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Country programme document for Uruguay (2026-2030)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Uruguay is positioned among high-income countries, according to the World Bank classification based on per capita income,¹ listed in the category of very high human development according to the UNDP 2025 Human Development Report, ranking 48th globally with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.862.² These advances attest to a sustained development trajectory driven by redistributive public policies, consolidated democratic institutions, sustained investment in human capital, advances in social cohesion, the promotion of sustainable production and consumption patterns, and the incorporation of innovative financial instruments aimed at sustainability.

2. Despite these advances, structural challenges and inequalities persist. Uruguay continues to face profound social inequalities that particularly affect women and children. The probability of living below the poverty line is nine times higher for persons under 18 years of age than for the elderly,³ and 18.9 per cent of the population experience significant deprivation according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI),⁴ with a strong incidence among households headed by women. Inequalities deepen when viewed through an intersectional lens, where ethnicity, gender, disability, and rurality converge; men's monthly incomes exceed women's by 25 per cent,⁵ and femicide rates exceed the regional average. Amid profound demographic and social changes that place care, protection, and social security at the centre of well-being, it is essential to address current fragmentations and inequities through policies guided by solidarity.⁶ Urban dynamics perpetuate territorial exclusion, housing deficits, and persistent irregular settlements, while vulnerable areas face rising organized crime and a penitentiary system marked by high recidivism and weak reintegration capacity. Although democracy remains robust, signs of polarization and threats to the quality of public debate are evident within a context of disinformation. State capacities remain uneven across the public policy cycle, with insufficient multilevel coordination mechanisms and limited effective citizen participation.

3. In the environmental production field, low productivity and limited investment in research and development hinder structural progress towards a development model that prioritizes innovation and sustainability. Despite Uruguay's ratification of the Paris Agreement,⁷ the establishment of the Ministry of Environment,⁸ the submission of three Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),⁹ and the formulation of a Long-Term Climate Strategy,¹⁰ effective integration of these policies into key development sectors remains outstanding. Challenges persist in addressing desertification, water stress from drought, habitat loss, invasive species, pollution, intensive land use, and inadequate waste management, characterized by open landfills and uneven source separation.

4. Modernizing public administration through digitalization, data management and transparency, closing green infrastructure gaps, formalizing waste pickers' cooperatives, and

¹ World Bank. (2025, April 23). *Uruguay: overview*.

² UNDP 2025. Human Development Report 2025

³ National Institute of Statistics (INE). (2025). *Poverty estimation by the 2024 annual income method*.

⁴ INE, MPI – Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH)

⁵ Green, D. (2024, April 17). *Reducing the gender pay gap: keys to equal pay for work of equal value*. The daily.

⁶ Office of Planning and Budget (OPP). (2025, April 22). *The installation of the Social Dialogue for fairer and more sustainable social protection is advancing*.

⁷ Euroclima+. (2019). *Uruguay Case: Climate Policy Coordination UNFCCC*.

⁸ Parliament of Uruguay. (2020). *Law No. 19,889*

⁹ Government of Uruguay. (2017). *First Nationally Determined Contribution*. UNFCCC.

Inter-American Development Bank. (2022). *Uruguay: the extraordinary journey of an environmental leader* (UNDP). (2024). *Uruguay presents its third NDC with the highest levels of ambition*.

¹⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2022). *Long-Term Climate Strategy – Uruguay*.

strengthening international cooperation are urgent steps toward a just, safe, and inclusive transition that consolidates Uruguay's renewable energy matrix and strengthens its global engagement through multilateralism.

5. Building on its foreign policy tradition, Uruguay seeks to strengthen its regional and global presence as a development strategy, promoting multilateralism, cooperation, and integration. In this context, and in response to national priorities, the United Nations system in Uruguay engaged in a participatory process with the three branches of government and civil society to develop the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2026-2030). The Framework is structured around four dimensions: social cohesion and the reduction of gaps; strengthened governance; sustainable and inclusive development; and Uruguay's integration in the region and the world. UNDP will contribute to all four dimensions.

