

Format for the Country Programme Performance Summary

A. Country Information			
Country name: Uruguay			
Category per decision 2007/42: B	Current programme period: 2011-2015	Cycle of assistance: 2	
B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement (<i>please complete for all your CP outputs</i>)			
Output 1 National state institutions have strengthened their capacity to provide contraceptive and family planning services in the context of comprehensive high-quality reproductive health services with an emphasis on young people and vulnerable people living in poverty.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of health institutions of the National Integrated Healthcare System whose primary care centres provide a package of at least 3 modern contraceptive methods.	1 provider (State Health Services Administration)	46 providers (all the providers)	46
• Number of health institutions of the SNIS (National Integrated Healthcare System) with professionals trained with the support of UNFPA in the use of contraception guidelines.	5	23 (at least half the institutions)	28
• Number of professionals in health institutions in the public sector trained with the support of UNFPA in logistics system for sexual and reproductive health supplies	6	60	43

Key Achievements

Contraception and family planning services

a) Achievements related to capacity building

The Country Office contributed significantly to the setting up of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services as part of the National Integrated Health System (SNIS). This was made possible through sustained technical and financial support provided to the Ministry of Public Health, governing body for policies related to the provision of comprehensive SRH services for the entire population. The Uruguay Country Office supported the development of "Guidelines on the implementation of SRH services" to guide the process of training the Reference Coordination Teams that led these services and were replication mechanisms. Team networks were set up with public and private health providers; intervention tools were developed and updated (many of them developed in the first programme cycle);¹ monitoring systems were developed for SRH services.

The political openness of the Ministry of Public Health was an asset in its work with the Country Office when it came to discussing new topics, implementing new strategies and sustaining on-going dialogue at the highest level. In 2014

¹ Pregnancy control, childbirth assistance and contraception guidelines; guidelines on preventing anemia in vulnerable pregnant women; guidelines on the treatment of cervical cancer, etc.

there were 140 SRH services throughout the country, 86 of which are public and 54 are private (71 of them are in Montevideo and 69 elsewhere in Uruguay).²

Another significant achievement was the National Policy on the Procurement of Contraceptive Supplies, which contributed to addressing a structural deficit in the availability of modern contraceptives. The relevance of the Country Office in consolidating it was critical, as it supported the Ministry of Public Health with all the necessary steps for the establishment of a logistics chain for the forecasting of needs, purchase, supply and distribution of contraceptives. It also formed the "Task Force for Improved Management of Sexual and Reproductive Health" ("Grupo de Mejora para la Gestión de la SRH" - charged with creating, developing and sustaining the commodity security strategy), while developing, publishing and distributing two manuals, easily adapted by the providers.³ This ensured rational, technical and financial organization and management in the provision of reproductive health supplies. In 2013, for the first time in the Uruguay's history, the purchase of supplies was made on the basis of accurate forecasts of the required demand.

A third major achievement was the introduction of techniques to enhance the quality of healthcare in cases of voluntary termination of pregnancy, such as the Manual Vacuum Aspiration (MVA) and, in contraception, with subdermal implants through a pilot project that was promoted through South/South cooperation activities. A fourth achievement is related to the consolidation of strategic planning and management of health policies promoted by the Country Office. This achievement of the Country Programme was substantial, as it enabled the Department of Strategic Health Programming (DEPES) to develop knowledge and performance skills in the management of public policies.

b) Achievements related to advocacy and policy dialogue

The Uruguay Country Office advocated the mainstreaming of the human rights perspective by public policy makers and worked with DEPES high-ranking staff, who were supported in various normative-building processes, such as for example the regulation of the Law on the Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy, which expands the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights.

Another important achievement was the promotion of the use of healthcare tools and protocols (through various SRH guidelines on specific topics), adding value to the interventions by disseminating standards of action among civil servants. In turn, support for the National Health Programme for Adolescents and Youth (*Programa Nacional de Salud de Adolescentes y Jóvenes*) of the Ministry of Public Health resulted in Guidelines on Comprehensive Healthcare for Adolescents in primary health cares, whose dissemination was accompanied by capacity-building trainings for teams across the country. Although this process actually began in 2010, the second programme cycle gave it continuity. In 2014, the Ministry of Public Health had professionals that had been trained in adolescent-friendly services in some localities, including Montevideo.

Finally, the Uruguay Country Office was successful in supporting social organizations in processes of social oversight and demand of rights. Due to its strategic significance, support for the National Observatory on Gender and Sexual and Reproductive Health Policies in Uruguay, of the MYSU (Women's and Health Network in Uruguay), in operation since 2007, has to be noted. This kind of Observatory is unique in the country as it is a "political-technical tool" for evidence-based citizen monitoring. In turn, the Country Office supported the Association for HIV Positive Assistance (ASEPO) in expanding a SRH and HIV/AIDS (0800) helpline to provide information on sexual and reproductive rights in general.

c) Achievements related to the generation of knowledge

As for the generation of knowledge and evidence for decision-making in the area of SRH, the most outstanding achievement was support for surveys conducted by MYSU as part of the aforementioned Observatory. The latter produces the only systematic information on the population's sex life, reproductive behaviour and sexuality education

² Data provided in November 2014 by the Department of Strategic Health Programming (Ministry of Public Health)).

³ "Guide to estimates of needs and programming the purchases of sexual and reproductive health supplies and medicines" and "Logistic management of sexual and reproductive health supplies. Operations Manual"

at the national level, from a human rights and gender equality perspective. The other sources in this area are diversified and are not easily accessible. Of great significance are publications based on surveys of SRH demands and needs among women (2011/2012) and men (2012/2013). With this evidence, worktables were held between MYSU, the Ministry of Public Health, the health personnel of the Network of Public Effectors (REP), the National Board of Health (JUNASA), stakeholders of the healthcare users' movement and academics. The Ministry of Public Health declared the National Observatory of ministerial interest, since its reports provide inputs for the implementation of SRH policies.

Output 2: State institutions have strengthened their capacities for the implementation of the National Sexuality Education Programme in primary, secondary, and technical education and teachers' training, in coordination with other Government and civil society programmes.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of teachers per education level trained with the support of UNFPA through distance learning courses in the implementation of the guidelines of the National Sexuality Education Programme.	380	1,000	420*
• Number of government and civil society organizations supported by UNFPA in the implementation of non-formal sexuality education strategies in coordination with the Sexuality Education Programme (PES).	0	5 (2 government and 3 NGOs)	5

* The initial strategy of supporting distance courses was modified. With UNFPA support, 40 virtual tutors have been trained who have expedited distance activities financed with government funds from 2012 to today. Moreover, UNFPA has supported in-classroom training activities reaching 200 teachers.

