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Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer  
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## **BRAZIL AND SOUTHERN CONE COUNTRIES**

# SUB-REGIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN 2008-2009

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# **I. DEVELOPMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

## I.A . EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In a social and political regional context characterized by the increasing strengthening of **democratic processes**, particularly at national levels, but still significant rates of corruption, institutional weaknesses, social inequalities, gender violence and low rates of women participation, especially of young, black and indigenous women, UNIFEM Sub-regional Office for Brazil and Southern Cone Countries (SRO) proposes for the following two years a **converging and catalytic strategic plan** (SP) to deal with these and other challenges in accordance with the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). This SP builds on UNIFEM added value in the sub-region and learnt lessons and best practices from previous years.

Despite limited resources, UNIFEM strategy in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay seeks to become a **catalyser of energies** by creating sinergies, generating convergences and promoting **spaces for dialogue** among governments, particularly National Women's Machineries, civil society, especially women's organizations and networks, mass media and academics at international, regional, sub-regional, national and local levels in order to encourage democratic and inclusive participative governance and maximize the impact of our interventions.

For the next 2 years, UNIFEM will focus its work on **addressing the remarkable social and economic differences** that characterize the countries in the subregion, **linking and crosscutting the dimensions of gender, race and ethnicity**. For this matter, UNIFEM is working towards developing a more inclusive concept of poverty, inequality and discrimination with governments, academics and civil society.

Additionally, it will continue working to **prevent and confront any kind of violence against women (SGBV) and discrimination and exclusion of women from decision-making scenarios**, particularly of black, indigenous and young women. In this sense, the SRO in coordination with governments, civil society, academics and mass media will contribute to assess the situation, raise awareness, combat social stereotypes and strengthen institutions to provide a more comprehensive response to this plight.

Its four main non-core programmes: Young Women, Poverty Eradication, Safe Cities and Gender Responsive Budgets (GRB), each one with its own characteristics, set their strategies and actions around these objectives and seek to work in the same locations to avoid "spread-too-thin" and enhance impact.

The SRO will give priority to the promotion of **legal frameworks and public policies** that create a promising environment for women's empowerment and the protection of their rights. The SRO will also seek to improve **institutions and organizations' capacity** to incorporate the dimension of gender, race and ethnicity, and to promote the fulfillment by governments of CEDAW's obligations and other international instruments prioritized by the Sub-Region such as Durban Agreement to Combat Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance or the Belem do Para Convention against SGBV.

Building the capacities and strengthening **National Women's Machineries**, at sub-regional, national and local levels, in order for them to increase their status within the State institutions is essential so that they count with more resources and achieve greater impact with regards to mainstreaming gender as broadly as possible. In this sense, the support of UNIFEM has proved key to the increasing importance and impact of these machineries in the Sub-Region. However, more efforts and funding are still needed to consolidate the work of these institutions and thus improve the lives of the women in the region.

The SRO work with institutions, especially with **National Women's Machineries** (NWMs) at subregional, national and local levels, will continue to be complemented by the **strengthening of women networks, gender activists and their organizations** so as to improve their capacities to influence and monitor public policies. In this sense, SRO works not only with strong and consolidated networks of women but also with grass-roots organizations of the most excluded women in the continent, such as black, indigenous and young women.

UNIFEM takes advantage of the existence of a powerful **women's movement** organized into networks, and supports their setting up and empowerment, so that they cause an impact and **participate in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating legislation and public policies**. Our intention is also to encourage those which are the most vulnerable and marginalized women— like **black, indigenous women and young women**— to strengthen their institutions and leadership, to articulate with the already existing women's movement and to increase their influence and participation.

In regards to **young women**, our office is particularly devoted to assessing their situation as well as to monitoring and evaluating public policies directed to them. With all this information, the SRO will carry out training activities to build the leadership capacities of these young women in order not only to coordinate themselves with other women's organizations but also to construct their own political agendas and influence decision-making scenarios. Additionally, through a revolving fund, UNIFEM seeks to strengthen young women's organizations so that they are able to carry out their own social and political initiatives.

This double-fold strategy of working with governmental institutions and the women's movement is enhanced with initiatives in **knowledge building, South-South exchange processes and interagency work**, especially within the context of United Nations Reform. This scale-up strategy will allow UNIFEM to play its catalytic role while at the same time making the best use of the resources available.

Having as a reference the International Law for Human Rights, especially women's rights, UNIFEM will devote much of its energy on **building and disseminating knowledge and producing indicators and statistical information** that raise awareness on women's status in the region, propose institutional solutions that incorporate the dimensions of gender, race and ethnicity and enable replication of good practices in other parts of the region and the world.

Our Office acknowledges the importance of **documentation, systematization and dissemination of information** so as to improve our impact, consolidate our strategy and replicate innovative and successful initiatives in other offices and regions. For that purpose, UNIFEM is already building a trilingual solid Public Information Team, paid with resources

from all our programmes, who would be responsible for enhancing the quality of our Web Page, producing relevant information to feed UNIFEM Global and thematic webpages, enhancing the quality and quantity of our contacts with mass media and delivering an annual report and a kit of learned lessons and good practices.

This SP also plans to **monitor and evaluate** our response on a continuous basis, supporting the development of baselines and indicators that will enable not only to plan activities but also to assess its impact. The sistematization of all this information will also serve as a valuable input for our evaluation plan to be developed in 2008-2009.

UNIFEM has sought to involve governments, the civil society, women's networks and organizations, the private sector and the mass media through extensive consultations to **articulate an answer** with sustainable impact on the lives of women in the region. Thus, this SP takes into account national priorities, as mentioned by the respective government agencies, and the civil society views, in all five countries. Proposals and suggestions have been collected and discussed through direct contacts with the actors involved.

The exchange of ideas and proposals with the respective United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) has also been very useful. **Within the UN System**, UNIFEM plays a leadership role in gender, race and ethnicity theme groups and supports CCA, UNDAF and other interagency processes to incorporate gender, race and ethnicity dimensions and women human rights international conventions and documents. Coordinated and concerted action with other UN agencies will be pursued on a continued basis, within a scenario of increasing joint programming and action. The opportunity to work more closely with the UN agencies, provided by the various joint programming situations in the last two years – like the MDG-Fund thematic windows and the One UN pilot exercise, as well as the new CCA/UNDAF approach to actual joint programming – has greatly facilitated the identification of common areas of focus and interest and increased UNIFEM recognition and influence in the system.

## I.B. CONTEXT

### *Economic, social and political developments*

Shared elements in the political, economic and social processes in **Latin America**, in spite of the heterogeneity between its constituent countries and the alarming inequalities inside each of them, give way for the continent to face a **historical opportunity** to respond to its great challenges.

**Politically** speaking, we witness the strengthening of democratic processes in the region at national institutional level. An international process that seeks to promote regional relations in order to establish shared criteria in fighting poverty, as well as social cohesion and sustainable development<sup>1</sup> is also observed. Nevertheless, Latin American political situation remains threatened by the weakness of some of its institutions. In spite of considerable efforts and progress towards combating corruption, it remains a reality to be considered.

Additionally, the social, economic and political scenarios are characterized by high rates of sexual and gender based violence against women (SGBV), highest rates of poverty and exclusion among women and very low rates of women's participation, particularly of young, black and indigenous women. Despite the existence of Plans of Equality and increasingly strong NWMs in almost all countries of the sub-region, the gender, age, race and ethnicity dimensions are barely incorporated into legislation, public policies, statistics, indicators, budgets and institutions.

In **economic** terms, during the last six years, Latin America and the Caribbean have experienced increasing rates in economic development and macroeconomic indicators. This is due to, among other elements, the consistent strengthening of national currencies as compared to the US dollar, unemployment decrease, increase in international reserves and reduction of foreign debt as a percentage of the GDP. However, an increase in commodities and fuel prices and products export, as well as the private capitals centralization generate further tension in those countries that refer directly to the exchange rate and money value, causing inflation and a general increase in public expenditure, which, in turn, generates risks and challenges. Furthermore, in terms of income distribution, Latin America remains the most unequal region in the world. The inequality burden particularly affects the situation of women, especially black, indigenous and young women, increasing their rates of poverty, violence, discrimination, exclusion and lack of participation in decision-making political and legislative scenarios.

According to the Millenium Development Goals (**MDGs**) Report 2007, Latin America is leading the developing world in terms of statistical progress towards most of the MDGs. However, it is failing on the maing goal: halving the proportion of people living in poverty.

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<sup>1</sup> As an example, we can quote the performance in Lima— from 13th to 17th May, 2008— “la V Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de América Latina, el Caribe y la Unión Europea (ALC-UE)”

The percentage of people living on a dollar or less in Latin America fell only slightly from 10.3 to 8.7 percent from 1990 to 2004 -- not a big enough drop to put the region on track to meeting the MDG poverty target by 2015.

In its follow-up on progress towards the MDGs, the U.N. praises the situation in Latin America overall, but warns that progress towards eradicating poverty has been slow, and that "inequality remains the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean and in sub-Saharan Africa, where the poorest fifth of the people account for only about three per cent of national consumption.

Despite recent political crises, the region has relatively strong nation states (compared to other developing areas), including a number of consolidated democracies, diversified market economies and exercises some leverage in regional and international forums. Regional economic integration, despite weaknesses, is also relatively advanced. The combination of comparatively high per-capita incomes with big poverty pockets and extensive labour migration is one of the most complex problems in the region. For this reason, **gender, ethnic and urban-rural gaps should be key priorities** for aid allocation in each country.

The work of UNIFEM and some advocacy groups and institutions raised the need to discuss **gender, race/ethnic and age discrimination and exclusion**, and helped promoting its incorporation not only in discourse but also in the legislative and political action and agendas of the States concerned. Yet, such discrimination continues to be structural and linked to the persistent poverty in the region. In spite of democratic processes resulting from increasingly transparent electoral processes and beneficial economic indexes expressed by the "Latinobarómetro 2007", Klisberg states that Latin American political and socio-economic challenges are still significant due to the fact that gender, race/ethnic and age discrimination continue to be actively in force, hindering the possibilities of great part of the population to overcome poverty and exclusion.

Poverty and discrimination are fundamentally experienced in **big cities** in the region, clear examples are Sao Paulo and Mexico apart from other big urban agglomerations in the continent (79%) where **territorial inequalities** are manifested through a long segregation and fragmentation process. 17% of the Latin America continent holds lack drinking water and sewage systems, 36% have no refrigerators, 23% have no access to hot water. Equally surprising is the fact that 66% of Latin American population never used internet and 75% do not even have computers. It is enough going from one part of the city to the other to see a radical drop in life expectancy, educational levels, access and quality of accommodation and basic needs; whereas, violence and fear are perceived to grow.

There is also deep concern over the growing tendency to militarize the public security agenda in Latin America with a tremendous impact on the lives and safety of women in the region. The region's armed forces have not yet reached a point of complete subordination to civilian control. Rather, given their current independence, the armed forces "spill over" into civilian matters as well as internal and citizen security affairs. One explanation for this problem is the absence of a proper separation of security and defense, a distinction is fundamental for the proper functioning of Latin American democracy.



### *Key Factors/Opportunities*

-CEDAW and its Optional Protocol as well as the **Belém do Pará Convention** have been signed and ratified by all the countries of the Sub-region (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay), except for Chile, where the CEDAW Protocol is still pending ratification. In Argentina and Brazil, these have been incorporated into the Constitution. As for its Optional Protocol, ratification by Argentina was finally approved in November 2006 and presented to UN in March 2007. In 2007, Brazil and Uruguay submitted a follow-up report to the CEDAW Committee. Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay submitted their follow-up reports in previous years. All these reports warn against **high rates of SGBV**, an estimated 50% or more of women have suffered any type of violence in the sub-region, mostly by male relatives at home and also highlight the lack of reliable data, indicators and statistics as well as the incapacity of public institutions to deal with this problem due to a combination of non recognition of the problem, lack of technical skills and resources.

The Argentinian report showed concern on the situation of increased poverty and unemployment and the disproportional impact on the female situation. The Brazilian report expressed concern with the gap between constitutional guarantees on gender equality and the actual situation of women, especially black and indigenous women. The civil society shadow report of Chile called the attention of the CEDAW Committee to the situation of migrant women and to the rights of women within marriage. The Paraguay report recognized some positive governmental advances, such as the passing of VAW legislation, but called attention to the fact that women's political participation is still very low and the level of illiteracy among poor and indigenous women is very high. The Committee evaluated the report of Uruguay and expressed its concern of the need to enhance the National Women's Machinery (INAMU) in gaining power and influence to accomplish its mandate.

Over the past ten years, the Southern Cone Region has greatly advanced in the implementation of the **Beijing Platform for Action**. All countries submitted replies to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of the UNGASS Beijing+5.

-Latin America was the first region in the world where all countries ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the first to formulate a legal instrument explicitly designed to eradicate **gender violence**: the Convention for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women. Until the 1990s, most countries in the region lacked any domestic violence legislation. By the end of the decade, women's organizing had yielded new laws in nearly every country; though neoliberal policies had concurrently undercut governments capacities to meet their legal obligations. Moreover, many laws continued to trivialize gender violence as a civil rather than criminal offense; neglect prevention and rehabilitation as keys to eradicating violence; discriminate against women by exonerating rapists who offered to marry their victims; and deny redress to non-wage earning women by recognizing "injury" only when victims were rendered unfit for paid employment

However, there are important initiatives in the Sub-region related to the topic of **Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)**: 1) the constitutional Project for the Argentine government to comply with Belém do Pará agreements, and 2) the National Pact against Violence in Brazil. Additionally, an increasing number of governments in the sub-region are realising the magnitude of the problem and the need to take urgent action. These initiatives represent a historical opportunity for UNIFEM and particularly for the Safe Cities Program, to promote women's rights.

-The **10<sup>th</sup> Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean** took place in Quito, Ecuador, in 2007, revealing itself a very important tool to protect the rights of women and foster their participation in decision-making scenarios. This Conference benefited from the presence of Brazil and the Southern Cone countries, all supported by UNIFEM. In this sense, SRO UNIFEM facilitated the participation not only of NWMs but also of other governmental delegates and women's movements and paid particular attention to fostering the qualified participation of black and young women. As a result, these women managed to place their concerns in and greatly influence the agenda.

**-Argentina:** The ratification of CEDAW Optional Protocol in March 2007 represents an opportunity for women's movements to demand the State institutions to include the dimension of gender, combined with race and ethnicity, in their policies. This occurs within an economic scenario characterized by inequalities, inflation and unemployment mainly affecting women; however, with the highest gender political parity figure in Argentine history: a woman president (Cristina Fernández); 40% women in the Chamber of Deputies; 39% women in the National Congress and a provincial woman Governor (Tierra del Fuego Province). However, accountability to implement these gender commitments remains weak and budgets allocations to effectively implement national and sectoral gender strategies, policies and laws are low.

As a result of last two decades women's movement active public participation, the new government and particularly the proactive voice of the Minister of Health, the debate on the depenalization of abortion was placed and debated. Concrete initiatives to protect the rights of women and particularly to prevent, punish and eradicate Sexual and Gender Based Violence were also carried out by the Ministry of Justice, with the support of UNDP, UNICEF and UNIFEM. Related to that, Argentina held in 2007 the Expert Group Meeting of the Interamerican Convention to Prevent and Punish Violence Against Women.

However, despite all these promising advances, the commitment of the Argentinian administration to foster the advancement of women still requires the allocation of proper budgets and the enhancement of the status and capacity of the national women's machinery at national and local levels.

**-Brazil:** Under the leadership of President Lula da Silva's Administration, there is an increasingly strong Special Secretariat for Women Policies (SPM), with growing authority, recognition and articulation with the social movement. Simultaneously, this Administration created the Special Secretariat of Policies Promoting Racial Inequality (SEPPIR) which, even if under tension, leads the difficult issue of promoting racial and ethnic equality in a country characterized by its great diversity. UNIFEM has been leading the UNCT Thematic Group on the Promotion of Gender and Race Equality, where the follow up of Durban Agreements is a priority. The UNCT TG has also proposed and won a joint programme for supporting the

implementation of the National Plans on Policies for Women and on the Promotion of Racial Equality, in the scope of the MDG-F calls for proposals.

Already one year has elapsed since a new law on Violence against Women was passed in 2007. The law, already known as Law Maria da Penha, was won by the feminist movement and created new mechanisms to restraining all kinds of violence against women. This second-generation law sets an excellent example for all countries in the region. However, despite the commitment of the Brazilian Government, it has not been put fully into practice. It is also worth noting the commitment of the government and the increasing recognition of the Ministry of Women Affairs, in the allocation by President Lula da Silva of more than 500 million USD from 2008 to 2010 to prevent and combat SGBV. The announcement was disclosed by President Lula during the II National Conference of Public Policies for Women when presenting the National Pact to fight Sexual and Gender Based Violence. Additionally, he committed himself to creating more special SGBV courts, public ombudsman offices and developing BCC (behavioral change communication) campaigns.

