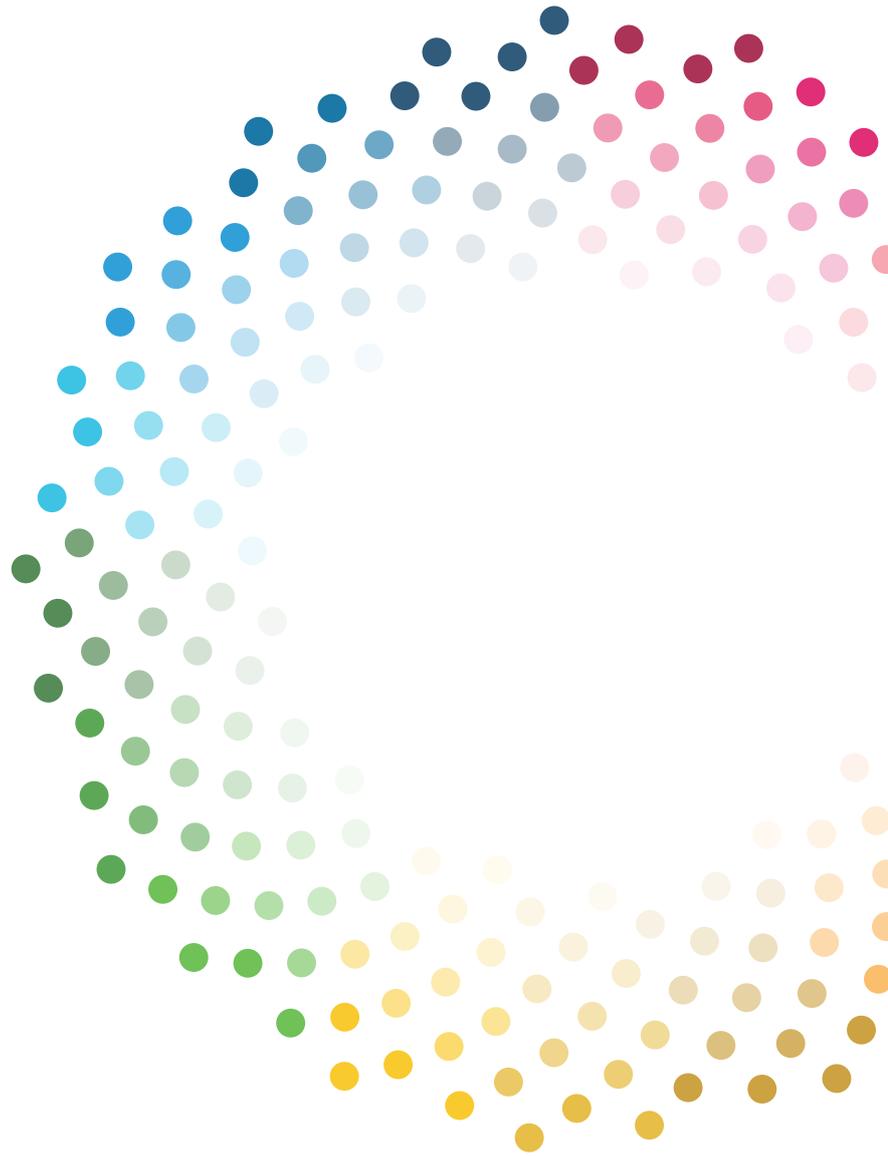




**Spotlight
Initiative**

*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*



Argentina

Annual Narrative Progress Report

01 January 2019 – 31 December 2019

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Programme Title & Programme Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s)/ Strategic Results ¹
<p>Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative to reduce femicide and eliminate violence against women and girls in Argentina</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00111637</p>	<p>Country/Region: Argentina</p> <p>Priority area(s)/Strategic results: - Province of Buenos Aires - Province of Salta - Province of Jujuy</p> <p>This Initiative fits within the following cooperation areas under the current UNDAF (2016-2020): I. Inclusive and Sustainable Development (2) II. Protection and universal access to essential services (4, 6) III. Citizenship and human rights promotion (7,8, 9) IV. Cooperation for Sustainable Development (12)</p>
Recipient Organization(s)	Partners
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ILO 2. UNDP 3. UNFPA 4. UN WOMEN 	<p>National counterparts (government, private sector, NGOs & others) and other international organizations</p> <p>Other UN Agencies: - United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)- Programme partner². - WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, OHCHR, IOM, UNIC</p> <p>Government³ : - National Institute for Women (INAM). - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship. - Secretariat of Access to Justice (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights). - Ministry of Education. - Ministry of Health and Social Development. - Ministry of Production and Labor. - Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family (Ministry of Health and Social Development). - Office for Women (Supreme Court of Justice). - Provincial Institute of Gender and Sexual Diversity, Province of Buenos Aires (IPGyDS). - Under-Secretariat of Gender Policies and Under- Secretariat for the Comprehensive Care of Victims (Province of Salta). - Gender Parity Secretariat; Secretariat of Indigenous Affairs and Public Prosecutor’s Office (Ministerio Público de la Acusación - Province of Jujuy)</p>

¹ Strategic Results, as formulated in the UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document

² The partnership with UNICEF is technical in nature and will not imply any transfer of funds from Spotlight or any Spotlight RUNO to UNICEF.

³ There were changes in the institutional structure of government in December 2019. This report reflects the situation until the new administration took office.

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total approved budget as per Spotlight Country/ Regional Programme Document: USD 5,875,803

Spotlight funding: 5,400,000

Agency Contribution : USD 475,803

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

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

NGOs (see Annex C for more detail)

- Grupo FUSA
- Fundación Siglo XXI
- Fundación Gran Chaco
- FINANDES
- AYNIS
- CEDES

Others

- Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero (National University)
- Industrial Union of Argentina (UIA)
- Industrial Union of Buenos Aires Province (UIPBA)
- Fundación UOCRA (trade union organization)
- Avon Foundation (NGO associated to an enterprise).
- Renault.
- Grupo Clarin.
- EUROsociAL, Programme for Social Cohesion in Latin America (cooperation programme between Latin America and the European Union)
- World Bank

TOTAL : USD 5,875,803

Start Date

26.07.2018

Current End Date

31.12.2022

Programme Assessment/Review/ Mid-Term Evaluation

Assessment/Review

if applicable (please attach)

Yes No

Mid-Term Evaluation Report

if applicable (please attach)

Yes No

Report submitted by: Coordination Officer and Technical Coherence Officer

Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIN (Spanish acronym)	National Inter-university Council
CNCPS (Spanish acronym)	National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies
CS-NRG	Civil Society- National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTC	Communications Technical Committee
CU	Coordination Unit (Spotlight Programme in Argentina)
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
ENIA (Spanish acronym)	National Programme for Preventing and Reducing Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy
ESI (Spanish acronym)	Comprehensive Sexual Education
EU	European Union
EUROsociAL	Programme for Social Cohesion in Latin America (cooperation programme between Latin America and the European Union)
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIGyDDHH (Spanish acronym)	Inter-agency Group on Gender and Human Rights
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAM (Spanish acronym)	National Institute for Women
INDEC (Spanish acronym)	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPGyDS (Spanish acronym)	Provincial Institute of Gender and Sexual Diversity, PBA
LOA	Letter of Agreement
M&ETC	M&E Technical Committee
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OM (Spanish acronym)	Office for Women (Supreme Court of Justice)
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
RUCVM (Spanish acronym)	Single Register of Cases of Violence against Women

RUGE (Spanish acronym)	Network of National Universities to work on gender mainstreaming
RUNOs	Recipient UN Organizations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UFEM (Spanish acronym)	Specialized Prosecutor's Unit for Violence against Women (Public Ministry for the Prosecution)
UIA (Spanish acronym)	Argentine Industrial Union
UIPBA (Spanish acronym)	Buenos Aires Province Industrial Union
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UOCRA (Spanish acronym)	Construction Workers Trade Union
UPACP (Spanish acronym)	Domestic workers' Trade Union
UTHGRA (Spanish acronym)	Hotel and restaurant workers' Trade Union
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WHO/PAHO	World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization
WG	Working Group (formed to developed the first Survey on prevalence and incidence of violence against women).

Teenagers posing in front of their mural to raise awareness of gender-based violence.
PHOTO©Spotlight Initiative



Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative programme in Argentina was launched in March 2019 as a joint European Union - United Nations partnership aimed at reducing femicide in Argentina by developing and strengthening strategic interventions to prevent Gender-based Violence (GBV), and to provide services, including access to justice, to women and girls experiencing violence, and to their families. The key focus of the programme is on three provinces with the highest femicide rates⁴, and on strengthening key institutions involved in the national fight against femicide. Special emphasis is placed on groups facing multiple forms of discrimination.

The launch took place on the scheduled date as a side-event to the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) and Triangular Cooperation, which ensured the presence of senior representatives of international cooperation organizations. Political commitment was achieved at the highest level with the participation in the launch event of the President of Argentina, governors of the provinces prioritized during the first phase of the Initiative, two national Ministers, the Executive Director of the National Institute for Women (INAM) – the governing body in the field of gender-based violence – as well as the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the European Union Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development. More than 600 people attended the opening session, including government officials and institutional, academic, business, union and civil society leaders. Preparatory activities were conducted after the launch, and an inter-agency mission was organized to the provinces of Salta and Jujuy; in addition, presentations were made at inter-institutional forums in the province of Buenos Aires.

Once the operational team had been set up, it underwent a joint induction exercise, headed by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), through the Coordination Unit (CU). The team then immediately started working on the Initiative's implementation. During the first few months of implementation, actions were carried out to provide visibility to the Initiative and engage in political advocacy, as well as to organize events, workshops and prevention activities, and disseminate information on assistance services. Certain outputs called for dedicated studies and surveys, which were conducted throughout 2019 and will be published and/or disseminated during 2020.

⁴ Buenos Aires Province has the highest number of femicides.

At the programmatic level, a series of interventions were developed (for further details about their initial results see the Results section of this report).⁵ In particular, the programme focused on the transformation of cultural norms and behaviors, implementing prevention activities targeted at children, adolescents and youth. Actions were undertaken to prevent GBV, sexual abuse and harmful practices and to promote access to sexual and reproductive rights, as well as to enforce such rights, through different recreational, artistic and interactive activities. Spotlight supported the organization of events involving over 25,400 children and adolescents. Workshops, get-togethers and events were held on the prevention of violence and the reinforcement of Comprehensive Sexual Education, which were attended by 2,400 children and adolescents from the provinces of Salta, Jujuy and Buenos Aires, i.e. the three provinces prioritized during the first phase⁶. Some of these activities reinforced the leadership of selected adolescents to work on Sexual and Reproductive Health, gender violence prevention and sexual abuse. Other activities gave rise to reflections on gender stereotypes, masculinity and diversity. Finally, toolkits were designed and recommendations were outlined by adolescents and youth to improve public policies related to these topics.

Given the obstacles faced by women and girls experiencing multiple forms of discrimination to access information on their available rights and services, activities of the Spotlight Initiative were also implemented under the “leave no one behind principle,” focusing on the empowerment of and access to rights for 230 adolescents and women facing multiple forms of discrimination⁷, including prevention activities. Most of these activities were designed, operationalized and implemented by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The course on financial education with a gender perspective empowered indigenous women. They learnt about managing and planning. They were trained in bank-related paperwork, money management and IT skills. These women outlined plans to replicate the experience in their communities. Other rural and indigenous women were sensitized about their rights and gender violence. Finally, the voices of adolescents and youth in rural areas were heard so as to then develop toolkits and policies to work on these topics in said areas. Moreover, a gender-balanced leadership was promoted among youth living with HIV.

⁵ This video shows some of the results attained during the implementation of the 2019 Initiative: <https://bit.ly/2UNZabZ>.

This file contains a compilation of the main outputs: bit.ly/Infproductos2019.

⁶ Some testimonial accounts on these results can be found at: <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-19>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-21>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-22>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-29>.

⁷ See testimonial accounts about these results at: <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-2>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-20>.

The Initiative also sought to strengthen the capacity of officials from different sectors with a view to enhancing their capacity to prevent violence in formal educational spaces, and to improve the quality of assistance and redress services for victims of violence. Training tools to prevent and eradicate violence were delivered to 840 teachers and teaching staff at several workshops held in the provinces of Salta, Jujuy and Buenos Aires⁸. Gender and violence awareness-raising workshops were attended by 500 officials of the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy, and of the Argentine Legislative Branch. Additionally, work sessions were organized for 250 officials of the Judiciary aimed at improving service quality and accessibility⁹.

Awareness-raising and training sessions were also conducted with key stakeholders to foster their social leadership and communication capacity. Additionally, different agreements were signed with the most relevant media at a local level in two of the Initiative's core provinces, and training on responsible communication with a gender perspective was provided to **332 journalists and/or journalism students**¹⁰. Furthermore, representatives of over **153 trade unions and employers' associations** took part in training sessions on this subject matter¹¹. Finally, within the framework of ILO Convention No. 190 and Recommendation No. 206 on the elimination of violence and

8 For testimonial accounts on these results see: <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-22>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-33>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-31>; bit.ly/Testref.

9 Some of these activities were an introduction to the gender perspective and gender-based violence. These training activities were targeted to promoting a reflection on everyday attitudes and ways of working. Other training sessions were conducted to discuss specific protocols and implementation problems (e.g. access to justice for women and girls with disabilities, investigation of femicides). Some of the seminars were targeted to officials in Buenos Aires province working in different services and planning areas to promote adjustments in data collection and reporting. One of the training sessions was aimed at promoting budgeting with a gender perspective and was attended by officials from the gender and budget units. Other seminars were conducted to reflect on different norms and toolkits to implement policies against violence and harassment in the world of work. These seminars sought to bring about changes in data collection, and develop toolkits and norms according to international standards.

For testimonial accounts on the above see: <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-30>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-3>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-6>.

10 These training sessions looked for a different way of reporting gender-based violence and femicide. Among the unexpected results are the informal network of journalists in Salta and the creation of gender editor positions in the most important newspapers in Salta and Jujuy. Testimonial accounts can be found at: <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-14>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-17>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-25>.

11 These training sessions raised awareness on gender equality, gender-based violence, new masculinities and diversity. This kind of training promotes the creation of gender units in trade unions and provides visibility to gender-based violence and harassment so as to promote prevention and ensure that due attention is paid to this type of violence. Some of these activities were targeted to introducing new protocols and norms in the world of work.

Testimonial accounts can be found at: <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-8>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-32>; <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-30>.

harassment in the world of work, Spotlight participated in several meetings to raise awareness and discuss initial challenges, attended by over **730 participants**, among others, government officials, representatives of the private sector and trade unions, and members of the academia, civil society and international organizations.

In 2019, different processes were also initiated to improve access to services for survivors, to work with men on healthy masculinities and to develop a proposal to strengthen civil society organizations. With regard to improving service quality, a methodology is being developed to: a) prevent different forms of institutional violence and intervene in such cases along the critical path, and b) diagnose and intervene in cases of Burn-Out experienced by the teams assisting people facing GBV. Both methodologies are being developed on the basis of a pilot experience involving assistance services at a territorial level. In terms of actions on masculinities, materials for workshops targeted at adolescents and youth were designed, and a workshop was held to work on a pilot experience with men accused of violent behavior within law enforcement agencies. These contents were also included in material and training actions targeted at trade unions. In this regard, campaign and dissemination materials were prepared to boost the work of *Red de Hombres por la Igualdad* (Men for Equality Network). Finally, the mapping of CSO's institutional capacities is being carried out, which is a priority input for the development of Pillar 6.

At the **operational level**, the team and work dynamics came into operation under the principles of the UN Development System reform, illustrating a “new way of working”. Activities for the year were planned and scheduled in a joint agenda, and information on programmatic changes, bottlenecks and other information deemed relevant for the rest of the agencies was circulated regularly to ensure appropriate coordination, avoid overlaps and create synergies between the recipient UN organizations and their partners. Additionally, a communications manual was prepared, and several instruments were designed in order to make the Initiative, its donor and its key stakeholders as visible as possible in a coordinated manner. In addition to these common instruments and methods of working, the Spotlight team has seen its work modalities evolve throughout the year, towards more integration, stronger joint planning and more efficient collaboration. This model for interagency work is expected to be consolidated through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and protocols, developed by the RCO. These SOPs seek to determine the main work processes and interactions which define the programme management model¹².

¹² See testimonial accounts on the UN Reform and the experience of implementing the Spotlight Initiative

For the purpose of promoting inter-agency work, **two Specialized Technical Committees** were created, namely: the Communications Technical Committee and the Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Committee. These committees are of utmost importance for promoting specialized exchange with the RUNO technical teams, the associated agencies and the European Union Delegation in Argentina. Additionally, the communications committee includes UNIC and a representative of the Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG), with extensive experience in the matter (hailing from the Avon Foundation). These are spaces for day-to-day consultation and a reference for the Initiative's M&E and communications specialists. Quarterly meetings of these committees have been held in addition to other regular meetings and exchanges by email to address specific issues.

The UN Spotlight Team has also been able to work **hand in hand with the EU Delegation**, an illustration of the partnership between the UN and the EU that forms the basis of the Spotlight Initiative. This very fluent relationship between the Delegation and the Spotlight Team has resulted in joint planning efforts and political strategizing, and allowed for a very collaborative management of the Initiative's governance mechanisms, as well as for stronger alignment between the UN and the EU's development work overall in Argentina. It is expected that this partnership will become even stronger in 2020, as more structured protocols are put in place and as the teams become more acquainted with each other's approaches and regulations.

Throughout the year, regular meetings of the CS-NRG were held to ensure appropriate representation of and contributions from civil society within Spotlight's planning efforts. The CS-NRG allows civil society representatives to share feedback and guidance on the progress of the Initiative's interventions. One of the civil society leaders was appointed to attend the SI Side Event within the framework of the General Assembly, and the statements and experiences of another CS leader with regard to access to justice by deaf women were gathered in different Initiative materials. In a spirit of transparency and participation, the most relevant milestones related to the Initiative were shared with civil society through a monthly newsletter, and the CSO community regularly received all necessary Spotlight documents, especially to specify their roles and commitments. In August, a call for civil society proposals (grants) was launched in order to address prevention issues focusing on children, adolescents and youth facing multiple forms of discrimination. This call was very successful, and 72 proposals were received. Seven projects

were financed with the funds allocated to this call, and an additional project was included within the framework of the #amigadatecuenta campaign.

Although implementation has encountered some delays, mostly related to contextual challenges and some institutional weaknesses among Spotlight stakeholders, the significance of the activities carried out, and the agreements concluded to promote sustainability of the lines of action implemented are evidence of the Initiative's highly promising implementation in Argentina.

The Programme is starting to identify promising practices and is documenting lessons learned at a programmatic level, particularly related to the importance of keeping clear, continuous and documented exchanges with counterparts. The Programme also finds it important to promote the involvement of different local stakeholders within uncertain and unstable scenarios. The activities performed in collaboration with small organizations is crucial for the Initiative but can also pose some challenges, which the team is addressing through mitigation measures and a 360-degree capacity strengthening strategy. At an operational level, the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and the RCO in promoting cohesion and joint work among the different agencies of the UN System is to be highlighted, as well as the relevance of existing institutional spaces which promote coordination in the subject matter. Finally, as mentioned above, the partnership with the EU Delegation in Argentina is crucial to promote the cohesion and visibility of the actions developed.

Summary and Context of the Action

The Programme was developed during 2018 through an extensive participatory process, which included different stages and inter-agency visits to prioritized territories. In March 2019, the Programme was launched in an event attended by the highest national and provincial authorities, and start-up events were held in the different provinces involved. This aroused high expectations as to the opportunities the Spotlight Initiative might bring in terms of political advocacy, within a context of high interest, due to the “*Ni una menos*” (Not One [Woman] Less) campaign and the debate on the legal voluntary termination of pregnancy. The expectations on the transformative power of the Initiative, and its capacity to boost policies that were being implemented, contrasted with the necessarily slower inception period. This relatively slow start was mostly due to the time and resources it took to properly complete the hiring,

training and induction of the operational team (between May and June), the appropriate briefing of influential external stakeholders and the preparation of additional programme documents.

The political and economic context in Argentina during 2019 was complex and unstable. The extensive electoral process and the outcome of the open and compulsory primary elections held in August caused political uncertainty and changes in governmental decisions. As foreseen during project formulation, several activities needed to be conducted through a transfer of funds to the government. As a result of the administrative and reporting requirements to be met within their last year of administration, most government counterparts decided that resources should not be transferred. Following the results of the primary elections (in August), which evidenced a strong support to the opposition, it was decided that funds would be managed entirely through the agencies. This means that no government body received a transfer of funds through the LOA (Letter of Agreement) modality. Instead, the hiring processes to conduct the planned activities were led by RUNOs, in agreement with different government agencies, but following their own rules and procedures.

Political uncertainty was firstly brought about by the protracted process for electing candidates and defining alliances (which was delayed until mid-May, a couple of days before the mandatory partisan election)¹³ and subsequently, in August, by an outcome that suggested a major change in the country's political and economic direction, which led to a very intense campaign¹⁴. This impacted the programme, as the expectation of change in administrations (at the national and subnational levels) delayed certain decisions on long-term activities, and other decisions needed more sophisticated agreements. Some of the visibility actions were also difficult to conduct within this political context.

The electoral process was considered a potential risk, and certain measures were taken to mitigate its impact, such as working with non-governmental stakeholders, e.g. social organizations, universities, trade unions and the private sector. However, the length of the electoral process and the tension surrounding elections, which were held at different times in all three core provinces, exceeded existing forecasts. Throughout 2019, only two sessions were held in Argentina's National Congress, namely: the state of the union

¹³ The political party system in Argentina is fragmented and poorly disciplined. There were a lot of rumors about different types of alliances and the possibility of having different candidates.

¹⁴ The presidential formula Alberto Fernandez and Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner obtained 47.7% of votes in the August primary elections. And president Macri, in office at that time, obtained 31.8% of the votes. In the October general elections, Fernandez had 48.1% of the votes, compared to 40.4% for Macri. Mr. Fernandez was sworn in as president in December 2019.

address and another session to swear in the president and vice-president-elect. In all three provinces, the scenario was similar. The virtual interruption of the legislative activity undermined the start-up of activities under Pillar 1, which are specifically focused on setting up teams to address legislative matters as well as to foster political advocacy and exchange of ideas to promote an agenda for legislative transformation. By the end of the year, progress had been made in creating teams to work in committees that organized an internal discussion meeting intended to promote transformation in policies and instruments on harassment and violence at the workplace.

