight courses	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.2	6.2.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	2000	3	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	6,000	6,000		Materials for training and dissemination purposes-Material for use and dissemination (2000 samples illustration paper) for the three provinces. Information on Planning, M&E at organizations	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.2	6.2.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	2000	3	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	6,000	6,000		Materials for training and dissemination purposes-Material for use and dissemination (2000 samples illustration paper) for the three provinces. Recommendations for incidence and advocacy	Other
6	6.2	6.2.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	80	3	32	days	100%	7	8,828	8,828		Catering courses-Breakfast or afternoon snack at the beginning of the course and coffee throughout the event.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.2.1:											117,876	117,876	-		
Activity 6.2.2- Support Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing persons facing multiple forms of discrimination to put into practice using social accountability															
6	6.2	6.2.2	Contractual Services	UNDP	5	10,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	50,000	50,000		Contractual services with CSOs to put into practice practice using social accountability mechanisms to influence public policies on GBV, femicide, and gender equality.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.2.2:											50,000	50,000	-		
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups, civil society organizations and, particularly organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on femicide															
Activity 6.3.1- Institutional strengthening and strengthening of management of civil society organizations															
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	3	1,285	4	months	100%	4	15,426	15,426		Hiring third-party services-Mapping organizations according to priorities, strengthening internal capacities (management of IT tools and social networks y institutional strengthening).	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.3	6.3.1	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures(including depreciation)	UN Women	1	40,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	3	40,000	40,000		Purchase of equipment -Purchase of equipment (computers, tablets, cell phones) for CSOs working on the prevention and assistance of gender-based violence cases Targeted at strengthening grass roots organizations' capacities	Payment to consultancy company
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	7,560	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	7,560	7,560		Hiring third-party services-IT support to clear up any doubts about use and to conduct maintenance tasks on the IT equipment acquired within the framework of Spotlight in the Province of Buenos Aires	Payment to consultancy company
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	7,560	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	7,560	7,560		Hiring third-party services-IT support to clear up any doubts about use and to conduct maintenance tasks on the IT equipment acquired within the framework of Spotlight in the Province of Salta	Payment to consultancy company
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	7,560	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	7,560	7,560		Hiring third-party services-IT support to clear up any doubts about use and to conduct maintenance tasks on the IT equipment acquired within the framework of Spotlight in the Province of Jujuy	Payment to consultancy company
6	6.3	6.1.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	8,569	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	8,569	8,569		Hiring third-party services-Systematization of CSO innovation work experiences on the prevention and assistance of GBVV. Field surveys are conducted.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.3	6.1.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	150	25	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	3,750	3,750		Materials for dissemination and use-Editing and publication of innovative experiences for CSOs' work on the prevention and assistance of GBVV.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.3	6.1.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	1000	3	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	3,000	3,000		Materials for dissemination and use-Fact Sheet to disseminate innovative experiences on preventing and assisting GBVV by the CS	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.3	6.1.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	1	800	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	800	800		Room rental for presentation of publication on CS innovative experiences.	Other
6	6.3	6.1.1	Travel	UN Women	30	50	1	Lump Sum	100%	5	1,500	1,500		Transfers to the interior of the province-Transfer of CSOs to attend the event on which the systematization results will be disclosed	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	22,341	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	22,341	22,341		Hiring training services-Practical course on CSO administrative management (4 meetings in Salta, 4 in Jujuy, and 8 meetings in Buenos Aires)	Payment/ transfer to CSO

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
Outcome	Unit type	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	51,911	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	51,911	51,911		Hiring training services-Practical training courses to install capacities on data analysis, planning, M&E of the work developed at CSOs Follow-up and online support. Eight CSOs - Province of Buenos Aires + eight in Salta and eight in Jujuy	Other
6	6.3	6.3.1	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	6,264	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	6,264	6,264		Hiring third-party services-Creating a basis withHiring third-party services-Creating a basis with systematization of financing sources (national and international) for the development and implementation of a project on GBV and femicide, and technical resource mobilization for groups facing multiple forms of discrimination. Update and dissemination of financing sources.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.3	6.3.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	1200	7	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	8,340	8,340		Materials for training and dissemination purposes-Simple and graphic dissemination materials for local organizations in the three provinces concerning institutional planning and organization.	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.3	6.3.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	1200	7	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	8,340	8,340		Materials for training and dissemination purposes-Simple and graphic dissemination materials for local organizations in the three provinces concerning institutional management and internal organization	Payment/ transfer to CSO
6	6.3	6.3.1	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UN Women	1200	7	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	8,340	8,340		Materials for training and dissemination purposes-Material for technical and practical training on the development, implementation and M&E of local programmes to assist and prevent GBV and femicide cases	Payment/ transfer to CSO
Sub-Total Activity 6.3.1:											201,260	201,260	-		
Sub-Total OUTCOME 6:											416,179	416,179	-		
Total PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS:											4,031,891	3,981,891	50,000	The amount of the Mid-Term Evaluation is not considered because it was asked to be detailed in the PMC structure.	
B. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (Project Office cost)Cost for all outcomes combined. Should not exceed 18% of total Programme Outcome Costs														Narrative description of budget lines	
			Recipient UN Organization / RCO/ UNDP												
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.00	36,486	2	years	100%	4	72,973	72,973		Coordination Unit: Programme Coordinator -Spotlight Argentina Coordinator. Responsible for Coordination Unit, SB5 Step 2.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	0.75	28,906	2	years	100%	4	43,358	43,358		Coordination Unit: Specialist on Monitoring and Evaluation - Responsible for outlining the baseline and for implementing Programme M&E actions. Coordination Unit, works 75% of the time (SB4-Step 3).	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	0.50	18,894	2	years	100%	4	18,894	18,894		Coordination Unit: Administrative Assistant -Works part-time as administrative support in the Coordination Unit (SB3-Step 2).	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	1.00	28,906	2	years	100%	4	57,811	57,811		Programme Specialist -SB4- Step 3 to be included in UNDP team to work on Spotlight-related activities.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	0.50	18,894	2	years	100%	4	18,894	18,894		Administrative Assistant -Works part-time as administrative support in UNDP for Spotlight-related activities (SB3-Step 2).	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.50	3,692	24	months	100%	1	44,298	-	44,298	Officer Responsible for Gender-G7 UNDP Gender Associate. Responsible for the performance of Spotlight actions in UNDP	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.10	3,692	24	months	100%	1	8,860	-	8,860	Human Development Officer-NOA Director of the Human Development Report (UNDP). Contribution to outline a baseline and design of a national prevalence survey and other research designs.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.05	3,055	24	months	100%	1	3,666	-	3,666	Communication Officer -G6- Communication Officer (UNDP). Support to Spotlight communication actions.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.10	3,055	24	months	100%	1	7,332	-	7,332	Finance Officer-Finance and administrative tasks related to Spotlight management in UNDP	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.10	3,055	24	months	100%	1	7,332	-	7,332	Acquisition Officer- Acquisition tasks related to Spotlight	

BUDGET BY OUTCOME															
Outcome	Unit	Activity	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1-7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.05	4,832	24	months	100%	1	5,799	-	5,799	Programmatic cluster coordination-Follow-up and oversight of activities developed within the framework of Spotlight	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.10	6,472	24	months	100%	1	15,532	-	15,532	Coordinator of the Inclusive Development Area-General coordination of activities implemented by the UNDP within the framework of Spotlight.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.05	9,856	24	months	100%	1	11,827	-	11,827	Deputy Head of Operations-Leading UNDP Operations, follow-up and oversight of activities developed within the framework of Spotlight	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.05	13,419	24	months	100%	1	16,103	-	16,103	Representante Residente-Leading UNDP, follow-up and oversight of activities developed within the framework of Spotlight.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.02	6,110	24	months	100%	1	2,933	-	2,933	Treasurer. G5 Service Contract (Step). Support for Spotlight tasks.2% of time.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.08	4,972	24	months	100%	1	9,546	-	9,546	Finance Assistant. G5 Service Contract (Step). Support for Spotlight tasks. 80% of time.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.20	4,182	24	months	100%	1	20,072	-	20,072	Acquisition Assistant. G5 Service Contract (Step). Support for Spotlight tasks. 20% of time.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNDP	0.20	3,547	4	months	100%	1	2,838	-	2,838	Human Resources Assistant. G5 Service Contract (Step). Support for Spotlight tasks.20% of time.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures(including depreciation)	UNDP	1.00	63,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	3	63,000	63,000		Equipment (lease/furniture)-Equipment and furniture for the Technical Unit. team and the Programme Officer planned to be added to the UNDP.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.00	6,593	2	years	100%	7	13,186	-	13,186	Use of UNDP Offices	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.00	4,778	2	years	100%	7	9,556	-	9,556	Operating Costs (25%)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNDP	1.00	1,100	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	1,100	1,100		Audit Cost (for activities executed as transfer to government). It is calculated 0,15% of total transfer of funds	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UNDP	1.00	15,473	1	Lump Sum	100%	5	15,473	15,473		Trips and travel allowances (missions)-Twelve 4-day missions are considered for the technical team of the Technical Unit, and 8 missions to follow up Spotlight actions by the technical team acting within the UNDP.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Monitoring												
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	1	35,220	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	35,220	35,220	-	Hiring third-party services-Study on attitudes and perceptions of people about VAWG and femicide. Other studies for baseline building will be conducted with Advance Budget funds.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNDP	1	15,247	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	15,247	15,247	-	Hiring of third-party services-Construction of Indicator Bank to monitor actions developed within the framework of Spotlight. The methodology and other instruments for M&E will be developed within the framework of UC (specialist in M&E). Specific records will be built within the framework of this unit.	