The Second Conference on Policies for Women, held in 2007 in Brazil, with the support of UNIFEM, is the culmination of a pioneer federal participation process involving different stakeholders, states and cities and gathering more than 3000 women. UNIFEM supported the participation of women's networks, particularly the network of black women, and coordinated the presence of UN Agencies in this conference.

UNIFEM SRO's strategic partnership with the Special Secretariat for Women Policies of the Presidency of the Republic in Brazil and with other governmental institutions, such as the Special Secretariat of Policies Promoting Racial Inequality (SEPPPIR), the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health, inter alia, has consolidated and joint efforts of mobilisation and advocacy on different topics with positive results on the lives of women.

The Brazilian official HIV/AIDS policy is considered the best in the region and a reference for the world. UNIFEM is pushing south-south cooperation initiatives to build knowledge and disseminate the Brazilian successful experience in this and other fields among African Portuguese speaking countries. This south-south dialogue is supported by the Brazilian Government and UNIFEM and counts on the active participation of the Brazilian black women's networks.

**-Chile:** 2008 is the third year of Ms. Bachelet administration in Chile. Assuming the promotion of gender equality as a central issue in her political agenda, Ms. Bachelet created a gender balanced government team, with equal number of women and men as heads of national ministries, and until the third rank. UNIFEM is currently working with a group of female parliamentarians to significantly increase the percentage of women in Parliament and to enhance the work of the Gender Equality Social Watch of the Bachelet Administration. The Gender Watch will strengthen civil society and support democracy through the follow up and monitoring of Bachelet's government, focusing on her commitments with gender equality and women's rights. The program will strengthen women citizenship and influence policy making.

Despite the symbolic move of electing a woman President, there is still significant inequality with regards to accessing higher posts in decision-making and enjoying economic, social and cultural rights. However, some opportunities are given to incorporate the gender approach in

the public system through the Programme for Management Improvement (PMG) and through the Code for Good Labor Practice. This code provides for gender parity at work, measures against sexual harassment and conciliation of work and family life. These policies certainly represent innovations in public management and urges women's organizations to match their agenda with public sector practices.

Thanks also to lobbying by UNIFEM, the Chilean legal, judicial and political system and different NGOs are realizing the magnitude of the problem of SGBV and taking concrete actions to prevent and combat it. In December 2007, all members of Parliament signed a Memorandum of Intention to fight VAW and the Government is also advancing a proposal that would reform the Penal Code, punish any kind of femicide (the systematic killing or violence against women just because they are women) as a crime and increase penalties for SGBV. However, despite these progressive advances, Chile is the only country in the region for whom the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention is still pending.

**-Paraguay:** The election of a progressive government, after 61 years of one party hegemony, enables to predict coalitions between civil society groups and the state, the strengthening of the National Women's Machinery and the implementation of the Plan for Equality between Men and Women 2008-2013. Likewise, initiatives arising from women's organizations which contribute to overcome gender inequality gaps existing in the Paraguayan society are also expected. In this context and even before, the National Secretariat for Women (INAMU) has strongly built its capacities and continues to implement the II National Plan for Equality of Opportunities (2003-2008), a benchmark for inclusion of a gender perspective in public policies. Paraguay has also developed with the support of UNIFEM some progressive initiatives in favor of women, for instance, a law to protect the rights of female domestic workers and improve their salaries.

In 2007, Paraguay held its Forum against Discrimination with the support of UNIFEM and the active participation of women, young women and ethnic leaders. Also they held their III National Feminist Forum, where women's organizations and network met to debate their political agenda. Thanks to UNIFEM support, young women had an active participation in the event and managed to place their concerns in the agenda with great success.

**-Uruguay:** This country has been selected as one of the 8 pilot countries within scope of the United Nations System reform. This has implied a larger responsibility and a continuous change for UNIFEM in inter-agency programming on gender equality promotion as well as on incorporating gender dimension in the ONE UN Pilot Joint Programme. UNIFEM active and fruitful participation in this initiative has been made possible through the settling of a Country Office. With a progressive government distinguished by legitimating and consolidating the National Women's Machinery (INAMU) since 2005, and by approving the First National Plan for Equal Opportunities and Rights (PIODNA) in 2007, as well as the Law for Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women, the country's challenge is to strengthen INAMU capacity, staff and budget availability to promote the real incorporation of gender, race and ethnicity dimensions into government institutions and actions.

INAMU, reactivated by President Tabaré Vazquez in 2005 and supported by UNIFEM, has been struggling to put forward the gender equality agenda. Throughout 2006, it led a

consultation process with a range of social actors to develop the First National Plan for Equality of Opportunities and Rights. The Plan was successfully passed in June 2007 and became the framework to mainstream gender into public policies and effectively protect the rights of women. Among other issues, parity figures as a goal with a set timescale. This initiative has arisen in a particularly favourable political context, given that for the first time in Uruguayan history, the national government for the period from 2005 to 2010, is in the hands of a political force made up of left-wing groups. This meant important changes in the political governance of the country, including the incorporation of actors historically marginalised from decision-making spaces such as civil society groups, and the creation of new government entities committed to human rights, such as the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES).

One of the areas where this new spirit can be felt is in the efforts to institutionalize a gender perspective as a cross-cutting theme in the design and implementation of national policies, for instance in health programmes and services, the passing of a law on sexual and reproductive rights and the increasing participation of women in parliament despite the current low figures. At national level, UNIFEM has reached an agreement with the National Institute for Statistics (INE), INAMU and the University of the Republic to develop gender statistics and a time-use survey. UNIFEM has also supported a group of female parliamentaries to significantly increase the percentage of women in Parliament. However, despite these impressive advances, greater efforts have yet to be made in order to mainstream gender into local and regional public policies and institutions.

**-The social movements** play a remarkable role in the region. Their struggle for recognition and social justice –further to feminists’ political action and the women movement’s various expressions—constitute a real quest for accountability and impact over the states. Clear examples are the World Social Forum, which originated in Brazil, and other interesting experiences such as participatory budgeting. Feminists in this region achieved to create thematic networks— with their ups and downs—and political articulations—some sophisticatedly elaborated, some with poor grassroots participation on, yet which can cause political impact over national and international agendas. Social movements’ actions, and particularly feminists and women’s movements entail work opportunities for UNIFEM. The consolidation of the Women’s Specialized Meeting in the scope of the MERCOSUR trade treaty is an important achievement. UNIFEM supported this mechanism since its creation, and is now promoting and supporting the consolidation of its Permanent Secretariat .

-Supporting the preparation of **young women for playing leading roles** in promoting gender equality and women’s rights is something which has been deserving our concern and attention despite a very limited budget. In this sense, thanks to the sub-regional programme “Strengthening the leadership of young women and their net working in the Southern Cone”, considerable advances have been made in the following aspects:

- Assessment of the situation of young women in the region and public policies
- Consolidation of individual leaderships to increase and enhance participation in decision-making scenarios
- Strengthening of young women’s organizations and net working among themselves and with other women’s organizations

- Construction of their own agenda and other agendas-setting influence (particularly feminist agendas, i.e. Quito Consensus and Durban Agenda)

-Although discussions on increasing aid effectiveness began at least a decade ago, accelerating after the 2003 Rome Declaration, the process of implementation is still relatively new and differs from one country to another in the sub-region. National ownership has increased, along with government leadership of development planning, including sectoral planning focused on achieving the MDGs. However, there are still strong gaps in regard to integrating gender equality in the aid effectiveness agenda and little participation of the women's movement in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development plans and poverty reduction strategies.

In addition, aid flows to the region are highly volatile, making it impossible to predict what the quantity of funding will be in the medium term, or which donors will provide it. Given the higher development levels of some countries in the region, South-South cooperation initiatives are being promoted through horizontal and triangular cooperation, e.g. Brazil and some regional funds. These arrangements should be reinforced by involving these countries in cooperation and identifying the role that they can play as "new donors" in the new aid architecture.

In this sense, UNIFEM has acknowledged the increasing importance of **South-South Cooperation**, particularly of the Government of Brazil with Haiti, India, South Africa and portuguese-speaking countries of Africa and the need to incorporate gender into these processes and promote women's participation, particularly black women. The Government of Lula has just declared Haiti as a priority country not only to deploy peace forces but also to target brazilian humanitarian assistance. UNIFEM is currently developing concrete proposals to promote the exchange of knowledge on how to deal with HIV/AIDs and promote the participation of women in HIV/AID control and treatments between Brazil and these countries.

-In the sub-region, there is also a momentum for **corporate social responsibility**. Our SRO has been connected to this area for a long time already, with some very important achievements, but this does not apply to the other UN agencies and government development actors, which are just very recently starting to realize the opportunities and potential of partnerships with the private sector. Particularly concerning gender equality issues, UNIFEM has gained acknowledgement as a reference in every major discussion, event or publication produced in the area of corporate social responsibility.

### **Challenges**

In spite of these opportunities, there are still many **challenges** for the sub-region that certainly affect our work and were taken into consideration throughout this planning process.

- Reduction of social, gender, race and ethnic inequalities emphasizing on the intersection of these last three dimensions. In order to advance towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), gender equality cannot merely be limited to a number of specific objectives, but must be the lens through which all the targets are viewed. The MDGs continue being like a navigation chart, an opportunity to make

progress in the sub-region but always emphasizing that social inequalities are exacerbated when they overlap with gender inequalities.

- Raise awareness against SGBV, address social gender stereotypes and build the capacities of public authorities to prevent and deal with this plight. Link the issue of SGBV with other variables such as HIV/AIDs, poverty, lack of participation, discrimination and exclusion, age and race, among others.
- Strengthen democratic institutions, particularly local and national mechanisms for gender equality. Need to reduce corruption and strengthen democratic governance.
- Increase women's participation, particularly of black, indigenous and young women, in politics and decision-making domains.
- Need for a broader conceptual approach on the problems of poverty, inequality and discrimination; one that goes beyond the economic dimension, such as political participation, time exploitation, services access, sexual and reproductive rights, and the right for a life free of fear .
- Improvement of data collection in national statistics institutions including gender, ethnic and race dimensions in the social and economic indicators. Emphasis will be given to the topic of SGBV, budgets, poverty and political participation.

## I.C. JUSTIFICATION

UNIFEM Brazil and Southern Cone Countries Strategic Plan (SP) is informed by women's condition, position and status within the particular economic, social and political context of the sub-region. It provides strategic policy and management direction that the SRO and its 5 Offices will pursue during the next 2 years.

Building on principles, lessons learned from the implementation of the MYFF and the strategic orientation presented in the Global UNIFEM Strategic Plan 2008-2011, SRO UNIFEM proposes for the following two years a **converging and catalytic strategy** to deal with the sub-regional challenges, built on UNIFEM added value and learnt lessons from previous years. This catalytic strategy will intensify the impact of actions and enable in the middle-long term to install capacities that will assure the processes sustainability.

UNIFEM SRO took into consideration the following components and questions when designing this catalytic strategy:

- ✓ Sharp analysis of political context and identification of key issues to tackle in the selected scenario on intervention – what are the demands, opportunities and possibilities that emerge in each local/national/regional context? What is the fundraising strategy?
- ✓ Identification, mobilization and involvement of relevant actors – what key stakeholders (within the UN System, the local and national governments, the civil society) should be approached?
- ✓ Prioritization of issues, problems and roles according to the actors – how to achieve local/national ownership of the initiative, in order to guarantee its effectiveness and its results?
- ✓ Regional approach – how to open possibilities of exchange and replication of this initiative in a regional level, aiming at strengthening regional mechanisms?
- ✓ Articulation of organizations at the local, regional and international levels – how to facilitate articulation and spaces of exchange through the initiative?
- ✓ Formulation and implementation of innovative strategies in local and regional levels – how to keep a regional and broad strategy, guaranteeing emphasis in reachable and reality-based results?
- ✓ Follow-up and consolidation of successful experiences. Strong evaluation strategy – how to identify and to scale up the most successful actions?
- ✓ Dissemination of information – what is the communication strategy for that particular initiative?



Based on this approach, UNIFEM BSC, in the past three years, has been placing particular emphasis in a **converging strategy** that integrates (i) a strong **fundraising** component that prioritizes and strengthens **regional programmes**; (ii) permanent articulation with **feminist voices** from the region, guaranteeing that the initiatives are at the same time responding to and strengthening the regional feminist agenda; (iii) building of **coherent and relevant partnerships** (governments, UN System and civil society), in order to secure the sustainability of the initiative; and (iv) **increase in-the-office's staff**, and in-the-office's **coverage** in all five countries of the sub-region.

To illustrate this strategy, we could mention as examples some achievement from the previous MYFF period:

- The fundraising strategy followed with Spain and decentralized cooperation entities guaranteed the financing of all regional programmes implemented by the office (Safe Cities, Poverty Eradication, GRB, and Young Women), in addition to having added to the significant increase in UNIFEM core contributions in 2007 and 2008.
- Building of partnerships within the UN System: the Safe Cities programme has been developing solid partnerships with both UNDP and UN Habitat. With UNDP, the programme has been working with the *Latin America Genera* project, aimed at shaping a *learning community*. The project develops of a space for information, exchange of experiences and collective knowledge construction through the Regional Program Virtual Gateway, besides facilitating regional virtual forums.
- Building of partnerships with local and national governments: the Poverty Programme has been strategically approaching National Institutes of Statistics in its four countries of action, and National Mechanisms for the Promotion of Ethnic and Racial Equality, in order to influence data collection and analysis and public policies formulation.
- Strengthening of feminist and women's thematic networks: the Young Women's Programme has been facilitating the dialogue between the feminist movement and young feminists and young women organizations, in an effort of supporting the strengthening of these organizations, and of their feminist agendas.

UNIFEM gives priority to analyzing the political context and to identifying key problems, including diverse variables of the dimensions of gender, ethnicity, race and age in order to generate comprehensive actions that will have greater impact in the lives of women. To continue with interventions, to acknowledge successful experiences and to report actions constitute part of the knowledge management needed to show what it is performed in the different UNIFEM levels and what counterparties we count on.

This means that despite a limited budget, UNIFEM seeks to serve a catalyser of energies by creating sinergies, generating convergences and promoting spaces for dialogue among governments, particularly National Women's Machineries, civil society, especially women's organizations and networks, mass media and academics at international, regional, sub-regional, national and local levels in order to encourage democratic and participative governance and maximize the impact of our interventions. Significantly, the success of UNIFEM in its

endeavors is strongly linked to its ability to forge partnerships using formal and informal platforms for demanding governments accountability to addressing women's concerns, and to enlarge space for women's participation in key policy spaces, including at sectoral level.

For 2008 and 2009, **UNIFEM aims to focus on the following objectives:**

1. Reduce social inequality and poverty related to gender, race, and ethnicity
2. Prevent and combat any kind of violence against women.
3. Fight against discrimination and lack of women's participation, particularly of young, black and indigenous and incorporation of the gender and race/ethnicity dimensions in public institutions and policies

In regards to SGBV, the SRO supports several initiatives in the sub-region such as the 16 days of Activism against SGBV, Trust Fund Projects, catalytic experiences from the civil society and governments to prevent and combat SGBV and is currently involved in the development of the Secretary-General's Campaign Unite to End Violence Against Women 2008-2015.

The SRO is also working hard to replicate its flagship Safe Cities Program as a global initiative in the world to mainstream gender into the agendas of the security sector reform to make cities safer and less violent. There are increasing efforts by the international community to respond in a more integrated manner to the violent conflicts and security problems facing states. Security sector reform is part of an attempt to develop a more coherent framework for reducing the risk that state weakness or failure will lead to disorder and violence. In this sense, UNIFEM strives to contribute to the restoration of viable national capacities in the security domain, based on mechanisms that ensure transparency and accountability, inclusion and non-discrimination, as vital elements of the overall effort to strengthen governance. Incorporation of the dimension of gender into security sector reforms aims to help states enhance the security of all their citizens, men and women.

UNIFEM will ensure continuity and consolidation of gains made during the MYFF period, while responding selectively and strategically to demands from national stakeholders. Another thrust is focus on particular themes depending on the national context, rather than embracing all UNIFEM areas of work in each country. UNIFEM's expertise in these areas is recognised by Governments, the UN family and other development partners as evidenced by increased demand for UNIFEM's substantive support from these stakeholders.