6. The independent country programme evaluation (ICPE) of 2024¹¹ underlined that the most relevant results achieved by UNDP in Uruguay stem from its strategic positioning, grounded in its credibility as a reliable actor, operational capacity and sustained provision of technical assistance and specialized expertise.

7. This positioning has enabled UNDP to support key national processes in climate action, energy transition, circular economy, sustainable mobility, and ecosystem restoration. UNDP has played a pivotal role in advancing the Long-Term Climate Strategy and NDCs, consolidating a robust transparency and tracking system that has facilitated access to climate finance—including sovereign sustainability-linked bonds—and promoting the integration of gender and youth perspectives. It has also provided critical support for implementing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) across priority sectors and for strengthening capacities to address structural inequalities, particularly those affecting women and girls in vulnerable situations.

8. UNDP has also been a key partner in promoting more inclusive and rights-based social protection systems. Collaboration with government agencies enabled the development of Uruguay's first MPI and the design and implementation of pilot programmes targeting vulnerable populations. By supporting the management of care, childhood, gender and diversity policies, UNDP has contributed to greater equity and social cohesion.

9. UNDP has further strengthened institutional capacities by developing digital tools to improve service access and procurement transparency, and by supporting the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through engagement with local governments to address inequalities. It has also reinforced democratic institutions and access to justice, emphasizing participatory democracy and equity.

10. As a strategic partner, UNDP leverages its strong track record in policy design, implementation, and evaluation. Through a participatory, evidence-based approach, it advances national priorities with innovation and technical assistance, fostering dialogue, collaboration, and capacity building for next-generation public policies.

11. In the final stretch towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UNDP in Uruguay promotes the use of data and knowledge for evidence-based decision-making, fostering innovation, knowledge sharing, and multi-stakeholder alliances. Applying an intersectional approach, UNDP develops differentiated strategies based on disaggregated data to address inequalities affecting women, LGBTIQ+ persons, Afro-descendants, migrants, persons with disabilities, and rural or peripheral communities. By linking local experiences with global knowledge, UNDP serves as a technical platform and catalyst for sustainable solutions that create public value.

12. This work will involve strategic international cooperation and an inter-agency approach that fosters collaboration among United Nations entities and development partners, while

¹¹ UNDP *Country Programme Uruguay 2021–2025*.

promoting volunteering where relevant. UNDP will also strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation, facilitating the exchange of experiences and innovative solutions among countries facing similar development challenges.

13. UNDP in Uruguay will continue to promote programmatic and operational synergies with agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank and other partners.

14. UNDP Uruguay connects national experiences with regional and global platforms while bringing international learning to the local level. This role strengthens cross-border alliances and positions Uruguay as a key actor in generating regional and global public goods in areas such as sustainable development, justice, citizen security, climate action, social inclusion, and public-sector innovation.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

15. The UNDP country programme for Uruguay (2026-2030) supports sustainable, fair, inclusive, and resilient development, aligned with the 2030 Agenda and national priorities. Amid persistent social, economic, territorial, gender, and generational inequalities, the programme seeks to drive structural transformations that foster more equitable and environmentally sustainable growth. It aligns with the SDGs, UNDP Strategic Plans, 2022-2025, and 2026-2029, and national priorities.¹²

16. The country programme is consistent with the Government's 63 priorities for 2025-2030, focusing on the strengthening of care systems, deepening the energy transition and climate action, advancing digital transformation, expanding access to justice, housing and territorial planning, poverty reduction, inequality, and enhancing citizen security. By linking UNDP interventions to these commitments and related national programmes, the country programme ensures coherence with Uruguay's development vision.

17. Social cohesion will constitute a central pillar of UNDP engagement in Uruguay, recognized as a key driver of sustainable and inclusive territorial development. This entails reducing inequalities in access to services, infrastructure, and opportunities, and promoting participatory processes that strengthen the role of communities in decision-making. Social and territorial cohesion involves comprehensive transformations that integrate the economic, social, environmental, and cultural dimensions of sustainable development, grounded in social justice and the full exercise of rights.

