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Country programme document for Uruguay (2016-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. According to the 2014 Human Development Report, Uruguay leads the group of countries classified as having high human development. Since 2013, it has been ranked by the World Bank in the group of high-income countries, with a per capita gross national income of \$15,180. From 2004-2013, its gross domestic product (GDP) increased by over 5 per cent annually, coupled with a better integration of the country's economy in international trade and growth in domestic and foreign investment. Economic improvements enabled the Government to develop public policies to expand the social protection matrix. However, Uruguay faces the challenge of sustaining and deepening those achievements in a context of economic slowdown.

2. Since 2005, the country has succeeded in significantly reducing poverty and extreme poverty; in 2004 almost 40 per cent of the people were poor, in 2014 the poverty rate dropped to 9.7 per cent and extreme poverty was reduced from 4.7 to 0.3 per cent in the same period. Nonetheless the pace of that reduction started to slow in 2011. As poverty approaches its lowest historic rate (10 per cent), situations of vulnerability become increasingly complex and challenging. In the lower quintiles of society, government policies failed to reduce the gap in access to structural assets (education and housing) compared to households in the upper quintiles, hindering their chances of escaping poverty. Changes in structural dimensions of well-being require long-term processes and sector-specific actions in combination with monetary transfers.

3. When broken down by specific vulnerable groups (based on gender, age group, race, ethnicity and urban-territorial distribution), good results observed in the reduction of monetary poverty have actually slowed down. Despite the positive cycle of economic growth, poverty among children under 15 years of age is 14 times higher than in adults aged 65 or older (11.5 and 0.8 per cent, respectively, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)). The intergenerational transmission of poverty is closely linked with the development of skills and access to quality education. Afro-descendants still lag behind, with a monetary poverty rate of 20,2 per cent compared to 8.3 per cent of the general population. Uruguay has failed to reverse the historical territorial distribution of poverty, which prevails in the northern border departments and in the capital. The decline of inequality also slowed down in recent years, with a 0.7 per cent drop in the Gini index between 2013 and 2014, compared to a drop of 2.2 per cent from 2006 to 2013. Further reduction of income gaps will require developing new public policy instruments. Although the Ministry of Social Development (*Ministerio de Desarrollo Social* (MIDES) uses a multidimensional indicator (Critical Deprivation Index) for measuring poverty, it focuses on monetary transfers. In this context, further progress should be made in multidimensional measurements of poverty beyond income, to monitor and generate policies that can address situations of extreme poverty and vulnerability more comprehensively.

4. Gender inequalities are one of the country's major challenges in terms of human development. Empirical evidence shows that the distribution of remunerated and non-remunerated work between men and women deepens gender inequalities and tensions between personal and professional life. Men devote 79 per cent of their time to paid work and only 21 per cent to unpaid work, while women devote equal amounts of time to both. Despite accounting for more than half of the electorate,

women have a low rate of participation in political life which thwarts the enforcement of their political rights. The adoption of quota laws – applied only once in the 2014 elections – barely contributed to increasing the representation of women in Parliament (from 15 per cent of representatives and 13 per cent of senators to 18 and 29 per cent respectively). Although women account for 38 per cent of the membership of the Ministerial Cabinet, only one woman currently serves as mayor of one of the 19 municipal governments. Because women’s full participation and equal decision-making power are central drivers of development, further actions will be developed in the new programme to overcome this issue. Furthermore, the last national survey on the prevalence of gender-based violence (2014) revealed that 7 of 10 women experienced such violence at some point in their lives. Although the country adopted a Law on Domestic Violence in 2002, many legal, procedural and policy loopholes remain to be addressed.

5. Uruguay’s economic development model was based on the intensive use of natural resources and only partially considered the environmental impacts. The pressure on natural resources has increased significantly due to the rise in the number and size of productive undertakings and planted areas and the intensification of land use for farming. Rapid expansion of afforestation for industrial purposes and an increase in crops (soybean, sorghum and wheat) augmented the use of agrochemicals. Despite some progress in designating environmentally protected areas, they remain limited to a small percentage of the country (0.35 per cent of the national territory was incorporated into the National System of Protected Areas in 2010 compared to 0.84 per cent in 2015). Furthermore, these areas are not representative of the range of landscapes and ecosystems in the country. Steady deterioration in water quality has resulted in the blooming of toxic algae and death of fish. The main risks of disasters are linked to extreme weather events such as floods, primarily affecting the poor people living in affected areas.