The economic background was also unstable. The Argentine macroeconomic scenario worsened dramatically in comparison to its condition during programme formulation, which could not have been foreseen in terms of its size and impact. Inflation soared (53.8% annually) within a context characterized by recession, external indebtedness and a temporary suspension of the disbursement of funds provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), besides increased poverty and unemployment. Real wages decreased significantly, and the level of economic well-being of the population was affected as a whole.

The year 2019 was marked by the adoption of retrenchment measures, which reduced the resources allocated to the implementation of policies and services by the State. In December 2019, after the new administration took office, a public state of emergency was declared in terms of social, economic, administrative, financial and foreign exchange matters, and the national food emergency declaration was extended.

In terms of foreign exchange, a significant devaluation took place within a context of high uncertainty. In 2019, the Argentine peso was devalued by 62.9%. The foreign exchange instability began by the end of 2018.¹⁵ Therefore, when programme formulation started the USD-AR\$ exchange rate was around AR\$19¹⁶ per US dollar, and currently it stands at AR\$ 62. Currency devaluation poses a major challenge for project delivery, yet it enables the expansion of the presence and transformative capacity of the Initiative.

Finally, the context was affected by a strong social mobilization in favor of promoting women's rights, a change in power relations in patriarchal societies, GBV visibility and the enactment of a law on the legal voluntary termination of pregnancy. However, within the broad scope of the legislative discussion on

¹⁵ The Argentine peso was devalued by 107.3% during 2018.

¹⁶ Considering the January 2018 value. In August, when the programme document and budget were presented, the USD-AR\$ exchange rate was 1 USD = AR\$28.

the aforesaid bill and its preliminary legislative approval, a series of alliances between conservative forces was reinforced and gained momentum and visibility. These forces not only question the bill but also challenge gender mainstreaming policies, the implementation of Comprehensive Sexual Education (ESI) and other actions compatible with the “gender ideology.” Movements such as “*no te metas con mis hijos*” (“don’t mess with my kids”) spread across the country, particularly, in the provinces. Different Evangelical and Catholic churches, companies and foundations have been financing strong activism to challenge gender policies and an expanding agenda in terms of the promotion of the rights of women and girls. Within the framework of an electoral process whose outcome was uncertain, the strength of these social stakeholders undermined, more than expected, the performance of some activities. In two provinces in which the project was implemented, difficulties were experienced to carry out prevention actions in formal education scenarios. In one province, an existing conflict between the gender and education areas, in connection with prevention actions, hindered implementation. This situation gave rise to a complex scenario and might affect action implementation in 2020. In another province, given the difficulties in defining actions at a provincial level, alternative activities were conducted with some municipalities.

Overall, 2019 was a productive year as far as the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina is concerned, in terms of establishing operational structures and planning for programmatic interventions with a diverse range of partners. However, the evolving political and socio-economic context requires the Programme to continue reassessing its work planning to ensure that implementation remains on track moving forward.

Programme Partnerships

Since the formulation process, Spotlight has promoted strong alliances and partnerships with different stakeholders both at a national and local level. Additionally, strong visibility efforts effectively aroused high interest among potential partners.

Partnerships with the national government and provincial governments

The National State and the provincial governments are key partners in the implementation of policies intended to prevent and address violence against women and girls because of the scope of the state's assistance services, policy, programmes and extensive regulatory framework for safeguarding rights. The greatest challenge in a country such as Argentina is to reduce implementation gaps in order to guarantee the rights of all women and girls. Therefore, partnerships with government stakeholders are crucial to boost and/or reformulate many policies in place and initiatives currently underway.

Some of the relevant alliances with national agencies aim at:

- Strengthening institutions and services (INAM¹⁷, Secretariat of Access to Justice, Attorney-General's Office -Procuración General de la Nación, Supreme Court of Justice).
- Preventing violence (Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme, Ministry of Education, Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family, Directorate of Sexual and Reproductive Health and National Plan for Prevention of Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy -ENIA Plan-, Ministry of Production and Labour¹⁸).
- Developing an effective and comprehensive legal framework (Gender Observatory in the National House of Representatives and the Parliamentary Directorate in the National Senate).

Argentina is a federal country. Thus, partnerships and agreements with government stakeholders require an effort at three levels: at a national, provincial and local level. In 2019, the partnership strategy focused on national and provincial stakeholders (in three core provinces). Unfortunately, the

¹⁷ Since 10 December, the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.

¹⁸ Since 10 December, the Ministry of Labour,

electoral context and the changes in key government authorities adversely affected some of the agreements and implementation dynamics.

The following are among the most important alliances in the three provinces:

- Focal points (main counterparts): Provincial Institute of Gender and Sexual Diversity, Province of Buenos Aires (IPGyDS)¹⁹; Under-Secretariat of Gender (Salta)²⁰ and Gender Parity Secretariat²¹/ Chief of Cabinet at the Ministry of Human Development (Jujuy).
- Other alliances at the subnational level: Jujuy (Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples, Ministry of Labour; Communications and Media Secretariat; Ministry of Education; Youth Secretariat; Public Prosecutor's Office); Salta (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, Ministry of Education; Human Rights Secretariat; Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Security); Buenos Aires province (Human Rights Secretariat, Supreme Court of Justice). In Buenos Aires province, activities to prevent GBV were implemented at the local level in partnership with Pilar and Lanus municipalities.

Next year, the project plans to expand implementation at a local level, entering into agreements that require the engagement of these three types of stakeholders.

Partnership with the European Union

As mentioned above, the partnership with the **EU Delegation in Argentina** was consolidated and played a central role in terms of the Initiative's visibility, consistency of exchanges with counterparts and support in the delivery of actions. The EU Delegation has assigned a focal point who is in regular contact with the Programme's Coordination Unit²².

In partnership with the EU Delegation in Argentina, exchanges took place among the cooperation areas of some of the member States. Additionally, the EU Delegation is represented on different governance and technical Committees²³. The Ambassador, the Head of Cooperation and other relevant personnel in the EU Delegation usually participate in the most important activities. The Programme organized joint EU-UN missions to the provinces

¹⁹ Since 10 December, the Ministry of Women, Gender Policies and Diversity.

²⁰ Since March 2020, the Human Rights Secretariat.

²¹ Since 10 December, the Council for Women.

²² The EU Ambassador to Argentina said, "the close collaboration between the EU Delegation and RCO in Argentina was key to strengthening the governance system and the management modality proposed by our HQ" See bit.ly/Testref.

²³ See details of Governance architecture at <https://bit.ly/SI-Governance>

and shared information. The Ambassador and the RC participated in the national launch and the start-up in different provinces. They jointly signed editorials on the Spotlight Initiative in the country and Op-eds on GBV issues.

The EU Delegation in the country is a great ally in the planning of the programme, in communication activities and is a reference source to discuss different implementation challenges.

Governance

The **National Steering Committee** is the highest authority of the Programme in the country. Its main task is to guide and oversee the implementation of the Spotlight country programme. The Steering Committee is formed by²⁴:

- United Nations Resident Coordinator (Chair)
- Executive Director of the INAM - National Women's Institute -25 (Co-Chair)
- Ambassador of the European Union Delegation in Argentina (Co- chair)
- Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship
- Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires
- Governor of the Province of Salta
- Governor of the Province of Jujuy
- Representatives of each RUNO: UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and ILO
- Representative of UNICEF, as a programme partner
- 3 members of the CS-NRG, representative of the Women's Movement and groups facing multiple forms of discrimination. One of these representatives comes from a business foundation.

Strategic guidelines were defined in the first Steering Committee meeting. It was decided: i) to focus on activities with a clear impact on the elimination of femicide; ii) to explore the possibility of increasing funds to CSO (and to increase funds allocated to grants); iii) to strengthen CSOs and to promote simplified processes of calls for proposals (and longer timelines); iv) to promote the financing of grassroots organizations; and v) to promote activities related to policing and justice, access to integral services, transformation of masculinities and partnership with business chambers, trade unions and the academia.

²⁴ The highest institutional authorities or such persons appointed to represent them on the SC.

²⁵ Since December 10th, Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity.

The *ad-interim* RC and both co-chairs had decided to have the Steering Committee meet again when the newly appointed RC arrived in the country. As such, the first meeting took place in October 2019²⁶. The second meeting is planned for May 2020. However, the co-chairs hold regular conversations about the programme strategy and communication, and with representatives from RUNOs and UNICEF. Every month, a newsletter and a quarterly output report are circulated.

The Follow-up Committee meets at least every three months. In 2019, there were 3 meetings. The role of this Committee is to oversee the programme management and to intervene, firstly, in conflict resolution. Its purpose is to ensure adequate coordination and communication of the Spotlight Initiative at a national and subnational level and to reach agreements and carry out exchanges to ensure coherence and coordination. This Committee is made up of:

- RCO Team Leader.
- RUNOs Representative and Programme partner.
- EU designated Representative.
- INAM designated Representative²⁷.
- SCO representative (designated by SC-NRG).

Some agreements were reached on the composition of this Committee and technical Committees, the process of decision-making and communications protocol. In addition, the government transition strategy, the process of planning activities for 2020 and the guidelines to prepare the acceleration plan were defined in this Committee²⁸.

Partnerships with civil society

The **CS-NGR** was set up in 2018, and three meetings have been held since then. An agreement was also drafted describing the role and responsibilities of group leaders. The first meeting was held within the framework of the Initiative's Launch. At said meeting, the work plan was discussed, and the representatives of the Follow-up Committee and the Steering Committee were chosen. At the second meeting, a presentation was given on the

²⁶ See Meeting Minutes at: <https://bit.ly/SISCMMinute>

²⁷ Since 10 December, Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity.

²⁸ See Acceleration Plan at: <https://bit.ly/ENGAccelerationP>

progress made during the first three months of action implementation and the rescheduling of activities. This meeting also addressed conflicts among group members. In December, a third meeting was held to share the progress made so far.

Civil society representatives played a key role in the formulation of the communications strategy and in the development of other communications products. The representative on the Communications Technical Committee made relevant recommendations to different campaigns and helped coordinate some visibility and communication activities. Another representative, a Deaf woman, plays a relevant role to guarantee accessibility to campaigns and messages. Representatives on the Steering Committee proposed to advocate for a transformation in undergraduate careers. Consequently, the SI signed an agreement with a Network advocating for gender equality in public universities in Argentina. These representatives also highlighted the relevance of strengthening the strategy to work on police and justice services. As a result, the Pillar 4 strategy reinforced this type of work.

Beyond the CS-NRG, CSOs and academics are actively engaged in the implementation of the Initiative. CSOs are a part of the Spotlight Initiative through: a) contractual services (being hired to provide technical assistance in all the pillars); b) grants (to strengthen organizations and offer specific contributions) and c) Trust Funds. The CS-NRG and other civil society representatives provide ongoing consultation for the most relevant activities. These civil society members receive monthly newsletters and quarterly information about the Programme's implementation. Moving forward, the challenge for the SI is to increase efforts to strengthen local CSOs so that they can prepare projects, receive funds and execute them.

In 2019, 43% of the total programme resources were executed in association with CSOs (see Annex C- ²⁹ <https://bit.ly/AnnexCupdated>)³⁰. Twenty-three processes were assigned to CSOs. Throughout the year, the Initiative worked with 21 different CSOs or networks of CSOs. Most of the partnerships with CSOs (93%) were set up to prevent violence (Pillar 3) and to improve quality services (Pillar 4).

Seventy percent of the CSOs partnering with the Programme are led by women, and 70% specialize in working with marginalized populations. Some

²⁹ <https://bit.ly/AnnexCupdated>. The total amount of resources executed in association with CSOs (USD 333,867) accounts for 26% of the total amount executed for the year (in programme activities).

³⁰ <https://bit.ly/AnnexCupdated>. The total amount of resources executed in association with CSOs (USD 333,867) accounts for 26% of the total amount executed for the year (in programme activities).

of the main partners are: Grupo FUSA and Doncel, CEDES, FINANDES, Fundación UOCRA³¹ and the Red Cross, besides organizations working at the local level such as *Fundación Siglo XXI* (Jujuy), AYNIS and COMAR (Salta) and *Fundación Gran Chaco* (Salta and Jujuy and other rural areas in the North of the country).

Engaging grassroots CSOs: Annex C provides detailed information on CSOs engaged in fielding actions, although it is important to highlight that some of said CSOs submitted proposals in partnership with other smaller, locally-based CSOs, which had not been officially registered, and also with feminists' associations.

For example, *LAPIS*, which developed the Masculinities Kit to work with adolescents and youth on transforming guidelines and practices contrary to gender equality, created a partnership with unregistered organizations, namely: i) *Instituto de masculinidades y Cambio Social*, comprising specialists on masculinities, and ii) *Privilegiados*, an unregistered group of artists and makers of audiovisual material. Additionally, *Fundación SES*, which worked on the prevention of GBV with adolescents and youth from different municipalities, partnered with Juana Azurduy, a civil association, entirely made up of women, lesbians and sexual diversities. For this year, the call for civil society proposals made by the agencies will promote the engagement of grassroots and locally-based CSOs, through partnerships with other registered organizations which are eligible, as they meet the formal requirements of each RUNO.

Inter-agency collaboration

Spotlight represents a unique opportunity for joint action between the different UN agencies, one in which specific mandates and technical expertise come together to provide joint and innovative approaches to treat a complex phenomenon. A sustained and long-term commitment is needed to live up to this “new way of working”. The leadership of the RCO promotes a coordinated and coherent response in association with government, civil society, academia and other relevant actors (e.g. trade unions, businesspersons, journalists, international cooperation).

The Spotlight initiative is a team effort. The programme effectively pools the capabilities and technical expertise, not only of RUNOs but also of specialized agencies, funds and programmes at the UN. The programme's governance

³¹ CSO associated with the trade union organization that represents construction workers.

was reinforced by the arrival in September of an RC appointed exclusively in that capacity.³²

Partnerships with other UN System agencies and other international cooperation organizations

UNICEF³³, as the implementing partner of the programme, has participated in all activities and work planning defined at an inter-agency level. This partnership has contributed to the definition of lines of action targeted at children and adolescents, in association with UNICEF's own mandate. For example, different guidelines were agreed upon, and experiences and knowledge related to preventive activities were exchanged. Other technical exchanges helped formulate the strategy for the consolidation of the Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender Violence, the ENIA Plan (unintended adolescent pregnancy) and the ESI Programme (Comprehensive Sexual Education). UNICEF is also a key partner for promoting changes in social norms about raising children and the distribution of care work with a gender perspective. UNICEF also took part in the inter-agency mission to the northern provinces. UNICEF representatives are a regular source of consultation for establishing new partnerships with units working on child-related issues, among others.

UNICEF was also instrumental in terms of defining communication and M&E strategies, thanks to its technical expertise. UNICEF staff have maintained a close relationship and have been a source of reference and consultation for the communications and M&E specialists engaged in the Initiative. Finally, it is worth noting that UNICEF promoted and ensured the participation in an Initiative campaign of Lali Espósito, a very popular performer among adolescents and youth. This campaign was organized by the Communications Technical Committee, which includes a representative from UNIC.

The **Inter-agency Group on Gender and Human Rights** (known by the Spanish acronym GIGyDDHH) was the key partner for informing on the Initiative's planning and dissemination activities and main lines of action on a quarterly basis. Within this framework, other more specific partnerships were developed, focusing on a joint activity or the request for a technical review based on a given field of expertise. For instance:

³² See testimonial accounts on the UN Reform and Spotlight impact at: bit.ly/BlogDCO and bit.ly/Testref.

³³ The partnership with UNICEF is technical in nature and will not imply any transfer of funds from Spotlight or any Spotlight RUNO to UNICEF.

- **OHCHR** participated in a training session on the use of a protocol for investigating femicide cases, promoted a partnership with Wikimedia to develop an edit-a-thon, and contributed to the review of dissemination materials and/or actions directly aimed at women facing multiple forms of discrimination. It also supported the review of proposals submitted by civil society to work on prevention matters.
- **UNAIDS** collaborated on strengthening the RAJAP network (Red Argentina de Jóvenes y Adolescentes positivos) and supported several actions and technical exchanges on diversity and masculinities. It also supported the review of proposals submitted by civil society to work on prevention matters.
- **PAHO/WHO** engaged in several roundtable dialogues and a meeting related to the protection of workers assisting in cases of violence, in connection with the development of protocols to address violence and harassment cases in the world of work, together with Legislative Branch workers. Agreements were also reached to promote different lines of action that, following a rights-based perspective, will strengthen health services as well as prevention of violence and assistance to victims. This partnership is expected to be reinforced in 2020.
- **IOM** engaged in editing contents on migrant women and in preparing postings to make the issue visible in social networks.

Collaboration with EU-funded programmes

Win-Win: SI developed a collaboration scheme with the Win-Win interagency programme, implemented by UN Women and ILO, and financed by the European Union. This programme promotes the commitment of the private sector, in particular, of such companies which have adhered to the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs), to prevent and address violence and harassment at the workplace, based on the guidelines established in Convention No. 190 and Recommendation No. 206 on violence and harassment in the world of work, which give hierarchical importance to the gender dimension. This is a good example of synergies being created across programmes funded by the European Union.

EUROSociAL (Programme for Social Cohesion in Latin America) partnered with the Initiative to help in the preparation of an Assessment on the Prevalence and Incidence of Violence against Women. This EU programme had been supporting the Argentine government in the preparation of a questionnaire

for the related survey. One of the tangible outcomes of this partnership is that the EUROsociAL international expert joined the Working Group (WG), which was created to develop the methodological strategy for the survey, and has been supporting the Initiative since then. This expert contributes her experience in implementing this kind of surveys in different countries. Some of the lessons learned were transferred to Argentine specialists at a WG. It is believed that implementation risks were thus diminished. An indicator thereof is the effectiveness of the pilot experience. Moreover, in 2020, the EUROsociAL international expert again engaged in training the teams leading the implementation of such survey. This sustainable experience of a technical WG and the exchange with high-level experts in Argentina are good practices to be shared. The Results section and *Annex D* describe the activities carried out by the working group with governmental and non-governmental experts in different areas to design a methodology and survey instruments³⁴.

Finally, a specific activity was conducted with the aim of empowering indigenous women in the province of Jujuy, in collaboration with the **World Bank**. As part of the strategy, SI and the World Bank supported the creation of a Guaraní Women's Council. The main purpose of this Council is to implement different actions related to addressing violence against women and girls, particularly young women, in the Guaraní community of San Pedro.

Partnerships with other stakeholders

Innovative agreements were concluded with the **media**, including not only renowned local journalists but also, and mainly, the owners and editors of the most important provincial media (e.g. El Tribuno, in Salta; El Tribuno and El Pregón in Jujuy). This partnership was materialized in an agreement, which resulted in the unexpected creation of a gender editor position in two major newspapers of the northern provinces involved in the project. During 2020, this partnership will be reinforced by supporting, with different actions, the adoption of a gender perspective in newsrooms. In addition, a relevant alliance was entered into with the Grupo **Clarín** (the most relevant media group in Argentina). Within this partnership, campaigns were shown on television and published in newspapers.

The inclusion of ILO, an agency with a tripartite structure, as a RUNO has given rise to a major opportunity for coordination with **business chambers and trade unions**. Several awareness-raising actions and exchanges have taken place with a view to defining an effective and sustainable strategy, which will

³⁴ See Annex D: <https://bit.ly/SI-AnnexD>.

enable the promotion of instruments and transformations aimed at fostering women's equality in the world of work and, mainly, allowing companies and trade unions to become agents of change in cases of gender-based violence and harassment. Companies, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, face major GBV-related challenges (both at a company level and at a domestic level). Thus, the strategy designed has focused on this group of stakeholders, and in order to enhance its scope, project activities are carried out through business chambers. In a recession scenario, with increasing unemployment and macroeconomic uncertainty, it was difficult to move forward with the actions aimed at promoting the economic autonomy of women through formal employment. Nevertheless, the goal was to reach agreements in order to identify specific sectors and needs, ensuring that women's education and training efforts will enable their actual employment. Progress was made in eliminating barriers for labor market insertion, for instance, through finance courses for indigenous women in the province of Jujuy. Partnerships were set up with, *inter alia*, the Argentine Industrial Union (known by the Spanish acronym UIA), the Buenos Aires Province Industrial Union (UIPBA), Renault and AVON Foundation to work on standards and toolkits focused on the elimination of gender-based violence and harassment in the world of work. In addition, alliances with trade unions were established to promote prevention of violence (UOCRA Foundation, and representatives of hotel and restaurant workers -UTHGRA- and representatives of domestic workers -UPACP-).

At the end of the year, an initial activity was planned with **Red Universitaria de Género (RUGE)**, an inter-university network created in 2015 to work for gender equality and against violence, as a space for the promotion of gender policies within national university agendas. This Network is a member of the National Inter-university Council (known by the Spanish acronym CIN) and is made up of several national universities. In 2020, the aim is to strengthen this partnership through several joint activities. It is expected that this association will contribute to political advocacy for promoting the inclusion of core subjects, elective seminars and/or contents addressing GBV in the curricula of, at least, certain key university courses (e.g. law, medicine, psychology). Meanwhile, the M&E specialist led the organization of a working group with experts conducting empirical studies on GBV and femicide. In order to identify gaps and explore possibilities for coordination and collaboration, background information was exchanged. Following the meeting held in December, a proposal for relevant studies was prepared to contribute towards the M&E strategy and knowledge management, a proposal that will be enhanced in 2020.

Results

Overarching Narrative: Capturing Broader Transformation

The Initiative is implemented at a federal level, focused on three provinces. Its federal nature calls for the development of different strategies and requires that specific agreements be concluded at the provincial and local levels. Therefore, three provinces have been selected in order to be able to develop on-site interventions that may transform the realities of the most vulnerable populations in terms of GBV.