18. UNDP will deepen support for the transition to a green and resilient economy by advancing climate action, decarbonization, sustainable land management, ecosystem protection, a just energy transition, and access to climate finance. In the face of escalating socio-environmental and climate risks, UNDP will contribute to strengthening Uruguay's adaptive capacity while integrating equity, gender, and intersectionality criteria into all interventions.

¹² Presidency of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. (2025). *Government priorities*.

19. Another key priority will be to strengthen institutional capacities for democratic, transparent, and effective governance. UNDP will support public institutions in designing evidence-based, human-rights-based policies that incorporate meaningful citizen participation. Multilevel coordination and capacity building will be promoted at both national and subnational levels. This includes support for key institutional reforms, such as creating a people-centred justice institution through an integrated, systemic approach that advances access to justice and human rights, in coordination with the participatory development of the National Citizen Security Plan and the transformation of penitentiary management.

20. A further strategic priority will be to promote innovation and sustainable productive transformation by strengthening capacities, adopting technologies, enhancing value chains, and fostering public-private partnerships. Efforts will target the development of emerging sectors and the positioning of the care economy as a driver of inclusive development. UNDP will collaborate with academia and the education system to support these long-term transformations.

21. The programme adopts a gender-transformative and human rights-based approach, integrating an intersectional perspective that recognizes multiple and overlapping forms of discrimination and inequality. It aims to close historical gaps and promote the inclusion of diverse population groups, including women, Afro-descendants, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons, migrants, and other groups in situations of vulnerability.

Equity and inclusive social protection as rivers of social cohesion

22. Uruguay continues to face persistent structural inequalities based on gender, generation, territory, ethnic-racial origin, and socioeconomic status. These are reflected in multidimensional poverty and various forms of exclusion that weaken social cohesion, restrict rights, and affect democratic coexistence. Limited human capital development further deepens social and territorial fragmentation.

23. These inequalities are transmitted across generations due to unequal opportunities throughout the life cycle, territorial, and socioeconomic disparities in access to quality services, and labour market conditions that constrain access to decent employment, particularly for youth, women, and marginalized ethnic and racial groups. Gender-specific barriers—including the sexual division of labour, low female participation in key sectors, and unequal access to resources and leadership—further exacerbate these challenges. The social protection system also faces structural constraints: fragmented programmes limit coverage for groups such as informal workers and unpaid caregivers; weak coordination across institutions and territories hinders the coherent implementation of life-cycle-oriented policies; and aspects of institutional culture—such as limited transparency, insufficient evaluation of public policy impacts, and weak accountability—reinforce dominant narratives and stereotypes that perpetuate discrimination and constrain the agency of historically excluded groups.

24. In this context, UNDP will strengthen social cohesion and support the reduction of structural inequalities through a transformational and intersectional approach. A key focus will be the reconfiguration of the social protection system to promote universal, integrated structures that address life-cycle needs, particularly in areas such as care, childhood, old age, and emerging vulnerabilities. UNDP will also enhance the capacity of organized civil society to advocate effectively and engage in collaborative problem-solving, while fostering strong multisectoral dialogue.

25. UNDP will foster an institutional culture centred on transparency, ethics, and accountability, emphasizing social impact and inclusivity across cultural, generational, ethnic, and territorial dimensions. Key tools will include the promotion of intercultural and intergenerational dialogue, valuing community experiences, supporting collective

management, and encouraging youth-led and diverse cultural initiatives which combat symbolic exclusion and strengthen the social fabric.

26. UNDP proposes to integrate sustainable financing and innovation as key enablers of lasting and inclusive social policies. This will involve reorienting fiscal frameworks, creating innovative financial instruments focused on social impact, enhancing public-spending traceability, and optimizing synergies among programmes, resources, financing sources, and technical capacities.