6. Despite progress in the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Plan and the approval of the Climate Plan for the Metropolitan Region, the inter-institutional working framework still needs to deepen its coordination and plan of action for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change through the National Climate Change Response System. Regarding disaster risk management, the coordinating role of the National Emergency System has been consolidated, although capacity-building of the local coordination areas continues to be a challenge.

7. Notwithstanding high levels of political and institutional stability, the functioning of the democratic system and its institutions still poses a number of challenges. The last two administrations implemented a process of democratic transformation of the state, aimed at modernizing the public administration and moving forward with the country’s political decentralization. The implementation of the national budget through programmatic areas enabled the Government to more directly allocate public resources consistent with the country’s priorities. However, the capacities of public institutions need to be strengthened and the monitoring and evaluation practices of public policies should be deepened to improve the quality and transparency of expenditure allocations and public investment to enhance impact, especially to reach those in extreme poverty. Apart from advances in the decentralization process, local governments are highly dependent financially on the central administration; in 2013, transfers accounted for 40 per cent of the revenues obtained by the municipal governments. The creation of the third level of

government and the installation of 112 townships are a step forward in terms of local governance, but these institutions require stronger managerial skills to fulfil their tasks. The third level of government needs to address both the poor visibility of its local authorities and challenges in its mechanisms of accountability and citizen participation in local governance. Uruguay's endorsement of the open government global strategy led to the definition of an action plan, albeit with scant participation of subnational actors. While the country displays a low perception of corruption, strengthening existing mechanisms to promote probity and transparency in public administration continues to be a key challenge vis-à-vis a phenomenon that is not alien to the Uruguayan political system.

8. Uruguay still has to successfully complete its prison and criminal reforms, with one priority being to eradicate human rights violations in detention centres for adults and adolescents. The National Agency for Human Rights and Ombudsperson is a step forward in the promotion and advocacy of human rights, but needs to be strengthened. Montevideo is the only department with an Ombudsman (*Defensoría del Vecino de Montevideo* (DVM)) to address citizens' complaints about violations of their rights. The steady growth of claims related to conflicts arising from coexistence (more than 60 per cent of all the consultations in 2014) reveals the need to generate community mediation mechanisms as an alternative, since inclusivity and accessibility are critical to ensuring equitable and sustained development.

9. During the previous cooperation period, as documented in the 2014 assessment of development results (ADR), UNDP contributed to: the successful integration of persisting inequalities and a rights perspective into public policies; strengthening the human rights institutional framework and environmental institutions; designing the National Care System; and implementing the national energy policy through the incorporation of renewable energies into the energy grid. Lessons learned suggested by the ADR and independent evaluations include: strengthening and broadening South-South cooperation through continued support to the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (*Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional* (AUCI)); continued promotion of a holistic development vision; ensuring wider participation of private and civil society stakeholders; and developing a more effective monitoring and evaluation system to enhance evidence-based and timely information on UNDP development results. The effectiveness, scalability and sustainability of UNDP interventions were highly regarded, and seen as resulting from combining policy advice, technical assistance, capacity-building, adequacy of regulatory frameworks and knowledge generation. Through its role as a convener, an area where it has a distinct comparative advantage, UNDP has strengthened processes of inter-agency participation and dialogue. The human development framework, the main UNDP asset, has added value to public debate on the performance of the country's social and environmental policies.

10. From these experiences and in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with the ultimate goal of eradicating remaining pockets of extreme poverty, UNDP will focus its programme on three complementary areas: inclusive and equitable development; sustainable development and innovation; and democratic development based on institutional quality, decentralization and human rights. Interventions will be based on the premise that efforts to eradicate poverty require a multidimensional approach, and these areas, along with gender equality, are interrelated and key to overcoming persistent development challenges. Envisioning poverty under a multidimensional approach will help to create more