Two provinces (Salta and Jujuy) were selected because they have the highest femicide rates, and the third (the Province of Buenos Aires, the most populated province in the country) was chosen because of the number of recorded cases of violence. The Initiative's transformative capacity is very different in each provincial context. Regional heterogeneity, population density, the human development level, the availability of tax revenue, and bureaucratic capacities give rise to differences in terms of visibility and the potential for transformation. Additionally, each of these provinces faces different challenges, and their particular stakeholder network in the midst of a strong social mobilization to promote women's rights and the electoral process, has varied throughout the year.

There are three ways in which the Initiative has built relevant consensus and aided in providing visibility or in strengthening issues on the public agenda, with contributions that are expected to be sustainable:

- **Commitment to responsible communication and training for journalists and journalism students.** Launch activities were conducted with media owners and an agreement involving certain guidelines and actions was concluded³⁵. The materials developed in a simple format, easy to understand and to communicate, enabled the dissemination of overarching principles to inform on cases involving GBV, femicide and ESI. As a result of this work, networks of local journalists were spontaneously created to discuss the approach to these cases and to share insights and perspectives. Additionally, an intensive exchange was held with the communications specialist of the Initiative in support of the creation of a gender editor position in the most important newspapers in Salta and

35 bit.ly/Compromisomedios

Jujuy. This work will continue with a greater presence in newsrooms in 2020.

- The media are key stakeholders contributing to the transformation of the social perspective on different phenomena and problems. Therefore, their contribution is very important, and plans are being made to promote similar contributions in other regions of the country.
- **Addressing violence and harassment in the world of work.** The approval of ILO's C190 and R206 in June 2019 created a great opportunity in Argentina to promote adherence to these instruments and the amendment of national regulations, as well as to reinforce an awareness-raising and political advocacy agenda for the approval of the relevant protocols by the national and provincial administrations. The areas responsible for public employment at a provincial level, those in charge of labor and employment policy-making, business chambers and trade unions expressed a strong interest in their contents and in providing a solution to the issue; thus, several spaces for reflection and exchange of experiences and good practices were promoted. The Programme contributes to the advocacy process. Seminars to present ILO's C190 and R206 were organized: specialists shared international experiences and the main bottlenecks in the process of defining the convention and the specific recommendation. In addition, a series of consultation activities with key stakeholders were organized to promote transformation in norms and procedures. For instance, a workshop on norms, legislation and protocols, where toolkits and data about workplace gender-based violence and harassment were developed. These consultation activities promoted the linkage between labour and gender areas and the mobilization and demands of trade unionists. Government authorities (in Salta and Buenos Aires) promoted specific protocols for eliminating violence in public administration. It was difficult to have this type of protocols approved at the end of the previous administration, although it is a relevant issue for the authorities that recently took office.

Employers and trade unions have a strong impact on primary assistance and early detection of cases of violence and harassment, including violence occurring in a domestic and family environment, by helping victims to approach assistance services. Additionally, different measures and actions may transform existing forms of interaction in the world of work and promote violence-free behaviors. Within managerial environments, which are highly masculinized, they may create more equitable workplaces free of violence and harassment, and contribute to improving the conditions for women's economic autonomy.

- For the purpose of conducting an initial **Survey on the Prevalence and Incidence of Violence against Women**, weekly roundtables were held throughout the second half of 2019 and are still being held in 2020. As mentioned, the WG comprise teams from INDEC, INAM, UNDP, Spotlight and an international expert (EUROsociAL). This WG also seek to advocate for the inclusion of the Survey in INDEC's agenda. It promotes the exchange of experts' knowledge on the subject matter and is a great contribution in terms of visibility, commitment and legitimacy of the instrument. Also, the WG has been a key space for building the legitimacy of the process and, therefore, in the midst of a change in administration, the instruments and the methodology determined for the survey were not subjected to substantive reviews. We understand that this space is relevant for promoting the dynamics of collaboration among the experts of government agencies and international cooperation organizations, which contribute towards consolidating a common perspective that will reinforce collection of GBV-related information.

See a breakdown of the outputs by pillar, in 2019, at: bit.ly/Infproductos2019.

The following results connected with the UN Reform were achieved:

- A Governance structure with three levels of decision-making was established and communication circuits were defined. The SI Governance involves the RC, representatives and programme officers of the Agencies and the SI operations team. This structure outlines clear roles and functions. Moreover, it points out critical scenarios to involve a higher level of decision-making.
- A dynamic way of coordinating and working together was developed. Guidelines to share weekly information and decision-making processes were defined (e.g. to publish calls for proposals, to revise TORs, to hire the SI team). The communications and M&E process and the organization of joint missions to provinces are other examples. In addition, lists with suppliers by province and reference prices were shared with the operations team.
- A clear and transparent process of sharing integrated Programme information between Agencies and with donor and counterparts was developed. Information about execution is shared with RUNOs and associated programmes on a monthly basis; information on outputs is sent to the Steering Committee and CS-NSG every three months; mid-term and annual reports are forwarded to the different Committee

members and CS-NRG while being prepared. Programmatic information is comprehensively shared with different counterparts.

- A solid alliance was set up with other inter-agency programmes and activities were coordinated with other Agencies to develop a joint strategy. The leadership of the RC increases the visibility of the Programme within the UN system in Argentina. Information sharing and joint activities are the first steps to consolidate a results-oriented and integrated way of work.

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

Argentina has national regulations in conformity with international conventions and standards. Its greatest challenge is to effectively safeguard, in practice, the rights formally protected. Another challenge addressed by the Spotlight Initiative is the conflict or misalignment between the federal and provincial legal frameworks. It is important to adjust provincial regulations to align them with national and international standards. Within the framework of the electoral process and a weak legislative activity, it was not possible to further a broad agenda with the Legislative Branch during the first year of implementation of the Initiative.

The approval of ILO's C190 and R206, which are the first international instruments on violence and harassment in the world of work, placed the issue and the need to develop a legislative advocacy strategy in the limelight. Thus, a review of the work plan was promoted, with the aim of including specific work to foster adherence to international regulations and the adjustment of applicable legislation. Different events, workshops and seminars were held in order to raise awareness on the issue and determine the current state of affairs at a national and subnational level. Fourteen (14) events were organized by SI or with the participation of the SI team. These events contributed to disseminating information on the above convention and recommendation, and on toolkits for transforming norms and regulations in Argentina. National and provincial officials, representatives from businesses, business chambers and trade unions attended these workshops, seminars and dialogue forums.

In particular, a discussion meeting was held with teams responsible for the adoption of protocols to work on gender violence and harassment within Legislatures. These teams are preparing internal protocols and supporting the drafting and review of regulations and protocols to address the issue in

different areas of the Legislatures. The Spotlight Initiative team and WHO/PAHO specialists participated in this workshop. In addition, comments and recommendations were made on a draft Protocol for Intervening in cases of GBV in the Public Administration in Buenos Aires Province. ILO international experts developed a memo with technical comments. Within the framework of the changes in government, the protocols to address the issue have not yet been approved in several provinces. However, the authorities that took office in December 2019 are resuming these actions and the issue has great relevance and visibility on the government's agenda at a national level. The Initiative is carrying out relevant advocacy efforts to make progress with the adoption of this type of regulation at the national and subnational government levels.

The Initiative also worked with business chambers and trade unions to promote the principles and recommendations prescribed in the above-mentioned regulatory instruments approved. Different actions were developed to disseminate these regulations, experiences and good practices among companies. For example, the team participated in different meetings with representatives from business chambers and trade unions to gather information about relevant experiences in national and local contexts and to hear about common requirements and problems. In association with the Win-Win programme³⁶, a workshop was held to share experiences in medium and large-sized companies. The purpose of this activity was to share toolkits and the process of implementing them to promote changes in business practices. Through consultations with key stakeholders and a desk review of existing evidence, the Spotlight team is currently planning to promote the ratification of C190 in Argentina, and to support the regulatory and political changes required to comply with it.

In order to promote legislative transformations in GBV and femicide, gender mainstreaming and the parliamentary agenda, training on these matters was also delivered to staff working for the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Said activities are expected to transform legislative practices with the aim of mainstreaming the gender perspective so that it may have an impact on the drafting of bills and the enactment of regulations promoting the elimination of violence against women and girls, not just at the specific committee level (family, women, children and adolescents or the Women's Caucus).

³⁶ A partnership between UN Women, ILO and the European Union to promote women's economic empowerment and leadership.

Outcome 2: Governance

During the electoral process, gender issues and the approach to GBV and femicide were heavily debated. Although this cannot be directly attributed to the Initiative, Spotlight contributed to advocating for this central role given to gender issues; and, moreover, most of the political parties promoted proposals to strengthen institutional gender mechanisms. The winning party proposed the creation of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity. Both at the national level and at the provincial level, in two core provinces of the Initiative, the institutional hierarchy of these areas was enhanced. At the national level and in the Province of Buenos Aires, Ministries to deal with women's affairs were created as the main agencies for addressing this matter, with Spotlight as their core interlocutor in supporting this institutional change. Meanwhile, in the province of Jujuy, a Provincial Council reporting directly to the Governor was set up, also with the direct support of the Spotlight Initiative. In the province of Salta, several institutional changes were introduced and are being completed in 2020.

The creation of these structures, with a higher hierarchy within the organizational machinery brings about high expectations, and Spotlight has positioned itself as a primary partner of these institutions to promote work in support of ending femicide and all forms of violence against women and girls. Spotlight supported a process of consultations led by federal and provincial institutions to build consensus on the need to enhance structures for horizontal institutional coordination (through inter-institutional roundtables with other ministries) and vertical coordination (by strengthening the capacity of the Federal Council), as well as on the preparation of participatory plans on Gender Equality and Violence.

Given some delays in starting up activities, related to the electoral process and the need to build consensus and buy-in among decision-makers, the sequencing of activities had to be adjusted. The Spotlight Team played a crucial role in supporting the planning process of the Provincial Institute of Gender and Sexual Diversity (Province of Buenos Aires), the agency responsible for implementing public policies against violence in this province. In addition, in collaboration with ELA (a CSO), a training session on budgeting with a gender perspective was organized, attended by 20 people who participated in two sessions: one, centered on governmental experiences in implementing gender-based budgets and another, focused on CSO experiences in analyzing budgets. Officials from gender and treasury areas of all three core provinces attended this session.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

Changes in social norms, behaviors and practices are targeted at promoting more egalitarian societies in terms of the relationship between men and women, leaving no one behind. This type of changes requires a broad and sustained strategy; thus, short-term transformations are hard to measure. Actions to promote primary prevention, to strengthen the Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme (known by the Spanish acronym ESI) in formal, informal and community educational environments, and the rights to sexual and reproductive health, are indirectly connected with the elimination of violence and femicide. The aim of the actions conducted was to raise social awareness of this phenomenon, to make behaviors affecting the rights of women and girls visible and to transform conduct and behavioral standards.

The activities carried out within the prevention pillar made women's rights visible and created material for different social stakeholders to be able to deal with the conservative movement, which promotes a more restricted perspective on women's rights, and questions the role of the State in comprehensive sexual education for children and adolescents. Said strategy was developed in association with several social organizations which promoted the territorial approach, incorporating the mindsets and particularities of each region. Besides, the call for proposals to approach prevention activities among groups facing multiple forms of discrimination reflected a strong interest in the matter and the likelihood of forming new partnerships, and contributed to making the Initiative visible as a proposal fostering social change.

In order to promote changes in attitudes and behaviors, the actions developed were focused on **adolescents and youth**. The following achievements may be mentioned:

ESI capacities were strengthened.³⁷ For this purpose, educational materials for different levels and families were updated, materials were developed to work with indigenous communities, and the creation of a team of supervisors, authorities and teachers was supported in order to outline educational proposals and classwork. Eight hundred and forty (840) principals, supervisors and teachers were trained in the use of the above material. As a result of this training, they have new toolkits and practical experience to work on these contents with families and adolescents, and specific material to organize

³⁷ ESI is a national programme approved in 2006 and must be implemented in all educational facilities (both public and private) in Argentina. The following are among its goals: a) mainstreaming comprehensive sexual education in a harmonious, balanced and permanent manner; b) promoting responsible attitudes towards sexuality; c) preventing problems related to general, sexual and reproductive health particularly, and d) providing equal treatment and opportunities to both men and women.

a workshop on GBV at schools. Additionally, meetings were held with adolescents for exchanging inputs and reflecting on ESI.

Exchanges with adolescents and youth and their engagement were promoted so as to develop prevention strategies incorporating their perspectives and insights. Brainstorming of ideas and guided conversations were carried out and different documents were produced and shared with national and local authorities. The role of adolescent and young leaders was also strengthened. For example, meetings were organized with representatives from student centers or with gender activists to share experiences and disseminate information on women's rights, promoting gender equality and respectful relationships. In addition, in order to change social and gender-related norms, recreational material was developed, and facilities were installed in several massive events where different games were harnessed to inform adolescents about their rights, abuse, discrimination, and the prevention of violence against women and girls³⁸. The purpose of these activities was to foster new perspectives and make it clear that: i) violence is not natural or inherent in our emotional bonds; ii) love should not hurt, but bring us joy and pleasure; iii) we should question stereotypes which label us and iv) we should fully enjoy all aspects of our life. The goal is to spotlight rights in order to learn how to recognize harmful inequalities. Also, spaces to exchange views, reflect and listen to one another were created, and the role of young leaders was promoted. Several brainstorming sessions were organized, networks were set up and/or strengthened and collective solutions were developed for the problems faced by adolescents in terms of inequality and GBV.

Contributing to this outcome, **UNICEF** (with its own Funds) has included the Spotlight Social Norms Change Strategy in its activities to support the institutionalization of the Programme and strengthen parents' abilities to raise children and adolescents, promoting gender equality and preventing gender violence. These actions were conducted in Salta and Buenos Aires.

Transformation of cultural norms also requires the commitment and leadership of key stakeholders at a social level. To that end, the Initiative worked with the media, trade unions and business associations, as well as soccer clubs.

- Awareness was raised and responsible communication was promoted as to violence and femicide, as well as in connection with the controversy over ESI. For such purpose, agreements with the **media** were executed and

³⁸ Specific information about this activity is presented in Annex D, the "Let's Make it Clear experience": [bit.ly/SI-AnnexD](http://www.unu.org.ar/bit.ly/SI-AnnexD). Testimonial accounts on these experiences can be found at: <http://www.unu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-21>.

training was given to journalists and journalism students. The agreement with media executives includes specific provisions establishing the type and characteristics of the messages to be released. In addition, brief materials specifically targeted at journalists were prepared in order to promote responsible communication and destroy myths on ESI, as well as 10 recommendations on how to communicate news on GBV and femicide.³⁹ Three hundred and thirty (330) journalism or communication students were trained in these topics.

- Capacities were strengthened in a key sector: the trade unions. Awareness-raising on GBV is intended to reinforce the role of **trade unions** as transformative social stakeholders. Their capacity to promote changes in regulations and instruments, as well as in social conduct and behavioral standards at the workplace, is highly significant. The materials previously developed by ILO, UNDP and *Fundación UOCRA* (a trade union) were updated to work with trade unions on the prevention of violence. These materials were validated through a pilot experience and adjusted accordingly. Simultaneously, procedures were followed to identify key sectors and to conclude agreements so as to move forward with awareness-raising during 2020. A space was created, in coordination with the Win-Win Programme, to work in the same way with business chambers and companies. It is expected that trade union representatives will promote changes in their trade unions, rules and regulations and in their agreements with companies and government. Moreover, they have powerful non-traditional channels to disseminate information on GBV and to change social norms connected with gender equality and respectful relationships.
- Sports, particularly soccer, is a key space for the socialization of children and adolescents in Argentina and a key focal point in social and community life. **Soccer players and first league clubs** are key social players and a clear manifestation of the social model of masculinity. Therefore, we took up the great challenge of working with these clubs, starting with one of the “big five” of the Argentine league (Racing Club) and including, in 2020, the Argentine Sports Secretariat as a major counterpart⁴⁰. An agreement was signed by the president of Racing Club and SI. The purpose of the agreement is to develop an intervention protocol for gender-based

³⁹ Specific information on this activity is presented in Annex D “Execution of the Spotlight Agreement with the media”: bit.ly/SI-AnnexD. See testimonial accounts on these experiences at: <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-17>.

⁴⁰ The Secretariat, for the first time, is led by a woman and has included in its structure the first Argentine Directorate of Gender Policies in Sports, also headed by a woman.

violence and harassment situations. In addition, a special set of actions was planned, most of them associated with awareness-raising on gender-based violence through short talking, workshops and media campaigns⁴¹.

Violence prevention actions also included other significant spaces bearing in mind their use and dissemination possibilities. **Social networks** play a key role in linking people and disseminating information and are a channel for GBV communication. In this regard, different materials were prepared to address the issue on social networks, among them, the “#Amigadatecuenta” campaign is worth highlighting. It was proposed by UNICEF and, as stated above, was developed with the participation of a performer (Lali Espósito), who is extremely popular among children and adolescents. It was reported that there were 22.000 posts in social media with a potential impact on 47.1M people and 12.5M interactions⁴². An edit-a-thon was also organized to promote contents with a gender perspective on femicide, GBV, ESI and other issues in Wikipedia, in Spanish. Within the framework of *Parlamento Joven* in PBA, training materials on cyber violence and ESI were developed. Besides, a training session was offered to teachers. In 2020, it will be replicated to reach out to more teachers. Finally, a meeting was held to monitor GBV in social networks where different experiences were presented and, following such meeting, a methodology was developed for it to be applied in 2020.

Violence prevention actions were also conducted with **vulnerable groups**. Such actions were targeted at rural and indigenous adolescents and women, women with mental and intellectual disabilities and migrant women from Peru. Different actions were conducted with the aim of disseminating information on the rights of women and girls for fostering changes in behavioral standards rooted in these particular population groups, by promoting gender equality and a violence-free life. Workshops, guided talks and communication material to be disseminated via specific channels (social media and communitarian radios) were among the activities organized in this regard. Most of the materials were developed with the active participation of these groups of women and girls. Materials were also developed to communicate and replicate these experiences in other contexts.

41 See testimonial accounts at: <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-5>

42 Information in the Communication and Visibility Section. See campaign contents at: <https://amigadatecuenta.com.ar/> and read the report at: <https://bit.ly/SI-AmigaReport>. Testimonial accounts at: <http://www.onu.org.ar/iniciativa-spotlight-novedades/#toggle-id-9>.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

The Spotlight Initiative implements a strategy to enhance the quality of assistance and redress services for victims of violence and their families as well as for survivors. It focuses on public services and, mainly, on the coordination with the principal agencies for gender policies at the national/subnational level and different locally-based services (health, justice, police, social assistance). Given the sensitivity of the issue, adequate planning and consultations with various constituencies, including representatives of groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination was necessary. Consequently, a large part of 2019 focused on the careful planning of interventions in order to adequately meet the needs of women and girls, including those most often left behind. Most of the concrete results will therefore be seen more clearly in 2020.

In order to promote **access to justice by women and girls** facing violent situations, the Programme focused its interventions on supporting the Secretariat of Access to Justice -Ministry of Justice and Human Rights- and the Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender-based Violence.⁴³ An Expert Group Meeting (EGM) event was organized, where four groups of experts were set up to develop instruments and protocols strengthening the attorneys' response capacity with regard to: a) femicide, b) domestic violence, c) assistance to women and girls with disabilities and d) violence and sexual abuse against children and adolescents. This work was carried out in association with UNICEF (implementing partner⁴⁴) which supported, particularly, the strengthening of the unit in terms of sexual abuse against children. Awareness-raising actions were also conducted with the teams of the Province of Buenos Aires Judiciary. This was a preliminary stage for promoting a partnership with the Judiciary in Buenos Aires Province. A series of activities were scheduled to be implemented in 2020. Meanwhile, in order to improve the investigation of femicides and response processes, the capacities of the teams at the Public Ministries for the Prosecution (*Ministerios Públicos Fiscales*) were strengthened regarding investigation and litigation of femicide cases. Additionally, the **Model Protocol for the Investigation of gender-related killings of women**, developed by UN Women and OHCHR, is being adapted accordingly. The purpose of this activity was to convene leaders from the above Ministries at the national and provincial levels of government to

⁴³ This unit was created in compliance with the Law in November 2015, with the aim of providing free legal aid and comprehensive legal advice across Argentina to victims of GBV in all its forms and modalities. In March 2019, the first professionals were appointed to this Unit.

⁴⁴ UNICEF is not a fund recipient agency. This partnership was set up based on the contribution of UNICEF's own funds.

disseminate the process of adapting the Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of gender-related killings of women, and to promote the use of the Protocol by prosecutors. Ninety-seven (97) prosecutors participated in this activity. Salta also adhered to the Protocol.

A survey on assistance services was conducted in the Department of Rivadavia (in the north of Salta) for promoting a comprehensive approach to violence and strengthening assistance and redress services from an intersectional perspective. Ninety-one (91) people from 34 different local communities were consulted. The Department of Rivadavia, which declared a social/health emergency in January 2020,⁴⁵ has a high proportion of indigenous and rural population. This survey allowed the GBV issue to become visible in a community hardly ever reached by awareness-raising campaigns and where service availability is scarce. There are great difficulties in physically accessing these communities. The geographical features, the weather and the distribution of population entail extremely high policy implementation costs. Therefore, the effort being made in partnership with the Government of Salta and social organizations at a local level is a social innovation which has given indigenous, rural and Creole women, who rarely share their insights and concerns, the chance to engage and express themselves. Based on the initial outputs of this work, a strategy is being developed to strengthen the capacity of officials to implement policies in the field, and to develop pieces of communication for prevention campaigns appropriate to this context, and for dissemination of available services.

In order to promote the **economic autonomy of women from indigenous communities** in the province of Jujuy, a training of trainers' session was held on teaching finance with a gender focus, addressing the realities of these communities. For this training process, 25 women were taken to the capital city of the province to work together for a whole week, to build social capital and capacities for the development of women from the most marginalized groups. Additionally, this space enabled the dissemination of information on women's rights and GBV assistance services. The work strategy designed with the national State, the government of the province of Jujuy and a civil society organization, began with a selection of women from indigenous communities on the basis of their leadership. The aim was to ensure effectiveness and feasibility of the replication plans proposed within the framework of this

⁴⁵ A social/health emergency was declared in this area in January 2020 due to the death of nine children of the Wichí community. The input provided by this study has been used as background information for the preparation of a Response Plan which is being developed by UN Argentina. Meanwhile, the Initiative is planning to promote a set of activities in this area of the country. Information on the SI strategy can be found at: <https://bit.ly/SaltaEmergency>.

training. In December, a detailed proposal of these plans was already available to ensure the possibility of replicating training on finance and project and micro-business development among the women of said communities. Follow-up and support actions will continue to be implemented in 2020. As at the date of this report, several replication actions have already taken place, and the goal for 2020 is to further reinforce this line of action in the provinces of Salta and Buenos Aires.