27. The successful implementation of these strategies relies on enabling conditions such as political stability, the rule of law, institutional capacity, and macroeconomic stability. It also assumes a supportive external environment and community engagement. This framework emphasizes the role of economic policy in reducing inequalities and views social protection as an opportunity to promote structural reforms.

28. Contributions under the equity and social protection pillar will be developed in close coordination with other agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular UN-Women, UNFPA, ILO, ECLAC, and UNICEF.

Just transition to sustainable and inclusive development

29. Amid the global climate crisis, biodiversity loss and pollution, it is urgent to transform production and consumption systems towards low-carbon, green and circular economy models. Uruguay's economic structures remain resource-intensive, with limited innovation, low uptake of clean technologies, and insufficient inclusion of marginalized groups. At the same time, increasingly frequent extreme weather events disproportionately affect vulnerable regions, under-resourced sectors and excluded communities.

30. Despite progress, major challenges remain in achieving sustainable and inclusive development. Unsustainable resource use and production models continue to cause pollution, ecosystem degradation, and low-value-added activities. These issues are linked to structural factors such as unequal resource distribution, concentration of economic and technological power, low investment in research and innovation, and a lack of financial incentives for low-carbon, nature-positive, and inclusive development. Insufficient inter-institutional and cross-sector coordination further constrains the design and implementation of integrated, evidence-based policies capable of addressing complex environmental, social, and economic challenges.

31. A just transition requires aligning productive transformation with environmental sustainability and social justice. In this regard, UNDP in Uruguay will continue to support public policies and institutional frameworks that promote green and circular economies, foster environmental education, applied science and innovation, and mainstream social and environmental criteria across national planning instruments. An integrated territorial approach will be key to addressing socio-environmental vulnerabilities and unlocking the potential of local communities.

32. Advancing a just and sustainable development model demands coordinated action among the State, the private sector, academia, and civil society. It also requires placing gender equality and intersectionality at the centre of transformation processes. Persistent gender gaps—reflected in unequal access to resources, decision-making spaces, and climate-resilient livelihoods—are further exacerbated by environmental degradation and economic exclusion. UNDP will therefore prioritize the integration of gender-responsive and intersectional approaches across its initiatives, with particular attention to rural women, Afro-descendant populations, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

33. This will involve promoting inclusive climate finance, expanding clean energy and sustainable production technologies, and driving systemic shifts towards low-emission,

resource-efficient, and socially inclusive production and consumption models across value chains. A transformative economic vision must value all forms of work—particularly unpaid care work performed by women—and close gender gaps in access to assets, technologies, and decision-making. These efforts will be undertaken in collaboration with FAO, UNIDO, UNEP, UN-Women, UNFPA, ECLAC, and UNESCO.

Effective governance and institutional innovation for development

34. Uruguay must enhance democratic and people-centred governance to ensure equitable well-being and inclusive development. Current inefficiencies in governance reveal gaps in institutional capacity to create and sustain public policies that respond to the needs of all, particularly historically excluded groups. In addition, inadequate citizen participation mechanisms hinder the legitimacy and impact of collective decisions.

35. These shortcomings stem from deeper issues: slow economic growth and fiscal limits on public investment; the need to strengthen the professionalization of the civil service career; fragmented institutions and poor inter-institutional coordination; and rising public disillusionment with politics due to polarization, declining trust in institutions, and the lack of effective participatory spaces.

36. UNDP in Uruguay will implement a comprehensive agenda to strengthen State capacities and promote inclusive and transparent governance. This will include developing public policies that respond to local needs, ensuring representation of historically excluded groups, and enhancing deliberative democracy to increase transparency and accountability. To reform institutions for greater efficiency and collaboration, UNDP will leverage digitalization and innovative technologies. The goal is to create a new generation of institutions that improve access to justice and uphold human rights.

37. Strengthening democratic governance will require guaranteeing the active participation and decision-making power of people belonging to historically excluded groups—such as women, LGBTIQ+ persons, Afro-descendants, migrants, and persons with disabilities—at all levels of the institutional system. Democratic governance must be comprehensive, placing citizens at the centre through the empowerment of civil society organizations, local actors, and communities, and fostering their engagement with public institutions.