inclusive social policies, effective ecosystem management will support social and economic advancement, and strong governance will guarantee access to equal and qualitative services, particularly to marginalized populations. UNDP will work in collaboration with the Government as its main partner and with United Nations agencies, civil society, international financial institutions (Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the private sector, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and other cooperation agencies.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The programme is aligned with national priorities as set forth in the Government's 2015-2020 Programme and benefited from a consultative process coordinated by AUCI. The programme is associated with outcomes 1, 2 and 3 of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 and three of the priorities of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020, and is supported by theories of change oriented to eradicating extreme poverty and persistent inequalities. Based on its comparative advantages, UNDP will combine interventions through the strengthening of institutional capacities for the implementation of nationwide public policies, focusing on the inclusion of vulnerable groups in territories with lower relative development or that are vulnerable to risks. Gender equality, human rights, environmental sustainability, good governance, decentralization and local development, and South-South and triangular cooperation will be integrated cross-sectorally into the programme. The programme will take into account required levels of prioritization, sustainability and scalability to achieve development results and emerging issues such as risk management for resilience and social protection. In consultation with national authorities, UNDP will support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, fostering participatory processes to define national targets, monitor progress and develop national reports.

Inclusive and equitable development

12. UNDP will focus its actions to support current and new policies on social economy, aimed towards the inclusion of hard-to-reach populations living in extreme poverty (boys, girls, people of African descent), by fostering child development and sustainable habitat. It will provide technical assistance to design targeted policies to achieve full social integration of these groups. It will strengthen the capacities of MIDES, the Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) and the National Statistics Institute to develop instruments for the multidimensional measurement of poverty. UNDP will support the expansion of the Plan CAIF, a national policy for childhood implemented through Children and Family Care Centres (*Centros de Atención a la Infancia y la Familia*) through the design of new management models. It will support the design of a strategy for gender equality and empowerment of women to be set forward by the National Women's Institute (Quality With Equity Programme, Equal Opportunities Plan), in coordination with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). It will support strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the Affirmative Action Law geared towards afro-descendants.

13. The programme will assist with the implementation of the National System of Care, which seeks to assume family responsibilities under a shared social scheme (government, market and family), by providing technical expertise and supporting the development and systematization of pilot projects, assessing their scalability at a national level and considering compared international experiences in the region, thus promoting South-South cooperation (e.g., with Argentina and Cuba). To address territorial disparities, in consultation with local stakeholders, UNDP will aid in territorial planning, designing strategies to promote local economic development and building dialogue between different tiers of government (mayors' councils, municipalities, townships), civil society, local economic development agencies, private actors, OPB and the National Economic Development Agency. UNDP will continue serving as technical secretariat of the local development agencies and the development directorate network of the municipalities.

Sustainable development with innovation

14. UNDP will support the Government and civil society in the formulation and implementation of strategies and initiatives for the sustainable management of natural resources, including water management, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, and integrated land management, with particular attention on local development. Efforts will focus on the integration of productive landscapes into the management of protected areas in northern departments (Tacuarembó and Rivera), on the west coast (Paysandu and Río Negro) and in the east (Maldonado and Rocha). UNDP will support the Ministry of Housing, Land Management and Environment (*Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente* (MVOTMA)) in the implementation of the institutional changes proposed by the new administration directed towards giving greater prominence to climate change and water issues. For water management, focus will be on the Santa Lucia River basin in the south.

15. The programme will support the construction of a national climate change policy and compliance with international agreements. For climate change adaptation, UNDP will work with the MVOTMA in the coastal area and with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations in the agricultural sector on the relevant national adaptation plans. The economic valuation of ecosystem services will be promoted to bring about changes in the productive sectors to increase their sustainability. UNDP will support the National Emergency System in preparing the national risk management plan and assist municipalities in developing local plans through the municipal emergency coordination centres.

16. The programme will strengthen capacities of national and local institutions to define and implement instruments for improving environmental management and pollution reduction, including solid waste management and industrial and domestic effluents, with particular attention to poor populations living in flood-prone or polluted areas, in cooperation with GEF, IADB and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. UNDP will work with family farmers and economically vulnerable grass-root organizations in rural and urban areas to design and implement sustainable environmental management initiatives that contribute to improving the conservation of biodiversity and combating the effects of climate change and desertification.