Sub-Total UNDP:											520,851	341,971	178,879		
Recipient UN Organization 2 : UNWOMEN															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UN Women	1.00	28,906	2	years	100%	4	57,811	57,811		Programme Specialist -SB4- Step 3 to be included in UN Women team to work on Spotlight-related activities.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UN Women	0.50	18,894	2	years	100%	4	18,894	18,894		Administrative Assistant -Part-time work as UN Women administrative support for Spotlight-related activities (SB3-Step 2)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UN Women	0.10	10,020	24	months	100%	1	24,048	-	24,048	Specialist in violence against women-P4 (Regional)- Provides support in outlining Spotlight implementation strategy.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UN Women	0.05	20,040	24	months	100%	1	24,048	-	24,048	Regional Evaluation Specialist -P4 (Regional)- Follow-up and oversight of Spotlight implementation in Argentina	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Programme Coordinator	UN Women	0.25	8,365	24	months	100%	1	50,192	-	50,192	P3- Programme Coordinator in Argentina Spotlight implementation follow-up	

BUDGET BY OUTCOME														Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
O u t c o m e	U n i t t y p e	A v a i l a b i l i t y	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1- 7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Finance and Administrative Assistant	UN Women	0.25	2,483	24	months	100%	1	14,900	-	14,900	G55 (Argentina) Finance and administrative tasks related to Spotlight management in UN Women	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures(including depreciation)	UN Women	1.00	18,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	3	18,000	18,000	-	Equipment (lease/furniture)-Equipment and furniture for UN Women team working on Spotlight implementation	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UN Women	1.00	7,700	1	Lump Sum	100%	5	7,700	7,700	-	Trips and travel allowances (missions)-Eight 4-day missions are considered to follow up Spotlight actions by UN Women technical team.	
Evaluation															
N/A	E	N/A	Contractual Services	UN Women	1	50,467	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	50,467	50,467	-	Mid-term evaluation-Mid-term evaluation to be conducted as per the guidelines outlined by the Secretariat and the EU. Specific evaluations are considered, in accordance with the nature of the actions carried out (for instance, assessment of training results , evaluation of dissemination campaigns)	
Sub-Total UN Women:											266,060	152,872	113,188		
Recipient UN Organization 3 : UNFPA															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1.00	28,906	2	Months	100%	4	57,811	57,811		Coordination Unit: Communication Specialist -Responsible for Programme Communication. Coordinates dissemination actions for several activities. Coordination Unit (SB4 Step 3)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1.00	28,906	2	years	100%	4	57,811	57,811		Programme Specialist -SB4- Step 3 to be included in UNFPA team to work on Spotlight-related activities.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	0.50	18,894	2	years	100%	4	18,894	18,894		Administrative Assistant -Part-time work as UNFPA administrative support for Spotlight-related activities (SB3-Step 2)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.50	3,175	24	months	100%	1	38,100	-	38,100	Programme Officer-Responsible for the performance of Spotlight actions in UNFPA	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.50	2,500	24	months	100%	1	30,000	-	30,000	Finance and Administrative Assistant-Finance and administrative tasks related to Spotlight management in UNFPA	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	UNFPA	0.40	2,400	24	months	100%	1	23,040	-	23,040	Operation assistant-Assistance on Spotlight-related operations. This assistance is developed by two people (20% of their time) from Uruguay.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures(including depreciation)	UNFPA	1.00	34,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	3	34,000	23,000	11,000	Equipment (lease/furniture)-Equipment and furniture for UNFPA team working on Spotlight implementation (including Communication Specialist)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	1.00	4,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	4,000	4,000	-	Operating Costs: services, emergency, local UNDS55	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	UNFPA	1.00	11,200	1	Lump Sum	100%	5	11,200	11,200	-	Trips and travel allowances (missions)-Eight 4-day missions are considered to follow up Spotlight actions by UNFPA technical team (including the Communication Specialist).	