**Strategies:** To achieve these objectives, the SRO gives priority to the promotion of **legal frameworks and public policies** that create a promising environment for women's empowerment and the protection of their rights. The SRO also seeks to improve **institutions and organizations' capacity** to incorporate the dimension of gender, ethnicity and race, and to promote the fulfillment by governments of CEDAW's obligations and other normative instruments prioritized by the Sub-Region such as Durban agreement. The SRO work with institutions is complemented by the **strengthening of women networks and their organizations** in order to improve their capacities to impact and monitor public policies. This double-fold strategy of working with governmental institutions and the women's movement is enhanced with initiatives in knowledge building, South-South exchange processes and interagency work, especially within the context of United Nations Reform.

### *Programmatic Priorities*

In previous MYFF, it was planned to carry out the implementation of the Programmes of Gender, Race, Ethnicity and Poverty; Safe Cities without Violence against Women: Safe cities for all; Young Women; and reinforcing the one on Gender Responsive Budgets (GRB). These programmes are currently being executed in full force in many countries of the Sub-region and are having impact beyond the region.

Based on findings and recommendations from a variety of assessments carried out during the previous MYFF period, this Plan seeks to continue these 4 programmes enhancing **coordination and communication** between them in order to achieve greater impact and synergy. Assessments have proved that the lack of coordination and communication between programmes only increase spread-too-thin, duplicate actions and waste money. Additionally, they have highlighted the need to articulate actions not only to enhance impact but also to render programmes and their activities accountable to donors, auditors and especially to civil society and women. In this context, we choose to concentrate the work of our programmes on some cities such as Rosario, Recife or Asunción to show results and avoid “spread too thin”.

Regarding the GRB Programme, in addition to supporting the ministries of economy and other public institutions of the sub-region to institutionalize gender responsive budgets into their general planning processes, the SRO has also been encouraging the incorporation of the gender and race/ethnicity dimension into particular sectoral budget processes. A thorough evaluation of the programme suggested improving communication with other SRO offices also implementing the GRB program in order to benefit each other from best practices and lessons learnt. GRB evaluation findings also point to the need for enhanced communication strategies at external levels to improve dissemination of program products and results. Acknowledging that the work with civil society is key for success, the evaluation strongly suggests the need for enhancing partnerships and alliances with local governments and local women machineries through memorandums of intention and action plans. Another recommendation which can be applied to other programs is the need for better baselines and logical frameworks based on result based management methodologies. Without them, it is very difficult to monitor progress and impact as well as to be accountable and transparent. In this sense, the SRO is striving to make progress in the formulation of its programs including sound baselines and indicators.

#### ***Relevant institutional and organizational performance***

The SRO focus is to continue strengthening the National Women’s Machineries (NWMs) in every country. Special emphasis will be given to working relations with the Secretariat for Women Policies in Brazil and with the Women National Institute in Uruguay (INAMU) in order to implement the National Plan for Equal Rights and Opportunities in Uruguay (PIODNA). Efforts will also be made to try to strengthen technical capacity and the Women Secretariat’s impact during this new governmental period in Paraguay, as well as to strengthen Women and Gender Offices in local governments such as Rosario, Recife, Montevideo, Asunción and some counties in Santiago.

At the regional level, UNIFEM will participate in the Women Ministers Meeting called every two years, and at different sub-regional spaces such as the Mercosur Women Ministers Specialized Meeting and the Mercocities Network.

At each country level, apart from trying to incorporate the dimensions of gender, race/ethnicity and age, in public policies, placing special emphasis on local governments and

on strengthening and consolidating NWMs, particular attention will also be given to: “Bancadas de Mujeres Parlamentarias” (women in parliament), women networks with influence over regional, local and national processes, universities and research centers for knowledge building and systematization, national statistics institutes and women leaders.

Lessons learnt from the above justify UNIFEM Brazil’s niche to invest in capacity strengthening of government institutions in technical gender expertise for advancing gender mainstreaming in strategies, legislations, policies, institutions, budgets, statistics and accountability systems. UNIFEM will also reinforce the capacity of gender equality advocates, vulnerable women’s groups, and women’s organizations and networks to confidently engage with key policy processes.

### ***New challenges***

Three working areas deserve special dedication as great challenges for UNIFEM:

- ✓ Work with corporations (private sector) in the domain of social responsibility. Opportunity which has been materialized in Brazil through an agreement between UNIFEM and AVON Cosmetics in order to develop a campaign against violence and to obtain resources by selling the Empowerment Bracelet, in the scope of the global UNIFEM-Avon partnership.
- ✓ Consolidation of the work with young women in order to generate capacities and to promote participation.
- ✓ Finally, systematization and dissemination of our work as UNIFEM, both at sub-regional and at country level, require developing and consolidating a clear and effective communication strategy.

## I.D. PRIORITY COUNTRIES

The selection of countries prioritized by the Office is built on the following criteria:

- ✓ Highest rates of poverty and/or exclusion because of social, race/ethnic and territorial diversity
- ✓ Structural Violence
- ✓ Political will of Government (especially National Women Machineries)
- ✓ Demands from women's movements
- ✓ Possibility for UN partnerships
- ✓ Sub-regional leadership and possibility for South-South cooperation
- ✓ ONE UN Pilot

Priority countries selected by the Sub-regional offices based on the indicated criteria							
Criteria / Countries	Highest rates of poverty and/or exclusion because of social, race/ethnic and territorial diversity	Structural Violence	Political will of Government (especially National Women Machineries)	Demands from women's movements	Possibility for UN partnerships	Sub-regional leadership and possibility for South-South cooperation	ONE UN Pilot
<b>Argentina</b>	✓		✓	✓			
<b>Brazil</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Chile</b>			✓				
<b>Paraguay</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓		
<b>Uruguay</b>			✓	✓	✓		✓

All these factors have been taken into account when allocating resources. Each of them weighs differently and the combination of them results in the prioritization and assignment of resources. In relation to general resources allocation, **Brazil, Paraguay** and **Uruguay** will be prioritized. Regarding Brazil, resource assignment is prioritized due to the strong socio-feminist and black women's movement, as well as to a great social, racial, ethnic and territorial diversity. Besides, being located in Brazil, this SRO has to respond to a great number of demands coming from Brazilian social movements. Paraguay is priority for being the poorest country in the Sub-region and Uruguay due to the One UN Pilot exercise. In relation to the strategy of strengthening women political participation, priority countries for the Office include **Argentina** and **Chile**, given current political context (women president in both countries, Gender Policies Observatory in Chile and Quota Law for women's political participation in Argentine Parliament)

For other strategies, such as strengthening the feminist and thematic women networks, there are no prioritized countries since priority in this case is given to the regional network coordination (Argentina, Chile and Uruguay).

## I.E. KEY OUTCOMES AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

SRO strategy for 2008-2009 seeks to be complete and comprehensive and thus aims to contribute to all outcomes of the Global Strategic Plan. However, there are some stronger and more significant outcomes for the Sub-Region as described below:

**Outcome 1.** Increased number of national development strategies that incorporate gender equality in line with national commitments to women's empowerment and human rights in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

National development strategies and sectoral policies provide the platform for setting national priorities, funding and accountability mechanisms that impact women's lives in a medium and long term. Therefore, they provide a strategic entry point for advocacy, policy development, legislation and resource mobilization for gender equality and women's empowerment. For this reason, it has been and will continue to be an SRO's priority to strengthen democratic institutions, particularly National Women's Machineries (NWMs). The objective is to design, implement and monitor national plans for gender and racial/ethnic equality and to incorporate the dimensions of gender, related to ethnicity and race, within the national development strategies, such as poverty eradication and public security, in line with the MDGs. This strategy also includes other sub-regional strategies and agreements, for example, the Women Specialized Meeting and the Thematic Gender Unit of the Mercocities Network where UNIFEM in coordination with other key actors strives to incorporate gender and race/ethnicity in these regional sectoral agendas.

In a more specific way, the SRO Office will contribute to this outcome by performing activities to incorporate gender, race and ethnicity dimensions into national policies, particularly in programmes related to income transfers. The SRO will also work to produce indicators and statistical information that include not only the gender component but also race and ethnicity. It will also work to generate knowledge and to support governments so that their institutions become stronger and are able to comply with the obligations set on the international instruments, apart from formulating public policies which promote women rights, these converging with race, ethnic and age variables.

### *Relevance of Indicators of Outcome 1*

The SRO's strategy contributes to increase the percentage of countries where national development strategies incorporate the dimensions of gender, race and ethnicity. Likewise, direct work with women organizations and dialogue mechanisms established between governments and civil society make these strategies to be participative and in accordance with women groups' demands. At the same time, UNIFEM performance in the sub-region also contributes for the national development strategies to incorporate concrete plans of action so as to go further on gender equality in relation to the other variables of race, ethnicity and age.

Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<p><b>Output 1.1</b> A relevant body of knowledge on how to effectively incorporate gender equality, race and ethnicity into national development strategies is accessible in all five countries of the sub-region</p>	<p><b>Quant: 1.1 a)</b> Number of knowledge products/tools that UNIFEM has made accessible</p> <p><b>Qual: 1.1 b)</b> Evidence of how UNIFEM partners/others used knowledge products/tools that were made accessible</p>	<p><b><u>Assessments, studies and/or methodologies on how to incorporate the dimensions of gender, race and ethnicity into national, regional and local policies, plans and strategies</u></b></p> <p>-Analyze, produce and disseminate assessments, studies and methodologies on how to incorporate gender, race/ethnicity on equality plans, other national plans, public agendas and policies in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. Particular attention will be paid to the topics of income transfers, women’s use of time and non-paid work.</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD</p> <p><b>Core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>	
			<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD</p>
			<p><b>Non-core 2009:</b> 60.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD</p>
				<p><b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 20.000 USD</p>
		<p>-Create a permanent and updated information mechanism on the Programme “Cities without Violence” on the “Portal Genera-Proyecto América Latina Genera (PNUD)” and produce and disseminate knowledge on violence, security, gender and women’s human rights to be used to formulate public policies proposals in the sub-region.</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 20.000 USD</p> <p><b>Core 2009:</b> 20.000 USD</p>	
			<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD</p>
			<p><b>Non-core 2009:</b> 60.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b></p>

				40.000 USD <b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 20.000 USD
		<b><u>Disaggregated indicators and statistical information and incorporation of the dimensions of gender, race and/or ethnicity into policies, plans and strategies</u></b> -Support knowledge building and create indicators and statistical information on SGBV, HIV/AIDs, gender and racial/ethnic inequality in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay Uruguay.	<b>Core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD	
			<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD



Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<b>Output 1.2</b> Effective mechanisms for dialogue between government actors and Gender Equality advocates during NDS planning processes to incorporate gender, race and ethnicity (Brazil, Chile Paraguay and Argentina)	<b>Quant: 1.2 a)</b> Number of countries in which government partners and GE advocates establish mechanism(s) for dialogue  <b>Qual: 1.2 b)</b> Evidence of relevance and appropriateness of dialogue mechanism(s), measured against national gender equality priorities	<u><b>Formulation, revision and/or monitoring of local, national and international policies, plans and strategies to incorporate the dimension of gender, race and ethnicity</b></u> -Support monitoring and revision of the Plan of Action of Durban through the establishment of mechanisms for dialogue and action in Brazil and the Latin America Region.	<b>Non-core</b> <b>2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Non-core</b> <b>2009:</b> 50.000 USD	<b>Raised</b> <b>Non-core</b> <b>2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Raised</b> <b>Non-core</b> <b>2009:</b> 50.000 USD
		-Promote inter-institutional dialogue between National Women's Machineries, civil society, academics and UNS on the incorporation of gender, race and ethnicity into equality plans and other national plans (including plans against SGBV) at national and local levels in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. Interinstitutional dialogue will be promoted through development of seminars, meetings, joint studies and training activities.	<b>Non-core</b> <b>2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Non-core</b> <b>2009:</b> 50.000 USD	<b>Raised</b> <b>Non-core</b> <b>2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Raised</b> <b>Non-core</b> <b>2009:</b> 50.000 USD
		-Organize interinstitutional public debates on violence –including a prevention, security and the perspective of gender and women's rights among governments, National and Local Women's Machineries, civil society and academics, in order to formulate public policies proposals in Argentina and Chile.	<b>Non-core</b> <b>2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Non-core</b> <b>2009:</b> 80.000 USD	<b>Raised</b> <b>Non-core</b> <b>2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Raised</b> <b>Non-core</b> <b>2009:</b> 80.000 USD

		<p><b>Total for Outcome 1</b></p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 120.000 USD</p> <p><b>Core 2009:</b> 120.000 USD</p>	
			<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 340.000 USD</p> <p><b>Non-core 2009:</b> 340.000USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 340.000 USD</p> <p><b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 300.000 USD</p> <p><b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD</p>

**Outcome 2.** Increase in the number of constitutions, legal frameworks and policies that promote and protect women’s human rights in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

The SRO has prioritized the design, implementation and monitoring of new and progressive legal frameworks and policies to raise awareness, prevent and combat all kinds of violence against women and protect the rights of women, particularly of black, indigenous and young women.

Furthermore, the SRO also supports “bancadas feministas” (women in parliament) so that the dimension of gender, in relation to race/ethnicity, are incorporated within other processes of legal reform (such as reforms in the electoral system or in relation to security). The SRO strategy also includes strengthening NWMs and women networks and organizations’ capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate the CEDAW, Belém do Pará Convention and other international instruments relevant for the promotion of women’s rights.

**Relevance of Indicators of Outcome 2.**

The SRO strategy objectively contributes for the different constitutions, legal frameworks and policies to reflect the priorities of organizations and advocates who work on promoting gender equality and for these instruments to be in accordance with the tools and international law frameworks for human rights, particularly for women’ human rights. For this to happen, UNIFEM works to create communication channels between legislators, politicians, advocates and gender organizations as well as to generate knowledge and raise awareness to facilitate the incorporation of the dimension of gender in the policies and legislations.

Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<b>Output 2.1.</b> A relevant amount of knowledge on how to develop constitutions, legal frameworks and processes that promote and protect women’s	<p><b>Quant: 2.1 a)</b> Number of knowledge products/tools that UNIFEM has made accessible</p> <p><b>Quant: 2.1 b)</b> Number of hits on UNIFEM websites</p> <p><b>Quant: 2.1 c)</b> Number of downloads of UNIFEM knowledge products/tools</p>	<p><b><u>Assessments, studies, methodologies and/or training courses on how to incorporate the dimensions of gender, race and/or ethnicity in legal processes and frameworks</u></b></p> <p>-Produce civil society and mass media research and systematize and disseminate studies among public civil servants to reinforce legal frameworks and civic</p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD</p> <p><b>Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD</p> <p><b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>

<p>human rights and incorporate the dimensions of gender, race and/or ethnicity is developed and accessible in Uruguay and Paraguay</p>	<p><b>Qual: 2.1 d)</b> Evidence of how UNIFEM partners/others used knowledge products/tools that were made accessible</p>	<p>initiatives against gender, race and ethnic discrimination and SGBV in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay</p> <p>-Support the design of a legal reform proposal in social security to guarantee the rights of women domestic workers. Joint Program MDG “Juventud: Capacidades y oportunidades económicas para la inclusión social” (UNIFEM, Paraguay).</p>	<p><b>Non-core</b> <b>2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Non-core</b> <b>2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised</b> <b>Non-core</b> <b>2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Raised</b> <b>Non-core</b> <b>2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>
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Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<b>Output 2.2.</b> Effective mechanisms for dialogue between government actors and gender equality advocates on how to develop constitutions/ legal frameworks/ processes (i.e. National Reports to CEDAW) that promote and protect women's human rights exist in the sub-region	<b>Quant: 2.2 a)</b> Number of countries in which government partners and GE advocates establish mechanism(s) for dialogue for the formulation of constitutions, legal frameworks and policies  <b>Qual: 2.2 b)</b> Evidence of relevance and appropriateness of dialogue mechanism(s)	<u><b>National Reports to CEDAW Committee</b></u> -Support the elaboration of National Reports to CEDAW Committee and incorporate the race and ethnicity dimensions into them in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay and Uruguay.	<b>Core 2008:</b> 30.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD	
		-Organize dialogue sessions on CEDAW Committee's recommendations and other international instruments between governments, organizations of the civil society and UN in the sub-region.	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD
		<u><b>Monitoring Mechanisms on the Implementation of Laws on Violence against Women</b></u> -Design and set in motion systems and mechanisms of dialogue among governments and civil society to monitor and follow-up the implementation of laws, public policies and plans of action (including elaboration and revision of indicators and statistics) addressed to prevent reduce violence against women in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.	<b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	
<b>Core 2008:</b> 25.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 25.000 USD				

		<b>Total for Outcome 2</b>	<b>Core 2008:</b> 65.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 75.000 USD	
			<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 150.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 150.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 150.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 150.000 USD

**Outcome 3.** Greater number of formal and informal justice systems that promote and protect women's human rights at national and local levels in Argentina and Paraguay

Although this outcome is not a priority for the SRO, we believe important to develop some initiatives; among them: promote the use of some international instruments for women' human rights by training justice operators; supporting the establishment of the National Supreme Court's Domestic Violence Office in Argentina; and monitoring victim women's possibility to access justice by, among other things, training Brazilian and Paraguayan law operators. The case of Brazilian is particularly relevant as support to legislation against SGBV (Ley Maria da Penha) and training of law operators is being stimulated by an agreement between UNIFEM and the private sector.