17. **Democratic development based on institutional quality, decentralization and human rights.** UNDP will support the national Government's effort to enhance planning, management and evaluation of public policies in prioritized areas of the national budget (education, social protection, citizen security, decentralization) to improve the quality of public spending and evaluate its impact on target populations. To do so, central administration agencies will be provided tools and information systems (i.e., ministerial scorecards) to streamline decision-making on the allocation of public spending and investment. The AUCI strategy to promote South-South and triangular cooperation will be strengthened through support for the implementation of specific technical cooperation initiatives, the systematization of experiences (e.g., the diversification of the energy grid) and the identification of lessons learned and best practices.

18. With the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP will support the Government's 'e-agency' (*Agencia de Gobierno electrónico y Sociedad de la Información y del Conocimiento* (AGESIC)) in developing strategies and action plans to promote open government and in designing and implementing an open data plan at a national level. It will support the Board of Transparency and Public Ethics (*Junta de Transparencia y Ética Pública* (JUTEP)) in its anti-corruption strategy, maintaining an ongoing dialogue with competent inspection bodies and civil society organizations (CSOs) for the implementation of a transparency and public ethics observatory.

19. Local governments in transition will be assisted in strengthening their strategic planning and management capabilities. Together with the OPB, UNDP will support work to monitor the design of local budgets and action plans of municipal councils, identifying opportunities to strengthen mechanisms of accountability and citizen participation. The programme will support DVM in the creation of a network of community mediators and the implementation of a pilot project in the Municipality of Montevideo to systematize its experience, with the aim of evaluating the potential for scaling-up in other municipalities in the department.

20. UNDP will assist Parliament in strengthening the quality of legislation and the parliamentary agenda for human rights. It will assist the women's bicameral caucus in evaluating the quota law and in advocating for a new, more far-reaching law, utilizing the regional political participation mechanism 'Atenea' in collaboration with UN-Women and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. Technical assistance will be provided and comparative experiences in the region shared to debate a comprehensive law on gender-based violence, synchronizing the process with the debate on the new Criminal Code. In a joint effort with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, technical inputs will be provided for the process of monitoring the universal periodic review recommendations, and together with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Pan-American Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP will contribute to the institutional strengthening of the criminal justice system for adults and adolescents.

21. UNDP maintains an extensive network of partnerships with diverse stakeholders including the President and his cabinet, sectoral agencies, subnational governments, the legislature and judiciary, the National Agency for Human Rights and Ombudspersons, the Parliamentary Commissioner, DVM, watchdogs such as JUTEP, CSOs, the private sector and academia. UNDP will deepen these

partnerships in pursuit of its expected results and to broaden its funding base. At government level, work will focus on strengthening dialogue with the newly elected authorities and supporting their efforts to generate the recently announced social dialogue. UNDP support to CSOs will focus on the creation of forums to strengthen the National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Uruguayan Network of Environmental NGOs, the design and implementation of action plans under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and their engagement in the social dialogue convened by the Government.

22. The partnership strategy will actively pursue the private sector's engagement in the dialogue process to implement the sustainable development agenda and will seek to include the Sustainable Development Goals in their investment plans. With AUCI and in coordination with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNDP will support the design of a South-South cooperation strategy to deepen Uruguay's progress in this area. Partnerships will be reinforced with new subnational governments, the Mayors' Council and the Townships Plenary. Links will be deepened with research and educational centres, both nationally and internationally, e.g., with Oxford University on the adoption of an official measure for multidimensional measure. Other partners will include GEF, IADB and the Development Bank of Latin America, in addition to bilateral cooperation with the Governments of France, Italy, Spain and Switzerland.

III. Programme and risk management

23. The programme will be carried out under the national execution modality. The AUCI is the government cooperation body referred to in article III of the basic agreement and will be the national counterpart in the execution of the programme.

24. The national execution modality will fall under the responsibility of government agencies. However, other implementation modalities may be adopted, including direct implementation by UNDP under specific circumstances, to ensure effective responses and support to national implementation. UNDP will continue to cooperate in emergency preparedness in coordination with the United Nations country team. In the event of adverse natural events and if requested by the Government, UNDP may choose to apply its fast-track policy and procedures.