Key Achievements

Sexuality education

a) Achievements related to advocacy and policy dialogue

The Uruguay Country Office played a leading role in activating and sustaining the issue in the public debate, and promoted its incorporation into policies aimed at young people in the most vulnerable situations. In this way, the 2011-2015 Country Programme brought a new perspective to the design of social inclusion policies that positions the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights as an essential key to wellbeing.

In this regard, the first strategic achievement of the Country Office was the incorporation of the issue of sexual and reproductive rights and sexual diversity into the socio-educational inclusion programme "Jóvenes en Red" (Networked Youth) of the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) through a collaboration with the organization *Gurises Unidos*. This programme began in 2012 to reach out to young people outside the formal education system and labour market. At present, the programme has technical teams trained and sensitized in sexual and reproductive rights. The second achievement was the increasing dissemination and gradual legitimization of sexuality education in formal education by supporting the Sexuality Education Programme (PES) launched during the first programme cycle. This does not imply full institutionalization of sexuality education, although a relative consolidation of the PES is evident. The Country Office promoted awareness activities and developed soft activities with the Interinstitutional Commission on Sexuality Education and Sexual and Reproductive Rights, which monitors legislation on the matter. The timely presence of the Country Office in this area and its support for the production of training materials for teachers and families helped bolster sexuality education topics and break down barriers. The third substantial achievement of the Uruguay Country Office was its contribution to the legitimacy and development of a conceptual framework on sexuality education with a focus on human rights between government and social stakeholders. UNFPA promoted partnerships for the implementation of sexuality education and brought different stakeholders together, managing to involve government counterparts in monitoring actions and bodies (such as the Interinstitutional Commission). The side effect of this

achievement was the strengthening of multi-stakeholder and policy agenda dialogue by prioritizing topics that were already present and that achieved a higher profile.

b) Achievements related to capacity building

The Uruguay Country Office contributed to the development of the State's capacities through awareness-raising activities, training of education and social development effectors, and the brokering of intersectoral partnerships. However, additional efforts aimed at strengthening institutional capacities in this area are needed.

Another contribution of the Country Office was the improvement of teachers' skills through training. The Country Office aimed at generating skills and knowledge in health and education effectors to be able to serve young people, through the Sexuality Community Strategy Project (*Proyecto Estrategia Comunitaria en Sexualidad E.Co.S.*) in a partnership between the Ministry of Public Health, the Commission on Sexuality Education of the National Public Education Administration Central Governing Council (ANEP / CODICEN) and the NGO *Gurises Unidos*. This intervention was the 2011-2015 Country Programme's intervention which involved the largest amount for sexuality education, although the actions aimed at empowerment and adolescents' participation had a limited scope and not all goals were achieved.

Considering all the training interventions in sexuality education supported by the Country Office, an estimated 800 to 900 educators, health and social programme effectors participated. Though this figure falls short of the goals established in the Results Framework and Planning Matrix., it must be noted that these interventions involved a wider range of stakeholders than originally planned. Regarding the installed capacities, some stakeholders in the focus groups indicated persistent resistance from teachers when it came to imparting sexuality education in the classroom. On the other hand, it is important to note that the Country Office conducted territorial capacity building activities as a result of its participation in the Commission for the Monitoring of the SRH Act, involving the Ministry of Public Health, ANEP/CODICEN and the Ministry of Social Development (Inmujeres).

c) Achievements related to the generation of knowledge

Finally, the Uruguay Country Office collaborated with the systematization of practices and publication of educational and communications experiences. The Office technically and/or financially supported the production of materials jointly developed by education authorities and social organizations. The materials are applied knowledge tools, including two guides for teachers and families intended to reach out to wider audiences. This material incorporated the human rights and gender perspective in its approach to sexuality education, on the basis of its definition as a right and the stress on problems such as gender-based violence or inequality between men and women, although sexual diversity was incorporated less explicitly. In turn, the Country Office contributed to the development of materials for adolescents with disabilities for use by educational effectors and families. However, taking into account the opinions of stakeholders participating in the focus groups, the effective use of these materials in the classroom is of a questionable scope.

Output 3			
National institutions have strengthened their capacity to design and implement policies aimed at increasing equal opportunities between women and men.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of publications by the <i>Sistema de Información de Género</i> (GIS or Gender Information System) of INMUJERES prepared with the support of UNFPA.	5	15	14
• Number of UNFPA-supported interventions aimed at increasing the participation of women in decision-making positions.	0	5	5

Key Achievements

Policies on equal opportunities between men and women

a) Achievements related to capacity building

The Country Office supported the creation and strengthening of the State's capacities in areas of management of public policy. The consolidation of the Gender Information System (GIS) of INMUJERES (National Institute for Women), which was set up in 2008 in the first programme cycle and strengthened in the second programme cycle, has to be noted. GIS processes and examines information to visualize gender inequalities and their evolution over time, and regularly disseminates that information in various formats. In this way, the Country Office supported the State in establishing specialized unit in the production of gender statistics, disaggregated diagnostics by department (for the first time in the country) and monitoring progress, achievements and challenges in the field of equal opportunities between men and women. GIS's information is strategic for national government's decision-making and is a reference for all State-run organizations, regional governments, civil society and academia. An additional effect of GIS support was the visibility given to the reality of women of African descent and the adoption of the Law on People of African Descent (Law No. 19122, 2013), which aims to redress historical discrimination against this population group by means of affirmative actions for their education and employment inclusion. Another effect arising from the consolidation of GIS is the accountability process that INMUJERES publicly implements every March 8 in the presence of the highest-ranking authorities of the National Government, and the fulfilment of Uruguay's commitments to the ECLAC Gender Equality Observatory, which are produced with GIS information.

The Country Office also strengthened citizen capacities to demand rights and collaborated in interagency activities.

b) Achievements related to the generation of knowledge

Another important achievement was the development and publication of materials accessible to a broad audience, as part of the GIS.⁴ The materials are innovative products -such as departmental gender diagnostics made in Uruguay for the first time - that reached the target set in the Results Framework of the Country Programme. The Country Office contributed to the dissemination of this information through public presentations on key dates. For example, it took advantage of the International Day of Women of African Descent in 2011 to present GIS statistics regarding the socioeconomic status of black women and raise awareness among journalists.