38. Contributions to effective governance and institutional innovation for development will be implemented in coordination with other entities of the United Nations system, including UNODC, UN-Women, the Organization of American States, MERCOSUR, and OHCHR. UNDP will also coordinate closely with the Inter-American Development Bank and the Development Bank of Latin American and the Caribbean (CAF), particularly on issues related to the justice and penitentiary systems, human rights, and security. On issues of disinformation and the culture of peace, UNDP will work with UNESCO and ECLAC on data management.

39. The UNDP integrated approach in Uruguay focuses on three pillars: inclusive sustainable development, effective governance, and social cohesion. Key cross-cutting themes— including gender equality, innovation, digital transformation, and sustainable finance—serve as catalysts for change, aiming to reduce structural inequalities and foster a resilient, and participatory development model.

40. The gender and generations approach, together with intersectionality, will be central to UNDP engagement in Uruguay. This includes avoiding gender-neutral climate policies, recognizing the critical role of care work, and promoting green jobs with fair conditions. Inclusive innovation will also be supported by enhancing technical skills, fostering partnerships, and expanding financing for technology ventures led by women and diverse groups.

41. Financing for development will remain a key pillar in accelerating progress towards the SDGs in Uruguay. As a strategic partner, UNDP will focus the programme on aligning

financial decisions with inclusion, equity, and sustainability, incorporating environmental and social criteria into public budgeting, and enhancing access to green financing for historically excluded sectors.

42. Public innovation and digital transformation are key to enhancing service delivery, improving State efficiency, and promoting citizen participation. Efforts will focus on co-designing inclusive solutions with citizens—particularly youth, women, and rural communities—while ensuring digital equity and access to public information across the territory.

43. UNDP will leverage its technical expertise and thematic knowledge to foster multi-stakeholder dialogue in Uruguay. By combining systems thinking, innovation, data analysis, and adaptive management, UNDP aims to support policy formulation and contribute to implementation and evaluation, generating lessons for scaling and replicating effective solutions at national and subnational levels.

44. This agenda will be implemented in coordination with the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI), the Presidency of the Republic, ministries, the Office of Planning and Budget, the National Civil Service Office, the Agency for Electronic Government and the Information and Knowledge Society, the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Institute for Children and Adolescents of Uruguay, the National Youth Institute, the National Institute for Women, the Institute of Employment and Vocational Training, the National Administration of Public Education, institutions in the fields of science, technology, innovation and human rights, Parliament, the judiciary, public enterprises, autonomous entities and decentralized services, subnational governments, academia, organized civil society, bilateral partners, international development banks, local banks, business chambers, and private sector actors among others.

III. Programme and Risk Management

45. This country programme document outlines 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 the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are defined in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

46. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Through the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), financial risks will be managed in coordination with other United Nations entities. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

47. The Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI) will act as the governmental coordinating agency for the programme, while other national and subnational institutions will serve as implementing partners, as set out in the UNSDCF. The main mechanism for programme accountability and review will be the UNSDCF National Steering Committee, chaired by AUCI and comprising key national stakeholders, development partners and civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure delivery of planned results. On an annual basis, a programme meeting will be convened with AUCI to review progress and oversee the achievement of UNDP contributions to established outcomes.

48. As a net contributor country, Uruguay will receive UNDP support to strengthen coordination with donors and international partners for improved cooperation efficiency. The resource mobilization strategy will target funding for innovative solutions to complex development challenges. UNDP will collaborate with the Government to promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation and seek additional funding for strategic initiatives, as requested.

49. UNDP will ensure the sustainability of results by embedding interventions within national priorities and institutional frameworks, strengthening government capacities and coordination mechanisms, and fostering national ownership to sustain progress towards inclusive development.