***Relevance of Indicators of Outcome 3.***

Although it is not one of its strongest priorities, the SRO's activities already planned contribute to improve and strengthen legal mechanisms, in this particular case formal legal mechanisms, so as to promote women rights.

<b>Outputs contributing to the above outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Anticipated Budget</b>	<b>Raised and expected to be raised</b>
<p><b>Output 3.2.</b> Increased availability of legal assistance for women victims of domestic violence that can navigate formal and informal justice systems in Argentina</p>	<p><b>Quant: 3.2 a)</b> Number of entities providing legal assistance to women</p> <p><b>Quant: 3.2 b)</b> Number of women using available legal assistance</p> <p><b>Quant: 3.2 c)</b> number of areas for which legal assistance is provided (domestic violence, reproductive rights, inheritance, land rights,</p>	<p>-Support the establishment of the Domestic Violence Office of the National Supreme Court of Justice in Argentina.</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD</p> <p><b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD</p>	

	labor rights etc)			
	<b>Qual. 3.2 d)</b> Evidence of how women use available legal assistance			

<b>Outputs contributing to the above outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Anticipated Budget</b>	<b>Raised and expected to be raised</b>
<b>Output 3.3.</b> Judges/decision-makers in formal or informal justice systems have increased knowledge of national commitments to women's human rights in Argentina and Paraguay	<b>Quant: 3.3 a)</b> Number of decision-makers in formal/informal justice systems who have indicated an increase of their own knowledge of national commitments to women's human rights	-Train law operators on the use of international and national instruments for women's human rights defense and monitor their capacity to provide women victims of SGBV with access to justice in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. All training activities will also incorporate the dimension of age and race/ethnicity.	<b>Core 2008:</b> 20.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 30.000 USD	
		<b>Total for Outcome 3</b>	<b>Core 2008:</b> 30.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD	



**Outcome 4.** Increase in the number of budget processes that fully incorporate gender equality in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay

One of the main SRO strategies has been and will continue to be to strengthen governments' capacity as well as that of organizations and civil society groups to incorporate the dimension of gender and race/ethnicity into budget processes at national and local levels. The SRO pays particular attention to the development of specific initiatives addressed to the promotion of gender responsive budgets within the field of local governments. Similarly, other important Programmes such as Poverty Eradication and Safe Cities have also developed this component as one of their strategies. In order to avoid impact dissemination "spread too thin", the office centralizes its programmes and actions in the same locations.

***Relevance of Indicators of Outcome 4.***

With an important Programme on Gender Responsive Budgets (GRB), SRO is supporting the ministries of economy and other public institutions of the sub-region to institutionalize gender responsive budgets in their daily activities and operations. Our Office is also encouraging the incorporation of the gender and race/ethnicity dimension into particular sectoral budget processes. In this regard, we give priority to municipal and local budget processes since it is easier to have a sustainable impact on them than on national budgets. It is also important to highlight that SRO is working with monitoring mechanisms and budget processes where the organized civil society has a predominant role.

Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<b>Output 4.1.</b> Technical expertise on GRB is available to meet demands for supporting the incorporation of gender equality, race and ethnicity into budget processes in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay	<b>Quant. 4.1 a)</b> Number of institutions at national and local levels that have in house GRB expertise  <b>Quant: 4.1 b)</b> Number of individuals & institutions that qualify for the GRB experts database	<u><b>Assessments, studies, methodologies and/or training courses on how to incorporate the dimensions of gender, race and ethnicity in local and national budget processes</b></u> -Design, publish and disseminate innovative assessments, studies and methodologies on how to incorporate the dimensions of gender and race/ethnicity into public budgets and monitor them in Brazil (Recife), Argentina (Rosario) and Uruguay (Montevideo) at national and local levels. These studies will be disseminated among key stakeholders (public authorities, civil society, mass media and academia).	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD
	<b>Quant: 4.1 c)</b> Number of NGOs and other external providers that offer GRB advice and support to relevant institutions	-Develop capacities of local civil servants and advisors (men and women) on how to incorporate the dimensions of gender and race/ethnicity into budget processes in Rosario (Argentina), Recife (Brazil) and Montevideo (Uruguay).	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD
		-Analyze and systematize learnt lessons and best practices on previous and current experiences of gender responsive budgets in Rosario (Argentina), Recife (Brazil) and Montevideo (Uruguay) and disseminate this material among key stakeholders (public authorities, academia, civil society and mass media).	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 25.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 25.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 25.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 25.000 USD
			<u><b>Technical Assistance on gender responsive budgets</b></u>	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD

		-Provide technical assistance to public authorities at national, departamental and local levels on how to incorporate the dimensions of gender and race/ethnicity into budget processes and how to monitor them in Argetina, Brazil and Uruguay.	<b>Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD	50.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD
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Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<b>Output 4.3.</b> Effective mechanisms for dialogue between government budget actors and Gender Equality advocates on how to include gender equality, race and ethnicity into local and national budgeting processes in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay	<b>Quant: 4.3 a)</b> Number of countries in which government partners and GE advocates establish mechanism(s) for dialogue for developing budgets	-Carry out initiatives to bring together main stakeholders (public authorities, mass media, academia, UNS and civil society, particularly women's organizations) in order for them to exchange information, lessons learned and best practices on how to incorporate gender and race/ethnicity into budget processes and monitor them in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 25.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 25.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 25.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 25.000 USD
	<b>Qual: 4.3 b)</b> Evidence of relevance and appropriateness of dialogue mechanism(s)	-Disseminate information and exchange experiences among UN Agencies and UN interagency groups and processes in GRB, on how to incorporate gender and race/ethnicity dimensions into budget processes at national, departmental and sectoral levels and monitor them.	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 20.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 20.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 20.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 20.000 USD
		<b>Total for Outcome 4</b>	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 210.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 210.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 210.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 210.000 USD

**Outcome 5.** Gender equality experts, advocates and their organizations or networks effectively demand the implementation of gender equality dimensions in national laws, policies and strategies in the Southern Cone

Southern Cone countries region is characterized by having an extremely organized women movement and the coordination of a great number of women networks. In this context, the SRO supports women networks, young women, gender experts, advocates and their organizations to build their capacities to produce knowledge and communicational campaigns addressing issues related to gender, ethnicity, race and youth; and increasing their capacity to participate in decision-making scenarios and influence legislation and public policies.

Moreover, the SRO works directly with National Women Machineries (NWMs) both at national and local and level so that they can strengthen their status in the institutional hierarchy, obtain more resources and influence the policies of other governmental institutions. In this sense, for example in Brazil, UNIFEM invited by the Government of Brazil help developing the Second National Conference for Public Policies and is currently supporting the Brazilian Government to implement and monitor the II National Plan of Public Policies for Women.

Equally, for the next two years, UNIFEM strives to raise gender and race/ethnicity awareness among women legislators and parliamentarians so that they incorporate these dimensions into legislation and public agendas in the sub-region. In this sense, UNIFEM has supported 2 important women's NGOs to present proposals and win UNDEF funding. These proposals seek to enhance the participation of women in politics from a gender perspective and monitor their performance in Chile and Brazil.

Given the importance of this outcome for the SRO and the demands from the women's movement, our Offices acknowledges the need of more resources and activities devoted to the empowerment and qualification of gender activists, government, civil society and academics, in the sub-region.

***Relevance of Indicators of Outcome 5.***

There is a strong SRO strategy in promoting experts, advocates and organizations to participate in decisive forums and to have an impact over the States' accountability. Besides, with its work, the office is contributing for women to participate ever more quantitatively and qualitatively in the legislative processes and in processes for constructing public policies that incorporate the gender dimension, related to race and ethnicity.

Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<b>Output 5.1.</b> National Machineries for Women have increased their capacity to integrate gender equality into National (Development) Strategies, laws, and policies in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay	<b>Quant 5.1 a)</b> Number of capacity assessments that demonstrate changes in knowledge, skills & abilities of NWMs  <b>Qual: 5.1 b)</b> Evidence of NWM ability to mobilize other gov't actors around GE priorities	<u><b>Capacity building of local women machineries</b></u> -Provide technical and financial support to gender/women mechanisms in order to promote and include policies for gender and race equality and influence other governmental institutions at local levels in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.	<b>Core 2008:</b> 30.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD	
		-Provide technical support to reinforce the office in charged of deriving, attending and assisting women victims of violence (CNM/AMP, Argentina)	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 60.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 60.000 USD
		<u><b>Capacity building of national women machineries</b></u> -Reinforce technical capacity and NWMs' impact for the implementation and monitoring of equality plans in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay and to enhance their impact in other government institutions and in the allocation of funds for gender and race equality	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 800.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 800.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 800.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 500.000 USD

				<b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 300.000 USD
		-Reinforce the “Reunión Especializada de la Mujer del Mercosur” (Specialized Meeting for Mercosur Women (Argentina y Uruguay)	<b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	

<b>Outputs contributing to the above outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Anticipated Budget</b>	<b>Raised and expected to be raised</b>
<b>Output 5.2</b> Gender equality experts, advocates and their organizations or networks have strengthened their capacity to advocate for gender responsive laws, policies and strategies to	<b>Quant. 5.2 a)</b> Number of GE experts, advocates and their organizations or networks that articulate and promote a common agenda for influencing laws, policies  <b>Quant. 5.2 b)</b> Number of capacity assessments that demonstrate changes in knowledge, skills & abilities of	<b><u>Women’s leadership skills and Parliamentary women capacities</u></b> -Train gender advocates to enhance their leadership and political skills and reinforce parliamentary women’s capacities and legislators to promote laws and public policies for gender and race/ethnicity equality in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay	<b>Core 2008:</b> 30.000 USD	
			<b>Core 2009:</b> 30.000 USD	
			<b>Non-core 2009:</b> 300.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 200.000 USD  <b>Expected to be raised:</b> 100.000 USD

advance gender equality, race and ethnicity at national, regional and global levels in all countries of the sub-region.	individuals or teams within organizations	<p><b><u>Advocates and women organizations' capacity to organize, participate and influence public policies</u></b>          -Raise awareness and increase knowledge of women's organizations, particularly young, black and indigenous women, on international human rights instruments (i.e. CEDAW and its Optional Protocol), the links between human rights, criminal law, poverty, violence, political participation, elections and trade and other relevant topics with a gender, race and ethnicity perspective in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Increased knowledge on these issues will enable women to better participate in decision-making spaces and influence legislation and public policies.</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 70.000 USD  <b>Core 2009:</b> 70.000 USD</p>	
		<p><b><u>Advocates and women's organizations capacity to organize themselves and have an impact on women's rights</u></b>          -Strengthen women's organizations and networks to increase their knowledge and influence to combat SGBV,</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 59.000 USD  <b>Core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 300.000 USD  <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 600.000 USD</p> <p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 300.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 400.000 USD  <b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 200.000 USD</p>



		<p>incorporate gender into legislation, public policies and political parties, globalization, regionalization and fair trade processes, defend women's human rights within the context of secular states at international, regional, national and local levels</p>	<p><b>Non-core</b>  <b>2008:</b> 100.000 USD  <b>Non-core</b>  <b>2009:</b> 240.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core</b>  <b>2008:</b> 100.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core</b>  <b>2009:</b> 240.000 USD</p>
		<p><b><u>Campaigns</u></b>                  -Support the design and development of campaigns at international, regional, national and local levels to raise awareness on gender and race/ethnicity issues and women's rights, particularly to combat SGBV and promote sexual and reproductive rights</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 30.000 USD  <b>Core 2009:</b> 30.000 USD  <b>Non-core</b>  <b>2008:</b> 100.000 USD  <b>Non-core</b>  <b>2009:</b> 100.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core</b>  <b>2008:</b> 100.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core</b>  <b>2009:</b> 100.000 USD</p>

		<p><b><u>National and Regional Conferences</u></b>          -Support the development of Women and Feminist National Conferences in Argentina and Paraguay so as to increase women participation into decision-making spaces and enhance their influence in legislation and political agendas</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD  <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD</p>	
		<p><b><u>“Shadow” Reports and recommendations of CEDAW, CERD and CESRC Committees</u></b>          -Support elaboration of civil society “shadow reports” or monitoring activities by civil society of international and regional human rights committees, particularly in regards to economic social and cultural rights (CESRC), women’s rights (CEDAW) and the combat against racial discrimination (CERD), inter alia, in Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD  <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD</p>	
			<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD  <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>

<b>Outputs contributing to the above outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Anticipated Budget</b>	<b>Raised and expected to be raised</b>
<b>Output 5.3</b> Governmental and non-governmental GE	<b>Quant. 5.3 a)</b> Number of policy making forums that GE advocates participate in	-Support the participation of women’s organizations and governmental gender advocates in gender responsive budget processes, in public fora against SGBV and HIV/AIDs, in human rights conferences (i.e. Cumbre de los Pueblos), in	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 80.000 USD  <b>Core 2009:</b> 80.000 USD</p>	

<p>advocates participate effectively in mainstreaming integrating gender equality into policy processes on gender sensitive budgets, VAW, HIV, women's political participation in all 5 countries of the sub-region</p>	<p><b>Quant. 5.3 b)</b> Number of policy processes on which the respective women's machinery is consulted on by rest of government and by women's movement and donors</p> <p><b>Quant: 5.3 c)</b> Frequency of convening of mechanisms for gender equality advocates to dialogue with policy makers</p>	<p>decision-making and public policies scenarios at global, regional, and national levels in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay</p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 110.000 USD</p> <p><b>Non-core 2009:</b> 110.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 110.000 USD</p> <p><b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 110.000 USD</p>
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<b>Outputs contributing to the above outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Anticipated Budget</b>	<b>Raised and expected to be raised</b>
<p><b>Output 5.4</b> Women's organizations, networks and movements have increased resources to support their long-term growth in Brazil,</p>	<p><b>Quant. 5.4 a)</b> Amount of new/additional resources women's organizations, networks and movements have secured with UNIFEM's support</p>	<p>-Support financially women's organizations, networks and movements to build their capacities, organize activities, produce knowledge, exchange experiences, improve internal and external communication in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 80.000 USD</p> <p><b>Core 2009:</b> 80.000 USD</p> <p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD</p> <p><b>Non-core 2009:</b> 60.000</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD</p> <p><b>Raised</b></p>

Paraguay and Uruguay			USD	<b>Non-core 2009:</b> 60.000 US
		<b>Total for Outcome 5</b>	<b>Core 2008:</b> 419.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 410.000 USD	
			<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 1.570.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 2.320.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 1.570.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 1.720.000 USD  <b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 600.000 USD

**Outcome 6.** Women who are subject to exclusion and/or discrimination are able to effectively advocate for having their priorities incorporated in relevant policies, programmes, budgets, and processes in all countries of the sub-region

The SRO's strategy is based on an empowerment approach in order to strengthen women capacities, taking into account the issue of diversity. In this sense, the office promotes the participation, training, organization and articulation of these women so that they can participate and influence policies, programmes, budgets and relevant processes development.

**Relevance of Indicators of Outcome 6.**

Undoubtedly, the SRO's strategy strongly contributes for women networks and groups subject to discrimination and exclusion to construct a political agenda and to achieve an impact and participation on relevant spaces for decision-making. Likely, efforts are being made for these groups to improve their monitoring strategies with respect to the state activities.

Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<b>Output 6.1.</b> Women who are subject to exclusion and/or gender, age, racial or ethnic based discrimination have enhanced capacities to participate in and influence the development of relevant policies,	<b>Quan. 6.1 a)</b> Number of organizations and networks that articulate and mobilize a common agenda to advance their rights for influencing policies, programmes etc  <b>Qual. 6.1 b)</b> Evidence of representatives of women who are subject to exclusion/discrimination having enhanced knowledge about their rights and skills relevant for	-Assess the the sociopolitical and economic situation of afro-descent and indigenous women, disseminate this information publicly and give these women technical and political training tools to support citizenship and participation in decision-making scenarios linking the dimensions of gender to race/ethnicity at national and local levels in Brazil (Pernambuco, Bahia, Maranhao and others) and Paraguay	<b>Core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD	
			<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 30.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 30.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 30.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 30.000 USD

programmes, budgets and processes in all 5 countries.	participating in and influencing the development of policies etc	-Increase information and knowledge on young women's situation in Southern-Cone countries, especially regarding employment, violence, sexual and reproductive rights, political participation and leadership and build the capacity of young advocates, organizations and networks to work in coordination with the women movement and to enhance their political impact	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 80.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 80.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 80.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 0 USD <b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 80.000 USD
		-Raise awareness, strengthen women community systems to prevent and protect them from violence and HIV/AIDS in shantytowns and other vulnerable neighbourhoods in Buenos Aires, Argentina and Paraguay	<b>Core 2008:</b> 20.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 20.000 USD	
		-Strengthen migrants and refugees women associations to make visible their problems and promote their integration in the process of change in Argentina	<b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	
		-Strengthen the capacity of lesbian women to influence public policies and to participate in decision making fora. Second Feminist Lesbian Conference in Paraguay	<b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	

Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<p><b>Output 6.2,</b> Women who are subject to exclusion and/or discrimination and their organizations or networks have increased resources to support and sustain their advocacy work</p>	<p><b>Quant. 6.2 a)</b> Amount of new/additional financial resources relevant women's organizations, networks and movements have secured with UNIFEM's support</p> <p><b>Quant. 6.2 b)</b> Number of organizations and networks who have increased their infrastructure or human resources</p>	<p>-Strengthen indigenous and rural women organizations in Paraguay and other countries of the sub-region to support and sustain their advocacy work</p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 30.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 30.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 30.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 30.000 USD</p>
		<p>-Strengthen domestic workers' organizations to raise awareness on their rights and how to claim them in Brazil and Paraguay</p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 50.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>
		<p>-Strengthen the institutional capacity of organizations and young women to advocate for their human rights and citizenship, by means of supporting "seed initiatives" in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay</p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 160.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD <b>Raised</b></p>

				<b>Non-core 2009:</b> 108.000 USD  <b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 54.000 USD
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<b>Outputs contributing to the above outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Anticipated Budget</b>	<b>Raised and expected to be raised</b>
<b>Output 6.3.</b> Women who are subject to exclusion and/or discrimination due to have increased access to relevant forums for voicing their priorities.	<b>Quant. 6.3 a)</b> Number of organizations or networks representing women who are subject to exclusion/discrimination that have gained increased access to relevant public forums to voice their priorities  <b>Quant: 6.3 b)</b> Number of public fora where women's networks have increased access	-Provide technical support to the inter-institutional working group for women deprived of the right of liberty in Uruguay	<b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	
		-Support dialogue on indigenous and afrodescent women discrimination and international cooperation in the region and the creation of advisory indigenous and afro-descent groups (SNU)	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 70.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD  <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 58.000 USD



		<p><b>Total for Outcome 6</b></p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 100.000 USD</p> <p><b>Core 2009:</b> 100.000 USD</p>	
			<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 310.000 USD</p> <p><b>Non-core 2009:</b> 410.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 310.000 USD</p> <p><b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 276.000 USD</p> <p><b>Expected to be raised:</b> 134.000 USD</p>

**Outcome 7.** Key policy, service delivery and media institutions create enabling institutional environments to promote and protect women’s human rights in line with global, regional and national agreements in all Southern Cone countries

The SRO’s programme strategy emphasizes specially work made in relation to political institutions delivering services, academies and key news media for the sake of incorporating the dimensions of gender, ethnicity and race in their programmes and activities. Among these institutions, we distinguish the national institutes for statistics, specific Ministries like Health, Economy, and Education. Moreover, we emphasize indicators and data production that help institutions to become sensitive and to include the dimension of gender, related to race and ethnicity, in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their plans and Programmes.

**Relevance of Indicators of Outcome 7.**

The Office Strategic activities focus on encouraging those institutions which hardly ever work with gender directly, start gradually incorporating the dimension of gender in their activities and policies.

Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<b>Output 7.1.</b> Enhanced capacities of governmental institutions, academia, service delivery and media institutions to mainstream gender equality and women’s human rights into their operations in	<b>Quan. 7.1 a)</b> Number of capacity assessments and surveys indicating increase in knowledge and skills of women’s rights entitlements and gender analysis following training, provision of technical expertise, experts and/or tools	<b>Governmental Institutions Capacity building</b> -Provide technical advice to governments of the different cities and countries in the region on how to prevent, assess and combat SGBV, by means of transferring models, tools and experiences of those cities with lowest rates of violence against women	<b>Core 2008:</b> 20.000 USD	
			<b>Core 2009:</b> 20.000 USD	
			<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 70.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 70.000 USD

all five countries of the Southern Cone		-Train public civil servants and institutions on how to incorporate gender into the design, execution and following-up of programmes and public policies in the countries of the sub-region with emphasis on prevention and attention to SGBV, education, women's human rights, HIV/AIDs, health, social security, non remunerated work and time use and others relevant topics	<b>Core 2008:</b> 20.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 20.000 USD	
			<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 70.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 70.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 70.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 70.000 USD
		<b><u>Civil Society Organizations' Capacity Building</u></b> -Incorporate gender equality in the civil society's report for human rights and and train organizations on gender and women's rights	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD
		<b><u>Media Institutions Capacity Building</u></b> -Work with mass media to enhance their capacities to raise awareness on gender and race/ethnicity equality and incorporate these dimensions in their daily work in the sub-region	<b>Core 2008:</b> 70.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 70.000 USD	

		<b>Academia Capacity Building</b> -Support incorporation of gender and race/ethnicity dimensions in the work of the academia in the sub-region	<b>Core 2008:</b> 70.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 70.000 USD	
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<b>Outputs contributing to the above outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Anticipated Budget</b>	<b>Raised and expected to be raised</b>
<b>Output 7.3.</b> Key policy, service delivery and media institutions have increased knowledge of the resource requirements for effective implementation of Gender Equality laws and policies in Argentina and Paraguay	Quant 7.3 a) Number of institutions that have costed their plans for becoming more gender responsive	-Conduct technical meetings to raise resources and coordinate actions with donors for gender equality in Argentina and Paraguay	<b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	
		<b>Total for Outcome 7</b>	<b>Core 2008:</b> 190.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 190.000 USD	

			<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 180.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 190.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 180.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 190.000 USD
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**Outcome 8.** Evidence generated of the relevance and effectiveness of community-level initiatives in Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Paraguay

The Office will continue supporting innovative and catalytic initiatives that promote women's human rights and gender equality, ethnicity and race. These include: Safe Cities Program and indigenous, afro-descent and young women networks empowerment, and gender sensitive budgets.

Under this outcome, the SRO will pay particular attention to the Safe Cities Program which has been acknowledged as an innovative and catalytic practice to tackle SGBV and gender safety issues, extended to other countries in the region and expected to be replicated around the globe. The Program was originally conceived to strengthen the exercise of civil rights of women, in Latin America, by reducing private and public violence practice against women in the cities. The main results of the program are focused on:

- Knowledge production and increase of public debate: concepts, strategies and proposals.
- Production and transfer of training tools to local actors, and development of awareness raising components among public authorities, including urban and local police.
- Development of participatory intervention models. In collaboration with women's organizations and local governments – there are being developed projects in the cities of Rosario, in Argentina, Santiago, in Chile, and Bogota, in Colombia, which include measures for improving public spaces. Also, there is being developed actions to raise awareness in Recife, Brazil. In 2008, the program has extended its work in the cities of Guatemala, and El Salvador as well as in other cities in Brazil and in Lima, Peru.
- Strengthening networks and debate dissemination and exchange in national and international areas. These networks are associated with the Regional Program: Thematic Network on Gender and Municipalities of MercoCities, Commission HUAROU, Femme en Ville.
- Interaction and collaboration with United Nations agencies: Project Latin America Genera of UNDP and UN-HABITAT ROLAC
- Line of capacity building and vocational training, which main objective is to strengthen human resources in the design, implementation and monitoring of programs and projects, through the formation of public managers, civil servants, professionals and technicians who integrate the Regional Program theme and influence public policy,
- Line of dissemination and communication, which seeks to position the theme of gender equity in the coexistence of cities, without violence or discrimination, in the media and virtual spaces of debate and exchange.

Based on the results obtained in the preceding periods, lessons learned, and the demands and challenges identified, the Regional Program has initiated a strategy for broadening and deepening its impact on the region and in the whole world.

**Relevance of Indicators of Outcome 8.**

The office places special emphasis for its strategy to offer innovative and catalytic community models capable of being replicated and/or disseminated, resulting in the formulation of public policies.

<b>Outputs contributing to the above outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Anticipated Budget</b>	<b>Raised and expected to be raised</b>
<b>Output 8.1.</b> Evidence generated of the relevance and effectiveness of community-level initiatives on women's economic empowerment, VAW and gender sensitive budgets in Argentina, Brazil and Chile.	<b>Quant: 8.1 a)</b> Number of community level initiatives that are shown to be effective and relevant through credible evaluations and other reviews	-Develop participative proposals to create models of socio-territorial interventions and influence public policies, mainly to combat SGBV and enhance safety in the cities for women, in Argentina, Brazil and Chile and other countries in the region (Safe Cities Programme).	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 60.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 60.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 60.000 USD
	<b>Qual: 8.1 b)</b> Evidence of use of documentation on community level initiatives based on feedback received	-Build capacities and disseminate materials on policies and public budgets, incorporating the dimensions of gender, race and ethnicity, among local organizations and administrators in 11 neighborhoods from Recife's Metropolitan Area (Secretaria da Mulher do Estado de Pernambuco y SPM, Brazil)	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD

		-Support the project of mandala's agriculture for black and rural women of Pernambuco State (Secretaria da Mulher do Estado de Pernambuco, Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para a Agricultura, Brazil)	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD1
		-Train women from La Matanza, victims of violence, to insert easily in the job market and find an employment opportunity (Asociación Lola Mora, Argentina)	<b>Core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	

<b>Outputs contributing to the above outcome</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Anticipated Budget</b>	<b>Raised and expected to be raised</b>
<b>Output 8.2.</b> Agreement reached among development assistance partners on what constitutes relevant community level initiatives to advance WHR and eliminate gender inequalities towards women economic development in	<b>Quant. 8.2 a)</b> Number of relevant community level initiatives whose key elements have been agreed upon by several development assistance partners  <b>Qual. 8.2b)</b> Evidence that agreed upon key elements of community level initiatives would be relevant in a wide variety of settings	-Help remunerated domestic workers become aware of their capacity to defend their rights and to strengthen their organizations– Joint Programme Fund MDGs “Juventud: Capacidades y oportunidades económicas para la inclusión social” (UNIFEM, Paraguay)	<b>Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD
		-Promote to integrate quality with gender equality in the organizational management of public and private enterprises - UNDP Project Funds TRAC II (INAMU y OPP) in Uruguay	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 10.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD



Paraguay and Uruguay				
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Outputs contributing to the above outcome	Indicators	Activities	Anticipated Budget	Raised and expected to be raised
<b>Output 8.3.</b> Enhanced number and/or quality of South-South community-level cooperation initiatives that are geared to advance women's human rights and eliminate gender inequality between Chile and Morocco and between Brazil and Portuguese speaking African countries	<b>Quant: 8.3 a)</b> Number of South-south exchanges that lead to new or influence existing community level initiatives to promote women's human rights	-Support South-South knowledge exchange on Programmes about poverty eradication and HIV/AIDs in African countries with Portuguese mother tongue (CPLP, Brazil)	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 40.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 40.000 USD
	<b>Qual 8.3b)</b> Evidence of South-south exchanges having contributed to enhancing the number or quality of community level initiatives	-Technical support to the South-South cooperation project between Chile and Morocco for transmission of information about the Programme for Management Improvement (SERNAM, Chile)	<b>Core 2008:</b> 18.180 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 10.000 USD	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Total for Outcome 8</b>	<b>Core 2008:</b> 28.180 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 20.000 USD	

			<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 160.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 210.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 160.000 USD <b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 210.000 USD
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<b>Total for DRF</b>	<b>Core 2008:</b> 952.180 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 955.000 USD	
	<b>Non-core 2008:</b> 2.920.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 100% (\$2.920.000)
	<b>Non-core 2009:</b> 3.870.000 USD	<b>Raised Non-core 2009:</b> 80% (\$3.096.000)  <b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 20% (\$774.000)

## **II. MANAGEMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

## II. MANAGEMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Still, the SRO is putting great effort to work in an articulated manner with UNS agencies, targeting Agencies and Joint Programmes to incorporate the dimensions of gender, race and ethnicity. For this reason, UNIFEM is leading Gender Interagency Groups creating a wide range of lessons learned and best practices and has also participated and actively lead the formulation and development of the MDG UNDP-AECI projects in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. In parallel, UNIFEM worked in close coordination with ECLAC to assess the situation of MDGs linked to the dimensions of gender and race/ethnicity in the region.

Our SRO is not devoting any extra staff or resources to fund raising or fund mobilisation as we already have strong internal skills and developed a very successful fund-raising strategy benefitting not only the SRO Brazil and Southern Cone but also other SROs.

Outputs	Outputs indicators	Activities	Budget (core / non-core) 2008-2009	Areas of internal and partner capacity development
<b>1. Policy advice and catalytic programming</b>				
<b>1.1</b> Systems are in place to track how UNIFEM-supported advocacy strategies and technical expertise/ advice contribute to changes in policies and practices on gender equality and women's empowerment at national, regional and global levels (e.g., attribution)	1.1.1. Increase in number of evaluations focused on UNIFEM-supported advocacy strategies and/or technical expertise/policy advice  1.1.2 Existence of guidance and 'tip sheets' on formulating, implementing and assessing advocacy strategies on gender equality and women's human rights issues that respond to evaluation findings	UNIFEM Brazil and Southern Cone (BSC) will design, conduct and disseminate among key actors evaluations of two regional programmes (Safe Cities and Poverty Eradication) and of one thematic/strategic area (governance and political participation), focusing on advocacy strategies and technical expertise of each programme	<b>Core 2008</b> : 35.000 USD <b>Core 2009</b> : 37.000 USD  <b>Non-core 2008</b> : 35.000 USD <b><i>Raised non-core 2008:</i></b> <i>100% (\$35.000)</i>  <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 250.000 USD <b><i>Raised non-core 2009:</i></b> <i>80% (\$200.000)</i> <b><i>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</i></b> <i>20% (\$50.000)</i>	Human resources and expertise for evaluation processes  Human resources (Public Information Officer or Media Adviser) for consistently collecting, systematizing and disseminating experiences, best practices and learnt lessons from each programme

	1.1.3 Existence of guidance and 'tip sheets' on providing technical expertise/policy advice on key gender equality and women's human rights issues that respond to evaluation findings			
<b>1.3</b> Key stakeholders are able to easily access information on progress toward and the 'how to' of achieving gender equality in countries worldwide	<p>1.3.1 Feedback on the accessibility, quality and relevance of knowledge products and platforms established to disseminate lessons on the 'how to' of achieving gender equality</p> <p>1.3.2 Feedback on, citations of, and demand for <i>Progress of the World's Women</i> and other key corporate products and services</p> <p>1.2.3 Increase in and analysis of number of 'hits' and unique visitors to UNIFEM-hosted portals</p>	<p>UNIFEM BSC will formulate a communication strategy for enhancing SRO's visibility and the use of the media to support programmatic and advocacy work (this includes improving communication tools and mechanisms for systematizing and disseminating information)</p> <p>UNIFEM BSC will enhance the design and increase quality and quantity of information contained in its webpage and will contribute with relevant information on its programmes to UNIFEM</p>	Already budgeted	Human resources (Public Information Officer or Media Adviser and Webmaster)

		hosted portals		
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Outputs	Outputs indicators	Activities	Budget (core / non-core)	Areas of internal and partner capacity development
<b>2. UN coordination and reform,<sup>2</sup></b>				
<p><b>2.1</b> UNIFEM will have an unambiguous role as a key driver of gender equality in the mechanisms and context of UN reform</p>	<p><b>2.1.1.</b> Existence of guidance from the UNDP Administrator to UNCTs and undg organizations clarifying UNIFEM roles</p> <p><b>2.1.2.</b> Number of pacts to cooperate on gender equality and women's empowerment programming between UNIFEM sub-regional offices and Resident Coordinators in the sub-region<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>2.1.3.</b> Number of UN regional centres in which UNIFEM plays an adequate coordination and quality/technical assurance role on gender</p>	<p>The UNIFEM BSC Office will maintain its presence in the One UN Pilot Project in Uruguay, guaranteeing active and constant participation in all processes related to the UN Reform</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 100.000 USD</p> <p><b>Core 2009:</b> 164.000 USD</p>	<p>More programme staff (core posts), including one Deputy RPD and at least one more NPO in Brasilia, and senior programme staff in the country level</p>

<sup>2</sup> The commitments made under this section can only be achieved if the SROs capacities are truly and strongly enhanced in terms of human resources. In order for UNIFEM to effectively participate in the UN coordination and influence the UN reform process in all five countries of the sub-region, we need more senior-level staff (Deputy RPD in Brasilia and National Programme Officers in each country) for accompanying these processes in each country, and, at the same time, more programme and operations staff in the SRO (Brasilia) to manage all growing programme and operations demands.