Another significant achievement is the Time Use Survey by the National Statistics Unit (INE, 2013), which produced updated data to gauge gender gaps in time allotted to paid and unpaid work, and helped to establish a baseline. This information is strategic as it provides evidence to support the need to define a national care system in Uruguay and foster shared responsibility between men and women. In light of the incorporation of this issue in the programme platform of President-elect Tabaré Vázquez (Broad Front) this information will be a reference for the draft law on the care system that was presented to the national Parliament.

c) Achievements related to advocacy and policy dialogue

The Country Office developed a timely advocacy strategy at the time the reform of the legislation on parental leave was being debated in the Uruguayan Parliament. In partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), the Uruguay CO provided financial support to a study that provided evidence to support Law 19161 (2013), which established a subsidy for new-born baby care along with reduced working hours, based on the concept of parental leave, applying either to the mother or the father. This is a law of direct relevance for the transformation of structural gender inequalities as well as for the care system. The intervention involved intertwined activities – study of licensing models and associated costs, dialogue with key stakeholders before, during and after its completion, public presentation of results – in a context that the Country Office was able to interpret and take advantage of, with a great sense of policy opportunity.

⁴ Three reports of the *GIS (Gender Information System) Series Notebooks* were published on women in decision-making positions (Notebook 3, 2011), gender and poverty (Notebook 4, 2012) and territorial inequalities from a gender perspective (Notebook 5, 2013), ten brochures for the dissemination of statistics and four departmental diagnoses (Artigas, Canelones, Paysandú and Rivera), which provided new data at the subnational level.

Output 4			
Governmental and non-governmental organizations have strengthened their capacities to prevent and address violence against women.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of free services supported by UNFPA involving men in promoting equality and fighting domestic violence. 	0	1	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of governmental organizations that have incorporated tools for responding to gender-based violence (including sexual harassment) with the support of UNFPA. 	2	4	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National survey on the prevalence of gender-based violence carried out with UNFPA support. 	0	1	1

Key Achievements

Preventing and addressing gender violence

a) Achievements relating to capacity building

The first strategic achievement of the Uruguay Country Office was capacity building for addressing sexual harassment in the Ministry of Interior. The Country Office collaborated with the Bureau for Gender Policy (DPG) of the Ministry of Interior in the adaptation of internal procedures for the enforcement of the Law on Sexual Harassment (Law 18561) in the organization. This collaboration involved several interlinked actions with cumulative achievements, which ranged from an initial institutional diagnosis to the adoption of a "Protocol for action on sexual harassment situations for officials of the Ministry of Interior," which was validated by all areas of the organization and is in force. To ensure awareness and correct application of the Protocol, training workshops aimed at the legal and human resource areas were held. In part, this was facilitated by the formalized, hierarchical and centralized institutional structure of the Ministry of Interior, and the DPG itself, which played a leading role in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the public safety and national police portfolio.

Another achievement of the Country Office was the improvement of the registration of domestic violence reports filed in police stations, where working procedures were introduced that substantially improved registration. At the same time, progress was made in the development of an educational proposal for the National Police Academy, and domestic violence was integrated as a subject in the course for promotion from Deputy Head of Police to Head of Police.

A side effect of the development of these tools is the availability of more complete data on the causes and characteristics of domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Module of the Public Security Management System (SGSP) is operational and the statistics show an improvement in the registration and capture of the problem.⁵ The Country Office contributed to the development of Government's accountability processes, as an unintended positive consequence of the cooperation with the Ministry of Interior (since it was not an objective anticipated in the Results Framework or the Planning Matrix).

The third achievement of the Country Office was capacity building in the work with men who decide to stop using violence against women. During 2012, a group approach was implemented through the Centre for Capacity-Building and Eradication of Male Domestic Violence, as a pilot with the Municipality of Montevideo. After a positive assessment thereof, this experience was taken on as a programme of the Secretariat for Women, which has extensive experience working on gender equality. Uruguay did not have free specialized services, so a new working methodology was introduced. The Country Office used South/South cooperation mechanisms to promote the exchange

⁵ Report of the Statistics and Strategic Analysis Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Observatory on Violence and Criminality, First half of 2014 with data for the whole country.

of Chile's National Women's Service's (SERNAM) experience with the Department of Gender-Based Violence of INMUJERES. The result was the training of operators in dealing with men under surveillance through GPS ankle tags, in order to help them start a rehabilitation process.

b) Achievements related to the generation of knowledge

A central achievement of the Country Office was the presentation of the project "Uruguay united to end violence against women, girls and adolescents," which won the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (EVAW). "Uruguay Unido" was a joint initiative of the UN System and the National Government (represented by the National Advisory Council against Domestic Violence - CNCLVD) and the Comprehensive Protection System for Children and Adolescents against Violence - SIPIAV⁶. This project led to a conceptual shift by articulating the gender with the generational approach.

As part of the project, the Survey on Gender- and Generation-based Violence (EVBGG) was implemented with the technical guidance of National Statistics Institute (INE) and significant participation of stakeholders in its formulation.⁷ For the first time, Uruguay has statistical data on the prevalence of gender based violence, produced with methodological rigour, which helps to overcome the bias of the data based on reports and records in assistance centres.

c) Achievements related to advocacy and policy dialogue

The Country Office supported the design and implementation of a communication strategy for the prevention and eradication of Gender and Generation based Violence as a tool to encourage lasting changes in the cultural patterns that sustain and legitimize violence against women, adolescents and girls.

As part of the "Uruguay Unido" Project, the Country Office articulated a comprehensive work strategy and potential multiplier effects by supporting the production of audio-visual material (video for terrestrial television with a gender and human rights perspective) and training journalists and communicators, defined as key targets across the country.

Output 5			
The national statistical system has strengthened its capacity to obtain updated socio-demographic information that will facilitate the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies at the national, departmental and local levels.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of national organizations with staff trained to use socio-demographic census information in public policy planning.	<i>1</i>	<i>At least 5</i>	<i>11¹</i>
• Number of local governments with personnel trained in managing socio-demographic information systems.	<i>1</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>16²</i>

¹ Source: list of national institutions trained by INE-CELADE-UNFPA courses

² Source: list of local governments trained by INE-CELADE-UNFPA courses

Key Achievements

Strengthening the National Statistical System

⁶ The former is a body created by the Domestic Violence Act and chaired by INMUJERES (National Institute for Women), which consists of representatives of the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Public Health, INAU, the Judiciary, ANEP and Mayors, along with representatives of NGOs. The SIPIAV is a body chaired by the INAU and comprising the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Public Health, ASSE, the Ministry of Home Affairs and ANEP. It also has a Management Committee with the participation of the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor, and NGOs.