Information was disseminated on VAWG support services, through different media. Meanwhile, within the framework of the prevention campaign on social networks (#amigadatecuenta), workshops were held to train adolescents and youth in all three core provinces and to disseminate information on different assistance services at a local and national level.

As stated above, the Initiative is working on the development of different methodologies and instruments to address institutional violence, and of comprehensive assistance models. In 2019, the methodological proposal to work on burn-out prevention within the assistance teams was outlined and preliminary data on centers in Jujuy was collected. Work is expected to be carried out with these teams in 2020.

Outcome 5: Data

Building information systems is essential for formulating, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluating public policies within the framework of this Initiative. Data gathered on violence against women is still fragmented, diverse and unreliably collected, which affects the level of information provided to decision-makers, including that on incidence and prevalence of various forms of violence against women, taking into account also the distinctive features of the region. The Spotlight Initiative is working to ensure that information systems allow for the generation of up-to-date, quality and disaggregated information on the different forms of violence faced by women and girls.

During the reporting period, the Spotlight Team conducted a desk review of existing initiatives, recent evidence and relevant experiences on data collection, analysis and dissemination. It also mobilized a wide range of stakeholders for a set of consultations aimed at planning the following key activities, which constitute the core of the Spotlight strategy under Pillar 5: a) Standardization of methodologies and criteria including ethical guidelines; b) Formulation of protocols and rules that allow for the identification of women and girls facing multiple forms of discrimination, and c) Strengthening of the Single Register of Cases of Violence against Women (known by the Spanish acronym RUCVM).

Within this context and with the aim of improving the quality of information available for evidence-based decision-making, a WG was set up, and weekly meetings were held throughout the second half of the year. The WG was made up of the Spotlight Data taskforce, comprising technical teams of the Initiative and UNDP, INAM, the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) and an international expert financed by EUROsociAL. Through the intense work undertaken by the WG, a set of complex instruments was developed to start up the first Survey on prevalence and incidence of violence against women implemented in several Argentine provinces⁴⁶. The survey is relevant for providing information on prevalence and assistance of gender-based violence in different regions of this heterogeneous country. This is key information to improve public policies based on evidence. The survey is a strong and sustainable demand of women's movements in Argentina. The goal of the WG was to build basic consensus which legitimizes the preparation of instruments to carry out the survey. As at the date of this report, a pilot survey had just been successfully conducted. The pilot survey was implemented to verify the logic structure and the conceptual preparation of the questionnaire. The full survey will be conducted in 2020.

As stated above, the WG is a key forum for survey legitimation and advocacy to influence the governmental agenda with the aim of promoting the inclusion of the survey in INDEC's calendar. Also, three training seminars were held for technical experts on the management of relevant information in the Province of Buenos Aires. Thirty (30) people participated in the different seminars for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical information. One of the seminars was related to the role of Observatories, another to managing data on femicides based on court information, and the last one was conducted by an international expert in collecting and using GBV data.

Outcome 6: Women's Movement

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 formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation has not endured; neither has its scope been homogeneous across the country. The need to reinforce civil society engagement is linked to several factors, including an insufficient number of adequate mechanisms for effective and enduring engagement (formats, building agendas, representativeness);

⁴⁶ Find more information about this experience in Annex D at: bit.ly/SI-AnnexD.

the lack of seamless funding for prevention and assistance actions; and the heterogeneous training of different organizations, depending on their national or local scope, or on the groups facing multiple forms of discrimination that they represent. Under Pillar 6, the Spotlight Initiative is particularly focusing on the challenges posed by the significant heterogeneity of civil society and the variety of contexts in which women's organizations work in each province or municipality.

Within this context, recognizing the variety of stakeholders covered by this Pillar, the Spotlight Initiative followed a strategy guided by two imperatives: on the one hand, the importance of following transparent and participatory processes to ensure that the right stakeholders were involved and, on the other hand, the need to better understand the various constituencies targeted under this Pillar. As a result thereof, activities focused on the design and implementation of several transparent calls for proposals, which brought about delays in capacity strengthening and network building activities. The other key deliverable of 2019 was the launch of the CSO mapping process, that will be the basis for the CSO strengthening strategy. The mapping process follows a multi-strategy approach aimed at identifying the different organizations at the local, provincial and country levels, 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, universities, etc. The results of the mapping exercise are expected to be available in early 2020.

As noted in Annex C, within other pillars, activities were conducted in partnership with different organizations which have been useful to enhance the Initiative's strategy and have also contributed to the development and strengthening of the organizations. Particularly, the call for proposals of CSOs to work on prevention with populations facing multiple forms of discrimination has aroused interest among grassroots and national organizations. Project formulation and support to delivery has enabled the transfer of knowledge and capacities to these organizations.

Beneficiaries

Indicative numbers	Direct (Targeted)	Indirect (Targeted)	Direct (Actual)	Indirect (Actual)	Comments/ Justifications
Women (18 yrs. and above)	6,013,709	13,809,103	11,047,282	13,809,103	Women- 20+ years old , as informed in the PRODOC and Performance Monitoring Framework.
Girls (5-17)	2,920,847	6,784,227	4,115,638	6,784,227	Girls (5-19 years old) , as informed in the PRODOC and Performance Monitoring Framework.
Men (18 yrs. and above)	5,753,079	12,543,609	10,034,887	12,543,609	Men- 20 + years old , as informed in the PRODOC and Performance Monitoring Framework.
Boys (5-17)	2,794,260	6,980,157	4,225,748	6,980,157	Boys (5-19years old) , as informed in the PRODOC and Performance Monitoring Framework.
TOTAL	17,481,895	40,117,096	29,423,555	40,117,096	
Comments:	Targeted: as informed in the PRODOC		Actual: as informed in Jotform. Indicator 3.2.2.		

Challenges/Difficulties Encountered and Measures Taken

The challenges faced in the first year of implementation are in line with those foreseen in the original project document. Appropriate mitigation measures have been put in place to address and mitigate such challenges. Annex B includes the Risk Management Matrix (<https://bit.ly/SIAnnexBupdated>)

Contextual risk

During the first few months of 2019, and at the beginning of the electoral campaign at the national level and in the provinces, there were more radical campaigns of groups conveying positions contrary to the rights enshrined in international Conventions, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, as well as in the national and provincial legislation in support of such Conventions. This conservative movement gained momentum throughout the year, evidenced by the lists of candidates for legislative seats, in addition to other candidates with no chances of being elected to the highest positions in the National Executive Branch. This struggle is also expressed in strong campaigns against the implementation of programmes such as ESI and other actions to prevent violence against women and girls.

As a way to *mitigate this risk*, work is underway to develop materials that, with information and substantial evidence, will allow the Programme to combat fake news on programmes such as ESI. These materials will seek to have a strong presence on social networks and to strengthen the work carried out by CSOs and government stakeholders. Moreover, the Initiative is planning to edit contents for Wikipedia, through an edit-a-thon on GBV and femicide, as well as actions to provide visibility to and maintain these publications in the on-line encyclopedia. Finally, two key initiatives of the National Executive Branch related to the prevention of violence are being supported: the ESI Programme and the ENIA Plan.

Programmatic risks

- The multiplicity of actors involved in the implementation of the Initiative is one of the main challenges. However, joint programmes, when executed correctly, actually contribute to the reduction of some of these bottlenecks. This has been the case in Argentina, as RUNOs have created stronger collaboration and effectively delivered joint implementation of activities through the Initiative. RUNOs have made efforts to streamline protocols, to agree on common SOPs and to strengthen the capacity of their staff. Close contact between the RUNOs and the Spotlight coordination team, as well as with the other technical and operational counterparts, has also been identified as a **crucial mitigation strategy**.
- In some prioritized provinces, there are significant difficulties in accessing information and communication technologies. To **mitigate the risk** of low connectivity, different strategies were defined to reach out to these populations through dissemination campaigns (specifically formulated and targeted). Moreover, subsequent tailored guidance was given, using multiple channels, such as WhatsApp groups and face-to-face meetings to approach digital tools. Digital media and also printed materials will be used for dissemination purposes. Moreover, Resource Guides are being developed and will be made available not only on-line but also through APPs that may be accessed off-line.
- In Argentina, the informal sector accounts for half of the economy. In under-developed provinces such as Salta and Jujuy, this phenomenon is more deeply rooted. Therefore, it is not easy to find suppliers meeting the formal requirements of the United Nations, so alternative solutions, which may delay hiring, are required. In order to **mitigate these risks**, a list of local suppliers meeting such requirements was drawn up and shared among agencies. This list is updated regularly.

Institutional risks

- **Impact of the electoral process and political uncertainty.** This situation contributed to a more conservative stance of institutional counterparts who, for instance, preferred not to receive funds through transfers (UNDG 6) and decided to move forward with actions with a shorter delivery timeframe (resulting in changes in programming). Political uncertainty has set the scene for the absence of political-institutional decisions, which delayed implementation of certain actions. The way to **mitigate this type of risk** is, as applied in the formulation process, by broadening

engagement to include different stakeholders, political and social leaders. Likewise, it was decided that funds be executed through service contracts, mostly with CSOs and Universities, ensuring an important role in defining the scope and hiring characteristics of these counterparts.

- **Change of authorities in government teams.** This change triggered the need to adjust the proposal. Even though the strategic guidelines of these government agencies were modified, the fact of having developed an open and participatory formulation process contributed to reducing the negative effect that this change could have had on the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative. The risk faced was lower because the new authorities participated in the formulation process. In addition, a series of actions and exchanges were carried out for presenting the Initiative to the new teams.
- **Unstable macroeconomic situation.** The recession observed during the formulation process of the Initiative has deepened, and inflation continued its upward trend. There is also high currency instability. Within this context, there are difficulties in drawing up the budget and defining the cost of procurement, as well as of subsidies and grants. In early 2019, the steep devaluation of the Argentine Peso generated a gap between the amounts allocated and those effectively executed. One way to *mitigate this risk* is to define relevant actions and studies that were not prioritized at an early stage but that remain on the agenda. The scope or beneficiaries of other activities were extended.
- **Institutional weakness of territory-based civil society organizations.** Civil society in Argentina is extremely active and mobilized in promoting the rights of women and girls. However, these organizations are very heterogeneous and the Initiative encourages their participation. However, diversifying participation to include such organizations requires some initial capacity-building actions. Therefore, budget execution can be affected and/or delayed. In order to boost execution, a call to CSOs with stronger capacity to lead the strengthening actions of other organizations is being considered (Pillar 6). This would prevent the diversification of organizations as direct partners and implementers of SI funds, but this type of measures is proposed side-by-side with calls for proposals (grants defined in the PRODOC) and seed funds (provided by organizations with a greater capacity to strengthen the smaller ones). It is believed that an organizations' mapping would be beneficial in this regard. It is envisaged that in a second phase of the Initiative, a larger and diverse number of civil society organizations can be called upon to carry out different studies, surveys and visibility actions on the issue.

- **The complex relationship between the State and CSOs in some contexts.** To *mitigate this risk*, the institutionalization of spaces is foreseen to promote coordination between these stakeholders, for example, in advisory councils or local roundtables; as well as the strengthening of their participation in public policy formulation processes and the promotion of participatory dynamics in formulating and implementing actions developed within the framework of the Initiative.

New Opportunities and Lessons Learned

The following lessons learned during the implementation of the first year of the Spotlight Initiative are worth highlighting:

At a programmatic level

- Keeping an ongoing dialogue with implementation partners proves to be essential. The identification of the main institutional counterparts enabled the coordination of actions in institutionally fragmented contexts, such as the Argentine environment. The leadership and legitimacy of these counterparts is key to facilitate work. In parallel, a mapping of areas and programmes is important to ensure partnership and collaboration with the relevant stakeholders in order to achieve the expected results. In this regard, it is necessary to support spaces for dialogue and exchanges, mainly with local and national stakeholders. It is important not to focus on a single key stakeholder in each territory. Focusing only on gender areas at a national and provincial level may reduce the impact of the actions planned, as the territorial presence of the State usually takes place through other sectors such as Education, Health and Security. In these fields, the potential for change is greater. Additionally, amidst institutional and political changes, it is crucial to have a multiplicity of stakeholders, as well as legitimacy and consensus on the lines of action defined.
- Meetings and roundtables held regularly with a specific agenda are a great contribution. When suitable participants are selected, the quality and validation of the material created is ensured, as well as the legitimacy and recognition of other stakeholders. This also contributes to action sustainability in unstable scenarios.

- The work with small social organizations and grassroots transforms communities but poses a great challenge for the Initiative's management. The instruments designed for recording actions and their follow-up require a certain level of expertise and knowledge, even a good command of English, which is inconsistent with the technical capacities of these organizations. Consequently, the agencies face a heavy administrative workload. It is important to consider the foregoing when scheduling action implementation deadlines.
- Selecting the territories for the Initiative's implementation based on the rate/number of femicides contributes to addressing the issue in the most vulnerable areas. Nonetheless, this entails major challenges, and transformations are less visible in the short term as they require a comprehensive, strategic and sustained intervention. In addition, the implementation of pilot experiences in these scenarios may adversely affect results and the analysis of the conditions for replicability. Therefore, it is important to broaden the intervention scope of innovative actions and/or the replication of actions developed in stronger institutional contexts in order to create social transformation and knowledge.

At an operational level

- The leadership of the RC and the RCO is key to promoting internal programme cohesion and the work associated with other agencies in the system. However, institutional transformations and changes in methodologies and perspectives on the reform process have required time and resources, and thus posed a challenge for programme management. The existence of spaces that allow for an exchange on conflict resolution at a political, strategic, technical and operational level, as well as the commitment of the highest authorities, is essential.
- The existence and previous experience of institutional spaces that promote coordination between agencies on the topic (e.g. GIGyDDHH) are significant. Stakeholders' prior knowledge is crucial to promote partnerships with other agencies.
- The experience of the agencies at the national and local levels, as well as their technical and operational capacities are fundamental to ensure performance. The inter-agency dynamics of Spotlight continuously challenges the work of operational areas. It is therefore essential to promote spaces for dialogue and early exchange with these areas.

- Due to the particularities in terms of the implementation modalities and the procurement processes, the Programme's implementation requires a daily exchange with the teams of the different areas within each RUNO.
- Coordination with the EU Delegation, a key implementing partner, contributes to furthering the implementation strategies and coordinating cooperation actions on these matters. Engaging the European Union in the definition of general working guidelines and having their validation for the design of protocols, such as the communications protocol, have contributed to this process.

In addition, the inception of a new administration at a national level and in all three core provinces creates new work opportunities within the framework of the Initiative. The beginning of a new administration period provides a longer term for action planning and start-up. Additionally, strengthening spaces and institutional structures with core responsibilities for the implementation of gender policies, as well as for assistance in, prevention and redress of violence against women and girls, is promising in terms of good opportunities for collaboration. The ministerial hierarchy of the area and the interest of other ministries in promoting coordinated actions enables the promotion of an agenda more focused on strengthening the scope, availability and provision of services, programmes and policy instruments in different sectors (e.g. health, education, labor, law enforcement, justice).

Innovation and Promising or Good Practices

The results of the implementation of the Initiative are very recent. Therefore, this section and Annex D (<https://bit.ly/SI-AnnexD>) highlight innovative experiences or promising practices in terms of their potential to be adapted, sustained and replicated in other contexts. These highlighted experiences are a part of the first stage of the knowledge management plan. Certain materials are expected to be developed for dissemination and, in some cases, for specific assessment purposes.

Within the work plan, an innovative strategy was designed at two levels, namely at a programmatic and at an operational level. Throughout the first

year of implementation, the proposed goals were achieved since the outputs developed sought to adopt an innovative perspective which should enable a different response to the issues identified within the Initiative. As foreseen, most proposals were developed on the basis of a diagnostic study which covers different dimensions and the insights of different stakeholders and populations. In all cases, the aim will be to identify lessons learned as well as the conditions for replicability and upscaling. The perspective of the beneficiaries of these actions, as well as of partners and counterparts is crucial for the characterization of these experiences.

The experiences selected for their characterization in Annex D stand out for their novelty and involve a turning point or transformation with respect to the type of actions which were being developed. They are different in the sense that they define new work methodologies or allow social stakeholders who are rarely taken into consideration to provide their input for strategy design. Additionally, the criteria for the selection and description of these experiences included elements of interest for both stakeholders and counterparts, as well as the sustainability of the process and the concrete possibility of extending the experience or replicating it during 2020.

Three promising experiences can be noted: one, regarding Pillar 3 (prevention); another was developed to strengthen the economic autonomy of indigenous women (Pillar 4) and the last one is related to a sustainable working group to develop a National Survey on the Prevalence of Violence (Pillar 5).

- **Spotlight Agreement with media to improve the quality of the news published on gender-based violence and femicide.** The goal was to promote responsible news coverage on GBV cases and femicides and to reinforce gender equality. The activity took place in September in Salta, in November in Jujuy, and was adapted and conducted in Buenos Aires as well. In 2020, it is expected that such activities with the media, especially with Grupo Clarin (the largest media outlet at a national level), will continue in the Province of Buenos Aires and other provinces. This activity entails a high visibility level. It contributes to promoting inclusion of the issue on the public agenda. Some unexpected outcomes have been the setting up of journalist networks with a gender perspective, the creation of gender editor positions in the most important and far-reaching local media (in Salta and Jujuy) and it is believed that the news on the disappearance of women, sexual abuse, and femicide has overall been approached in a more responsible manner.

- ***Pongamos en Claro (Let's make it clear)***. As mentioned, it is a communication activity for preventing gender-based violence among adolescents and youth. The strategy involves setting up a large stand at popular events, which may be used as a space for conducting different activities and displaying messages targeted at adolescents. The main topics are rights-related issues, sexual diversity, gender equality, GBV prevention and comprehensive sexual education. The purpose of these activities is to foster new perspectives, to recognize harmful inequalities and to change behaviors. Some of the desired outcomes are adolescents and youth motivated to reflect on violence, masculinities and stereotypes. In addition, drawings, t-shirts, and sculptures on gender-based violence were developed by participants in these events, after which an artist has reshaped them into pieces of art that could be used in other activities aimed at violence prevention.
- **Gender-based violence mapping and its analysis in digital environments**. The aim is to address violence in digital environments faced by adolescents and young people. This activity is ongoing. In an initial stage, relevant stakeholders participated in a guided exchange, experiences were systematized and, on the basis of these exchanges, an analysis methodology is being completed. The main purpose is to raise awareness on GBV in digital environments and its potential effects on children and adolescents and to contribute to the discussion and political advocacy actions in order to develop policies and toolkits for preventing and transforming or eliminating digital gender-based violence. Some early results are the creation of an informal network of stakeholders, as well as the visibility of the issue and the potential advocacy for promoting regulations and policies.
- **Training of trainers in financial education with a gender perspective for indigenous women in Jujuy**. The goal of this activity is to promote the economic autonomy of indigenous women in Jujuy. In particular, this experience is expected to provide them with tools in terms of budgeting, borrowing and banking with a view to improving their ability to work on the formal market or to design, launch and run a business project. Also, it is intended to build capacities so they can become multipliers of knowledge and experiences. Course materials had been previously prepared and certified by ILO. However, the material was adapted to promote indigenous women's economic autonomy. Moreover, local specialists in gender and violence joined in, and certain dynamics were specifically oriented to working on GBV. Early results included the transformation

of the indigenous women who attended the training, as they looked happier and were able to develop specific plans that they could then replicate. Moreover, they built social relationships and potential labor networks, not only among the women attending the training course, but also with their trainers and provincial authorities. Finally, these indigenous women leaders' potential for leadership and guidance to provide primary assistance and referring cases of GBV has been increased.

- **Working Group of Specialists to formulate an Assessment on the Prevalence and Incidence of Violence against Women.** Since July 2019, a working group comprising specialists in statistics and management of information on GBV has been meeting weekly. These specialists have played a key role in the design of what was initially known as a National Survey on Prevalence of Violence. The main purpose was to build basic consensus to legitimize the preparation of instruments to carry out the survey. The following can be highlighted among the incipient results of this exercise: i) the creation of a space for exchanging experiences and information on methodologies and instruments to collect data on GBV and other topics related to gender equality and ii) consensus on the selected methodology and data collection instruments.

At an operational level, given its characteristics and design, this inter-agency initiative has forced all stakeholders involved to have a flexible and adaptable perspective that would allow them to face the different challenges that may arise. Among the actions carried out are the creation of an inter-agency group for decision-making both at a political-strategic and at an operational level, the preparation of working guidelines and protocols, as well as different instruments to share information (e.g. existing or potential suppliers at a national and local level, information on the status of procurement processes, baseline values for procurement of goods and services and reference schemes for resource mobilization) and to ensure cohesion and a comprehensive perspective. By the end of 2019, with RCO financing, a process was initiated to systematize this experience within the framework of the UN system reform process.

Next Steps

Implementation of the Initiative in Argentina faces a major challenge.⁴⁷ Even so, the creation of a new institutional hierarchy of gender mechanisms and the inception of the new administration provide an excellent opportunity for carrying out transformative actions capable of addressing the VAWG issue and femicide in an innovative manner.

The COVID-19 emergency and the impact of certain measures, such as compulsory self-isolation, pose some additional challenges and require changes to the work schedule and the nature of some of the Initiative's actions. Moreover, it calls for rethinking the support strategy to strengthen local assistance services for the victims of violence within a critical context, given the higher risk faced by women and girls, due to the state of emergency of health and law enforcement services. Therefore, support actions and specific measures are being analyzed together with UNICEF. It is expected that a detailed proposal will be submitted in the first week of April⁴⁸.