Communication															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	25,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	25,000	25,000	-	Hiring third-party services-Development of communicational pieces to support public presentations.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	20,040	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	20,040	20,040	-	Hiring third-party services-Social network management and support in managing communication with adolescents and young people.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	1	25,495	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	25,495	25,495	-	Dissemination materials-Merchandising and dissemination materials (banners, folders, pens, brochures).	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	1	12,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	12,000	12,000	-	Hiring third-party services-Development of a resource mobilization strategy. Proposal and action plan.	

BUDGET BY OUTCOME															
O u t c o m e	u n i t t y p e	A v a i l a b i l i t y	Budget Lines (specify unit type if applicable)	RUNO (one RUNO per Activity only)	Unit quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Duration	Time unit (Months, Days or Lump sum)	% Charged to Programme	UNDG Budget Category (1- 7)	Total Phase I (USD)	Total Spotlight Phase I (USD)	Total Agencies Contributions (USD)	Narrative description of budget lines	Delivery Modality of Programme (please make a selection from the dropdown menu)
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	2	9,200	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	18,400	18,400		- Seminar/session day on gender-based violence policies which may position the Spotlight Initiative and may render the Initiative visible. -Seminar/session day on gender-based violence policies which may position the Spotlight Initiative and may render the Initiative visible. One Workshop at the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires and one Workshop at the NOA region (Salta/ Jujuy).	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Knowledge Management												
N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual Services	UNFPA	5	5,000	1	Lump Sum	100%	4	25,000	25,000		- Hiring third-party services-Systematization of key experiences, Editing and publication of materials in Spanish and in English.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	2	9,200	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	18,400	18,400		- Lessons learned presentation event (South-South cooperation action, and at regional level)-Seminar/session day for exchange and dissemination of lessons learned within the framework of the implementation of the Spotlight initiative. South-South cooperation seminar days, sub-regional cooperation. One event per year with regional specialists.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	UNFPA	1	7,067	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	7,067	7,067		- Dissemination materials-Poster board containing experiences and fact sheet summarizing experiences to be submitted within the framework of events for experience and cooperation exchange	
Sub-Total UNFPA:											426,259	324,119	102,140		
Recipient UN Organization 4 : ILO															
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	ILO	0.8	51,638	2	years	100%	1	82,620	82,620		- Programme Specialist -Fix Term. NOA- Step 1 to be included in ILO team to work on Spotlight-related activities, works 80% of the time.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff and Personnel	ILO	1.0	31,596	2	years	100%	1	63,192	31,596	31,596	- Administrative Assistant -G4-Step 1 Fix Term Work as ILO administrative support for Spotlight implementation	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Equipment, Vehicles, and Furnitures(including depreciation)	ILO	1.0	16,110	1	Lump Sum	100%	3	16,110	16,110		- Equipment (lease/furniture)-Equipment and furniture for ILO team working on Spotlight implementation. Rent/ Use of Office, office supplies and technology	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General Operating and Other Direct Cost	ILO	1.0	1,890	1	Lump Sum	100%	7	1,890	1,890		- Operating Costs: services, emergency, local UNDS\$S	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Travel	ILO	1.0	7,700	1	Lump Sum	100%	5	7,700	7,700		- Trips and travel allowances (missions)-Eight 4-day missions are considered to follow up Spotlight actions by ILO technical team.	
Sub-Total ILO:											171,512	138,916	31,596		
TOTAL MANAGEMENT COSTS											1,384,682	958,878	425,803	The 18% limit is met but in addition the amount for the Mid-Term Evaluation included within the PMC as requested by the Secretariat	
ADVANCE PRE-FUNDING											105,960	105,960			
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS											5,522,532	5,046,729	475,803		
Indirect Programme Support Costs (7 %)											353,271	353,271			
GRAND TOTAL COSTS											5,875,803	5,400,000	475,803		