⁷ In 2012 an inter-agency team was formed with representatives of the System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents from Violence, the National Advisory Council against Domestic Violence, representatives of the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Home Affairs and Inmujeres. They were later joined by INE (National Statistics Institute), AUCI (Uruguayan International Cooperation Agency), the Management Unit of the Uruguay United Project, UNFPA and UN Women.

a) Achievements related to capacity building

A strategic achievement of the cooperation of the Country Office was the conduct of the 2011 Census. This achievement was due to both advocacy work on scheduling the census carried out during the previous programme cycle (Uruguay had skipped its census round in 2005/2006) and direct support for its preparation and implementation during the 2011-2015 cycle. The 2011 Census changed its modality (it became a *de jure* census) and its implementation involved the introduction of methodological, technological (it used electronic capture devices) and management innovations. The Country Office assisted the National Statistics Institute throughout the process, covering preparation, implementation, production and exploitation of information. It also collaborated with the recruitment and training of staff using South South Cooperation and ties with the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)⁸ (. The country office also made a significant technical training effort for the decentralized management of census data (using the REDATAM software), which contributed to the participation and joint development of census tabulations with information disaggregated by technicians of the different local governments in the country.

The second achievement of the country programme was the improvement and expansion of the use of socio-demographic information and vital records, together with the strengthening of state units responsible for processing and management. The Country Office made interventions that involved: 1) support for the INE in census reconciliation, population estimates and projections; 2) assistance to the Health Information Unit (UINs) of the Ministry of Public Health and its articulation with INE for information quality control; 3) support for the development of Vital Statistics, Pregnancy and Childhood System (SEVEN) as an SNIS module that began with the Electronic Certificate of Live Birth (2007) and was later joined by the Electronic Death Certificate (implementation phase) and Perinatal Medical Record (testing phase); and 4) promotion of linkages between INE and the National Migration Office to make statistical use of border crossing records and applications for residence in the country.

b) Achievements related to advocacy and policy dialogue

A strategic achievement of the Country Office was the validation of the 2011 Census. The change from a *de facto* Census mode to a *de jure* mode, combined with unforeseen delays in field work for administrative and communication reasons, generated a complex environment which threatened the credibility of the census survey. Against this backdrop, the Country Office quickly took a supportive public stance that was fundamental to the validation of the Census. Specifically, UNFPA Country Office promoted the establishment of an external commission for the assessment of the census process, including professionals from the University of the Republic (UDELAR), PAHO and CELADE, which produced a report endorsing its quality. In turn, it worked with journalists through a regional training course provided by the UNFPA Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) and it supported the census in the press and in the media, providing elements to understand the methodological changes applied in the new census.. Because of its high reputation capital, the Country Office was a voice of authority in the legitimization of the 2011 Census.

c) Achievements related to the generation of knowledge

A distinctive achievement in generating timely and reliable evidence was the survey Social Representations of Care (Batthyány, Genta and Perrotta, 2013), in addition to the Time Use Survey (reported on in Output 3) and Gender- and Generation-Based Violence (reported on in Output 4). These achievements provided evidence for public policy in priority areas (gender, care and social protection) and show synergy between different outputs of the programme.

⁸ This included: (1) participation of INE in regional discussions with CELADE, UNFPA's regional partner; (2) the implementation of the agreement between INE and the Institute of Geography and Statistics of the Federal Republic of Brazil (IBGE), which lent the devices for the electronic capture of information on which the electronic forms were programmed; (3) the exchange of professionals at IBGE, the financing of foreign experts who advised the national staff, and the cooperation of CELADE for the training of officials at the national and departmental levels in the use of micro data, and the development of an application enabling online processing of census data.

Output 6			
National and local state institutions and non-governmental organizations have strengthened their capacity to analyze population dynamics and incorporate them into the design, development, implementation and monitoring of public policies.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of research projects/documents prepared by the Population Sectoral Commission (CSP) with the support of UNFPA concerning the consideration of population trends and dynamics in the design and monitoring of public policies 	0	10	14 ¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of official recommendations made by the PSC with the support of UNFPA for the incorporation of population trends and dynamics in the design and monitoring of public policies 	0	25	28 ²

Key Achievements

Population dynamics analysis

a) Achievements related to capacity building

A strategic result of the period is the consolidation of the Sectoral Commission on Population (CSP), whose objectives, vision and mission reflect the mandate of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The CSP is a technical body established at the level of the National Office of Planning and Budget (OPP) with the mission of advising the Executive Branch on the definition of population policies that take account of population dynamics and demographic trends in the country, from an equity and human rights perspective. In keeping with Section 1.5 of the ICPD Programme of Action, the CSP aims to design public policies that promote intergenerational equity in life conditions and access to opportunities, combining productive with reproductive life, proposing measures for Migration, reorganizing the territory in harmony with environmental systems, and generating population data and analysis. The CSP is considered a "good practice" in the matter; in fact the National Government received an exchange mission from Mongolia, while information on the experience was also requested from Haiti.

The UNFPA Country Office assisted in the definition of the institutional vision of the CPS and its strategic guidelines; it provide financial support to hire a highly-qualified Technical Secretary; it provided training that equipped the area with conceptual and diagnostic elements; and contributed with studies and reports. With the support of the Country Office, the CSP published studies and made about thirty recommendations on the incorporation of population trends and dynamics into public policy related to issues of birth and fertility, internal migration, territorial distribution of population and international migration, achieving the goals established in the Results Framework and Planning Matrix of the Programme.

A highly significant additional achievement was the participation of the CSP in the organization of the First Meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, where a special session was held on "Comprehensiveness and Institutionalization of Population and Development Policies", which contributed to the sharing of experiences between the CSP, the National Population Council of Mexico and the General Undersecretariat of Planning for Good Living of Ecuador (*Subsecretaría General de Planificación para el Buen Vivir*). The CSP was also part of the national delegation to the Cairo+20 Conference in New York, chaired by Uruguay.

A side-effect arising from the consolidation of the CSP was the leading role of its Executive Secretary in the process of receiving refugees from Syria in Uruguay as part of a population policy that places humanitarian assistance at its core. This achievement positions the country in a leading role in support of international human rights bodies.