In January, a social-health emergency was declared in the north of Salta, one of the core provinces of our Initiative. Within the framework of the Response Plan, the Initiative will support community workshops for training outreach workers on violence prevention, primary assistance and referral of indigenous women to assistance services (prevention). Also, continuous support will be provided to improve the quality of assistance services in this province, by promoting the development of intercultural competencies to strengthen legal and social assistance teams; and, moreover, dissemination campaigns will be carried out on assistance and redress services directly targeted at the indigenous population⁴⁹.

In 2020, **Pillar 1** activities are going to strengthen legislative teams, recently replaced in all three core provinces of the Initiative. The aim will be to train them on gender and violence, as a means to ensure that regulations are in conformity with national and international standards, promote equality and create enhanced conditions for EVAWG. At a national level, actions will aim at inducting the advisors of the recently instituted legislators. Additionally, discussion meetings are expected to be held on different matters deemed crucial for legislative advocacy although, given the current state of affairs,

47 Attached is an Acceleration Plan: <https://bit.ly/ENGAccelerationP>

48 Attached is a detailed proposal: <https://bit.ly/SICOVID>

49 Attached is the detailed Response Plan: <https://bit.ly/SaltaEmergency>

their characteristics and scheduling are under analysis. Political advocacy will focus on supporting the ratification of C190 and the amendments required for compliance with said convention. Studies and diagnostic analyses will be carried out to provide technical inputs to the advocacy strategy. Besides, the aim will be to contribute towards the amendment of provincial regulations in all three core provinces and an initial assessment on the enforcement of two relevant laws will be performed, namely: a) the Economic Redress for Children and Adolescents Act, passed in 2018, whose implementation is facing difficulties in some of the provinces, and b) the Micaela Act, on mandatory gender training for all three State powers.

Pillar 2 will focus on strengthening the institutional capacities of the Ministries of Women recently created at a national level and in the Province of Buenos Aires, and the Provincial Council in Jujuy. For this purpose, support will be provided to the procurement of IT equipment and to the participatory planning processes which are being carried out. In the province of Salta, support will be provided to the Femicide Committee, an inter-institutional space convened by the Provincial Attorney-General, engaging representatives of the different State Branches and the Observatory on Violence against Women in Salta. Finally, the Initiative will support a strategy to implement a methodology for budgeting with a gender perspective by collecting data on different experiences and reviewing two existing methodologies at a national level.

In **Pillar 3**, the activities performed during 2019 will be further developed with a focus on adolescents and youth. Progress will be made in supporting the ESI strategy in formal educational environments, through different materials developed during the first year of implementation. If the COVID-19 scenario permits, the Initiative is planning to enhance its presence in social, sports and cultural events with stands and materials developed within the framework of the “*Pongamos en claro*” (“Let’s make it clear”) strategy. Brainstorming sessions, workshops and spaces will continue in order to reinforce adolescent leadership in GBV-related issues and ill-treatment. They will also be targeted at promoting gender equality and knowledge of the rights of women and girls. Training the trainers on masculinities will play a key role. Strengthening the men’s network is important to ensure the commitment of young and adult men. Moreover, the prevention campaign is another central aspect of the actions on content adaptation to work with different groups of children and adolescents, and to ensure accessibility for women with disabilities.

The training strategy for trade unions will be further developed, with tested and validated material, and it intends to work on masculinity issues with trade union leaders in two other provinces. Good practices will be systematized

among employers and, through different partnerships, the Initiative will move forward with awareness-raising campaigns aimed at business owners and teams from key areas.

The scope of work with the media and journalists will be expanded. The aim will be to promote the Agreement with the media in different regions of the country, as well as to reinforce training for journalists and journalism students on gender and violence. Meanwhile, in the provinces where this has already been done, support will be provided to the role of the recently created gender editor position and to training journalists in newsrooms.

Cyber violence is a relevant issue; thus, the Initiative will move forward with the use of the methodology developed, and several actions in core provinces will be promoted.

In connection with **Pillar 4**, the strategy for strengthening assistance services will focus on supporting the reinforcement of Hotline 144 providing telephone assistance to GBV victims (at a national level and in PBA). In this regard, line accessibility will be promoted, particularly for women facing multiple forms of discrimination, with emphasis on hearing-impaired women and non-Spanish speaking women. Also, support will be provided to this hotline in assisting mentally impaired women, as well as in GBV cases and addictions, and GBV and gender diversity. Within the hotline strengthening scheme, technical equipment will be acquired, training sessions will be held, and the standardization of risk indicators will be promoted.

Assistance services mapping will be strengthened to harmonize intervention criteria (PBA), as well as comprehensive assistance programmes for women facing violence at a territorial level. The Initiative will strengthen centers offering comprehensive assistance to women, mainstreaming the intercultural approach (Jujuy), and will continue supporting the development of comprehensive assistance models following this approach in the north of the province of Salta. Also, the Initiative will continue furthering support to itinerant comprehensive assistance models, in coordination with local services. Meanwhile, several actions will aim at strengthening the network of shelters and support the “*Casas abiertas*” (“Open Homes”) programme for women and transgender persons facing GBV in the province of Buenos Aires. The actions targeted at promoting the development of methodologies and instruments to address institutional violence and prevent burn-out will continue.

In coordination with the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity and the National Ministry of Health, the Initiative will promote the creation of GBV counseling offices in primary health care centers. Coordination with these

centers is very important due to their territorial scope. In the field of law enforcement, the Initiative will further the implementation of pilot experiences to promote behavioral changes in men accused of GBV, within the provincial police department and national law enforcement agencies in Salta. In the second stage, workshops on masculinities will be held for men working in federal and provincial law enforcement agencies. Also, the Initiative will continue supporting the strategy to strengthen the Unit of Attorneys for Victims of Gender-based Violence and to promote access to justice. Finally, training sessions specifically aimed at improving assistance service quality will be supported. The judiciary, health and security sectors will be prioritized.

An important line of action within this pillar is aimed at promoting women's economic autonomy. Actions will focus on women facing GBV and/or economic vulnerability, as well as public officials managing employment, training or cash transfer programmes to assist vulnerable women. Along this line of action, the aim will be to provide training on finance for vulnerable women, as well as to promote the inclusion of women victims of GBV into national conditional cash transfer programmes and training spaces, especially adapted for women who have experienced violent situations or vulnerability. Moreover, the Initiative will promote employment in non-traditional trades and will advocate for the enforcement of the transgender hiring quota and provide technical assistance in such regard. Finally, the gender approach will be strengthened in public services jobs.

In terms of promoting the collection of quality information for decision-making processes (**Pillar 5**), the Initiative will support the enhancement of the Single Register of Cases of Violence against Women (known by the Spanish acronym RUCVM), which underwent major transformations over the last few months of 2019 and is not currently available or updated. Therefore, the enhancement and strengthening of this register is a foundational public policy for the recently created national Ministry. The chances of enhancing service integration and coordination, as well as the reinforcement of the critical path services and the identification of risk levels are also affected by the lack of knowledge sharing between the different sectors of national and provincial politics. Moreover, the Initiative will move forward with field work in all three initial provinces, in order to carry out the Survey on Prevalence and Incidence of Violence against Women, and is planning to conduct said survey in other regions of the country, expanding its scope and coverage.

As regards civil society strengthening (**Pillar 6**), the Initiative is planning to make a call for proposals in order to boost community-based social organizations, and is also planning to hold training sessions for organizations

with specific modules on public policy follow-up and accountability, institutional strengthening and fund-raising strategies.

The partnership with UNICEF will continue. Some of the main lines of work are connected with prevention of violence against women and girls, institutional strengthening and care services. Technical exchanges are ongoing to strengthen ESI in formal and non-formal education, to carry out prevention campaigns and develop material to work with boys, girls, adolescents and young people; besides the strengthening of the hotline to help the victims of gender-based violence, and the innovative initiative to work on GBV Councils in Health Centers. The latter is going to be developed in partnership with WHO/PAHO. In 2020, the Programme hopes to be able to build new alliances with other UN agencies in order to promote a more integrated and effective strategy.

Stories from the Field

Read stories from the field that demonstrate the success of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina at: bit.ly/StoriesARG.

Testimonial

See the following testimonial accounts on:

- Economic autonomy of women from indigenous communities, Indigenous Women from Jujuy (North of Argentina)- bit.ly/indigenousW
- Responsible communication- bit.ly/TestJournalists
- Adolescents and VAWG- bit.ly/TestRAP
- UN Reform and Spotlight- bit.ly/BlogDCO and bit.ly/Testref

Communications and Visibility

See the 2019 Communications and Visibility Plan using the approved template at: <https://bit.ly/PlanCom2019>

The 2020 Plan in the new template is uploaded at: <https://bit.ly/ISComunicacion>.

The communications strategy designed focused on three dimensions:

- Visibility of actions related to the implementation of the Initiative in Argentina
- Dissemination of information regarding GBV prevention and assistance services for women and girls facing violent situations
- Advocacy in the media, involving communicators and communications experts, aimed at ensuring medium-term forms of communicating and improving the quality of the materials published.

For the purpose of ensuring a comprehensive communications strategy, a Communications Protocol was prepared establishing the different forms and channels for the approval of communicable contents, the appointment of spokespersons, the dissemination of contents and the use of logos, among other things. This tool prevented misunderstandings that could have undermined the dissemination of activities and actions.

In agreement with the Communications Committee, a series of channels and outputs were established to provide visibility to actions. Those with the greatest impact potential (e.g. public events, training sessions, execution of agreements) were disseminated on social networks, in special newsletters and using especially designed audiovisual and digital materials. Other actions, with a lesser impact, were communicated through press releases, social network postings, photographs and other audiovisual material. Communications actions involving different activities were defined and coordinated with the parties responsible for the area at each RUNO and among counterparts, as required. In all cases, the aim was to boost dissemination of the UN System and the EU on the social networks. For certain actions in particular, schedules for postings were made and partnerships were promoted with key stakeholders in civil society, and with leaders and influencers.

The salient features of the communications and visibility strategy are described below.

Launch of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina.

The launch event was held simultaneously with the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) and Triangular Cooperation, which ensured the presence of senior representatives of international cooperation organizations. Political commitment was achieved at the highest level, with the participation in the launch event of the President of Argentina, the governors of the provinces prioritized during the first phase of the Initiative, two national Ministers, the Executive Director of the National Institute for Women (INAM) – the main body in the field of gender-based violence –, as well as the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the European Union Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development. More than 600 people attended the opening event, including government officials and leaders from institutions, academia, the business sector, trade unions and civil society. The event had high public visibility as well as strong media and social media coverage. For the Launch of the Initiative, several communication pieces were prepared. The materials and the look-and-feel of the stage on which the event took place were aligned

with the Communications Guide for the Initiative. These materials were shared with other countries in the region, for their launch actions that took place after the event in Argentina.

Start-up of the Spotlight Initiative in two of the provinces prioritized in the first phase.

In May, the Initiative start-up took place in the provinces of Salta and Jujuy, resulting from the need identified by the United Nations and the European Union teams in Argentina, and the request of the main counterparts in those provinces.

Website of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina

A micro website was developed within the United Nations website in Argentina so as to have an official channel to communicate Spotlight activities in Argentina, as well as the calls for proposals to civil society, and to serve as a repository of the documents prepared by the Initiative's team. Said website is divided into different sections, namely: news, institutional information on Spotlight Argentina, research and call for bids. The website was updated with the support of UNIC.

This website was crucial in order to systematically organize the information related to the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in Argentina. The goal was to avoid misunderstandings amongst the audience.

YouTube Channel

The communications strategy aims at prioritizing audiovisual contents; therefore, a YouTube channel was created to host and disseminate such contents. The channel named "IniciativaSpotlightArgentina" currently broadcasts videos, interviews, spot advertising and other audiovisual contents related to campaigns, events, training sessions, interviews, etc.

Social networks

Together with the launch of the Spotlight Initiative, a Twitter profile was created with the peculiarity that it is managed by all five countries implementing actions in the region. Spotlight Argentina posts daily contents on this network and further develops contents on specific issues following the Thread modality, which allows the posting of several connected tweets with related information.

Brochures

Brochures were developed summarizing principles, characteristics and lines of action of the Initiative in Argentina for their dissemination at different launch and start-up activities, as well as for handing out at events organized within the framework of the Initiative. Moreover, brochures with information on violence and femicide in Argentina were also prepared to be handed out at the Launch and other relevant events.

Within the framework of the performance of the Spotlight Agreement with the media and journalists, and the training delivered to communications experts, two supporting materials were prepared, namely: “*ESI para periodistas*” (Comprehensive Sexual Education for Journalists) and “*Contá con Respeto*” (Report with Respect). The brochure “*ESI para periodistas*” was prepared with the aim of providing tools to journalists so that they may access detailed information on Comprehensive Sexual Education and the most common erroneous arguments spread by groups opposing its application at schools. Moreover, the “*Conta con respeto*” brochure contains recommendations to improve the coverage of GBV issues and femicides in the media. It also includes a list of sources for consultation.

Merchandising

A kit with different products was prepared to boost communication of the Spotlight Initiative with key stakeholders and the public at large. With a view to promoting the inclusion of vulnerable populations, such outputs were developed together with cooperatives of women recyclers so as to foster production at workshops which only use recycled paper and make other recycled products. Thus, the following products were made:

- Notebooks and notepads,
- Envelopes made of shade fabric and recycled banners, and
- Mugs, bags, pins and ballpoint pens.

In order to provide for the Initiative’s visibility, banners were prepared. Each RUNO and each core province of the Initiative ensured delivery of a banner for events. In events requiring a larger quantity of banners, those displayed at the CU will be used. Following the communications guidelines, said banners feature different phrases and the Initiative’s logos. Finally, specific materials were developed for:

- The “*Amiga Date Cuenta*” campaign: specific materials were developed for children and adolescents, namely: pins, t-shirts and brochures.
- The “*Pongamos en claro*” strategy (targeted at children and adolescents in the prevention of GBV through different recreational material and artistic interventions), namely: brochures, educational/recreational materials and t-shirts were produced as part of the strategy in La Plata, Jujuy and Salta.

All these products were delivered at events and official activities of the Spotlight Initiative. In all cases, they were very much welcomed, and they aided in positioning the Spotlight Initiative. The priority was always that they should be accompanied by information on the Initiative, messages on violence prevention and the Hotline 144.

Campaña #AmigaDateCuenta

In November 2019, the #AmigaDateCuenta campaign was launched, starring singer and actress Lali Espósito. The campaign aims at promoting healthy bonds in adolescence. This campaign provides tools for detecting and preventing violent situations among young people.

The digital campaign on social networks was launched on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. It encourages adolescents, with a clear and straightforward message, not to perceive behaviors like jealousy, humiliation, and control by their partner as natural, thus allowing them to detect violent situations. It also contributes to the dissemination of the GBV assistance hotline (Line 144) promoting that, if necessary, they should call this line to receive information, guidance and counseling. Additionally, the campaign website was created (amigadatecuenta.com.ar) featuring information prepared for adolescent and young audiences.

In addition to the videos on social networks, within the framework of the #AmigaDateCuenta campaign, workshops aimed at adolescents were held in all three core provinces.

Wikipedia and Spotlight

With the aim of improving information on femicides and GBV on the Wikipedia platform, an event was organized to edit contents together with gender and communications specialists, civil society

leaders and technical teams of the State and the United Nations. All told, 15 articles were edited and/or written, of which there was no reference in Spanish, regarding topics such as femicide, Hotline 144, the Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme, the laws punishing femicide and violence against women in Argentina. Additionally, contents were added on the Spotlight Initiative and its lines of actions, as well as other topics related to women's rights. It was a partnership with civil society and experts in the subject matter which contributes to the circulation of reliable information on these topics.

Annual Work Plan and Forecast Budget

The process to approve the 2019 Annual Narrative Report, AWP and Forecast Budget is:

- 03/30- This Narrative Report and the 2020 Work Plan was presented to the CS-NRG. Minutes of the meeting at: <https://bit.ly/GRSC2020M>.
- 04/08- This Narrative Report and the 2020 Work Plan were presented to the Follow-Up Committee Meeting. See Minutes of the meeting at: <https://bit.ly/Follow-upC>; and a summary with the AWP information can be found at: <https://bit.ly/SlAWP-Summary>.
- 05/11- Steering Committee Meeting will be held. All the material is going to be uploaded at: <https://bit.ly/Sl-SteeringCommittee>.

The presentation at the Steering Committee will receive feedback from CS-NRG and the Follow-Up Committee. Representatives of both groups are going to fill out a form with their suggestions, stating their validation or not of the proposal. This report, the AWP and forecast budget are expected to be approved in May.

All Annual Reports and Annexes can be found [here](#).

Annex A

Argentina Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 1.1 Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on VAWG/HP that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations	Yes	1.1 Legal Age of Marriage					
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Parental Authority in Marriage					
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Parental Authority in Divorce					
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Inheritance Rights of Widows					
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Inheritance Rights of Daughters					
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Laws against Domestic Violence					
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00		
		Laws against Rape					
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00				
Laws against Sexual Harassment							
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00				

Indicator 1.2 National/and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG/HP that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner are in place	Yes	National				La organización federal del Estado argentino permite la coexistencia, en el territorio nacional, de múltiples situaciones respecto de la adecuación de las leyes a los estándares internacionales e, incluso, de su adecuación a la normativa nacional. Las políticas que se implementan a nivel provincial no se alinean con la política nacional o bien, no todas las provincias adhieren a la normativa nacional en los mismos tiempos. Argentina cuenta con Plan Nacional de Acción para la Prevención, Asistencia y Erradicación de la Violencia contra las mujeres 2017-2019, el cual reúne los atributos consignados y tiene como uno de sus ejes rectores impulsar el carácter federal de las acciones en él contenidas. A 2019, 18 provincias habían adherido al Plan. Entre ellas, se encontraban las 3 provincias foco de Spotlight. Al momento, desde el Ministerio Nacional de las Mujeres, Géneros y Diversidad se está trabajando en un nuevo plan de manera participativa y con consultas a la OSC. En el transcurso del 2020, las Provincias deberán adherir a ese nuevo Plan.
		Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	Evidence-based Costed Funded M&E framework Rights of all women & girls Participatory Development	
		Sub-National				
					18	
Indicator 1.3 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 are in place	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Argentina cuenta con leyes vigentes y ha ratificado las 4 convenciones de DDHH (ICERS, ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC). El Plan de acción cuenta con una amplia participación de todas las instancias no gubernamentales. La Ley 26.485 tiene entre sus preceptos rectores artículos en ese sentido.
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards	Yes	Developed or Strengthened				
		0	3	6	8	
Indicator 1.1.2 Number of inquiries conducted by human rights institutions on VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination in the country within the last 2 years	Yes	0	0	0	0	Al momento, no contamos con información pública que nos permita componer este indicador. Estamos trabajando en ello y evaluando su viabilidad.

Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year	Yes	0%	100%	100%	100%	<p>4 Laws and policies with significant inputs from Advocates</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policiés: Ley 27501 - Modificaci3n Ley N° 26.485. Incorporaci3n como modalidad de violencia a la mujer al acoso callejero., Sector or Topic: Acoso callejero, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Date ratified or approved: 05/08/2019</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policiés: Ley 27533 - Ley N° 26.485. Modificaci3n. Incorporar la tipificaci3n de violencia pol3tica como uno de los tipos de violencia contra las mujeres, Sector or Topic: Violencia Pol3tica, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Date ratified or approved: 11/22/2019</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policiés: Decreto 171/2019 - Reglamentaci3n de la Ley de paridad de g3nero en 3mbitos de representaci3n pol3tica (Ley 27412), Sector or Topic: Paridad Pol3tica, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Date ratified or approved: 03/03/2019</p> <p>Name of Laws/Policiés: Ley N° 27.539 - Ley de Cupo Femenino en la m3sica, Sector or Topic: Cultura, Significant Inputs from Advocates?: Yes, Date ratified or approved: 12/18/2019</p>
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year	Yes	Parliamentarians				
		0	81	72	845	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	41	56	424	
		Human Rights Staff				
		0	9	3	94	
		Women Human Rights Staff				
		0	5	2	48	
Indicator 1.3.1 Number of draft laws and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, within the last year	Yes	0	1	1	1	<p>Oportunamente, en 2009, el Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres del Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres del Consejo Nacional de Coordinaci3n de Pol3ticas Sociales, cre3 el Programa de Fortalecimiento Institucional de las 3reas Mujer Provincial, Municipal y Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil.</p> <p>Este programa, consiste en determinadas l3neas de financiamiento para Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil (OSC), las que elaboran y presentan propuestas de trabajo y a su vez ser3n las responsables de su ejecuci3n y seguimiento. Si bien este Programa continuaba vigente al momento del relevamiento, es de esperar que en el marco del nuevo Ministerio de las mujeres, g3nero y diversidad adquiera otra forma u otra potencia.</p>

Indicator 1.3.2 Out of the total number of 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, the number which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates, within the last year.	Yes	Number of Laws & Policies				No data. This is not a problem in Argentina. To answer this indicator a specific study is needed. It does not seem to be relevant.
		Number of Laws & Policies which received inputs from Women's Rights Advocates				
Indicator 1.3.3 Number of key government officials with increased awareness of human rights standards and obligations and strengthened capacities to develop laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, within the last year	Yes	Government Officials demonstrate awareness				Anualmente es posible dar cuenta de los funcionarios claves que demuestran conocimiento sobre las normas, pero su participación en la redacción de leyes y políticas es algo que podremos evaluar al finalizar la intervención
		0	60	480	825	
		Women Government Officials demonstrate awareness				
		0	30	346	413	
		Those Officials who participate in developing laws & policies				
		0	0	0	165	
Women Officials who participate						
0	0	0	83			
Indicator 1.3.4 Number of women human rights defenders with strengthened capacities to contribute to the development of laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda	Yes	Women Human Rights Defenders demonstrate awareness				Al igual que con el 1.3.3, al final de la estrategia será posible dar cuenta del Step 2)
		0	20	12	140	
		Contribute to developing laws and policies				
0	0	0	28			

These programme tables were generated by the Spotlight Initiative Online Platform, which is currently in pilot phase. In some cases, individual programmes' data has been modified to standardize the presentation across all Spotlight countries and regions. The wording of indicators and other narrative es in the tables are drawn from the Global-level theory of change and are not aligned to respective programme contexts or to local specificities. For these reasons, each programme is encouraged to present the specific Programme results framework to the National Steering Committee.