<sup>3</sup> The model for this has been developed in the Andean sub-region and is being pursued in other sub-regions

	equality (e.g., in Johannesburg, Panama and other sites)			
2.2 Tools, policies and knowledge generated by UNIFEM and inter-agency coordination mechanisms that UNIFEM participates in enable UNCTs to provide coherent and holistic support to countries to advance gender equality	<p>2.2.1 Extent of use and feedback on performance indicators for UNCTs</p> <p>2.2.2 Existence of replicable models of UNCT holistic support to gender equality generated by the Action Learning process</p> <p>2.2.3 Extent to which gender equality and women's human rights results and indicators are included in CCA/UNDAFs</p> <p>2.2.4 Extent of use and feedback on tools that UNIFEM supports to stimulate stronger action on gender equality in post-conflict reconstruction</p> <p>2.2.5 Assessments of performance of One UN pilots on support to</p>	<p>UNIFEM BSC will have a stronger presence in CCA/UNDAF processes in the five countries of the sub-region, aiming towards the incorporation of gender equality as a high priority in each UNDAF.</p> <p>Play a leading role in the Gender Thematic Groups: -Incorporate gender and race/ethnicity dimensions in the United Nations' System by participating in and giving technical support to the Interagency Thematic Groups of Gender, communication, UNAIDS, and Joint Programming Group (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay).</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 200.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 380.000 USD</p>	<p>Keep running and consolidate Uruguay Country Office</p>



	gender equality  <b>2.2.6</b> Innovation Institute on Gender Equality launched as UN systemwide initiative			
<b>2.3</b> Strengthened partnerships with UN organizations	<b>2.3.1</b> Number, quality, and evaluation of MOUs and executing agency agreements with other UN organizations	The UNIFEM BSC Office will continue to move forward in its advocacy strategy within the UN System, aiming at achieving a clear understanding on and a greater scope of the role of UNIFEM in the organization. The goal is to have MoUs signed in at least three countries of the sub-region (Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	Already budgeted	More programme staff (core posts), including one Deputy RPD and at least one more NPO in Brasilia, and senior programme staff in the country level
<b>2.4</b> Joint programming and programmes with other UN organizations demonstrate how partnerships can enhance effectiveness of support and advocacy strategies	<b>2.4.1</b> Results of mid-term reviews of the effectiveness of selected global, regional and national joint programming arrangements  <b>2.4.2</b> Number of partnerships with other UN organizations (OHCHR, DAW,	During the next 3 years, UNIFEM BSC Office will be actively involved in the implementation and execution of MDG AECID-UNDP projects (all inter-agency initiatives) in three of the five countries of the sub-region. In Brazil, UNIFEM has a leading role in the coordination of	Already budgeted	More programme staff (core posts), including one Deputy RPD and at least one more NPO in Brasilia, and senior programme staff in the country level

	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, etc.) to support enhanced national capacity in translating normative agreements into operational programmes</p>	<p>the Gender Thematic Window Project, and will be working closely with UNDP, UNFPA, OIT and UNICEF, among others. In Paraguay, UNIFEM will implement part of the Youth Thematic Window Project, together with UNDP, UNFPA, OIT and others. Finally, in Uruguay, UNIFEM is part of the group of agencies that will implement the Culture Thematic Window Project</p> <p>-Give technical support to UNS Joint Programmes in order to assure the definition and incorporation of the dimensions and indicators of gender and race/ethnicity in compliance with international human rights instruments and MDGs goals.</p> <p>-Lead and give technical</p>		
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		support to MDG Projects UNDP-AECI in order to help strengthen the links between MDGs, gender and race/ethnicity developing capacities for planning, monitoring and evaluating public policies in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay		
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Outputs	Outputs indicators	Activities	Budget (core / non-core)	Areas of internal and partner capacity development
<b>3. Accountability, risk and oversight</b>				
<p><b>3.1</b> Culture and capacity for achieving and reporting on results and high rates of delivery embedded in UNIFEM practices</p>	<p><b>3.1.1</b> Percentage of reviewed national, regional and global programmes that meet quality assurance standards</p> <p><b>3.1.2.</b> Number of Strategic Plan management results that make significant progress toward targets</p> <p><b>3.1.3</b> Adequacy of UNIFEM progress tracking and monitoring processes (including computerized systems) to track cumulative results over time</p> <p><b>3.1.4.</b> Minimal carry over of country, regional and global programme resources from year to year</p>	<p>UNIFEM BSC will continue to work diligently towards an accountable, quality and efficient implementation of its programmes. The office is finalizing its Internal Control Framework, and it shall soon send it to HQ for clearance</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 70.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 122.000 USD</p>	<p>More programme staff at project manager level, and more operational staff (core posts) for handling and responding in a timely manner to the overwhelming increase in demands</p>

<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>		<p><b>Total MRF</b></p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 405.000 USD  <b>Core 2009:</b> 703.000 USD</p> <p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 35.000 USD  <i><b>Raised Non-core 2008:</b> 100%</i></p> <p><b>Non-core 2009:</b>                  250.000 USD  <i><b>Raised non-core 2009:</b> 80% (\$200,000)</i>  <i><b>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009:</b> 20% (\$50,000)</i></p>
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## **III.EVALUATION PLAN**

### III. EVALUATION PLAN

#### List of Selected Evaluations 2008-2009

LIST OF SELECTED EVALUATIONS 2008-2009	CRITERIA USED FOR THE SELECTION	POTENTIAL EVALUABILITY Extent to which the selected cluster/Programme/Project has all the elements to be meaningfully evaluated	INTENDED USE OF EVALUATION FINDINGS
<p>1. Programme “Cities without Violence, Safe Cities for Men and Women” in Rosario (Argentina), Bogotá (Colombia) and Santiago (Chile). There is a possibility to extend the geographical scope of the programme to other areas in the Sub-Region (Brazil and Paraguay).</p>	<p>Relevance Investment knowledge Catalytic / Upscale / Replicate Flagship Programme Geographic scope</p>	<p><b>Does the Programme have quality in terms of the existence of the context analysis and baselines, the adequacy of the objectives and the internal coherence of the strategy followed?</b></p> <p>The Regional Programme “Cities without Violence, Safe Cities for Men and Women” is an ideal Programme to be evaluated. The Programme has been developed to address a regional context characterized by increasing violence and insecurity in the cities and to incorporate this topic within the public agenda, from an innovative approach that incorporated the perspective of gender, age and race/ethnicity both theoretically and practically.</p> <p>The contextual analysis was lead based on the most recent data from the last reports on poverty, urbanization and social development in Latin America, taking as an example the annual report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latinamerica and the Caribbean “the Social Panorama in Latinamerica”, the annual report of UNFPA “The state of the world population” and reports from the Women and Develment Division of the Economic Commission for Latinamerica and the Caribbean (CEPAL)</p> <p>Even if the Programme has not carried out studies to define its baseline, the Programme counts with a good contextual analysis; a monitoring system with specific indicators for each objective and a historical record of the activities developed.</p> <p>The Programme’s long-term objectives, the reason why different activities and important products have been designed and implemented, are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o knowledge application on and strengthening of public debate about women’s security in the cities;</li> <li>o Incorporation of the topic of gender violence in the agenda of different social organizations and public policies;</li> <li>o Proposal of a participative model of socio-territorial intervention developed, imitated and incorporated in public policies;</li> <li>o Networks strengthening, for them to cause an impact on governments and institutions responsables for public policies.</li> </ul>	<p>The Evaluation is intended to adjust, improve and propose new strategies or actions for the Programme as well as to identify successful strategies in order to extend and/or replicate them. Furthermore, thanks to the final evaluation, it will be possible to measure the Regional Programme success, impact and incidence as well as the innovative and catalytic aspects of the processes developed; the achievement of the strategy designed; its flexibility and adaptation according to changes; and appropriateness of the management and follow-up mechanisms. Additionally, it is very important for UNIFEM to assess how gender, age, race/ethnicity were mainstreamed into the programme, best practices and learnt lessons. In this sense, the evaluation findings will enable the Programme to continue incorporating these dimensions in the best way.</p>

	<p>In line with its purpose, the Programme has been essentially structured over 4 strategical lines each of them linked to these 4 results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Systematizing and Producing knowledge;</li> <li>2) Causing Sensitivity ad Training Actors;</li> <li>3) Developing Strategies in Cities: Participative models of socio-territorial Intervention;</li> <li>4) Strengthening Networks: Difussion and exchange in national and international spaces for debate.</li> </ol> <p>The 4 strategic lines of the Programme are in direct relation to 4 of the objectives of UNIFEM's Global Strategic Plan, as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A greater number of national development strategies will incorporate gender equality in consonance with the national commitments for women's empowerment and human rights;</li> <li>5. Experts and Advocates on gender equality and their organizations and networks will actually demand the implementation of laws, policies and national strategies that include the dimension of gender equality;</li> <li>7. The most important political institutions in charged of policies, services rendered, and news media will create propitious institutional panorama to promote and protect women's rights;</li> <li>8. Community-level initiatives will generate more effective models for promoting women's human rights and for eliminating gender inequality.</li> </ol> <p>The Programme is logically structured, with objectives and strategic lines in accordance with UNIFEM's Strategic Plan and with an internal coherence throughout the years. Moreover, the Programme is experiencing geographic and financial expansion. Consequently, during the Programme evolution process both an mid-term evaluation in order to make the necessary adjustments, and a final evaluation to examine the Programme effectiveness and impact are absolutely necessary.</p> <p><b>Does the Programme count with an M&amp;E system, and with sufficient information for conducting the evaluation?</b></p> <p>The Regional Programme encourages the Programme Regional Coordination and Subregional Coordinations to continuously monitor the Programme during its implementation, according to the contents set on the Logical Matrix: outcomes, outputs, activities and indicators.</p> <p>Regarding Evaluation itself, which has not yet been carried out, an mid-term evaluation has been planned for beginning 2009 and a final evaluation for 2011.</p>	
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	<p>It has been proposed that mid-term and final Programme Evaluations are carried out by an external specialized consultancy, characterized by being transparent, independent and impartial. An Articulatory and Monitoring Committee will also be established, composed by: an external consultancy, representatives of UNIFEM's Evaluating Unit, the Programme Regional Coordination, networks and counterparties representatives and AECID, if it was of interest.</p> <p><b>Is the internal and external context to the Programme, including the stakeholders, propitious for conducting Evaluation?</b></p> <p>The approach and achievements, from 2006 to 2008, of the Programme "Safe Cities" have caused significant interest over the issue in the region, particularly since interventional models have been implemented in Rosario, Argentina, Colombia, Bogota and Santiago. Thanks to the Programme, these cities improved in developing public policies and new knowledge, elements and interventional proposals in the area. Based on outcomes reached during previous periods,</p> <p>The Regional Programme implemented a new strategy to extend influence and cause more impact in the region. This turns the context truly appropriate for evaluation. The Regional Programme Coordinator has already allocated funds for Evaluation. Besides, counterparties have proven quite interested about evaluations since they will enable to adjust and imitate activities apart from improving interaction among the different Programme stakeholders.</p>	
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LIST OF SELECTED EVALUATIONS 2008-2009	CRITERIA USED FOR THE SELECTION	POTENTIAL EVALUABILITY Extent to which the selected cluster/Programme/Project has all the elements to be meaningfully evaluated	INTENDED USE OF EVALUATION FINDINGS
<p>2. Programme “Incorporation of the Dimensions of Gender, Race and Ethnicity in Policies to battle against Poverty in 4 countries of Latinamerica (Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala and Paraguay)</p>	<p>Relevance Investment knowledge Catalytic / Upscale / Replicate Flagship Programme Duration Geographic scope Commitment</p>	<p><b>Does the Programme have quality in terms of the existence of the context analysis and baselines, the adequacy of the objectives and the internal coherence of the strategy followed?</b></p> <p>The Programme works with two fundamental and indivisible dimensions: inequality and Discrimination. During the first six months of Programme application, several studies have been carried out in order to systematize and produce information regarding gender and race/ ethnicity; studies that also articulate these dimensions with poverty and which analyze the Programmes of income transference in the countries concerned. All these studies include the contextual aspects of those countries directly related to the objectives and strategies defined in the Programme Prodoc. However, even if it offers a starting point in order to settle baselines for the Programme, there are no baselines defined yet.</p> <p>The Programme strategies and objectives have been defined in the Prodoc, but there has not been a systematic evaluation yet regarding the appropriateness of objectives and the internal coherence of strategies adopted. However, there has actually been a first evaluation from the Programme Coordination after which it has been decided to give priority to certain strategies considered to be more efficient so as to reach the Programme main objective. This objective consists in systematically and orderly promoting the incorporation of the dimensions of gender equality and racial and ethnic equality in the governmental and non-governmental Programmes and projects to fight against poverty and social inequality.</p> <p><b>Does the Programme count with an M&amp;E system, and with sufficient information for conducting the evaluation?</b></p> <p>The Programme does not count yet with a formal and structured Monitoring and Evaluating System. However, it counts with an instrument, the Programme report, which enables to evaluate to what extent the objectives are reached; to identify difficulties and challenges for application of the Programme; and to identify the lessons learned during each period. The Programme report is also valuable to periodically redefine the main actions and activities according to lessons learned during each period. The report is based on outcomes and indicators defined in the Programme logical matrix. The Programme Prodoc anticipates the creation and implementation of a</p>	<p>Mid-term evaluation will be mainly used to verify and adjust strategies and objectives initially established in the Programme, in order to reach its principal objective. It will also help to verify the relevance and efficiency of the initiatives undertaken in relation to the challenges identified during elaboration of annual reports.</p> <p>By doing so, we expect the mid-term evaluation to offer the necessary elements to decide whether the lines of action need to be revised or strengthened. Besides, mid-term evaluation will help to identify the Programme best practices as well as those activities and outcomes that should be reported and shared with the stakeholders.</p> <p>With the final evaluation we seek to identify to what extent the Programme principal objective has been reached, and just like with the mid-term evaluation, to identify which practices could be imitated in countries with a contextual reality characterized by gender, ethnical/racial inequality and poverty, similar to those countries where the Programme is being implemented.</p>