25. Lessons learned from Delivering as One (DaO), reflected both in an independent evaluation and the ADR, account for the effectiveness of joint work resulting from the national Government's ownership of the process. The mobilization of local resources for the potential creation of a coherency fund is part of the dialogue process with the government. Under DaO, the harmonized approach to cash transfers will be adopted, applying the social and environmental standards in line with corporate policy.

26. Among the various risks that could hamper the proper implementation of the programme is the increasing difficulty of mobilizing resources in a context with less international cooperation due to Uruguay's high-income status. Given the country's high Human Development Index ranking, democratic institutions and its goal of expanding South-South cooperation, the UNDP role must be increasingly qualitative. The country office is defining its strategic role with the Government (AUCI), considering its comparative advantages for the positioning of emerging issues in the national agenda and the development of inputs for the implementation

of public policies. The resource mobilization strategy will be negotiated with the Government to achieve the programme's objectives and ensure the physical presence of the country office. Another perceived risk is the potential shift of national priorities due to financial fluctuations in international markets, which could impact the country's economic growth and social agenda. In such circumstances, with AUCI the country office would review any adjustments required to accommodate new priorities. Adverse natural events could temporarily reduce the effectiveness of programme implementation. Mitigation mechanisms will build on existing crisis management mechanisms and corporate capacities to mobilize resources, in coordination with the national emergency system on emergency preparedness.

27. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

28. The evaluation plan, which covers all the programme areas, combines assessments of the effects and results of the projects to determine the contribution of UNDP to national priorities and to the achievement of outcomes.

29. Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be based on indicators defined by the UNDAF and the UNDP Integrated Results and Resources Framework. Under DaO, and to contribute to the results outlined in the UNDAF, UNDP will participate in groups of results for each UNDAF area. To the extent possible, there will be periodic monitoring of outcomes and outputs, using data sources from national agencies such as the National Statistics Institute, reports and databases of ministries and other relevant agencies, project-generated information and international statistics.

30. The programme will strengthen its planning, monitoring and evaluation strategy, including mechanisms to provide more evidence-based, timely information and replicable good practices and lessons learned, to provide better information on UNDP development results. Sustained actions to achieve this include building the capacities of the country office and counterparts and strengthening and diversifying information tools and data quality assurance measures. Other monitoring actions will include site visits and a midterm evaluation of the UNDAF.

31. UNDP will support national institutions in the production of information to strengthen their capabilities in monitoring and evaluation of public policy implementation. The partners will be encouraged to incorporate indicators disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location and other relevant variables.

32. The research and knowledge generation agenda will comprise the development of publications on human development and the national Human Development Reports. In a joint effort with other United Nations agencies, partnerships with academic institutions, public institutions and CSOs will be expanded to contribute to the debate on development policy in the country.

Annex

Results and resources framework for Uruguay (2016-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Inclusive and equitable social development.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2.1: The country has the legal mechanisms, institutions, policies and more effective services to promote social inclusion of the least favored groups (children and youth, African descendants and handicapped persons) and to reduce inequality gaps (in particular, gender, generational and ethnic-racial gaps). (Sustainable Development Goals, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10)				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines, targets).	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p>Poverty gap between men and women. <i>Baseline:</i> 1.7 percentile points (2014) <i>Target:</i> TBD</p> <p>% of children under age 3 years below poverty line reached by early childhood programmes. <i>Baseline:</i> 22.3% (2014) <i>Target:</i> at least 80%</p> <p>Number of institutions related to local development, reduction of segregation and territorial gaps which have been strengthened. <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD</p>	Continuous Household Survey Annually	<p>1. Institutions responsible for public policies have improved capacities to design and implement strategies aimed to reduce persistent inequalities (particularly related to gender, age, urban-territorial and ethnic-racial):</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Number of boys and girls in situation of vulnerability benefiting from the CAIF Plan <i>Baseline:</i> 50,740 (Girls: 25,008; Boys: 25,732) <i>Target:</i> 66,720 (Girls: 32,879; Boys: 33,841)</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Number of plans and programmes strengthened to promote gender and empowerment of women at national and subnational levels. <i>Baseline:</i> 4 <i>Target:</i> 7</p>	UNICEF, ECLAC, UN-Women, ILO. international cooperation; decentralized cooperation; IADB; MIDES; MVOTMA, Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC); Ministry of Health; Institute for Childhood and Adolescence; National Institute for Women; National Institute for Employment and Professional Formation; National Institute for Youth; OPB; Mayors' Council; Townships Plenary; public companies; academia; CSOs; trade unions.	<p>Regular: 294,000</p> <p>Other: 23,679,000</p>

Indicator: % of Afro descendants who have obtained public jobs versus the overall number of public servants.