Argentina Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1 Functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms are in place at the highest level for addressing VAWG/HP that includes representation from marginalized groups	Yes	Coordination Mechanism?				En todas las Provincias, la nuevas autoridades han dado nuevas configuraciones institucionales a las áreas mujer. Las más destacas son la del nivel nacional y la Provinica de Buenos Aires donde el Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres y el Instituto Provincial de Género y Diversidad respectivamente han alcanzado rango Ministerial. Dada la nueva condiguración institucional si bien los mecanismos de coordinación permanecerán y serán fortalecidos, puede que se cambie el nombre de ellos. En nuestro país los mecanismos de coordinación, tanto a nivel nacional como subnacional existen. Los desafíos se vinculan a su fortalecimiento institucional, aspecto central a abordar por el Pilar 2 en Argentina
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		LNOB?				
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP	Yes	Is there a national budget allocation?				Se asume la misma asignación 2019 pero cabe considerar que la nueva administración pospuso el tratamiento de la Ley de presupuesto 2020 en virtud de las definiciones resultantes de las negociaciones con los acreedores las cuales clarifiquen el panorama de gastos y recursos y esté en condiciones de presentar un proyecto para un período más corto que el tradicional de doce meses. Aún no hay fecha para el tratamiento de la Ley y se deberá evaluar el impacto que el COVID 19 tenga sobre el mismo
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?				
		0.0013%	0.0015%	0.0015%	0.0023%	
Indicator 2.3 Is VAWG/HP integrated into 6 other sectors development plans, in line with globally agreed standards? "Other Sectors": health, social services, education, justice, security, culture.	Yes	Health				
		Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration	
		Education				
		Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration	
		Justice				
		Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration	
		Security				
		Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration	
		Social Services				
		Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration	
		Culture				
		Low integration	Medium integration	Low integration	High integration	

Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes			
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of government institutions, at the national or sub-national levels, that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination	Yes	National Level				29	<p>Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres, Ministerio de Salud y Desarrollo Social , Sector: Social Security, National/Sub-National: national</p> <p>Consejo Federal de las mujeres (dependiente de la INAM), Sector: Social Security, National/Sub-National: national</p> <p>Comisión nacional coordinadora de acciones para la elaboración de sanciones de violencia de género (CONSAVIG) – Depende del Ministeri</p> <p>Defensoría del pueblo de la Nación, Sector: , National/Sub-National: national</p> <p>Unidad fiscal especializada en Violencia de género contra las Mujeres, Dirección General de Políticas de Género, Ministerio Público Fiscal, S</p> <p>Oficina de Violencia Doméstica de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación, Sector: Justice, National/Sub-National: national</p> <p>Oficina de Asesoramiento sobre violencia laboral (OAVL) - Ministerio de Trabajo, Sector: , National/Sub-National: national</p> <p>Instituto Nacional contra la Discriminación, la Xenofobia y el Racismo, Ministerio de Justicia y DDHH , Sector: Justice, National/Sub-National:</p> <p>Programa Nacional de Educación sexual integral, Name of Institution: Ministerio de Educación, Ciencia y Tecnología, Sector: Education, Nati</p> <p>Dirección de Derechos humanos y temas de género – Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, National/Sub-National: national</p> <p>12. Dirección de investigación y estadísticas de Género, INDEC, Ministerio de Hacienda., National/Sub-National: national Name of Plan: Programa de salud sexual y procreación responsable</p> <p>Dirección de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva, Ministerio de Salud y Desarrollo Social., Sector: Health, National/Sub-National: national sub-national</p> <p>Secretaría Nacional de la Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia., Sector: Social Security, National/Sub-National: national sub-national</p> <p>Centro de Atención a la Víctima, Sector: Security, National/Sub-National: national</p>		
		Sub-National Level						28	14 “National” and 3 “National/Sub-National”
		0	7	3					
Indicator 2.1.2 Internal and external accountability mechanisms are in place within relevant government institutions to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Name of Mechanism: Examen Periódico Universal , Topic: , Institution: Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres, Sector: Social Services Name of Mechanism: Comité CEDAW, Topic: , Institution: Directora Ejecutiva del INAM representa a la República Argentina , Sector: Social Services Name of Mechanism: Comisión sobre la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer de las Naciones Unidas (CSW), Topic: , Institution: Directora Ejecutiva del INAM representa a la República Argentina , Sector: Social Services Name of Mechanism: Comisión Interamericana de la Mujer de la Organización de Estados Americanos (CIM- OEA), Topic: , Institution: Directora Ejecutiva del INAM representa a la República Argentina , Sector: Name of Mechanism: Reunión de Ministras y Altas Autoridades de la Mujer del MERCOSUR (RMAAM), Topic: , Institution: Directora Ejecutiva del INAM representa a la República Argentina , Sector: Name of Mechanism: Observatorio de la Violencia Contra las Mujeres, Topic: , Institution: INAM, Sector: Social Services Name of Mechanism: Registro Nacional de Femicidios, dependiente de la Oficina de la Mujer de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación, Topic: , Institution: Suprema de Justicia de la Nación, Sector: Justice Name of Mechanism: Defensoría del Pueblo de la Nación, Topic: , Institution: , Sector: Name of Mechanism: Observatorio, , Topic: , Institution: Observatorio de la Provincia de Jujuy, Sector: Name of Mechanism: Observatorio, Topic: , Institution: Observatorio de la Provincia de Salta, Sector: Name of Mechanism: Defensoría del Pueblo de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Topic: , Institution: , Sector:</p>			

Indicator 2.1.3 Number of strategies, new plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	Yes	Health														
Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration													
Education																
Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration													
Justice																
Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration													
Security																
Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration													
Social Services																
Medium integration	Medium integration	Medium	High integration													
Culture																
Low integration	Medium integration	Low	High integration													
Indicator 2.1.4 Proportion of other sectors' programmes and/or development plans at the national or subnational levels developed with significant inputs from women's rights advocates	Yes	National Level				Al momento se esta revisando la ejecución de este indicador por no disponer de la información suficiente.										
Health Education Social Services	Justice Health Education Social Services		Security Justice Health Education Culture Social Services													
Sub-National Level																
Indicator 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, within the last year.	Yes	Government Officials														
0	200	914	1,095													
Women Government Officials																
0	100	643	548													
Indicator 2.1.7 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to develop and deliver programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, within the last year.	Yes	Government Officials														
0	200	914	1,095													
Women Government Officials																
0	100	643	548													
Indicator 2.1.8 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to integrate efforts to combat VAWG into the development plans of other sectors, within the last year	Yes	Government Officials					Dentro de Servicios sociales se incluyeron a las funcionarias del INAM (áreas mujer), a integrantes del Ministerio de Economía (INDEC) y a quienes representan al Ministerio de Trabajo.									
0	40	84	282													
Women Government Officials																
0	20	76	146													

Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	Yes	Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans	
Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination	Yes	1	1	1	1	Name of the Mechanism: Consejo Consultivo Ad-Honorem de la Sociedad Civil, Sector: Servicio Social, Including LNOB?: Yes, : National Sub-National
Indicator 2.2.3 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are costed	Yes	1	1	1	1	Se esta indagando respecto a cual es el financiamiento asignado al Consejo para llevar a cabo reuniones y tareas técnicas específicas.
Indicator 2.2.4 Number of meetings of national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year	Yes	National Level Meetings				Esta integrado por las y los Ministros de Desarrollo Social. Debiera reunirse una vez cada 3 meses, pero el 2019 sólo se llevo a cabo una reunión
		1	4	1	16	
		Sub-National Level Meetings				
		0	4	1	16	
Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of current dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year.	Yes	0	4	7	9	Programme Title: Fortalecimiento de Educación Sexual Integral (ESI), Sectors (include all that apply): Education Programme Title: Plan Nacional de Acción, Sectors (include all that apply): Social Services Programme Title: Programa Hacemos Futuro, Sectors (include all that apply): Social Services Programme Title: Prevención del Embarazo Adolescente, Sectors (include all that apply): Health Programme Title: Salud Integral en la Adolescencia, Sectors (include all that apply): Health Programme Title: Desarrollo de la Salud Sexual y la Procreación Responsable, Sectors (include all that apply): Health Programme Title: Acciones por la Equidad de Género, Sectors (include all that apply): Social Services Programme Title: INDEC, Acciones del Registro de Casos de Violencia contra las Mujeres, Sectors (include all that apply): Other
Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	Yes	Parliamentarians				
		0	0	0.85%	0.20%	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	0	2.15%	0.59%	
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year	Yes	Parliamentarians				
		0	0	13	20	
		Women Parliamentarians				
		0	0	11	10	

Argentina Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
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	Yes	2.00%	1.50%	2.00%	1.50%	S/D. La información de línea de base surge de MICS Survey Argentina (2011/2012). En 2019 se realizó el campo de la MICS planificada originalmente para 2017 pero aún no se disponen los resultados. La encuesta de prevalencia e incidencia de violencia contra las mujeres que se realizará en el marco de IS en Argentina (PNUD - Pilar 5) incluye esa pregunta pero en ese caso sólo se aplica a mujeres entre 18 y 65 años. Los resultados debieran estar a mediados del 2020, pero al momento se está revisando el calendario de salida a campo en pos de la situación de la pandemia por el COVID 19
Indicator 3.2 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place). Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage	Yes	Child Marriage				Al momento no existen encuestas que relevén si se justifica forzar a una niña / mujeres a casarse. Se tomó como proxy la declaración de niñas menores casadas desde el Censo Población. La próxima medición será en 2020, razón por la cual se repite el valor de LdB. No permite incluir decimales (7,4)
		7.40%	7.40%	7.40%	4.40%	
Indicator 3.3 At least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.1 Draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Desde el año 2002, Argentina cuenta con la Ley Nacional de Educación Sexual y Procreación Responsable. En 2006 se sancionó la Ley de Educación Sexual Integral (ESI) que tiene como objetivo garantizar la ESI de todos los niños, niñas y adolescentes la cual se encuentra alineada a las orientaciones técnicas internacionales. Y a partir de la sanción de la Ley 27234 del 2015 se realizan las Jornadas Educar en Igualdad mediante la cual se instruye a que todos los establecimientos educativos del país realicen por una semana la jornada "Educar en Igualdad: Prevención y Erradicación de la Violencia de Género" con el objetivo de que los alumnos, las alumnas y docentes desarrollen y afiancen actitudes, saberes, valores y prácticas que contribuyan a prevenir y erradicar la violencia de género.
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.	Yes	In-School Programmes				
		0	585	1,211	2,507	
		In-School Programmes Girls				
		0	292	684	1,254	
		In-School Programmes Boys				
		0	293	527	1,253	
		Out-of-School Programmes				
		0	815	1,028	3,493	
		Out-of-School Programmes Girls				
0	408	569	1,746			
Out-of-School Programmes Boys						
0	407	459	1,747			

Indicator 3.1.3 Number of national and/or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including targeting young women and girls, young men and boys facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year	Yes	National Level				La Ley de Educación Sexual Integral, establece que todos los educandos tienen derecho a recibir educación sexual integral en los establecimientos educativos e incorpora a la educación sexual en forma transversal en la currícula. En este sentido, las estrategias se enfocaron en el efectivo cumplimiento de la Ley. Desde SI se trabaja con las tres provincias foco para el avance de la implementación de la ley y el acceso a la Educación Sexual Integral por parte de todos los adolescentes.
Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sub-National Level		1	1	1	1	
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women's and girls' sexuality and reproduction, within the last year	Yes	Women				
0		176	346	873		
Men						
0		160	102	793		
Girls						
0		44	79	220		
Boys						
0		45	31	225		
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	Yes	Total				La campaña #AmigaDateCuenta se desarrolló con la presencia de una artista de gran convocatoria entre NNyA (Lali Espósito). Constó de dos spots principales de 40 segundos aproximadamente, seis micro spots de 10 segundos, seis infografías, un sitio web (amigadatecuenta.com.ar), un folleto para detectar señales de violencia y una estrategia de talleres para adolescentes que se realizaron en Salta, Jujuy y la Provincia de Buenos Aires. El hashtag #AmigaDateCuenta fue TT durante los días viernes 22 y sábado 23 de noviembre. El sábado llegó a ocupar el top ten de tendencias en Argentina. Y el sitio web amigadatecuenta.com.ar el primer fin de semana fueron vistas más de 50 mil páginas (infografías, videos, descarga de PDF). Los dos spots fueron difundidos entre el 28 y el 11 de diciembre al comienzo de cada función en 336 salas de cines de todo el país. Esa totalidad de salas corresponde a 77.000 butacas. En total hubo más de 22 mil posts vinculados con la campaña con un alcance potencial de 47,1 millones de personas y 12,5 millones de interacciones. Los dos spots principales fueron difundidos dos veces cada día entre el 25 de noviembre y el 10 de diciembre en Canal 13 y la señal de noticias TN en la franja matutina y nocturna, con 5 puntos y 15 puntos de rating en promedio respectivamente. Solo a la noche, entonces, los spots fueron vistos por 1,6 millones de personas. Se publicaron notas en 85 diarios y sitios digitales de noticias sobre la campaña. Asimismo, se trabajó en eventos multidunarios con stand y diversas actividades orientadas a adolescentes de las tres provincias foco y se desarrollaron obras de teatro en escuelas de la provincia de Buenos Aires. También se desarrolló un editaton para promover contenidos con perspectiva de género sobre femicidio, VDG, ESI y otros temas en Wikipedia en español. En función de los índices arrojados por el análisis de la campaña y, previendo un 80% de cobertura es que se estiman los valores consignados en la ejecución.
0		36,779,444	29,423,555	36,779,444		
Women						
0		13,809,103	11,047,282	13,809,103		
Men						
0		12,543,609	10,034,887	12,543,609		
Girls						
0		5,144,547	4,115,638	5,144,547		
Boys						
0		5,282,185	4,225,748	5,282,185		

Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces, within the last year.	Yes	Total				
		0	40	11	730	
		Men				
		0	40	11	580	
		Boys				
		0	0	0	150	
Indicator 3.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction	Yes	0	6	13	54	Comprende localidades en las cuales se desarrollan actividades comunitarias en el marco de Spotlight incluyendo los Grants
Indicator 3.2.5 Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated during the past year.	Yes	0	5	6	18	Campaign Title: Pongamos en claro, Sector: Educación, Communication Channel: Community mobilisation other. Campaign Title: #AmigaDateCuenta, Sector: , Communication Channel: TV, Radio, Social Media/Online, Print Media, Billbo Community mobilisation, other. Campaign Title: Copa Salta, Sector: Cultura / Deporte, Communication Channel: TV, Radio, Social Media/Online, Commun Campaign Title: IX Encuentro Nacional de la RAJAP, Sector: Salud, Communication Channel: Social Media/Online, Commu Campaign Title: Parlamento Juvenil, Sector: Educación, Communication Channel: Social Media/Online, Community mobilis Campaign Title: Teatro AM4R(es), Sector: Educación, Communication Channel: Social Media/Online, Community mobilisat
Indicator 3.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours during the past year	Yes	1	1	1	9	
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting, within the last year	Yes					La determinación de metas esta en evaluación. Recientemente se ha creado el Ministerio de las Mujeres, Géneros y Diversidad (ex INAM) de quien depende el Observatorio de Medios. El cambio en al estructura conllevará cambios en la metodología previamente utilizada para dar cuenta del comportamiento y forma de abordar la violencia por parte de los medios de comunicación. De hecho, previamente Argentina contabilizaba "noticias que no cumplieran con los estándares". Al momento estamos a la espera de conocer la metodología y el plan de trabajo de este organismo ya que para el seguimiento este indicador es necesario utilizar la información que produce este Organismo. No es viable dar seguimiento desde Spotlight a todas las noticias publicadas por todos los medios para contabilizar cuantas cuentas con estándares éticos. Se sugiere evaluar la posibilidad de rever el indicador. Recientemente se ha creado el Ministerio de las Mujeres, Géneros y Diversidad (ex INAM) de quien depende el Observatorio de Medios. El cambio en al estructura conllevará cambios en la metodología previamente utilizada para dar cuenta del comportamiento y forma de abordar la violencia por parte de los medios de comunicación. De hecho, previamente Argentina contabilizaba "noticias que no cumplieran con los estándares". Al momento estamos a la espera de conocer la metodología y el plan de trabajo de este organismo ya que para el seguimiento este indicador es necesario utilizar la información que produce este Organismo. No es viable dar seguimiento desde Spotlight a todas las noticias publicadas por todos los medios para contabilizar cuantas cuentas con estándares éticos. Se sugiere evaluar la posibilidad de rever el indicador.

Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists that have strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly	Yes	Journalists				
		0	220	252	880	
		Women Journalists				
		0	110	179	440	
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision-makers and decision-makers in relevant institutions that have strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for the implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights	Yes	Decision Makers				
		0	70	129	1,860	
		Women Decision Makers				
		0	35	113	931	

Argentina Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 4.1 Number of women including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help	Yes	Women					Al momento no se ha publicado el informe del RUCVM correspondiente al año 2019. Asimismo, antes del cambio de autoridades el INDEC traspasó el RUCVM al INAM, ahora Ministerio de las Mujeres, Género y Diversidad. Desde el Ministerio aún no se reúnen los medios físicos que permitan analizar la información del año 2019 y fortalecer los registros de 2020. El fortalecimiento de dicho registro es una estrategia priorizada en el AWP de Spotlight. Cuando la información se encuentre disponible, se procesará a los efectos de poder dar cuenta del indicador.
		60,719	65,576	60,719	295,495		
		Girls					
		4,615	4,984	4,615	22,458		
Indicator 4.2 a) Number of VAWG cases reported to the police, b) the proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c) proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g., past 12 months)	Yes	Reported					Este indicador requiere una revisión con las integrantes de la Oficina de la Mujer dependiente de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación, con quienes venimos trabajando articuladamente. El receso seguida por la pandemia han dilatado el trabajo sobre el mismo. Esperamos completarlo a fin de abril 2020
		0	0	0	0		
		Brought to Court (%)					
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
		Convictions					
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Indicator 4.3 The proportion of countries which have a VAWG dedicated management information system (MIS) at the national level which can measure the number of women/girl victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential, multi-sectoral services.	Yes	MIS					Argentina tiene el Registro Único de Casos de Violencia contra las Mujeres (RUCVM). En el último periodo de la gestión del gobierno anterior el RUCVM fue transferido desde el Indec al Ministerio de las mujeres, género y diversidad (ex INAM) el cual esta trabajando en pos de poner nuevamente operativo el registro y avanzar en su fortalecimiento.
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 4.1.1 Centralized risk assessment systems and/or early warning systems are in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	En el marco de IS, se impulsó la conformación de una mesa de trabajo para avanzar en un sistema de indicadores de riesgo comunes.	
Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services	Yes	Women					Argentina cuenta con sistemas públicos de salud y educación gratuitos y de acceso universal a toda la población. A través de ellos se garantiza el acceso a mujeres y niñas a los Programas de Educación Sexual Integral, de Salud Sexual y Procreación Responsable y Prevención de violencia de género. Por ello, se consigna el total poblacional. El trabajo se centra en la promoción el acceso a los servicios.
		0	20,593,330	20,593,330	82,373,320		
		Girls					
0	6,784,227	6,784,227	27,136,908				
Indicator 4.1.3 Proportion of countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with the guidance and tools for essential services for women and girls subject to violence.	Yes	Developed					Fortalecido: Protocolo de Investigación s/ Femicidio - UFEM // Ministerio de Justicia - PNUD Desarrollado Provincia de Buenos Aires
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
		Strengthened					
		No	Yes	Yes	Yes		

Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year	Yes	Government Service Providers				No se registro apertura en Línea de Base
		0	500	686	2,000	
		Women Government Service Providers				
		0	250	507	1,000	
Indicator 4.1.6 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.	Yes	Government Service Providers				Actividades suman las mismas metas en 4,1,6. No se consiganan aperturas por sector en los registros existentes. Intentaremos incorporar esa desagregación en la actividades del 2020 en adelante.
		0	500	686	2,000	
		Women Government Service Providers				
		0	250	507	1,000	
Indicator 4.1.8 Number of local networks established among authorities and communities to prevent and respond to VAWG that include adequate representation of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year	Yes	110	110	110	345	
Indicator 4.1.9. National guidelines or protocols for essential services that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination have been developed and/or strengthened	Yes	Developed				
		1	2	1	2	
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased a) knowledge of and b) access to quality essential services, within the last 12 months	Yes	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES				Este indicador se construye con la información de la Línea 144, dependiente del reciente creado Ministerio de las mujeres, géneros y diversidad. Las nuevas autoridades aún no han publicado el informe de gestión 2019 y el sitio web se encuentra en restructuración. Esperamos poder contar con esta información en cuanto pasen las urgencias de la pandemia (COVID - 19)
		0	3,081	0	158,051	
		a) Women with Knowledge of ES				
		0	37,461	0	1,921,571	
		b) Girls with Access to ES				
		0	3,081	0	158,051	
		b) Women with Access to ES				
		0	37,461	0	1,921,571	
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased a) knowledge of and b) access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	Yes	a) Girls with Knowledge of Recovery Services				Las 81 mujeres atravesadas por múltiples discriminaciones se incluyen en el total de 85
		0	0	0	36	
		a) Women with Knowledge of Recovery Services				
		0	60	85	484	
		b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services				
		0	0	0	36	
		b) Women with Access to Recovery Services				
		0	60	85	484	