50. UNDP has identified potential risks and assumptions that could affect programme delivery, including changes in government priorities, political polarization, institutional fragmentation, resistance to structural reforms and fiscal constraints. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will promote flexible planning, capacity building and inter-institutional coordination, and will continue to facilitate dialogue among key actors, including political parties, academic institutions, civil society, and the private sector. Particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring the inclusion of diverse voices fostering broad participation and dialogue among all stakeholders to advance the national development agenda through consensus-building. UNDP will implement its Enterprise Risk Management Policy and ensure compliance with its Social and Environmental Standards, including mechanisms for grievance management and collaborative engagement with the communities in which it operates. UNDP will also continue to play an integrative role within the United Nations country team.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

51. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of country programme interventions will be carried out in accordance with UNDP policy on quality in programme management. To monitor progress towards development goals and outcomes, the results and resources framework will be used together with the indicators outlined in the Cooperation Framework and the country programme document. UNDP will collect and update data on these indicators annually through its programme and project management systems and will produce an annual report to be shared with national counterparts during the joint annual programme review. The use of indicators disaggregated by sex, age, territory, and other relevant variables will be encouraged among implementing partners.

52. Periodic monitoring of results and outputs will draw on official data sources, particularly from INE, as well as reports and information from relevant ministries and agencies, international data, and project-generated evidence. Strengthening alliances with academic institutions, public entities, and civil society organizations, in coordination with the United Nations development system, will be promoted to enrich the monitoring of development results and avoid duplication of reporting efforts.

53. As agreed in the UNSDCF and outlined in the evaluation plan of this programme, evaluations will be carried out in collaboration with national counterparts to generate learning, document evidence and inform public policy formulation. UNDP will provide technical assistance to strengthen the national M&E capacities of its government partners, including the INE, the Agency for Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies, and justice sector entities. This assistance will promote the adoption of innovative approaches to evaluating public policies. UNDP will also focus on enhancing staff competencies in M&E, risk management and results-based management, while systematically applying the UNDP Gender Marker to track and report on gender-related results.

ANNEX A: Results and Resources Framework for Uruguay (2026-2030)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: SDG 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16 A care society that promotes social cohesion and coexistence, integral well-being and the development of the capacities of all people, to guarantee the full exercise of human rights				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1.1 (UNDP 1): By 2030, the coverage, quality, equity and sustainability of the social protection system and health, education (including sexual education), housing and food services have been improved, with special attention to women, children, adolescents and youth, as well as other vulnerable groups, to reduce poverty in all its dimensions and structural inequalities.				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: ¹³ (2022-2025) 3. Resilience building. (2026-2029) 1. Prosperity for all				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 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	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Multidimensional Poverty Index at (a) country level, (b) Montevideo and interior gap. Baseline (2025): (a) 18.9%, (b) 6.3 Target (2030): (a) 18%, (b) 6	National Institute of Statistics (INE) Annually	Output 1.1: Public institutions have stronger capacities to design, finance and implement integrated social protection and care policies that recognize territorial diversity and structural inequalities, promote social and gender co-responsibility, guarantee the autonomy of people in situations of dependency throughout the life cycle; and are built with citizen participation and accountability.	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI), Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Labour and Social Security Ministry of Education and Culture Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning Parliament Institute for Children and Adolescents of Uruguay (INAU) National Institute of Women (InMujeres)	Regular
Employment gap between women and men. Baseline (2024): 14.2% Target (2030): 12%	INE Annually	1.1.1.1 Number of policies and programmes designed or reformulated with UNDP support to strengthen social protection and public management with a focus on rights, gender, intersectionality, and participation. Baseline (2025): 1 Target (2030): 5 Source: UNDP, official and international sources Frequency: Annually		Other: \$28,855,000

¹³ The country programme document development predates the endorsement of the Strategic Plan, 2026-2029. The integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) indicators herein are for the 2026-2029 Strategic Plan. The results and resources framework will be further aligned subsequently.