Another substantial achievement was the instatement of a Master's Degree in Demography and Population Studies in UDELAR, which trains the technical civil servants from various government agencies. This Master's Degree filled a vacant area at a time when INE's demographers were in short supply and there were no such university syllabi in the country. Indeed, the reason for the creation of this postgraduate course was the public sector's concern over the

shortage of demographers, therefore the Country Office funded a first cohort. This intervention is an example of effective cooperation, since it helped to fill a deficit of vocational training for the State.

Another programmatic achievement of the Country Office was the contribution to the formulation of the 2013-2015 National Plan on Aging and Old Age of the National Institute for Senior Citizens (INMAYORES), the governing body responsible for coordinating, designing and analyzing policies for this population group since 2012. The PNEV is an initiative that channels the government strategy towards older people from a human rights, inclusion and integration perspective. According to the Minister of Social Development, this is the "first attempt of this kind [in Uruguay], and it seeks to organize policies on the issue around a holistic view of the person as a subject of rights, rather than as objects of intervention" (INMAYORES, 2012: 5).

b) Achievements related to advocacy and policy dialogue

The country office managed to position population dynamics and the issue of care on the national development agenda. In that period, it supported awareness activities and advocacy for the incorporation of a gender and generations perspective into public policies (with the Gender and Family Network) and in youth citizenship issues (with the NGO *Rumbos*) at the national and departmental (*Comuna Canaria Joven*, Municipality of Canelones) level.

Concern over healthcare became stronger after the availability of timely information (Aguirre and Ferrari, 2014) provided by the 2011 Census and different analyses supported by the Country Office. Through the *ad hoc* interagency healthcare group (UN Women, PAHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO and UNICEF) the Country Office supported the national government and civil society in the national debate on the construction of a "National Healthcare System", in order to ensure universal access to healthcare for all those in need of care (children, disabled people and elderly dependents).

c) Achievements related to the generation of knowledge and evidence

At the demography and population level, the Country Office managed to generate a "community of practice" in demography and population that brings together technicians from government agencies and university researchers in the production of socio-demographic analyses. In this regard, it promoted interagency partnerships between UDELAR (University of the Republic), AUEP (Uruguayan Association for Population Studies) CSP and INE (among other stakeholders) for the analysis of the socio-demographic dynamics, which positions the Census as a source of valuable data.

In the context of this community of practice, the production of studies on population increased noticeably. There are now reports and documents on Uruguay's demographic scenarios (Calvo, 2011), fertility policies (Varela et al, 2011), Uruguayan returnees (Filardo, 2011), estimated population in minor areas (Cabrera, 2011) and the analysis of the population's status (Cabella et al, 2012) at the CSP level. Another highlight is the Atlas of Socio-demography and Inequality in Uruguay (*Atlas Sociodemográfico y de la Desigualdad en Uruguay*), a series of studies produced on a regular basis that reach a wide range of stakeholders (university researchers, government agencies, educators), and are available on the INE website.

Output 7			
National state institutions have strengthened their capacity to provide HIV and STIs prevention and treatment services in the context of comprehensive, high-quality reproductive health services with an emphasis on vulnerable people living in poverty.			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of SNIS health institutions incorporating sexual and reproductive health services and counselling supported by UNFPA to treat and prevent HIV and STIs under the Act 18426. 	0	At least 75% of institutions	75%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of civil society organizations strengthened for comprehensive response to HIV with the support of UNFPA. 	4	6	6 ¹

¹ ASEPO, REDLA, ICW, FRANSIDA, FUDIS and LGBT youth organizations

Key Achievements

Effectiveness working on HIV-STIs

The technical and financial assistance of the Country Office was a key contribution to the national response to HIV, as it helped to strengthen and develop state and civil society capacities to address the main gaps identified in the most vulnerable groups by strategically promoting the integration of SRH and HIV into policies and services, advocating for the human rights of people with HIV, particularly adolescents, young people and women, and young LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people and supporting the generation of strategic information and evidence for advocacy, decision-making on public policy and the monitoring of progress made towards international commitments.

a) Achievements related to advocacy and policy dialogue

The Country Office supported an effective dialogue and advocacy process facilitated by an enabling institutional context represented by the mainstreaming of the National HIV-STIs/AIDS Programme into the Sexual and Reproductive Health area of the Ministry of Public Health and by the incorporation of sexual diversity issues in the Division of Social Policies of the Ministry of Social Development. In this way, the 2011-2015 Country Programme boosted its interventions gearing them towards the removal of discrimination and institutional barriers that prevent access to health, education and work for LGBT groups as well as people with HIV/AIDS, as defined by the ICPD Programme of Action and the UN Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (2011).

The first achievement was the promotion of the rights, gender and sexual diversity approach in national policies aimed at HIV/AIDS, supporting an agenda which aims at transforming discriminatory cultural patterns and removing of access barriers to rights for the LGBT population, in particular adolescents and youth. It was possible to visibilize discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, raise the awareness of health, education and social policy effectors, and position universal access to comprehensive health and sexual and reproductive health, including HIV treatment as a matter of human rights rather than just a medical issue.

Another important achievement was the implementation of the National Dialogue on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights, a UNFPA - UNDP interagency initiative with key stakeholders in the response, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development, CONASIDA and OSCs, where the Country Office clearly played a leading role. The final document systematized rigorous evidence of cases of human rights violations, good practices in the areas of access to and enforcement of rights, and policy recommendations. It represented a key input for the Draft Law on Comprehensive Response to HIV presented to the national parliament.

The third achievement of the 2011-2015 Country Programme was the linking of social and educational areas of the State to eliminate discrimination against and harassment of LGBT adolescents and youth in the education sector through the implementation, during the Month of Diversity, of the public campaign "Let's Change the World", the first large-scale campaign of this kind in the country aimed at reaffirming their rights and citizenship.

The final major achievement was the strengthening of social groups, particularly LGBT youth and women with HIV. These processes resulted in separate diagnosis, needs, contributions and recommendation documents. The main effect derived from these processes was the strengthening of organizations actively engaged in citizen monitoring and advocacy and within the Commission to Combat AIDS (CONASIDA) and the Advisory Council on Sexual Diversity, which was recently created in the Ministry of Social Development.

b) Achievements related to capacity building

The UNFPA Country Office contribution to the Ministry of Public Health, Administration of State Health Services (ASSE), the Ministry of Social Development, Medical School, CONASIDA and civil society was crucial for the effective integration of HIV on the health and sexual and reproductive rights agenda by encouraging the development of policies, regulations and programme actions including the strengthening of the technical capacities of health workers.