Baseline: 1.1%

Target: 8%

Indicator: Number of people with lodgings built in regularized settlements.

Baseline: 985 (Women: 503, Men: 482)

Target: 11.697 (Women: 5.884; Men: 5.813)

2. Institutions responsible for public policy have strengthened their capacities to monitor and evaluate actions devoted to reduce social exclusion and inequalities

Indicator: Degree of incorporation of multidimensional indicators to measure poverty by the national statistics system and public agencies.

1. Not incorporated
2. Very partially
3. Partially
4. Fully incorporated.

Baseline: 2

Target: 4

Indicator: Degree of incorporation of the time dimension in the national statistics dimension.

1. Not incorporated

- 2. Very partially incorporated
- 3. Partially incorporated
- 4. Fully incorporated.

Baseline: 1

Target: 3

3. The universal social protection matrix strengthened to ensure equitable access to care and health services and housing.

Indicator: Number of pilot experiences implemented under the National Care System.

Baseline: 3

Target: 6

Indicator: Number of people in situation of dependence receiving services from the National Care System.

Baseline: 500

Target: 25,200

Indicator: Number of beneficiaries of relocation processes among the population in situation of vulnerability.

Baseline: 352

Target: 1,000

Indicator: Number of pregnant women and children under age 4 years covered by early care programmes.

Baseline: 6,100

Target: 35,300

		<p>4. Institutions responsible for the promotion of territorial development have increased capacities to reduce territorial inequalities.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Degree to which local development agencies have strengthened capacities for planning and execution of local economic development strategies:</p> <p>1: not strengthened 2: very partially 3: partially 4: mostly</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 4</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable development with innovation

UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1.2: The country has strengthened its capacities and institutional framework to ensure the preservation of the natural resources including water, echo systemic services, pollution prevention and generation and sustainable use of energy, promoting local development and creation of livelihood (Sustainable Development Goals 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15).

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

<p>% of national territory included in the National System of Protected Areas. <i>Baseline:</i> 0.84 (2015) <i>Target:</i> 1.9 (2020)</p>	<p>MVOTMA/National System of Protected Areas Annually</p>	<p>1. Strategies and initiatives formulated and applied for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems and the integrated management of the territory, especially focusing on local development.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies; MVOTMA; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; National Emergency System; local governments; NCCRS; CSOs and grass-roots groups across the country; GEF, IADB; French Facility for</p>	<p><i>Regular:</i> 236,000 <i>Other:</i> 26,837,999</p>
<p>% of compliance with the reporting commitments related to environmental conventions to which Uruguay is a party. Baseline and target TBD</p>	<p>UNEP Live-United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements Annually</p>	<p><i>Indicator:</i> Number of protected areas that incorporate the management landscape approach <i>Baseline (2014):</i> 2 <i>Target (2018):</i> 5</p>		
<p>Number of plans adopted at national and subnational levels to respond to</p>	<p>National Climate Change Response System</p>			

<p>climate change and for disaster risk reduction. <i>Baseline:</i> 2 (National Climate Change Response Plan, Climate Plan for the Metropolitan Region) <i>Target:</i> TBD</p> <p>Net national CO2 emissions (CO2 gigagram equivalent) Baseline and target TBD</p>	<p>(NCCRS)/National Emergency System/MVOTMA/national communication to UNFCCC.</p> <p>SNRCC-MVOTMA. Annually</p>	<p><i>Indicator:</i> % of women delegates in the Ad Hoc Protected Areas Advisory Committees. <i>Baseline (2015):</i> 24 <i>Target (2020):</i> 30</p> <p>2. Strategies, policies and plans (national/departmental/sectoral) formulated and applied for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures (plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets) to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives has improved</p> <p>1. <i>Not adequately</i> 2. <i>Very partially</i> 3. <i>Partially</i> 4. <i>Largely.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target 2020:</i> 3</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> % of women that participate in municipal emergency committees <i>Baseline:</i> (2014): 30% <i>Target:</i> (2020): 50%</p> <p>3. National and local (department) institutions with strengthened capacities to implement instruments to improve environmental management and reduce pollution especially focusing on most vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>Global Environment; Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation. The Green Climate Fund is expected to become a relevant partner.</p>	
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Indicator: number of tons of ozone depleting potential HCFCs imported/consumed annually.
Baseline (2014): 17.8.
Target (2020): 15.21