		<p>Monitoring and Evaluating system which has not yet been defined by Programme Team. Necessary information to perform Evaluation exists and is easily accessible, even if it is not systematized and it is only organized to fill in the Programme Report. The Monitoring and Evaluating system yet to be developed will take into consideration the dimensions of gender, age, race/ethnicity as critical points in the programme and therefore will develop indicators to measure their impact and improve these dimensions performance.</p> <p><b>Is the internal and external context to the Programme, including the stakeholders, propitious for conducting Evaluation?</b></p> <p>We consider that both internal and external context are extraordinarily favourable for an Evaluation. Internally, the Programme counts with an extensive local team and the coordination develops communication strategies with the other more efficient offices, which facilitate an information exchange and a systematic follow-up of the activities developed in Bolivia and Guatemala.</p> <p>The Programme has also set up a closer relationship with the key stakeholders of both the civil society and the government, which creates a favourable context externally. At the same time, the fact of having an external demand for extending the duration of the Programme is another positive aspect for carrying out Evaluation at this moment, since the Evaluation results can be used during the following years and they will influence the Programme development.</p>	
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<p><b>LIST OF SELECTED EVALUATIONS 2008-2009</b></p>	<p><b>CRITERIA USED FOR THE SELECTION</b></p>	<p><b>POTENTIAL EVALUABILITY</b> Extent to which the selected cluster/Programme/Project has all the elements to be meaningfully evaluated</p>	<p><b>INTENDED USE OF EVALUATION FINDINGS</b></p>
<p>3. Evaluation of the Cluster of governability and Participation (Outcome 1, 5, 6 y 7 of the Golbal Strategic Plan)</p>	<p>Relevance Investment knowledge Replicate Duration</p>	<p><b>Does the Programme have quality in terms of the existence of the context analysis and baselines, the adequacy of the objectives and the internal coherence of the strategy followed?</b> UNIFEM Brazil and Southern Cone Countries, considering its limited budget, has focused its Startegy in strengthening National Mechanisms for Women’s Progress and in incorporating the dimension of gender, age, race/ethnicity in the legal frameworks and public policies. At the same time, in order to complete this axis, the Strategy has been focused on reinforcing the capacities of women’s organizations, particularly networks, in order to promote their organizations, their participation in decision-making ambits and their incidence in public policies. Consequently, UNIFEM Brasil and Sothern Cone Countries has organized a focused and coherent Strategy, that tries to avoid the “spread too thin” and to maximize the intervention impact.</p> <p>In any case, considering that now we refer to a complete cluster, there are a series of activities that could be performed in order to reach the objectives proposed in the cluster. So, although there is an extended context analysis, there are no concrete baselines to define concrete indicators for the cluster. This is the reason why UNIFEM needs to work harder in order to develop indicators at the level of Outcomes that reflect what is to be achieved with activities and make sute that this can be monitored and evaluated. The Monitoring and Evaluating system yet to be developed will take into consideration the dimensions of gender, age, race/ethnicity as critical points in the programa and therefore will develop indicators to measure their impact and improve these dimensions performance.</p> <p><b>Does the Cluster count with an M&amp;E System, and with sufficient information for conducting the evaluation?</b> Each of the activities composing the Cluster has its own Evaluating mechanisms. At the same time, in the MYFF 2004-2007 there where a number of indicators for that Cluster. However, UNIFEM can still improve a lot in designing indicators which are relevant, realistic, measurable and appropriated for this Cluster globally. There is also a lot of disseminated information but there is no systematized or organized information like in the case of Programmes. Therefore; in order to facilitate its evaluation, the Cluster should develop a Monitoring and Evaluating System that includes all existing</p>	<p>By having the Evaluation results we intend to take a look to these last two years 2004-2007 of MYFF’s development, in order to measure the real impact of our intervention as well as to take out recommendations, conclusions, best practices and lessons learned. We also want to show our main donants, with concrete evidence, that our intervention caused the intended impact so as to legitimize future donations. Likewise, it is very important for us to count, by means of an evaluation, with sufficient knowledge to justify to our stakeholders that our interventions are necessary, innovative and catalytic.</p>

		<p>information and takes into consideration the dimensions of gender, age, race/ethnicity.</p> <p><b>Is the internal and external context to the Programme, including the stakeholders, propitious for conducting Evaluation?</b></p> <p>As UNIFEM has been investing great part of its energy and resources in this Cluster, it is considered that it is time to evaluate these last two years and to derive from this Evaluation: recommendations, conclusions, best practices and lessons learned. Likewise, we have an accountability obligation to prove that our intervention has caused the impact that we anticipated.</p>	
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### Sub-Regional Evaluation Plan (Template)

**Sub Región:** UNIFEM Brazil and Southern Cone Countries

**Period Covered:** 2008-2011

**Date Prepared:** May 2008

Evaluation Title	Mandatory Evaluation	Relevant regional SP/ SRS outcome/ theme	Relevant MRF Commitment in the global SP	Office to Manage the Evaluation	Sub Region or Countries	Joint Evaluation	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Anticipated dates for the evaluation	Budget (US\$) for Evaluation and Sources of Funding & Budget of Programme
1. “Cities without Violence, Safe Cities for Men and Women”	Yes, since the Programme exceeds 1 million USD  <b>Other criteria:</b> Relevance Investment knowledge Catalytic / Upscale / Replicate Flagship Programme Geographic scope	Outcome 1 (strategies), 5 (experts and gender activities), 7 (public policies institutions) and 8 (community-level initiatives) of the Global Strategic Plan and of the Sub-Regional Strategy  <b>Relevant theme:</b> Ending VAW	Increase the number of evaluations focused in advocacy strategies and/or technical expertise supported by UNIFEM	Brazilian and Southern Cone Countries Sub-Regional Office	Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Guatemala	No	An Articulatory, Monitoring and Evaluating Committee will be established. It will be composed by an external consultancy; representatives of UNIFEM’s Evaluating Unit in the head office; the Programme Coordination; network representatives (“Red Mujer y Hábitat, Mercociudades” among others) and Counterparties (CISCSA, SOS	Mid-term Evaluation (beginning 2009) and Final Evaluation in 2011	<b>Evaluation Budget:</b> 80.000 USD anticipated in the Programme Budget (5.3%)  <b>Source of funding:</b> AECID  <b>Total Budget of the Programme 2008-2011:</b> Approximately 1,5 million USD

							CORPO, IBAM, SUR, REPEM e CEUR) and the donant AECID		
2. Programme “Incorporation of the Dimensions of Gender, Race and Ethnic Equality in the Policies against poverty passed in 4 countries of Latinamerica (Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala and Paraguay)	Yes, since the Programme exceeds 3 million USD  <b>Other criteria:</b> Relevance Investment knowledge Catalytic / Upscale / Replicate Flagship Programme Duration Geographic scope Commitment	Outcome 1 (national strategies), 2 (Constitutions and Legal Processes) and 6 (women subject to exclusion and discrimination ) of the Global Strategic Plan and of the Sub-Regional Strategy  <b>Relevant theme:</b> Economic security and rights	Increase the number of evaluations focused in advocacy strategies and/or technical expertise supported by UNIFEM	Brazilian and Southern Cone Countries Sub-Regional Office	Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala and Paraguay	The Programme Coordination is still discussing about the general lines of the Evaluation. Consequently, it has not yet been possible to define whether the Evaluation will be done in an individual or joint manner.	National Mechanisms for Women; National Mechanisms for Racial and Ethnic Equality of the 4 countries; black and indigenous women networks of the 4 countries and of the region; domestic women workers organizations; academic institutions; SNU Agencies (Particularly UNICEF, OIT, UNFPA, PNUD, OPAS and CELADE of the CEPAL) and national institutes of statistics	Mid-term Evaluation (end of 2008) and Final Evaluation at the end of 2011	<b>Evaluation Budget:</b> 300.000 USD anticipated in the Programme Budget (6%)  <b>Source of funding:</b> AECID  <b>Total Budget of the Programme 2008-2011:</b> Approximately 5 million USD
3. Evaluation of the Cluster Governability and Participation	Yes, it is mandatory since every two years each SRO has to choose a Cluster/the me to be evaluated	Outcome 1 (national strategies), 5 (national mechanisms and gender experts), 6 (women subject to exclusion and discrimination	Increase the number of evaluations focused in advocacy strategies and/or technical expertise supported by UNIFEM	Brazilian and Southern Cone Countries Sub-Regional Office	Brazilian and Southern Cone Countries Sub-Regional Office	No	National Mechanisms for Women; State Institutions at local and national level; gender experts and advocates; women’s networks and organizations; SNU	Pre/post Final Evaluation of the MYFF’s Cluster Governability and Participation 2004-2007 to be held at the end of 2008	<b>Evaluation Budget:</b> 80,000 USD of the Core Funds budget UNIFEM Brazil and Southern Cone Countries (5.3%)

	<p><b>Other criteria:</b>          Relevance          Investment knowledge          Replicate          Duration</p>	<p>) and 7 (public policies institutions) of the Global Strategic Plan)</p> <p><b>Relevant theme:</b>          Governance</p>							<p><b>Source of funding:</b>          Core Funds</p> <p><b>Total Budget of the Programme 2008-2011:</b>          Approximately 1.5 million USD</p>
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## **V. INTEGRATED RESOURCES FRAMEWORK**

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**Table 1: Programme Delivery 2004-2007**

<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME DELIVERY (CORE / NON-CORE)</b>	<b>THEME WISE BREAK UP OF DELIVERY IN 2004-2007</b>					
	<b>Economic Security and Rights</b>	<b>Violence against Women</b>	<b>Gender and HIV AIDs</b>	<b>Democratic Governance</b>	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Core:</b> 3.003.340 USD	<b>Core:</b> 585.334 USD	<b>Core:</b> 397.544 USD	<b>Core:</b> 40.974 USD	<b>Core:</b> 494.952 USD	<b>Core:</b> 1.291.768 USD	<b>Core:</b> 192.768 USD (Facility)
<b>Non-core:</b> 3.472.247 USD	<b>Non-core:</b> 845.208 USD	<b>Non- core:</b> 1.227.563 USD	<b>Non- core:</b> 86.848 USD	<b>Non-core:</b> 1.227.563 USD	<b>Non-core:</b>	<b>Non- core:</b> 85.065 USD (Exb)
<b>Total:</b> 6.475.587 USD	1.430.542 USD	1.625.107 USD	127.822 USD	1.722.515 USD	1.291.768 USD	277.833 USD

**Table 2: Resource Mobilisation 2004-2007 (NON-CORE)**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Source</b>
33545 - Media Fundrasing Campaign	35.607	Private Sector – Editora Abril, Avon&Farmais
12616 - Integrated Actions in Gender	711.206	DFID
37105 - 1st Natl . Conf. Pol. Women	661.868	Brazilian Gov. - SPM
12517 - Prevention Intrafamily Violence	58.428	Brazilian Gov. - SEDH
50642 - Poverty Eradication	1.596.580	AECID
50086 - Safe Cities	1.235.756	AECID
53241 - Gender Sensitive Budgets	210.303	AECID
53519 - Strengthening INAMU	223.593	Intl.Coop.Catalonia
53572 - Young Women Leaders	167.695	Intl.Coop.Catalonia
54627 - Use of Time & Unpaid Work	88.996	Comunidad de Madrid
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.349.672</b>	

Table 3: Resource Requirement 2008-2009

TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED FOR 2008-2009 (CORE AND NON CORE SEPARATELY)	THEMATIC AREA WISE BREAK UP OF NON CORE RESOURCES TO BE RAISED IN 2008-2009 AND INDICATIONS OF DONORS TO BE TARGETED UNDER EACH					
	Economic Security and Rights	Violence against Women	Gender and HIV AIDs	Democratic Governance	Framework	Other
<p><b>Core 2008:</b> DRF+MRF=1.357.180 USD Framework and other 2008= 780.350 USD <b>Total Core 2008:</b> 2.137.530 USD</p> <p><b>Core 2009:</b> DRF+MRF=1.658.000 USD Framework and other 2009= 1.100.000 USD <b>Total Core 2009:</b> 2.758.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 583.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 620.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 399.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 425.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 46.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 50.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 329.180 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 563.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 742.350 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 1.000.000 USD</p>	<p><b>Core 2008:</b> 38.000 USD <b>Core 2009:</b> 100.000 USD</p> <p>AECID Spanish decentralized Cooperation</p> <p>Other donors</p>
<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 2.955.000 USD <i>Raised : 100%</i></p> <p><b>Non-core 2009:</b> 4.120.000 USD <i>Raised Non-core 2009 : 80%</i> <i>Expected to be raised Non-core 2009 : 20%</i></p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 950.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 1.313.000 USD</p> <p>AECID Spanish decentralized Cooperation Other donors</p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 950.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 1.207.000 USD</p> <p>AECID Spanish decentralized Cooperation Other donors</p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 80.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 100.000 USD</p> <p>AECID Spanish decentralized Cooperation Other donors</p>	<p><b>Non-core 2008:</b> 975.000 USD <b>Non-core 2009:</b> 1.500.000 USD</p> <p>AECID Brazilian Gov. – SPM Spanish decentralized Cooperation Other donors</p>		

## ANNEX 1. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

<b>Argentina</b>	
Government	<p>Area Mujer de Buenos Aires            Área de la Mujer de Rosario            Consejo Nacional de la Mujer - CNM            Instituto Nacional contra la Discriminación la Xenofobia y el Racismo – INADI            Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores            Representación Especial para la Mujer, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Cancillería)            Secretaría de Derechos Humanos de la Provincia de Buenos Aires</p>
Civil Society	<p>Artemisa            Articulación de Mujeres Jóvenes - AMJ            Asociación Católica por el Derecho a Decidir - ACDD            Asociación Civil de Derechos Humanos Mujeres Unidas Migrantes y Refugiadas - AMUMRA            Asociación Civil Nueva Ciudadanía            Asociación Lola Mora            Centro de Estudios Urbanos - CEUR            Centro de Intercambio y Servicios Cono Sur Argentina - CISCSA            Centro de la Mujer de San Fernando - CEDEM            Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional - CEJIL            Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer - CLADEM            Equipo Latino Americano de Justicia y Género - ELA            Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer - FEIM            Instituto de Derecho, Género y Desarrollo - INSGENAR            Instituto de Estudios Jurídico Sociales de la Mujer – INDESO            Instituto Hannah Arendt            Mujeres en Igualdad – MEI            Red e Monitoreo de la Ley de Violencia Familiar            Red de Mujeres de La Matanza            Red Internacional de Género y Comercio            Red Internacional de Mujeres Viviendo con el VIH            Red Mujer y Habitat            Servicio a la Acción Popular - SEAP</p>
Academy	<p>Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales – FLACSO            Universidad Nacional de Córdoba            Universidad Nacional de Rosario</p>
Others	<p>Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo - AECID</p>
<b>Brazil</b>	
Government	<p>Bancada Feminina            Conselho Nacional de Pesquisa, Ministério de Ciência e Tecnologia – CNPq            Coordenadoria da Mulher do Recife            Fundação Cultural Palmares            Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE            Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada - IPEA            Ministério da Educação - MEC            Ministério de Desenvolvimento Social - MDS            Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego – MTE            Parlamento Negro            Petrobrás            Secretaria da Mulher de Salvador            Secretaria da Mulher do Estado da Bahia            Secretaria da Mulher do Estado do Maranhão            Secretaria da Mulher do Estado de Pernambuco            Secretaria de Promoção da Igualdade Racial do Estado da Bahia            Secretaria de Promoção da Igualdade Racial do Estado do Maranhão            Secretaria de Promoção da Igualdade Racial do Estado de Pernambuco            Secretaria Especial de Direitos Humanos - SEDH            Secretaria Especial de Políticas de Promoção da Igualdade Racial - SEPPPIR            Secretaria Especial de Políticas para as Mulheres – SPM</p>
Civil Society	<p>Ações em Género, Cidadania e Desenvolvimento - AGENDE            Antígona</p>

	<p>Articulação Brasileira de Jovens Feministas - ABJF  Articulação de Mulheres Brasileiras - AMB  Articulação de Mulheres Negras Brasileiras - AMNB  Associação Brasileira de Pesquisadores Negros - ABPN  Associação de Mulheres Negras de Halagaos  Associação Frida Khalo  Associação Mulheres pela Paz  Casa de Cultura da Mulher Negra  Católicas pero Directo de Decidir - CDD  Centro de Estudo das Relações de Trabalho e Desigualdades - CEERT  Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas em Educação, Cultura e Ação Comunitária - CENPEC  Centro Feminista de Estudos e Assessoria - CFEMEA  Cidadania Feminina  Comitê da América Latina e Caribe para a Defesa dos Direitos da Mulher - CLADEM  Conselho Nacional de Mulheres Indígenas - CONAMI  Criola  Equit  Escola Nacional de Administração Pública - ENAP  Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública - ENSP  Fala Preta!  Federação Nacional de Trabalhadoras Domésticas - FENATRAD  Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional - FASE  Fórum Brasil de Orçamento - Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos - INESC  Fórum Estadual de Reforma Urbana - FERU  Fórum Nacional de Mulheres Negras - FNMN  Gélédes  Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal - IBAM  Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas - IBASE  Instituto Patrícia Galvão  Jóvenes Feministas de Sao Paulo – JFSP  Minas da Cor  Núcleo de Estudos Afrobrasileiros - NEABS  Núcleo de Estudos de Gênero - NEG  Rede Brasileira de Iconografia e Documentação das Matrizes Africanas no Brasil – ICORED DOC  Redeh  Rede GRUMIN de Mulheres Indígenas  Rede Latino Americana de Jovens pelos Directos Sexuais e Reproductivos - RedLac  Rede Mulher de Educação  Rede Mulher e Democracia  Sindicato de Trabalhadoras Domésticas de Campinas e Região  SOS Corpo  Thêmis</p>
Academy	<p>Universidade de Brasília – UnB  Universidade Federal da Bahia - UFBA  Universidade Federal de Pernambuco - UFPE</p>
Others	<p>Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo - AECID  Comunidade de Países de Língua Portuguesa – CPLP  Fundação Friedrich Ebert</p>
<b>Chile</b>	
Government	<p>Servicio Nacional de la Mujer – SERNAM  Municipio de Cerro Navia, Santiago</p>
Civil Society	<p>Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo de la Mujer - CEDEM  Centro de Estudios de la Mujer – CEM  Corporación Humanas  DOMOS  Fundación Mujeres de Palabra  Isis Internacional  SUR, Corporación Estudios Sociales y Educación</p>
Academy	<p>Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales – FLACSO  Universidad de Chile</p>
<b>Paraguay</b>	
Government	<p>Comisión de Igualdad del Congreso Nacional  Dirección de Derechos Humanos de la Corte Suprema de Justicia  Dirección General de Estadísticas Encuestas y Censos - DGEEC</p>