The SRH services increased the quality of healthcare by incorporating the areas of prevention, counselling, treatment and care in STIs-HIV/AIDS. It was possible to train professionals across the country, and materials such as Clinical Guidelines on Diagnosis and Treatment of congenital syphilis and HIV, and the Manual of Maternal and Newborn Health for pregnant women were produced to support the Primary Health Care level. In addition, algorithms were introduced for routine research into syphilis and HIV in women with suspected or confirmed pregnancy, which will improve the records of prevalence of these diseases.

Another innovative achievement of the 2011-2015 Country Programme was the intersectoral pilot project on postpartum support for women with HIV, seeking to strengthen adherence to health care and treatment standards in vulnerable sectors. An intersectoral partnership was articulated in order to capture and empower women with HIV, health teams were engaged to improve access and care routines. The main results show behavioural changes among the participating women in relation to their own health care. In addition the report on the situation of women with HIV in Uruguay constitutes a roadmap for advocacy.

Another key achievement was the demonstration of the feasibility of friendly health services for LGBT people thanks to the pilot implementation of two Homophobia-Free Health Centres, using South South Cooperation resources and an intersectoral methodology. This pilot identified specific benefits that were not included in the healthcare set (anal PAP and hormonal support for transgender people), introduced new content in the training of health professionals (medicine, nursing and psychology) and amended treatment protocols to visibilize the needs and risks of the LGBT population. The possibility of total or partial replication is due to the sustainability of the partnership between the Ministry of Public Health, the Department of Family Medicine of the University of the Republic, ASSE (Administration of State Health Services) and the *Colectivo Ovejas Negras*.

c) Achievements related to the generation of knowledge

The Country Office supported the accountability of the National Government before national and international bodies by producing quality information on HIV/AIDS. Progress was made regarding the accuracy of data for the Progress Report COP on the Global Response to HIV/AIDS and the monitoring of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, which are public policy tools for identifying progress, gaps, challenges and designing future actions.

The Study on HIV/AIDS Rights and Vulnerabilities in young LGBT people helped to produce a status report and recommendations widely disseminated at awareness and advocacy activities and staff training processes for the personnel of health or social services. Finally, promising practices in the Area of Sexual and Reproductive Health – Ministry of Public Health – and the Directorate of Social Policies – Ministry of Social Development – were systematized as a tool for advocacy and South South cooperation with Cuba.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
Outcome 1 Population dynamics and its interlinkages with the needs of young people (including adolescents), sexual and reproductive health (including family planning), gender equality and poverty reduction addressed in national and sectoral development plans and strategies					
National development plans (NDPs) and poverty reduction strategies (PRSs) that address population dynamics and its interlinkages with the multisectoral needs of young people (including adolescents), sexual and reproductive health (including family planning), gender equality and sustainable development and poverty reduction					
National health policies and plans that have integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services (including family planning)	NO	2011	YES	2015	

Summary of National Progress

Population dynamics and demographic issues in Uruguay have been gaining importance and are now understood as a basic and strategic input for economic and social public policy development.

A Population Sectoral Commission (PSC) was created and strengthened during the programme period. The PSC is dedicated to the inclusion of population issues in the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies and has been working on: a) Proposing and advising on policies that promote intergenerational equity in life conditions and access to opportunities; b) Proposing policies that address the compatibility of the productive and reproductive life of women and girls; c) Proposing joint policies linked to the National Development Plan regarding Uruguayans residing abroad and returnees; d) Analyzing the opportunity of an active policy for the promotion of immigration and its characteristics; e) Proposing policies based on population distribution and internal migration processes, including temporary cross-border migration, in harmony with environmental systems; f) Promoting data production policies and analysis whose products are inputs for the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies, and g) Advising on population and demographic policies whenever necessary.

The country played a leading role in the First Meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development held in Montevideo (12-15 August, 2013).

Uruguay has created and is developing the 2013-2015 National Plan on Aging and Old Age (PNEV) under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Development (INMAYORES-MIDES), the governing body responsible for coordinating, designing and analyzing policies for this population since 2012.

The National Institute of Youth incorporates sexual and reproductive rights and sexual diversity among the guiding criteria of the 2015-2025 National Youth Plan. The Directorate of Social Policies (DPS) of the Ministry of Social Development began to interact with the areas of education based on the centrality of the agenda of sexual diversity in its portfolio, in particular with regard to the removal of access barriers to rights of LGBT people.

For the first time, the country has a Master's degree in Demography and Population Studies.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA supported the creation and strengthening of the PSC through direct technical assistance and the hiring of the Commission's Technical Secretariat. Today this secretariat is funded by the government.

UNFPA support to the PSC has also contributed to the survey and systematization of information needs that can be filled through census data, and used at different governmental levels. Several documents generated through the analysis of the 2011 census data have been produced with UNFPA support. These include studies such as the "Atlas of Socio-Demography and Inequalities in Uruguay", providing important disaggregated data on different topics (Fertility, basic needs, Afro-descendants, gender, youth and family structure)

During 2013, UNFPA Uruguay, in collaboration with ECLAC and UNFPA Regional Office, provided logistical and substantial support to the Government in the organization of the First Meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, held in Montevideo (12-15 August, 2013). Within the framework of this Conference, UNFPA supported Uruguayan civil society organizations (CSOs) in their advocacy efforts to advance the ICPD agenda. CSOs Regional Consultation Meetings were held in Montevideo on 9 and 10 May 2012, spearheading the creation of a coalition, known as "Towards Cairo +20". More than 13 civil society organizations (including women, youth, LGBT and people of African descent) joined the coalition in April 2013. Likewise, three subnational assemblies were supported for the same purpose in Departments outside Montevideo (June, 29 in Soriano, July, 13 in Cerro Largo and July 29, in Montevideo).

UNFPA supported the creation and strengthening of the Association for Population Studies (AUEP) as well as the "V Congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP 2012): Demographic changes and Social Challenges, Present and Future". It supported their participation in the International Union of Scientific Studies of Population (IUSSP) and promoted discussions among demographers in order to define a population and development agenda aligned with country needs. Some documents were made in order to carry out evidenced-based advocacy in specific topics, such as "The role of the first birth in the transition to adulthood among young Uruguayan males"; "Starting a family in Uruguay: pre-marriage cohabitation, cohabiting unions and marriage"; "Long-term determinants of Latin American migration. A macro-panel study for the period 1975-2010"; "Latin American skilled migration to the United States: a multivariate analysis of the period 1960-2010".