Indicator 4.2.3 Strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination have been designed	Yes	Strategies Designed				<p>Name of Strategy: “Pongamos en claro” , Modality of Intervention: Stand de grandes proporciones que sirve como espacio para el desarrollo de las diferentes actividades a cargo de artistas locales., including LNOB?:</p> <p>Name of Strategy: Grant “Más Género, menos violencia”, Modality of Intervention: Construir recurosos locales en los que se incluyan las instituciones asistenciales que trabajan a nivel territorial en la temática de la violencia de género, including LNOB?:</p> <p>Name of Strategy: Grant “juventudes libres de violencia”, Modality of Intervention: creación de una red de organizaciones juveniles estudiantiles y sociales con capacidad de incidencia y sensibilización a tomadores de decisiones locales y la comunidad en general, en la implementación de la ESI, including LNOB?:</p> <p>Name of Strategy: Grant “Ruta 81 Salteña Libre de Violencia: fortalecimiento de las mujeres de la Ruta 81 para prevenir la violencia contra las mujeres y niñas., Modality of Intervention: • Conformación y fortalecimiento de redes por la igualdad de género y la eliminación de la violencia., including LNOB?: Yes</p> <p>Name of Strategy: Grant “Empoderamiento de mujeres migrantes”, Modality of Intervention: Construcción de recursoro, including LNOB?: Yes</p> <p>Name of Strategy: Grant “Empoderamiento y acción de jóvenes por el fin de la violencia contra mujeres y niñas, en sistema de cuidados alternativos”, Modality of Intervention: Construcción de guía para adolescentes sin cuidados parentales, including LNOB?: Yes</p> <p>Name of Strategy: Grant “Promoción de talleres de prevención de violencia contra niñas y mujeres con discapacidad mental e intelectual”, Modality of Intervention: Desarrollo de materiales gráficos y digitales adaptados a Lectura Fácil para instituciones que trabajan en prevención de violencia con las niñas y adolescentes con discapacidad mental e intelectual; , including LNOB?: Yes</p> <p>Name of Strategy: Educación Financiera con Perspectiva de Género , Modality of Intervention: Formación de Formadoras, including LNOB?: Yes</p> <p>Name of Strategy: Fortaleciendo a la mujer Guaraní, Modality of Intervention: Taller, including LNOB?: Yes</p> <p>Name of Strategy: Adolescentes y jóvenes empoderados por sus derechos abogan por la prevención de la violencia, la igualdad de género, y la Educación Sexual Integral en el marco de los 16 días de activismo contra la violencia de género, Modality of Intervention: Capacitación.- Difusión Guía de Recursos, including LNOB?:</p>
		0	0	10	0	
		Strategies Designed that include LNOB				
		0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Argentina Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 5.1 Globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP collected over time	Yes	Prevalence					Se encuentra proximo al relevamiento de campo. En 2020, estarán los resultados.
		No	No	No	Yes		
		Incidence					
		No	No	No	Yes		
Indicator 5.2 Publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide at the country level	Yes	IPV					Violencia doméstica, releva el RCUVM. FGM, no aplica en la Argentina. Matrimonio adolescente, no se releva per se, al momento se estima desde el Censo de Población que se realiza cada 10 años. Femicidio, existe el Registro de Femicidios de la Oficina de la Mujeres de la Suprema Corte de Justicia
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
		Femicide					
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Indicator 5.3 National statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Yes	Sex Age Ethnicity Disability Geographic Location	Sex Age Ethnicity Disability Geographic Location	Sex Age Ethnicity Disability Geographic Location	Sex Age Ethnicity Disability Geographic Location	Tanto en la Línea 144, en el RUCVM como en el registro de Femicidios de la Corte suprema de Justicia, se intentan relevar esas variables. El desafío se centra en el grado de completitud de las mismas. La encuesta sobre prevalencia e incidencia a implementar en el marco de Spotlight relevará esas variables y adicionará la posibilidad de relevar "ingresos"	
Ouptut Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 5.1.2 System to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, in line with international standards, across different sectors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Policial (seguridad) Judicial Asesoramiento y atención Emergencia Atención Médica	
Indicator 5.1.4 Number Government Personnel from different sectors, including service providers, with enhanced capacities to COLLECT prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards	Yes	Government Personnel					
		0	50	30	320		
		Women Government Personnel					
Indicator 5.1.5 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, and qualitative data, on VAWG	Yes	0	26	5	178		
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months	Yes	Knowledge products					Se incluye link a materiales para su descarga: https://ov.pemsv02.net/unfpa/unfpa_bulk_69/zkigrm_9e461b
		0	5	6	20		

Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year	Yes	Government Personnel				
		0	50	30	320	
		Women Government Personnel				
		0	25	27	160	

Argentina Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.2 Was there an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in EVAWG efforts	Reported					El último informe de Evaluación sobre el cumplimiento para la eliminación de todas las formas de discriminación contra las mujeres (CEDAW) en el marco de la presentación del cuarto informe periódico (2016), fue realizado por 19 OSC. El próximo será presentado en 2020
	Yes	0	1	0	4	
Output Indicator	Measuring?	Baseline	Milestone 1	Results for Reporting Period	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year	Yes	0	2	1	20	Indicador en elaboración.
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	Yes	0	0	0	0	Indicador en construcción.
Indicator 6.1.3 Number of CSOs representing youth and other groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that are integrated with coalitions and networks of women's rights groups and civil society working on ending VAWG, within the last year.	Yes	Youth CSOs				Se consideran las OSC que han trabajado con acciones, estrategias y/o actividades impulsadas desde la IS. En la apertura de organizaciones jóvenes comprende el total, incluyendo LNOB, las cuales luego desagrega
		0	20	18	30	
		LNOB				
Indicator 6.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year	Yes	Government Service Providers				
		0	20	12	42	
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year	Yes	0	0	0	0	Indicador en Replanificación

Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	Yes	CSOs with strengthened capacities				
		0	20	12	42	

Annex B

Risk Management Report for Argentina

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 undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Contextual risks					
Difficulty in implementing prevention activities due to the opposition to the advances in sexual and reproductive rights (Comprehensive Sexual Education and the legalization of the voluntary termination of pregnancy)	High	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination campaigns on the rights of women, comprehensive sexual health and Comprehensive Sexual Education (ESI), adapted to different groups Support to CSOs promoting Human Rights and women's rights groups (developing advocacy capacities, visibility and management) Monitoring the media and sensitization actions with opinion leaders, journalists, script writers, etc. Preparing materials to disseminate information to counteract campaigns that misinform about ESI and gender mainstreaming policies and the elimination of gender-based violence Strengthening the budget for the implementation of preventive actions 	UNFPA UN Women
Programmatic risks					
Delays in implementing the Programme because of its high complexity due to the involvement of multiple stakeholders	Medium	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of an Annual Work Plan creating some exchange spaces with multi-stakeholder engagement (between government levels and different areas of government in the provinces and at a national level) Developing regular exchanges with key stakeholders at a national and provincial level Identification of key stakeholders supporting the Programme and acting as a focal point in the different territories where the Spotlight Initiative is implemented Creating review and consensus-building instances. High significance of Programme validation and implementation planning. 	Spotlight SC Coordination Unit RUNOs

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 undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Difficulties for scheduling activities and implementing some activities and pillars, due to gaps in the execution of inter-agency funds (adversely affecting the communications plan and KM due to implementation gaps between agencies)	High	3	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative Supporting, with a cross-disciplinary team and as requested by the Agencies, the performance of actions accelerating delivery Financing the purchase of supplies and materials for communications and knowledge management by means of activities performed by the agencies 	RUNOs
Difficulties experienced by government organizations to receive the funds transferred	Medium	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contacts with governmental counterparts. Transparency in the explanation of processes and requirements to receive UN funds. Continuous support and communication with management teams. Strengthening institutional capacities (team reinforcement) in Agencies to perform actions directly if it is not possible to transfer funds 	RUNOs
Uncertainty as to the national and provincial budget (counterpart funds) within a scenario of recession and high inflation	Medium	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent exchanges with state counterparts in order to clarify the scopes of the Spotlight Initiative and the Theory of Change, to avoid serving as a replacement of state funding and, in case of resource transfers, to ensure the use of funds for the guidelines and activities defined (uncertain national and provincial budgets within a fiscal retrenchment scenario) Preparing and updating reference prices for acquisitions of goods and services Budget comparison mechanisms to execute funds efficiently 	Coordination Unit RUNOs
Difficulties in accessing information and communication technologies in some regions of the provinces selected; also in mobilization and transportation.	Medium	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies were defined to reach these populations through dissemination campaigns (specifically formulated and targeted). Resource guides are planned to be available not only online but also offline. Outlining specific processes to record and systematize information on such cases (included in Protocols). Allocation of specific funds to ensure that surveys on access to services are carried out in isolated and hard to reach regions Establishing more informal follow-up channels to contact civil society (whatsapp groups) and including training on digital tools available in support activities for CSOs 	RUNOs

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 undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
Institutional risks					
Within the framework of a change of government authorities, new institutions have been created recently (at a national level and in two core provinces), which boost gender-related mechanisms though they are in the start-up process. Initiative implementation may be delayed	Medium	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder implementation strategy. Opening dialogue and exchange with different partners, from different institutional spheres and political parties as a form of legitimation of the Spotlight Initiative Presentation of the Spotlight Initiative to the new authorities, advocacy work, and dissemination of its scope and accomplishments Conducting several exchanges to adjust the annual work plan to the new policy guidelines 	Spotlight Coordination Unit RUNOs
Regression in the institutionality of gender mechanisms in one of the core provinces	Medium	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy actions to reboost areas responsible for preventing and addressing gender-based violence Exchanging information and supporting actions in degraded areas within the organizational structure to enhance its transformative role and make it visible 	Spotlight SC Spotlight Coordination Unit RUNOs
Recession cycle and reduction in public expenditure within an inflationary context	High	5	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and using methodologies to estimate the cost of policies against gender-based violence Training officials on gender responsive budgeting Communications and visibility strategy (aimed at ensuring the significance of the issue within the Agenda) Strengthening the advocacy capacity of CSOs and women's movements in public policies Reliance on cooperation of employers' associations (business chambers and companies) and trade unions 	UN Women UNFPA ILO
Institutional fragmentation and different capacities 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 GBVV assistance experiences. Also, developing assistance models (in different scenarios and for different groups), supporting their implementation and/or promoting protocols to institutionalize agreements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of institutions at a federal level Survey on obstacles to service access and proposals to strengthen such services Exchange of experiences and lessons learned Training sessions focused on building capacities to improve service quality 	UNDP UN Women

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 undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)	Responsible Unit/ Person
The information is scarce, fragmented and poorly updated.	High	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a National Prevalence Survey and qualitative- quantitative research to characterize the issue (involving several groups at a territorial level) • Developing a base line survey on gender-based violence and femicide • Strengthening exchange between areas/agencies and organizations responsible for collecting data (protocols defining mechanisms for recording, exchanging, systematizing and disseminating information) Support in strengthening the RUCVM (single registry for assistance data management) • Informatization of case registration systems at a local level • Promotion of institutional coordination spaces between areas collecting data on gender-based violence situations in work environments 	Spotlight Coordination Unit UNDP UN Women ILO
CSOs weakness in certain provinces and/or contexts related to promoting the rights of women suffering multiple forms of discrimination	Low	2	2	<p>Development of CSOs' capacities. In Outcome 6, several activities were included to train members of these organizations (in project management, fund raising, as well as Internet skills). A proposal was also made to provide IT equipment to these organizations. These actions are specifically targeted at social base organizations working at a territory level with groups facing multiple forms of vulnerability.</p> <p>Strengthening participation and coordination spaces in public policy formulation processes</p>	RUNOs
Fiduciary risks					

Assumptions:

-Eradication of violence against women and girls prevails as a policy priority for National and Provincial Governments no matter which party wins the national and provincial elections during 2019.

Annex C

CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
<p>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.</p>								
<p>Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.</p>								
<p>Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.</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>								
<p>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.</p>								
<p>Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.</p>								
<p>Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.</p>								
<p>Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.</p>								
<p>OUTCOME 3: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.</p>								
<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, for in and out of school</p>								
<p>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.</p>								
3	3,2	SOS FEVVF	National	\$ 500.000	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
	3,2	APBE	National	\$ 155.413	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Refugies Migran tand IDP women and girls
	3,2	CADEL	National	\$ 122.079	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led	Rural women and girls

Annex C

CSO Engagement Report

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
<p>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.</p>								
<p>Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.</p>								
1	1,1	Asociación Civil Iniciativas y Estrategias para el Desarrollo Humano Sustentable	National	\$ 4.009	UNDP	Vendor	Women led	
<p>Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.</p>								
1	1,2	NO CSO						
<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>								
1	1,3	NO CSO						
<p>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.</p>								
<p>Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.</p>								
2	2,1	NO CSO						
<p>Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.</p>								
2	2,2	NO CSO						
<p>Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.</p>								
2	2,3	NO CSO						

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 3: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours 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, for in and out of school settings.								
3	3,1	Grupo FUSA	National	\$ 30.412	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
3	3,1	Fundación Siglo XXI	Local/Grassroots	\$ 18.537	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	3,1	Aynis	Local/Grassroots	\$ 22.008	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Rural women and girls
3	3,1	LAPIS	National	\$ 22.101	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
3	3,1	CEDES	National	\$ 28.580	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
3	3,1	RAJAP	National	\$ 4.950	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	No women led	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS
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.								
3	3,2	Doncel	National	\$ 5.207	UNFPA	Grantee	Women led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
3	3,2	Cruz Roja	National	\$ 4.777	UNFPA	Grantee	No women led	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context
3	3,2	Fundación Solar de Integración	Local/Grassroots	\$ 3.782	UNFPA	Grantee	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Women and girls with disabilities
3	3,2	Eureka Arte + Educación	National	\$ 5.234	UNFPA	Grantee	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
3	3,2	Fundación S.E.S.	National	\$ 10.025	UNFPA	Grantee	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Adolescent girls
3	3,2	FOCO INPADE	National	\$ 4.354	UNFPA	Grantee	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Migrant women and girls
3	3,2	COMAR	Local/Grassroots	\$ 5.122	UNFPA	Grantee	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	Indigenous women and girls
Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.								
3	3,3	LatinLab	National	\$24.070	UNFPA	Implementing Partner (IP)	Women led	
3	3,3	Fundación UOCRA	National	\$5.400	ILO	Implementing Partner (IP)	Information not available	

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.								
Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.								
4	4,1	Federación de Comités de Seguimiento de la Aplicación de la CDN en Argentina	National	\$ 27.394	UNDP	Vendor	Information not available.	
4	4,1	Fundación Gran Chaco	National	\$ 30.251	UNDP	Vendor	Women led	Indigenous women and girls
4	4,1	Fundación Red por la Infancia	National	\$ 7.000	UNDP	Vendor	Information not available.	
4	4,1	CEDES	National	\$ 21.048	UNDP	Vendor	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	
4	4,1	FINANDES	National	\$ 24.705	ILO	Implementing Partner (IP)	Information not available.	Indigenous women and girls
Output 4.2: Women and girls survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.								
4	4,2	Fundación para el Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM)	National	\$ 2.691	UNDP	Vendor	Women led and WRO/feminist CSO	
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.								
5	5,1	NO CSO						
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.								
5	5,2	NO CSO						
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.								
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.								
6	6,1	Fundación Gran Chaco	National	\$ 22.210	UN Women	Vendor	Vendor	

Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (see definition below table)	Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table)	Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Modality of Engagement (see definition below table)	Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table)
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and GEWE more broadly.								
6	6,2	NO CSO						
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending								
6	6,3	NO CSO (There was a procurement process earned by an University)						
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS								
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
N/A	N/A							
TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs				\$333.867	include a formula-based sum here			

Type of CSOs

-International CSOs operate in two or more countries across different regions.

-Regional CSOs operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country.

-National CSOs operate only in one particular country.

-Local and grassroots organisations focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD \$200,000); to be self-organised and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.

Award Amount

In this context, an "award" is any financial grant, contract, or partnership agreement with a CSO.

Type of Engagement

-Implementing Partner (IP): Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.

-Grantee: Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.

-Vendor: Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activity.

Woman-Led and Women's Rights Organisation (WRO)/Feminist CSOs

To be considered a “woman-led CSO,” the organisation must be headed by a woman. To be considered a “women's rights or feminist organisation,” the organisation's official mission/visions statements must reflect its commitment to addressing multiple/intersecting forms of discrimination and advancing gender equality and women's rights. The organisation should aim to address the underlying drivers/systems/structures, including patriarchy and gendered power dynamics, that perpetuate EAWG and gender based violence and work to transform these.

Please select only “Woman-led” if the CSO is headed by a woman, but no information is available or it is not known if the CSO is a WRO/feminist CSO.

Please select only “WRO/feminist CSO” if the CSO is a WRO or feminist organisation, but no information is available or it is not known if the CSO is headed by a woman. Please select “No information available” if no information is available on or it's not known if the CSO is headed by a woman or is a WRO/feminist CSO.

Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award

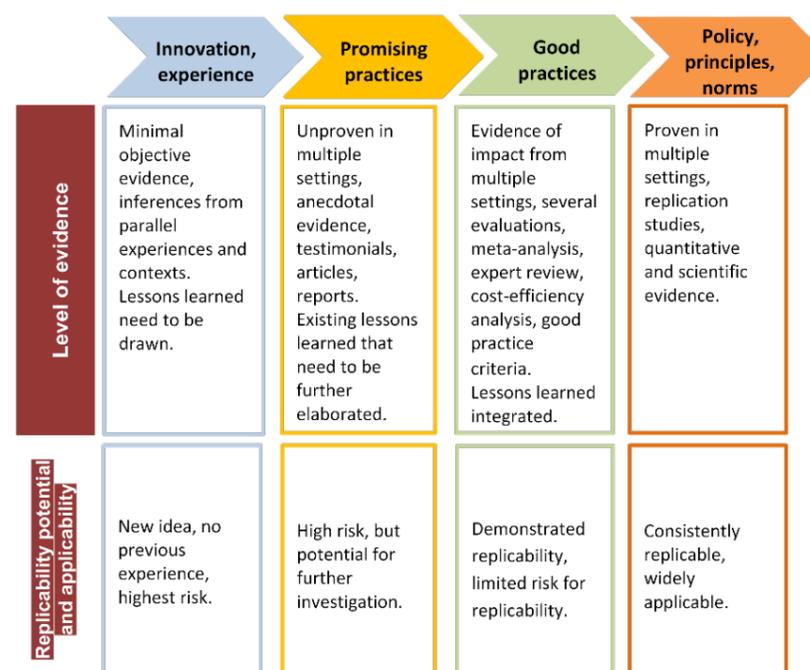
Under the principle of Leave No One Behind, Spotlight UN Country Teams are expected to ensure the representation of vulnerable and marginalised groups, including by engaging with CSOs that service or advocate for these groups. If the award covers several vulnerable or marginalised populations, select one population that is primarily served by the award.

Annex D

Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

The following set of criteria will help you to determine whether a practice is a good practice:



Adapted from Hancock, J. (2003): *Scaling-up for increased impact of development practice: Issues and options in support of the implementation of the World Bank's Rural Strategy. Rural Strategy Working Paper, World Bank, Washington D.C.*

Guidance and Template on Good and Promising Practices

As **demonstration fund**, the Spotlight Initiative will demonstrate the evidence base that a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all SDGs. It is thus critical that promising and good practices that have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up**¹ in the field of EAWG and chart a new way of working, both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative are documented and shared.

This brief guidance and template is thus developed to ensure a common understanding of “**Promising and/or Good Practices**” in Spotlight, provide a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is a good practice or promising and a template for documentation. As Spotlight Initiative is in its early stages of programming and a mid-term review is yet to be undertaken, it is anticipated that countries will be documenting promising practices at this stage. Please see definition below and a diagram for further clarification.²

Definition of a Promising Practice

A promising practice has demonstrated a **high degree of success in its single setting**, and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative **data** showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the **potential** to become a good practice, but it doesn't yet have enough research or replication to support wider adoption or upscaling. As such, a promising practice incorporates a process of continuous learning and improvement.

Definition of a Good Practice

A good practice is not only practice that is good, but one that **has been proven to work well and produce good results** and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been **tested and validated**, in the broad sense, has **been repeated and deserves to be shared**, so that a greater number of people can adopt it.