	Secretaría de Acción Social - SAS Secretaría de la Mujer de la Presidencia de la República – SMPR
Civil Society	Aireana Amnistía Internacional Asociación Afroparaguaya Kamba Cua - AAKC Centro de Documentación y Estudios - CDE Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Población - CEPEP Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer - CLADEM Coordinadora Nacional de Organizaciones de Mujeres Trabajadoras Rurales e Indígenas - CONAMURI Coordinación de Mujeres del Paraguay - CMP Coordinadora de Derechos Humanos del Paraguay - CODEHUPY Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Sociales y Penales de Paraguay Kuña Aty Kuña Roga La Red Contra Toda Forma de Discriminación – LA RED Las Ramonas Red de Mujeres Múncipes Red de Mujeres Políticas
Others	Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo – AECID
<b>Uruguay</b>	
Government	Administración Nacional de Educación Pública - ANEP Bancada Bicameral Femenina – BBF Comisión de Población de Diputados Dirección de Coordinación Territorial Instituto del Niño y del Adolescente Instituto Nacional de Estadística - INE Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres – INAMU Intendencia Municipal de Canelones Intendencia Municipal de Montevideo - IMM Ministerio de Desarrollo Social - MIDES Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas - MEF Ministerio de Educación y Cultura - MEC Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería - MIEM Ministerio de Salud Pública Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto – OPP Secretaría de la Mujer de la Intendencia Municipal de Montevideo
United Nations	
Civil Society	Articulación Feminista Marcosur - AFM Centro de Comunicación Virginia Wolf Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios para el Desarrollo - CIEDUR Comisión Nacional de Seguimiento de los Compromisos de Beijing – CNS Grupo Interdisciplinar Mujer Ahora Red de Educación Popular Entre Mujeres – REPEM Red Género y Familia Red Uruguaya en Contra de la Violencia Sexual y Doméstica
Academy	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales - FLACSO Universidad de la República – UDELAR
<b>Regional/International</b>	
	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para a Agricultura Junta Andaluía Organização Iberoamericana de Juventude - OIJ Reunión Especializada de la Mujer del Mercosur - REM Unidades Temáticas de Género de la Red de Mercociudades - UTG Young Women Knowledge and Leadership Institute – YOWLI

## ANNEX 2.

Countries in the region are characterized by **having strong and sophisticated legal systems** that need to be materialized and implemented by means of **public policies**. In recent years, there have been considerable advances in the passing of legislation promoting gender equality and women's rights. However, women in the region are still facing great challenges in regards to **exclusion, discrimination, poverty and political participation**. More policies and programmes are still needed in these areas. The system of United Nations, under the leadership of UNIFEM, has incorporated to a great extent the dimension of gender in the CCA/UNDAF processes and strives to mainstream it in the implementation of their programmes and activities.

### *National Development Planning Documents*

Countries in the region	National Development Strategy / Development Plans	PRSP*	SWAPs	CCA / UNDAF
<b>Argentina</b>	There is not a National Plan. There is a Strategic Territorial Plan of the Planning Ministry without any gender dimension incorporated into it  There are also a variety of local development plans. Some of them have managed to incorporate a gender dimension (Chaco, Santafe, etc.)	No  Some Ministries have developed initiatives to combat poverty	No	The process CCA/UNDAF has just started in Argentina. The gender dimension is expected to be incorporated into the whole process

Countries in the region	National Development Strategy / Development Plans	PRSP*	SWAPs	CCA / UNDAF
<b>Brazil</b>	There is not a centralized National Development Plan	There is not a centralized Poverty Reduction Plan but a poverty elimination strategy translated into a set of programmes. The gender dimension is not incorporated	<i>National Plan of Public Policies for Women</i> <b>-Duration:</b> 2007-2010 <b>-Main focus:</b> Public Policies for Women VAW. <b>-Commitments to gender:</b> It is a	<b>-Duration:</b> 2007-2011 <b>-Main focus:</b> Excluded and vulnerable populations enjoying the right to public services Gender and racial/ethnic

		<p>into them. They only prioritize women as heads of households</p>	<p>gender public policies document  <b>-Resources for gender equality:</b>          760,000,000 USD</p>	<p>inequalities are reduced, taking into account territorial heterogeneities          Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice          Effective, transparent and participatory public policies and management are ensured, as a mechanism for the promotion and enforcement of human rights          More efficient use of available resources is ensured to promote an equitable and environmentally sustainable economic development  <b>-Commitments to gender equality:</b>          UNDAF contains a whole result aiming to reduce gender and racial/ethnic inequalities  <b>-Resources for gender equality:</b>          The total resources to be mobilized in support for the result 2. Gender and racial/ethnic equality are estimated in 22.215.572 USD</p>
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- None of the countries has a World Bank/IMF PRSP. The column refers to National Poverty Reduction Programs or similar



Countries in the region	National Development Strategy / Development Plans	PRSP*	SWAPs	CCA / UNDAF
Chile	<p><i>Action Plan of the United Nations Development Group</i></p> <p><b>-Duration:</b> 2006-2008</p> <p><b>-Main focus:</b> Support the country to meet the MDGs and other international development goals by 2015</p> <p>Institutional capacity building and improvement of social situation</p> <p>Development of global alliances in the form of South South Cooperation</p> <p><b>-Commitments to gender equality:</b> The Plan outlines the links between human rights, gender equity, democratic governance, development, peace and security</p>	<p>There is not a National Strategy for Poverty Reduction as such, although there are a variety of policies and initiatives to eradicate poverty coordinated by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, MIDEPLAN. The main challenge of the Chilean Government is to establish and consolidate a social protection system and a Social Pact for Development</p>	<p>No SWAPs in Chile</p>	<p>UNDAF</p> <p><b>-Duration:</b> 2007-2010</p> <p><b>-Main focus:</b> Reduce economic, social, demographic, gender, territorial and ethnic inequalities</p> <p>Strengthen decentralization and local development based on MDGs</p> <p>Strengthen South South Cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean and other developing countries</p> <p><b>-Commitments to gender equalities:</b> Reduce gender inequalities</p>

Countries in the region	National Development Strategy / Development Plans	PRSP*	SWAPs	CCA / UNDAF
Paraguay	No	<p><i>National Strategy to Combat Poverty</i>  <b>-Duration:</b> Decree of 8 September 2006  <b>-Main focus:</b> Micro and Micro policies to combat poverty  <b>-Commitments to gender equality:</b> A gender dimension is incorporated into the National Strategy  <b>-Resources for gender equality:</b> 350,000 USD (annually)</p>	<p><i>II National Plan for Equal Opportunities between men and women</i>  <b>-Duration:</b> 2003-2007  <b>-Main focus:</b> Incorporation of the gender dimension into public policies to combat discrimination and exclusion  <b>-Commitments to gender equality:</b> Yes  <b>-Resources for gender equality:</b> 1,128,250 USD (annually)</p> <p><i>National Plan of Sexual and Reproductive Health</i>  <b>-Duration:</b> 2003-2008  <b>-Main focus:</b> Improvement of sexual and reproductive health  <b>-Commitments to gender equality:</b> Yes  <b>-Resources for gender equality:</b> 1,815,000 USD (annually)</p> <p><i>Public Policy for Population</i>  <b>-Duration:</b> Decree of 16 June 2005  <b>-Main focus:</b> Control demographic flows to enhance</p>	<p>CCA/UNDAF  <b>-Duration:</b> 2007-2011  <b>-Main focus:</b> Governance, Poverty, Environment and Sustainable Development  <b>-Commitments to gender equality:</b> Yes  <b>-Resources for gender equality:</b> There is not disaggregated information</p>

			sustainable development, reduce poverty and gender, social and territorial inequities <b>-Commitments to gender equality:</b> Yes <b>-Resources for gender equality:</b> No	
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Countries in the region	National Development Strategy / Development Plans	PRSP*	SWAPs	CCA / UNDAF
Uruguay	No	No	No	<p><b>-Duration</b> CCA 2005 UNDAF 2007-2010</p> <p><b>-Main focus:</b> Economic sustainable growth Reduction of poverty with emphasis on age, gender, territorial, ethnic inequalities Democratic governance</p> <p><b>-Commitments to gender equality:</b> Yes On May 15<sup>th</sup> 2005, an Interagency Memorandum of Intention “Gender Mainstreaming in institutions in Uruguay”, led by UNDP and UNIFEM, was signed</p> <p><b>-Resources for gender equality:</b> Not specified</p>

*Framing documents related to gender equality and women's empowerment*

Countries	CEDAW REPORTING AND CONCLUDING DOCUMENTS	KEY LAWS OR POLICIES TO BE PASSED OR IMPLEMENTED	CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES TO BE IMPLEMENTED OR UNDERTAKEN	ELECTIONS UPCOMING
Argentina	<p><b>-Last CEDAW report:</b> May 2008</p> <p><b>-Main thrust of concluding comments:</b> The hierarchy of the National Mechanism for the Advancement of Women needs to be upgraded and more human and financial resources allocated</p> <p>Legislation on sexual and reproductive health still needed</p> <p>Low rates of participation of women in politics</p> <p>Development of disaggregated statistics (by gender and age) is needed</p> <p><b>-Next CEDAW report to be submitted:</b> 2010 or 2011</p>	<p><b>-1086/2005 Decree.</b> Approves a document against Discrimination. 2005</p> <p><b>-Law 26.061 of Integral Protection of Adolescents and Children girls and boys.</b> (Adopting Children Convention Model). 2005</p> <p><b>-National Law N° 25.674</b> establishing a quota for women in Trade Unions National. 2003</p> <p><b>-Law 26.206</b> (includes gender approach in education programs). 2006</p> <p><b>-National Law 26.150</b> creates de National Plan of sexual Education. 2006</p> <p><b>-National Law 26.058</b> Promotes Technical and professional education and equal opportunities. 2005</p> <p><b>-Law 26.130</b> Law on Surgical contraceptive methods.232/2007. 2006</p> <p><b>-Resolution of Health Ministry.</b> Incorporates emergency contraception. 2007</p> <p><b>-Law 26.202,</b> Ratifying the</p>	<p><b>-Constitution revised:</b> 1994</p> <p><b>-Existence of gender equality and women's rights provisions:</b> Yes.</p> <p>The constitutional reform of 1994 incorporates CEDAW to the Constitution.</p>	<p><b>-National elections upcoming:</b> 2011</p> <p><b>-Local elections upcoming:</b> 2011</p>

		<p>International Convention of Migrant workers and their families. 2007</p> <p><b>-Law 26.171</b> approving the Optional Protocol to CEDAW. 2006</p> <p><b>-Law 26.162</b> giving competencies to the CERD Committee against racial discrimination. 2008</p> <p><b>-Law 26.364</b> on Prevention and sanction Trafficking on people and assistance to victims.2008</p>		
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Countries	CEDAW REPORTING AND CONCLUDING DOCUMENTS	KEY LAWS OR POLICIES TO BE PASSED OR IMPLEMENTED	CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES TO BE IMPLEMENTED OR UNDERTAKEN	ELECTIONS UPCOMING
Brazil	<p><b>-Last CEDAW report: 2006</b>  <b>-Main thrust of concluding comments:</b>  Rampant social inequalities particularly among women, black and indigenous  Low rates of women participation in politics  High rates of violence against women and insecurity</p>	<p><b>-“Maria da Penha” Law against Domestic Violence. 2006</b>  <b>-II National Plan for Policies for Women. 2007</b>  <b>-I National Plan against VAW. 2008</b></p>	<p><b>-Constitution revised: 2007</b>  <b>-Existence of gender equality and women’s rights provisions: Yes</b></p>	<p><b>-National elections upcoming: 2010</b>  <b>-Local elections upcoming: 2008</b></p>

Countries	CEDAW REPORTING AND CONCLUDING DOCUMENTS	KEY LAWS OR POLICIES TO BE PASSED OR IMPLEMENTED	CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES TO BE IMPLEMENTED OR UNDERTAKEN	ELECTIONS UPCOMING
Chile	<p><b>-Last CEDAW report:</b> 2006</p> <p><b>-Main thrust of concluding comments:</b> High rates of pregnancies among teenagers. Sexual and reproductive rights are not recognized and thus protected. All forms of abortion are legally prohibited. Chile needs to promote the political participation of women and ensure the representation of indigenous women in decision making scenarios.</p>	<p><b>-Law 2066 Gender Violence,</b> 2006</p> <p><b>-20.005 Law against Sexual Harassment.</b> Includes amends to the Labour Code, 2005</p> <p><b>-20.166 Law on the Right to Lactancy for Women workers.</b> 2007</p> <p><b>-20047 Law. Establishes the right to Paternity Leave.</b> 2005</p> <p><b>-20152 Law on Family rights and alimony.</b> 2007</p> <p><b>-Civil Code amended</b> regarding paternity/maternity tests. 2005</p> <p><b>-Law Project on Trafficking,</b> adopting Palermo Protocol. 2007</p> <p><b>-20.012 Law. Bonus for pensioners in care of Children</b> (also outside marriage). 2005</p>	<p><b>-Constitution to be revised:</b> There is a project to reform the constitution in order to prohibit all kind of publicity inciting discrimination</p> <p><b>-Absence/existence of gender equality and women's rights provisions:</b> Yes, there are gender equality and women's rights provisions</p>	<p><b>-National elections upcoming:</b> December 2009</p> <p><b>-Local elections upcoming:</b> October 2008</p>



Countries	CEDAW REPORTING AND CONCLUDING DOCUMENTS	KEY LAWS OR POLICIES TO BE PASSED OR IMPLEMENTED	CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES TO BE IMPLEMENTED OR UNDERTAKEN	ELECTIONS UPCOMING
Paraguay	<p><b>-Last CEDAW report:</b> 5<sup>th</sup> Report, 25 May 2004</p> <p><b>-Main thrust of concluding comments:</b> Poverty, rampant inequalities among indigenous and rural women Existing discrimination against women in the workplace High rates of violence against women High rates of maternal death, particularly in rural areas, due to restrictive abortion legislation Women and children trafficking</p> <p><b>-Next CEDAW report to be submitted:</b> It was due by May 2008</p>	<p><b>-Judicial Act that forbids women prisoners to be directly in custody by male prison employees.</b> 2006</p> <p><b>-Law N° 2.907</b> “On budgeting for reproductive health programs and on availability of childbirth kits, by the Health Ministry”. 2006</p> <p><b>-Law N° 3338/2007.</b> (Adoption of ILO Convention 156 about workers with familiar responsibilities). 2007</p> <p><b>-II National Plan about Sexual and Reproductive Health.</b> 2003-2007</p> <p><b>-II National Plan of Equal opportunities.</b> 2003 - 2007</p>	<p><b>-Constitution revised:</b> 1992</p> <p><b>-Existence of gender equality and women’s rights provisions:</b> Yes</p>	<p><b>-National elections upcoming:</b> May 2013</p> <p><b>-Local elections upcoming:</b> November 2010</p>

Countries	CEDAW REPORTING AND CONCLUDING DOCUMENTS	KEY LAWS OR POLICIES TO BE PASSED OR IMPLEMENTED	CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES TO BE IMPLEMENTED OR UNDERTAKEN	ELECTIONS UPCOMING
Uruguay	<p>-Last CEDAW report: March 2007</p> <p>-Next CEDAW report to be submitted: October 2008</p>	<p>-Law 17.938, amendment to the Penal Code on the impunity in some cases for offenders through marriage. 2005</p> <p>-Law 18.039 Amendment to the Penal Code on judicial procedure with sexual offenses. 2006</p> <p>-Law 18.065. Regularization of domestic work. 2006</p> <p>-Law 18.104 Equal opportunities for men and women. 2007</p> <p>-Law 18.246. Not married stable couples rights and obligations. 2007</p> <p>-Law 18.227. Law on familiar assignments. 2007</p> <p>-Decree 184/007. I Plan on Equal Rights and Opportunities. 2007</p> <p>-Decree 195/005 (Ministry of Health) on free health checks during pregnancy in the private medical system. 2005</p> <p>-Decree 494/06 on every institution's obligation to investigate suspected cases of Domestic Violence. 2006.</p> <p>-402 Regulation on</p>	No information	<p>-National elections upcoming: October 2009</p> <p>-Local elections upcoming: May 2010</p>

		<p>free PAP test and mammography in the private medical sector. 2006</p> <p>-National Plan Against VAW (2004-2010)</p> <p>-Law 17.930 on paternity leave for public employees. 2005</p>		
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