		<p><u>I.1.1.2:</u> Number of children served by an Early Childhood centre. Baseline (2024): 66,030 Target (2030): 71,000 Source: INAU Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 1.2: Public institutions and local actors with technical capacities strengthened to enable social cohesion and equitable territorial development through comprehensive interventions that ensure universal, equitable, and quality access to essential public services in territories in vulnerable situations.</p> <p><u>I.1.2.1</u> Number of initiatives supported that promote fair access to basic services and housing. Baseline (2025): 1 Target (2030): 3 Source: UNDP, Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning (MVOT) Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 1.3: State entities and local organizations technical capacities strengthened to guarantee the effective and informed participation of women, in all their diversity, in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies, especially in strategic sectors linked to just transition, sustainable development and productive transformation.</p>	<p>Administration of Public Education Institute of Employment and Vocational Training Local governments Public and private institutions Civil Society Organizations, Academia Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF), UN-Women UNFPA ILO ECLAC UNICEF</p>	
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		I.1.3.1 (IRRF A.2.2.4.f): Number of regional, national, and subnational initiatives, policies, and strategies to women empowerment. Baseline (2025): 4 Target (2030): 10 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: SDGs 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15				
A model of sustainable and inclusive development and growth based on science, technology and innovation, which promotes harmonious coexistence with the environment.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2.1 (UNDP 2): By 2030, production and consumption systems are moving towards a more sustainable, fair, resilient and inclusive model, which responds to the challenges of climate change and ensures the protection of ecosystems, the responsible use of natural resources and access to livelihoods, contributing to the reduction of gender gaps and "leaving no one behind".				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (2022-2025) 1. Structural transformation; (2026-2029) 3. Healthy planet				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 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 (US\$)
CO2 mitigation (Gg). Baseline (2022): 7.873 Target (2030): 9.267	Ministry of Environment Annually	Output 2.1 A State with institutional and technical capacities strengthened to implement gender-transformative public policies for climate transparency, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and comprehensive risk management. <u>I.2.1.1:</u> Number of policies, strategies or plans linked to climate change, transparency or climate risk that explicitly incorporate gender and/or multisectoral participatory criteria. Baseline (2025): 3 Goal (2030): 6 Fuente: National Climate Change Response System, Ministry of Environment, UNDP Frequency: Annually	AUCI, Ministry of Environment Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM) Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry of Tourism National Emergency System Academia Private sector Civil society Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Regular Other: \$41,665,000