UNFPA has strengthened the capacities of academia and civil society organizations as well as government mechanisms to use census data and produce key analyses and information. In this manner UNFPA is expanding the capacities of academia and civil society organizations to provide evidence-based information to facilitate and support political dialogue and give continuity to the population and development agenda of the country. The main contributing factor has been the professional capacities of University researchers, their linkages with the Government and CSOs. In addition, political will was demonstrated through funding.

UNFPA has assisted in the production of research studies and papers that have been used to generate discussions on key public policy issues. These studies have been produced by the PSC and other governmental and civil society organizations, such as the Sexual and Reproductive Health Observatory, the Women's Institute and others. These papers and research documents have been used by civil society and UNFPA to advocate for public policies, including their costing in accordance with current and future population trends. Among these, UNFPA can highlight studies and papers that are supporting the construction of an agenda for eliminating discrimination among LGTB populations, support for the discussion of a "National Care System", and the monitoring of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights laws and policies.

The main lesson learned during the programme cycle points to the effective relationship between government, civil society and academia, in the promotion of the population agenda. UNFPA work with the Uruguayan Association of Population Studies (AUEP), the University and the Population Sectoral Commission, among others, has secured backing for the ICPD agenda. A close look at the UNFPA Country Programme's implementation reveals that in almost all outcomes knowledge is generated in order to contribute to policy decision-making that is later implemented through the government's Budget.

Outcome 2: Increased access to and utilization of quality maternal and newborn health services					
Maternal mortality ratio					
Births attended by skilled health personnel					
Caesarean sections as a proportion of all live births					
<u>Summary of National Progress</u>					
Strategic Plan Outcome 2 was not covered under 2011-2015 UNFPA Uruguay Country Office contributions					
<u>UNFPA's Contributions</u>					

Outcome. 3: Increased access to and utilization of quality family planning services for individuals and couples according to reproductive intentions					
Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods)	66%	2007	87%	2012	
Unmet need for family planning	Not available				
Percentage of service delivery points (SDPs) offering at least three modern methods of contraception	37%	2011	100%	2015	In 2011 the supply is offered at the public sector level only. Today it encompasses all providers in the Health System – whether public or private)

Summary of National Progress

Over the last five years, Uruguay has made substantial progress in SRH both at the legislation, policy and service-implementation level. In 2011 the Sexual and Reproductive Health Act (passed in 2008) came into force, and in 2012 the Law on Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy was passed and regulated. During this period, progress was also made in other laws on sexual diversity, parental leave and assisted reproductive technologies. Sexual and Reproductive Health, which was a marginal issue in policies 15 years ago, is today the subject of public policy in the country. Uruguay has a comprehensive SRH policy, which includes family planning, pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, abortion, prevention, detection and treatment of cancer linked to the sex and/or reproductive organs, sexual violence, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and HIV, among others. These components are addressed from a life-cycle perspective, where teenagers have occupied a significant place in the promotion of their sexual and reproductive rights. The clinical guidelines have been updated based on scientific evidence and new rights enshrined in national laws. The country has made progress on a strategy for securing contraceptive supplies, has a basic stock available throughout the health system, logistics management and the provision and counselling on contraceptive methods have been strengthened. New contraceptive methods such as subdermal implants have been introduced. In addition, SRH reference coordination teams have been created at the various health care providers. Progress has also been made in the development of a sexual diversity and inclusion policy. At the level of the University of the Republic, these issues have begun to be included in undergraduate and graduate health courses. Civil society organizations have made progress in citizen monitoring actions, advocacy, data generation and the performance of actions related to the dissemination of such rights among the general population. Despite significant progress, available data show the persistence of gaps in information, access, health, etc., among the most vulnerable and marginalized population groups, on the basis of socioeconomic status, education, place of residence, age, gender identity, or ethnicity.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has contributed to many of these national steps forward. It has provided technical and financial support for the development of regulations of laws, clinical guidelines, the capacities of health teams, the design and printing of communication materials and information. In turn, the purchase of contraceptive methods is done through UNFPA with government funds. Support has been provided through regional partners for an improvement in the logistics system, counselling processes and inclusion of new methods. In addition, it has also supported the Civil Society

Organizations in the area of citizen monitoring, advocacy, data generation and actions related to the dissemination of these rights in the general population.

Outcome 4 Increased access to and utilization of quality HIV- and STI-prevention services especially for young people (including adolescents) and other key populations at risk					
HIV prevalence in youth (15-24 years)	0,03%	2007	0,3%	2013	
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one partner in the last 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse	67,6%	2007	Not available		

Summary of National Progress

Since 2000, the HIV epidemic experienced a slow but steady upward trend, about 1,000 new cases per year and 40 per cent of new infections in the age group between 15 and 34 years old. Late HIV diagnosis, stigma and discrimination remain critical issues for people living with HIV and for LGBTI people, particularly adolescents and youth. The policies implemented by using a comprehensive approach to HIV and Sexual and Reproductive Health have strengthened the national response and achieved substantive results. In 2013, the rate of HIV reports began to drop; there was a decrease in late diagnoses (in 2014, 16% of new infections were reported in the AIDS stage), there was a rise in the number of people undergoing antiretroviral treatment (from 2,791 people in 2010 to 5,300 people in 2014); decreased incidence rate of Congenital Syphilis per 1,000 births, which reached 2/1,000 births in 2014; a decrease in the percentage of vertical transmission from 4.8 in 2010 to 1.6 in 2014; a reduction in reports of stigma and discrimination situations.

The country has made substantial progress in SRH policies and services based on the SRH/HIV mainstreaming approach, but there are still critical social and territorial gaps among the most vulnerable populations, particularly users of the public health sector. Innovative measures, such as the homophobia-free health centres or the decentralized implementation of HIV care in primary healthcare services of Montevideo have yet to be fully expanded throughout the country, so advocacy activities and technical assistance are still required to reach most services in the country. Additionally, the civil society organizations involved in the national response to HIV – key for advocacy and enforceability of rights – work with a strong commitment, but in a context of organizational and strategic weaknesses that still require technical assistance from UNFPA for their strengthening.