Indicator: Number of mechanisms that provide sustainable management solutions for chemicals and waste.
Baseline (2014): 2
Target (2017): 5

Indicator: kg of mercury recovered from medical devices and lighting devices with an appropriate final disposal
Baseline (2014): 0
Target (2017): 330

4. Local communities with strengthened capacities to design and implement sustainable environmental management initiatives that contribute to improve the preservation of biodiversity and combat the effects of climate change and desertification.

Indicator: Number of sustainable environmental management initiatives implemented by grass-roots groups.
Baseline (2014): 113
Target (2018): 128

Indicator: Number of sustainable environmental management initiatives implemented by family farmers
Baseline (2014): 44
Target (2018): 49

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Democratic development based on institutional quality, decentralization and human rights				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3.1: Government capacities have been strengthened to generate information and to design, implement and evaluate policies; the legal and institutional mechanisms to ensure the transparency and efficacy of public management; and citizen participation at a national and subnational level. (Sustainable Development Goal 16)				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.				
<p>Degree of increase in resources allocated to the third level of government for improved development of municipality management.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 2 (2015) <i>Target:</i> 4 (2019)</p> <p>Scale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No increment in resources 2. Low-Moderate increment (10% to 20% of the resources assigned in 2015) 3. Moderate increment (21% to 49%) 4. Substantial increment (50% or more) <p>% of women in the Lower House and in the Upper House.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 16.2% (10/2014) in the Lower House. 29% (10/2014) in the Upper House <i>Target:</i> TBD</p> <p>Degree of progress made by Uruguay in the Open Government Index.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 0,65 (2015) <i>Target:</i> 1 (2020)</p> <p>Scale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substantial improvement (0,75 a 1) 2. Moderate improvement (0,66 a 0,75) 3. Same value <p>Degree of progress in the Corruption Perception Index.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 3</p>		<p>1. Public administration institutions have tools and information systems to plan, execute and evaluate the allocation of expenses and public investment.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Extent to which public agencies have information systems required for decision-making on allocation and monitoring of expenditure and public investment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not available 2. To some extent 3. Partially 4. Largely <p><i>Baseline:</i> 3 <i>Target:</i> 4</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Number of evaluations on the performance and impact of public policies conducted whose recommendations are implemented through improvement agreements.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 18 <i>Target:</i> 38</p> <p>2. Instruments and action plans to promote the use of open data in the public sector and monitoring of the transparency in the public management, implemented.</p>	<p>United Nations agencies, Presidency of the Republic, OPB (Government Management and Evaluation Area; Directorate for Decentralization and Public Investment); AUCI; AGESIC, JUTEP; MEC, Ministry of the Interior; Legislative Power, Judicial Power, Office of the Attorney General; National Institution for Human Rights and Ombudspersons, DVM; Subnational governments, Mayors' Council; Townships Plenary; Public companies; private sector; Academia; IFIs; bilateral donors.</p>	<p>Regular: 294,000</p> <p>Other: 23,250,000</p>

		<p><i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 80%</p> <p>6. Judiciary institutions strengthened for the implementation of the new criminal proceedings code</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Percentage of persons deprived of liberty without final ruling.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 65% (2012, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights) <i>Target:</i> 50%</p> <p>7. Mechanisms implemented to monitor the political participation of women</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> Degree of progress in the development and implementation of a regional indicators system to monitor women’s political participation, adapted to a national level and used for decision making.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not developed 2. System designed with regional indicators 3. System designed with regional indicators and adapted at a national level 4. System designed and adapted at a national level. 5. System designed and used by national actors for decision-making <p><i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 4</p> <p>8. Degree to which capacities for implementing comprehensive measures for the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence have been strengthened</p>		
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