		<p><u>I.2.1.2 (IRRF.A.4.2.3.f)</u> Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime: Amount of chemicals reduced, disposed, or avoided (metric tons). Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 148 Source: Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2.2 Public institutions and productive sectors with strengthened technical capacities to develop policies and institutional frameworks that promote sustainable models of production and consumption, with a focus on the circular economy and just transition.</p> <p><u>I.2.2.1</u> Number of initiatives developed to promote circularity at the local level with a gender perspective. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 4 Source: Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annually</p> <p><u>I.2.2.2</u> Avoided residual plastic waste (in metric tons). Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 24,700 Source: UNDP, Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2.3 Public institutions and actors in the energy sector have strengthened institutional capacities to promote a fair and sustainable energy transition, which fosters the efficient use of energy, innovation and decarbonization.</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility (GEF) CAF Public and private financial institutions, FAO UNIDO UNEP UN-Women UNFPA ECLAC UNESCO</p>	
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		<p><u>I.2.3.1</u>: Amount mobilized in USD to demonstrate the feasibility of clean and low-carbon technologies. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): \$2 million Source: MIEM, GEF, Ministry of Environment, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p><u>I.2.3.2</u> Proportion of women accessing employment, leadership, or training opportunities related to low-carbon technologies, energy transition, and the circular economy Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): At least 40% of participants Source: MIEM, Ministry of Environment, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p><u>I.2.3.3</u> Number of knowledge products, studies, or assessments on circular and low-carbon economy developed through multi-stakeholder partnerships that incorporate a gender perspective Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): Source: MIEM, GEF, Ministry of Environment, UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2.4 Public institutions and local actors with strengthened technical capacities to manage and restore the environment and water resources, protect biodiversity and ecosystem services, and strengthen territorial and community resilience, with a gender and intersectionality approach.</p>		
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		<p><u>I.2.4.1:</u> Number of hectares designated as private reserves linked to the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP). Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 8,000 Source: Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annually</p> <p><u>I.2.4.2 (IRRF.A.4.2.3):</u> Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: (a) Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares), (d) Area of forests, agricultural lands, natural grasslands, shrublands and wetlands under restoration (hectares). Baseline (2025): (a) 400,000, (d) 20,000 Target (2030): (a) 450,000 (d) 100,000 Source: Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2.5 Innovative policies, frameworks, and instruments in place for the implementation of sustainable finance mechanisms that guide and increase public and private financial flows for inclusive sustainable development.</p> <p><u>I.2.5.1 (IRRF.B.3.1.1.a):</u> Number of measures implemented to expand public and private investments in the SDGs at the country level: Policies. Baseline (2025): 3 Target (2030): 7 Source: UNDP, OPP, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) Frequency: Annually</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY: SDGs 16, 17				
Effective democratic governance based on strong and transparent institutions that promote decentralization and the participation of all people				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3.1 (UNDP 3): By 2030, the branches of government, at the national and subnational levels, have strengthened their capacities to design, implement, and evaluate comprehensive, participatory, and evidence-based public policies, with a territorial, intersectional, human rights, gender and generation, and innovation approach.				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (2022-2025) 2. No-one left behind; (2026-2029) 2. Effective governance				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 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 (US\$)
Trust in institutions. Baseline (2024): (a) Police: 62%, (b) Parliament: 48%, (c) National Government: 48%, (d) Judiciary: 50%, (e) Political Parties: 31 Target (2030): (a) 62%, (b) 48%, (c) 48%, (d) 50%, (e) 31 United Nations Digital Government Development Index. Baseline (2024): 0.90 Target (2030): 0.95	Latinobarómetro Annually Agency for Electronic Government and the Information and Knowledge Society (AGESIC) Biannually	Output 3.1 A cohesive and strengthened institutional architecture of the rule of law for the design and implementation of comprehensive public policies with a gender perspective that guarantee the full exercise of rights, promote access to justice, in an environment of security and citizen coexistence. <u>I.3.1.1</u> Number of initiatives promoting access to justice and the full exercise of rights with a gender and generations perspective and: (a) Access to justice, (b) Citizen coexistence in an environment of security and without violence. Baseline (2025): (a) 2, (b) 2 Target (2030): (a) 5, (b)5 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually <u>I.3.1.2 (IRRF.A.2.2.1):</u> Number of institutions, systems, or stakeholders that improved their capacities to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations: (a) Rule of law and justice, (b) Human rights. Baseline (2025): (a) 0, (b) 0	Supreme Court of Justice Parliament Presidency of the Republic Ministry of the Interior Attorney General's Office AUCI National Office of the Civil Service Office of Planning and Budget (OPP) National Institute of Rehabilitation, Academic institutions, Inter-American Development Bank, CAF Civil society organizations UNODC UN-Women OHCHR UNESCO ECLAC	Regular Other: \$100,531,000

		<p>Target (2030): (a) 2, (b) 1 Source: UNDP, Ministry of the Interior Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 3.2 Departmental and municipal governments and local actors strengthened technical capacities for participatory planning and management of sustainable development, promoting inter-institutional coordination and contextualized response to the needs of communities.</p> <p><u>I.3.2.1</u>: Subnational government strengthening Index. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 0.91 Source: UNDP, OPP Frequency: Annually</p> <p><u>I.3.2.2</u>: Number of initiatives promoting the strengthening of municipal governments. Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2030): 20 Source: UNDP, Municipal governments Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 3.3 Public institutions and a Parliament with strengthened technical capacities to promote collaborative and deliberate governance that improves the quality of public policies through transparency, use of evidence and innovation, articulate inter-institutional dialogue, guarantee parity and inclusive and open democracy, and have robust systems of monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and prospective view.</p>		
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