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	Execution of the Spotlight Agreement with the media to improve the quality of the news published on gender-based violence and femicide
<p>Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>The activity addresses Pillar 3.</p> <p>The Agreement with media executives includes 10 specific provisions establishing the type and characteristics of the messages to be released. Brief materials specifically targeted at journalists were prepared in order to promote responsible communication and destroy myths on Comprehensive Sexual Education (ESI, in Spanish), as well as 10 recommendations on how to communicate news on GBV and femicide.</p> <p>The activity was performed in different stages and will be consolidated in 2020. The main stages are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Links and relations with the press and local journalists were established in the core provinces of the Initiative. 2) After an agreement had been reached with the main local counterparts on moving forward with this course of action, steps were taken to further consolidate such links with the press and prepare the relevant materials. 3) The main provincial media companies were invited, with the support of the provincial authorities, to join in the execution of the Agreement for Equality. In order to attain a high engagement level and promote the visibility of the execution event, arrangements were made to ensure the attendance of the highest political authorities of the province and of the Initiative. Renowned national experts were also called upon to attend the event (e.g. the first gender editor of print media in Latin America). 4) The execution of the Agreement was accompanied by a training workshop for journalists and journalism students. The workshop was run by a specialized journalist of the national news agency. 5) Subsequently, such support to provincial media was sustained though it was not necessarily what was originally planned. This was due to that fact that the principal media companies of both provinces where the experience was implemented unexpectedly created the gender editor position. In this regard, contributions were made by commenting on other experiences, answering specific queries and, during 2020, providing training specifically focused on enhancing such role. <p>As to local journalists, the trainees of the training workshop in Salta created a Whatsapp group to exchange experiences and consult on how to approach certain news.</p> <p>The activity took place in September in Salta, in November in Jujuy, and was adapted and conducted in Buenos Aires as well. In 2020, it is expected that such activity will continue with the media in the Province of Buenos Aires and <i>Grupo Clarín</i> (the largest media outlet at a national level).</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The goal was to promote responsible news coverage reinforcing gender equality and a responsible coverage of GBV cases and femicides.</p> <p>Specifically, the aim is to: a) reach agreements with media owners/ executives and b) train journalists, correspondents and communications students on gender and VAWG.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The activity is targeted at: journalists, editors, correspondents, technicians and communications students who are currently working or intend to work in the media and are in contact with information on these topics.</p> <p>Some of the stakeholders involved are as follows: the press and provincial communications areas, national and provincial media, schools and social communication and journalism training centers.</p>
<p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity entails a high visibility level and has contributed, in more conservative settings with a relatively small number of media companies, to promoting the issue in the public agenda. In addition to the mobilization of journalists, editors and media executives, the activity enabled the mobilization of other relevant social stakeholders. • Once the material has been prepared, the activity may be replicated through agreements with local authorities and the media at a provincial level. The activity is expected to be replicated in the largest province of the country, through a regional strategy with the media from different areas of the province, for which purpose, it is important to group media companies and journalists working for media companies with a similar relative size, territorial/regional scope and editorial perspective. • It requires sustained subsequent interventions, but it does not require a high number of financial and/or human resources. • It is an experience that may be assessed through news follow-up.
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>One of the main challenges encountered was to build the commitment of companies so they would join the Initiative. This was accomplished by means of free training and support to key players such as gender editors, with whom joint actions may be conducted to drive sustainable change.</p>

<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>Given the short length of implementation, only some partial results may be observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of journalist networks with a gender perspective in certain settings, which enables a consensus as to the criteria and the approach followed to publish news on GBV and femicide • The creation of gender editor positions in more important and far-reaching local media • The visibility of the issue (and of the Spotlight Initiative), which aroused the interest of other relevant social stakeholders • Though a more systematic assessment is required in this regard, it is believed that the news on the disappearance of women, sexual abuse, and femicide have been, in general, approached in a more responsible manner.
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>As stated above, in settings with a higher number of media companies and larger and more heterogeneous territories, it might be necessary to adapt this practice and work in different groups. Progress is being made towards this adaptation in order to implement the experience in the province of Buenos Aires, which is the most populated province in the country.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>It is a strategy which offers many chances of being replicated in the media across the country and at a regional level.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to reinforce the activities on a regular basis. • Key players who are publicly and visibly committed to the issue should be encouraged in the newsroom, so they may be perceived by other colleagues as sources of consultation and advice.
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The execution of the Spotlight Agreement was, to a great extent, an activity adapted and reviewed by media companies themselves. Both the executed Agreement and the materials distributed among reporters were drafted jointly with fellow reporters and validated by gender editors and specialized journalists.</p> <p>The call was prepared in exchanges with press relations areas of governors' offices. Moreover, in adapting and expanding the activities, media companies and journalists were encouraged to express their needs so as to identify mechanisms to support, from the Initiative, the development of quality contents on the subject matter.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos</p>	<p>Adrián Arden, Communications Specialist, Spotlight Initiative. adrian.arden@one.un.org</p>

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	<i>Pongamos en claro (Let's Make it Clear)</i>
<p>Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>It addresses Pillar 3.</p> <p>It consists in a communications activity for preventing gender-based violence among adolescents and young people. The strategy has a large stand which may be used as a space for conducting different activities and displays messages targeted at adolescents on rights issues, sexual diversity, gender equality, GBV prevention and comprehensive sexual education. The purpose of these activities is to foster new perspectives and MAKE IT CLEAR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That violence is not natural or inherent to our emotional bonds • That love should not hurt, but bring us joy and pleasure • That we should question stereotypes which label us • That we should fully enjoy all aspects of our life • Our goal is to spotlight rights so as to learn to recognize harmful inequalities. <p>And, as a result, it will be possible to move towards violence-free experiences.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The goal is to contribute to cultural transformation and behaviors targeted at promoting equality and preventing VAWG and discrimination against LGTB people.</p> <p>This is achieved through the implementation of recreational, artistic and entertaining strategies which challenge stereotypes and gender-based roles, by means of games and artistic proposals.</p> <p>Specifically, the aim is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • challenge social norms and patterns leading to GBV; and • promote egalitarian actions and practices free of violence.
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The activity is targeted at adolescents and young people aged between 13 and 20 years. Start-up took place within the framework of cultural, sports and social events attended by many adolescents and young people.</p> <p>To implement these actions, partnerships were established with areas involving youth, socio-educational policies and sports and/or cultural programmes targeted at this population. These partnerships provided spaces for the development of this activity, the installation of the stand and display of materials. They also contributed with the human resources available for start-up. Finally, this partnership facilitated capacity building at a local level and donated materials which were subsequently used in other events.</p> <p>Following a training session held during an event, the course materials were donated to the provinces (2 core provinces) in order to be used in other activities.</p>
<p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity promotes the active engagement of adolescents and young people and seeks to create a process for reflecting on violence, gender stereotypes and everyday behaviors. This activity was performed in a relaxed environment which arouses interest in the visually appealing proposal and the activities specifically targeted at this population group. • The activity has a high visibility level. It is an alluring and appealing proposal. • The stand, the games and materials developed were tested in different contexts and aroused a high interest. The comments received both from adolescents and young people and from authorities and educators were extremely positive. • The initial cost may be high, but it is amortized through their extensive use in different events appealing to adolescents and young people.
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>One of the major challenges was to build a large light folding structure, which is relatively easy to transport to the provinces and which might be displayed without the aid of the developers. Besides, it was intended to be used, once it had been donated, in other events (optional). For this purpose, materials were examined and weather resistant materials (outdoors), such as burlap and a light aluminum structure, were used.</p> <p>Another challenge was to ensure that the structure and materials could be stored and carefully kept for their use in subsequent events. The engagement of local stakeholders in unfolding and folding the stand contributed to reducing this risk. An institutional stakeholder was entrusted with that role and documents were signed as evidence of this donation. Finally, a follow-up of the use and condition of such materials is made.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescents and young people motivated to reflect on violence, masculinities and stereotypes discussed social behaviors and created dialogue and exchanges guided by adolescents and young people. • Artistic materials (e.g. drawings, t-shirts, and sculptures) on gender-based violence were disseminated in these events, and on the basis of which works of art have been created and will be used in other activities aimed at violence prevention. <p>The number of stakeholders called and engaged was very high in the different instances where these materials were used.</p>

<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>The activity is adaptable to different types of events and scenarios. The stand and methodology/ dynamics used to appeal to young people, work and reflect with them is sustained, though some materials may be adapted, for example, to work in rural environments or in sports-related events.</p> <p>In order to adapt the proposal and materials, the exchange with local partners is crucial.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>The possibilities of replicating this practice are numerous. In fact, it was designed to ensure its adaptability, for example, to different types of spaces, events and adolescents/ young assistants.</p> <p>The stand and materials are also replicable and may be adapted to different national settings.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to have a schedule of events in order to plan the use of materials. • Technical exchange and support are needed to identify the adjustment/adaptation required. • A follow-up of the status of the materials, and, if necessary, the relevant repairs are required to ensure their maintenance. • The interest and support of partners who have teams of experts on gender, sexual diversity, GBV prevention and experience in working with this audience are required. These partnerships also provide personnel to transport, assemble and disassemble the stand. • Materials, brochures and games are to be regularly updated.
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Highly positive comments were gathered from the adolescents and young people engaged in the activity. The number of people willing to take part in the activity, in general, remained steady. So did the number of authorities of related areas and educators. The teams of entertainers received very positive feedback. A systematic assessment has not been made, though.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/ videos</p>	<p>Some games are described below:</p> <p>Role Play: it is intended to reflect on everyday situations characterized by different forms of violence against women so that they may be perceived as unnatural.</p> <p>Diversity Prism: it is a structure with different interchangeable faces so that participants may “play” and transform them. It stresses people’s diversity and equality of rights.</p> <p>Photocalls: they are photography props used to evidence some prejudice and stereotypes with respect to attitudes and appearance “expected” from girls and boys, for the purpose of questioning and deconstructing them.</p> <p>“Trapitos al Sol”: it aims to express through drawings made on canvas, feelings and impressions with respect to violence against women and gender equality.</p> <p>Stencil workshops: stencils and sprays are used to make graphics T-shirts. In the activity proposed, young people could express in words and images their proposals to eliminate violence against women.</p> <p>Contact information: María Victoria Vaccaro, Spotlight Specialist.</p> <p>maria.victoria.vaccaro@one.un.org</p>

Title of the Promising or Good Practice	Gender-based violence mapping and analysis in digital environments
Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	<p>The activity addresses Pillar 3.</p> <p>It is aimed at addressing violence in digital environments faced by adolescents and young people which constitutes an opportunity for pedagogic intervention and for transforming aggressive behaviors, supported by cultural and social imaginaries and patterns. Besides, it describes an environment of systematic violence and extreme gender-based violence.</p> <p>This activity is currently being developed. In an initial stage, relevant stakeholders were identified to participate in the exchange, a document was prepared to systematize the material and activities conducted, and, on the basis of the exchanges made, a methodology for analysis is being completed. In 2020, it is expected that progress will be made towards the dissemination of a methodology for a survey on violence in digital environments and to work with local authorities, CSOs and women's movements, as well as key players in social networks in furtherance of the prevention, assistance and redress of this kind of violence.</p>
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	<p>The goal was to prepare a methodology to identify cases of gender-based violence in digital environments and to promote policies, instruments and practices aimed at preventing, assisting and redressing GBV, as well as to deal with aggressors in digital environments.</p> <p>Specifically, the aim is to: a) raise awareness on GBV in digital environments and its potential effects on children and adolescents; b) develop a methodology to identify violent situations in digital environments to enable a quick intervention; c) contribute to discussion and political advocacy in order to develop policies and instruments for preventing, assisting and redressing GBV.</p>
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	<p>The target group comprises: children, adolescents and young people using social networks.</p> <p>The material created and the activity developed in 2019 was aimed at: i) specialists in social networks and digital environments; ii) developers; iii) influencers and iv) academics, pedagogy experts and trainers.</p> <p>The stakeholders involved in the above-mentioned activity may be deemed key partners in gaining visibility of the particular issue and in developing tools and instruments for GBV prevention, assistance and redress in digital environments.</p>
What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It arises within the parliamentary discussion about the inclusion of cyber violence as a form of GBV in national legislation and the high concerns of national and provincial officials and the women's movement over the expansion of GBV in digital environments. • It promotes the integration of different stakeholders, viewpoints and experiences to develop proposals including different perspectives. It is expected to collect different experiences and insights at a local level. • The materials and methodology used may be replicated in different settings, by adopting the language typical of each context in particular. • Due to the extensive use of social networks by children, adolescents and young people, it is of utmost importance to address violence among peers in digital environments. Making this type of violence visible is a form of contribution to changing behavioral patterns.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	<p>The main challenge is to develop a methodology for analyzing GBV in digital environment adaptable for different regional contexts. In a vast and diverse country as Argentina, the reality and cultural practices are really different. It is considered to use a software developed by UNFPA in Colombia. This software allows monitoring social media according to precedence. It could be useful as an answer to the adaptability issue.</p>
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>It is still too early to see results. However, some promising aspects may be mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a space/community of stakeholders. Visibility and exchange of different experiences and instruments developed in order to address the subject matter in formal and informal educational environments, as well as by means of applications. • Adaptation of a validated and tested methodology for identifying cyber violence in different regional contexts. • The visibility of the issue and the potential advocacy for promoting regulations, policies and instruments for cyber violence prevention, assistance and redress.
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	<p>The methodology may require adaptation in terms of the language used in different local contexts. For this reason, it is essential to conduct this activity by calling upon a wide range of leaders, experts and influencers, among other people involved in this subject matter.</p>

Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	It is a strategy which offers many replication possibilities.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	It requires more extensive work to promote sustainability. It implies sustained monitoring and assessment, as well as the implementation of policies and different instruments such as training for teachers and trainers, and instruments and/or campaigns for children and adolescents to make the issue visible.
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	The material has been prepared in a coordinated action involving multiple stakeholders.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/ videos	Adrián Arden, Communications Specialist, Spotlight Initiative. adrian.arden@one.un.org
Title of the Promising or Good Practice	Trainer training on teaching finance with a gender perspective to indigenous women in Jujuy
Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	It addresses Pillar 4. This activity was developed during the first week of December and is currently in progress, by means of a replication plan proposed by each participant and the follow-up conducted to enhance replicability. Given the compulsory self-isolation measures implemented due to the COVID-19 outbreak, it is necessary to reschedule replication activities (scheduled until June) and on-site follow-up activities, initially scheduled for March. Course materials had been prepared previously and certified by ILO. Within the framework of its implementation in order to promote women's economic autonomy, some adjustments had to be made. Local specialists in gender and violence were called upon, and certain dynamics were specifically aimed at working on GBV and gender mainstreaming addressing the issues inherent to indigenous communities.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The goal of the activity is to promote the economic autonomy of indigenous women in Jujuy. In particular, this experience is expected to eliminate some gaps in terms of basic knowledge on budgeting, borrowing and banking, which hinder their employment and their chances of earning an income. Also, it is intended to build capacities to transform themselves into multipliers of knowledge and experiences.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Target group: indigenous women from Jujuy were prioritized. Twenty women from indigenous communities were chosen based on several criteria seeking to ensure replicability of the experience and the transfer of knowledge to other women in their communities. As a result of the partnerships established to implement this activity, other 5 women were engaged. These women work in social development and micro-credit areas at a national level in the province of Buenos Aires, Salta and Jujuy. This action was performed in association with the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat of the Province of Jujuy, the Ministry of Human Development, the National Microcredit Commission (CONAMI) reporting to the Argentine Ministry of Health and Social Development and a CSO named Finandes. The action was requested by the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat of the Province of Jujuy given that indigenous women's lack of knowledge as to credit mechanisms and methods for marketing their products hinders their economic empowerment.

<p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The materials used and the lead trainer had already been tested and had proved to be effective. Nevertheless, this experience entailed a major challenge in terms of the adequacy of the materials in order to work with women facing multiple forms of discrimination, such as indigenous women, and the hierarchy of a gender perspective in the training course. The following features make this a promising practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women who attended the trainer training action experienced a transformation. The excitement of these women, who learned, for the first time, how to apply for a loan, make a banking transaction, or develop a project is a clear indicator of the fact that this is a promising experience. • The close bonds and relationships built not only among the women attending the training course but also with their trainers and the team of the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat, has enabled the creation of networks with a great potential to develop other actions which will strengthen indigenous women. • The material and the experience were reviewed by gender experts for its adjustment and adaptation in subsequent replications. Also, a good rapport was established between the team of trainers on finance and the gender and violence experts. • All attendees sent their replicability plans in due time and manner, and they expressed their interest and supported, together with the follow-up team, the initial replication activities initiated in January and February. It is important to consider that course attendance levels are usually low during these months in Argentina due to summer vacations. Nonetheless, some replication actions were proposed and carried out within this period with an attendance level that was even higher than expected.
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Some of the challenges encountered are related with the vulnerabilities of the target women, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical distance and difficulties in transportation. The aim was to ensure the attendance of women representing all the indigenous communities in the province. Therefore, women from different regions of the province, mostly rural areas, were involved in the activity. Due to mobility issues and in order to reduce costs, it was decided that the activity should take place in the capital city of the province. To that end, transportation had to be ensured during the selection process and, subsequently, during the training week. This posed a major challenge in terms of logistics and transportation and produced high costs. These problems could be overcome given the willingness of different stakeholders who partnered for the implementation of the activity. The role of the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat at a local level and the good rapport built with the responsible team was crucial. • Problems with Internet connectivity and with other information and communication technologies arose. Such connectivity problems at a local level gave rise to the need to develop more informal follow-up mechanisms. For example, Whatsapp or telephone calls. • During the workshop, these women's need for a space where they can share their problems was identified, as they live in communities where gender-based roles are rigid. For such purpose, an improvised space for exchange and guidance led by gender specialists was formed and meetings were held before dinner twice during the five-day training course.
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>Some of its results are described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duly and timely preparation of replication plans for teaching finance to other indigenous women according to the standards and criteria defined within the framework of the training course • A strong interest of attendees in deepening the lessons learned and replication experiences. A high level of exchange with a tutor appointed for follow-up. • Building an informal network of indigenous women leaders for the promotion of tools for teaching finance as a booster of economic autonomy. Very interesting lessons learned from collective reflection on the experience gained from the first replication activities. Plus, the empowerment of these women. • Indigenous women leaders' increased potential for leadership and guidance to provide primary assistance and refer cases of GBV
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>The activity may be replicated in other settings. The systematization of the activity conducted in Jujuy and some recommendations of the specialists in gender, GBV, and work with indigenous women called upon may contribute to adapting the experience.</p> <p>The greatest challenges in this regard are related to the logistics difficulties and the costs of implementation. Without the support and involvement of local stakeholders, replication might be difficult.</p> <p>The aim is to replicate this action in other prioritized provinces (Salta and the Province of Buenos Aires).</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>The activity is formulated so as to ensure replicability. The materials prepared include a kit of tools with participatory methodologies, work dynamics and guidelines for the preparation of a replication plan and its organization. This material had already been tested with other target groups. The contribution of this experience is its significant impact on indigenous women as well as the fact that it has exceeded expectations in terms of replication possibility and engagement.</p>

<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>It is fundamental to have a team responsible for follow-up and support. This facilitates answers to queries and support in the initial instances in order to prevent discouragement by initial obstacles. Support to ensure sustainability involves 3 replication meetings per person and the related reflection process. Also, it is fundamental to train a government stakeholder with support capacity at a local level to ensure action sustainability.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The material has been certified by an international organization. The proposal was discussed and adapted on the basis of different exchanges with implementing partners. Some testimonials were gathered at completion. This experience is expected to be systematized.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/ videos</p>	<p>Javier Cicciaro, Programme Officer. cicciaro@ilo.org</p>
<p>Title of the Promising or Good Practice</p>	<p>Creation of a Roundtable of Specialists for the formulation of an Assessment of the Prevalence and Incidence of Violence against Women</p>
<p>Provide a description of the promising or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>It addresses Pillar 5.</p> <p>Since July, a roundtable comprising specialists in statistics and management of information on GBV and violence has been holding weekly meetings. These specialists have played a key role in the design of what was initially known as a National Prevalence Survey on Violence and later renamed an Assessment, in accordance with the characteristics of the methodology used to gather data.</p> <p>Said roundtable comprises officials of the National Institute for Women (INAM, in Spanish) (since January, due to a structural change, of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity), the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC), UNDP experts and specialists of the Initiative. Besides, an international expert has been providing technical support, through an agreement between INAM and Eurosocial.</p> <p>The activity continues, though, following completion of the tendering process for the fieldwork of the survey, meetings have been held only to discuss specific aspects (e.g. the expansion of field work, design of training courses) and the remaining exchanges are held online.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The goal was to build basic consensus which legitimates the preparation of instruments to carry out the first assessment of prevalence and incidence of violence, collecting data in different regions of the country.</p> <p>Particularly, the aim was to reach agreements to develop the methodology guidelines and instruments required for data collection on the prevalence and incidence of VAWG. Additionally, agreements were reached for the drafting of the ToR for the tendering process and the technical evaluation of tenders. Some members of this roundtable evaluated tenders and, currently, review and make comments on the outputs sent by the University which was awarded the contract.</p> <p>Consensus building with regard to this process is very significant as it seeks to influence the national political agenda to ensure the inclusion of this assessment into INDEC's calendar so that, in the future, it may be carried out by this entity on a regular basis.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Improving the quality of information is essential to develop public policies for VAWG prevention, assistance and redress in the most effective manner. Therefore, the benefits of this sustained working modality are expected to result in informed decisions and, consequently, contribute to a life free of VAWG.</p> <p>Also, the members of this roundtable, given their specialized technical expertise, have benefitted from the lessons learned within this exchange, as well as from privileged access to key information. The network created through this Roundtable is believed to contribute to the development of advocacy actions which will ensure the sustainability and frequency of this sort of assessment.</p>

<p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It contributes to the legitimacy of the instruments created and the results of the Assessment to be performed. <i>It is even more significant considering that it is one of the most important processes (in terms of amount) for the Initiative and the interest of CSOs, the women's movement and academia is extremely high.</i> • It reduces costs and the timeframe for instrument adaptation in the course of the pilot test. As a matter of fact, the adjustments made were minor. • It constitutes a hard core of experts with key roles in decision-making spaces within the National Government and in coordination with other national and international experts. It builds capacities for political advocacy in the subject matter. • It promotes spaces for informal exchange which may contribute to “remove” difficulties in the definition of instruments for measuring/building information on gender and violence.
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>Some of the challenges encountered are related to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of political authorities - the creation of a space for technical discussion comprising specialists with large expertise and reputation prevented the process from being adversely affected/ delayed within such scenario. • Internal problems in the entity responsible for managing statistical information - though the Survey could not be included in INDEC's calendar, the message was clear from the beginning and an alternative form of engagement and guidance was established “off the record”. Given the specific agenda for calling upon experts and the serious challenge encountered by this task, three experts remained in this space. Additionally, within the scenario of a change of government, actions are being taken to further the formalization of the support provided. • COVID-19- This scenario could be foreseen in March. Due to compulsory preventive self-isolation measures this activity will be delayed. Nevertheless, the strong internal relationship and the links with local statistical areas allowed the rescheduling of activities so that the outcome of the survey is not adversely affected.
<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>Among the incipient results the following may be highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a reinforced space for exchanging experiences and information on methodologies and instruments to collect data on gender-based violence and other topics related to gender equality • Legitimation of the instruments created which are expected to translate into validity and legitimacy for the use of the data collected. Additionally, it is expected that they will contribute to the inclusion of these instruments in the calendar of statistics generated by the official entity. <p>Also, the pilot experience was successful, which means that the guidelines and instruments used were adequate. This will enable an increase in the subregions where it will be implemented. Plans are being made to conduct surveys in other 5 Argentine provinces (1 per subregion defined).</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>The working methodology will be systematized as it is considered a good practice which can be implemented in other spaces. It is the first experience of this kind ever conducted in Argentina.</p> <p>The questionnaire conforms with international standards and collects information on different practices in other countries. It is expected that it will be used for adaptation in other national and subnational settings.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>It is a strategy which offers many replication possibilities and is not limited to aspects such as the development of instruments for a survey or assessment.</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>It is not necessary to sustain the Roundtable, beyond the start-up of the Assessment and the preparation of the related analyses. However, the links created in this space are highly relevant to legitimate the Assessment and the use of such survey, as well as for the subsequent advocacy efforts to attempt to ensure its inclusion in the calendar of national Surveys.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The material has been prepared in a coordination action engaging multiple renowned technical stakeholders.</p>
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/ videos</p>	<p>Andrea Voria. Spotlight Initiative Specialist. maria.andrea.voria@one.un.org</p>



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