UNFPA's Contributions

The key contribution of UNFPA to the Ministry of Public Health, ASSE, the Ministry of Social Development, the Medical School, CONASIDA and civil society to the inclusion of HIV on the health and sexual and reproductive rights agenda promoted the development of policies, regulations and programmatic actions including strengthening the technical capacities of health workers: development and dissemination of manuals and guidelines to prevent vertical transmission of HIV and congenital syphilis and promote maternal health; development and dissemination of the updated guidelines for the overall health of LGBT people, SRH training, Gender and HIV prevention in the training of Uruguayan contingents of peacekeepers; the implantation of the Female Condom in primary healthcare centres. Support for the production and wide dissemination of qualified and updated information for advocacy and decision-making of key public (Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Interior, ASSE, University of the Republic) and civil society stakeholders helped to develop national reports on progress made by the country in implementing the commitments made in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS in 2011, while also identifying gaps and strategic actions to be taken; systematization of promising practices in public policy and advocacy for South-South cooperation, in particular the actions of the Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health of the Ministry of Public Health in the design and implementation of policies, regulations and actions to promote SRH rights and services with the inclusion of HIV, the experiences of decentralization of HIV treatment; the experiences of the Homophobia-Free Health Centres in *Barros Blancos* and the Old Town; policies, regulations and actions of the Social Policy Division of the Ministry of Social Development relating to the exercise of the rights and full social inclusion of LGBT people, in particular transgender people; policies, regulations and actions of the Gender Policy Division of the Ministry of Interior aimed at mainstreaming the promotion of gender equality, including sexual diversity in the uniformed personnel. UNFPA's contribution to the recognition and strengthening of the human rights

of people with HIV and LGBT people, particularly young female adolescents, achieving the intersectoral implementation of the National Dialogue on HIV and Human Rights, the Final Report on complaints and evidence-based recommendations, the drafting and submission of the Draft Law on a comprehensive response to HIV-AIDS to the Parliament Commission on Public Health; the implementation of the training process for LGBT groups and organizations of women with HIV, which resulted in two diagnostic documents and contributions to advocacy and resource mobilization, the implementation of the first public Campaign "Let's change the world" aiming at the promotion of the rights of adolescents and young LGBT people in the education sector.

Outcome 5: Gender equality and reproductive rights advanced particularly through advocacy and implementation of laws and policy					
Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in union before age 18	Not available				
Number of mechanisms in place to implement laws and policies advancing gender equality and reproductive rights	Not available				

Summary of National Progress

With regard to gender equity, Law 18104 on Equal rights and opportunities between men and women in the Republic was enacted in March 2007. In 2008, Law 18104 created the National Coordinating Council for Public Policies on Gender Equality. If very important gender inequalities remain, the country has made progress in policies and strategies in the areas of health, employment, violence, and participation. Actions have also been undertaken in the field of masculinities. There is a governing body for gender policies – INMUJERES – and there are gender mechanisms in the various ministries. This has resulted in data for the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies. Women's and feminist organizations have worked on developing advocacy strategies, policy dialogue, monitoring, etc. The country has an information system – the Gender Information System – which monitors gender inequities (SIS-INMUJERES).

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has mainly supported advances in health, violence, participation and masculinities. It participated in the inter-agency and interinstitutional project of the "Uruguay united to end violence against women and girls" Trust Fund (2012-2015). It has also supported government counterparts and Civil Society Organizations to advance in strategies for the prevention of violence based on gender and generations. It supported the government of Montevideo in the development of a pilot project on treating men who want to stop using violence – a service that the State has taken responsibility for.

UNFPA has created and supports the Gender Information System at the INMUJERES (National Institute for Women). The system has been instrumental in monitoring gender inequalities in the different areas where they manifests themselves.

UNFPA has supported the first National Survey of Gender-Based Violence and the Time Use Survey, Generations (both reported on in outcome 7)

Outcome 6 Improved access to SRH services and sexuality education for young people (including adolescents)					
Adolescent birth rate	59/1000	2011	60/1000	2014	
Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	33.7%	2010	33.7%	2013	
Implementation status of comprehensive age-appropriate sexuality education in and out of school at national scale	Not available				At the non-formal education level, no data are available. At the formal education level, the sexuality education programme is universal, but no data are available on the degree of implementation.

Summary of National Progress

Uruguay has progressed substantially in the field of sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents and youth. As regards SRH, the country has no legal barriers to access to the laws, services and benefits detailed in outcome 3. Clinical guidelines have been developed, there are adolescent-friendly health spaces at the Health System level, and there is a pilot project to integrate SRH counselling in secondary education centres. The right to confidentiality and privacy is promoted. When it comes to sexuality education at the formal level, the country has a National Sexuality Education Programme (PES) that has been operating since 2008, which covers from early childhood education to teacher training. Each of the subsystems (primary, secondary, teacher training and technical-vocational training) promotes a specific subprogramme by using different implementation modalities. The country has sexuality education content in all public education curricula with hours assigned to teachers, and capacity-building and materials are available. As regards non-formal sexuality education, social programmes have recently begun to incorporate sexual and reproductive rights as part of their actions, although their objectives are focused on educational reintegration, poverty reduction, employment, among others. Moreover, there is a plan and commitment in connection with the promotion and strengthening of coordination actions and joint work between the education and health sectors in the area of adolescents' sexual and reproductive rights. Despite progress, the available data show the persistence of gaps in terms of information, access, health, among the most vulnerable and marginalized population groups, on the basis of socioeconomic status, education level, place of residence, age, gender identity, or ethnicity.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has contributed to many of these national steps forward. It has provided technical and financial support for the development of regulations of clinical guidelines, the capacities of health teams, the design and printing of communication materials and information. It has also supported the Sexuality Education Programme from its inception in the development of curricula, training for teachers, and the development of materials. Finally, it has promoted and supported the inclusion of sexual and reproductive rights in social programmes and policies aimed at young people. This was achieved by means of close coordination between state institutions and civil society organizations.

Outcome 7 Improved data availability and analysis around population dynamics, SRH (including family planning) and gender equality					
2010 round of population and housing census completion status	Conducted between September and December 2011	2011	All data is processed and available	2015	
Number of national household surveys conducted (in the last five years) that allow for the estimation of all MDG 5B indicators	0	2011	1	2012	Survey conducted by NGO supported by UNFPA (population involved woman and men 15-49 years old)

Summary of National Progress

The country has conducted a census of population and the information is available and used at different levels to generate public policy.

The country has several thematic surveys (use of time, gender and generational violence, sexual and reproductive health in women, adolescents and men, dependent population with disabilities) that support advocacy and decision-making for the design of specific policies:

-*Time-Use survey (UTS)*: Besides being one of the main tools to visualize and evaluate the evolution of gender differences, analysis from the Time-Use Survey (UTS) is a key component for the government's National Care System. The three target populations of this plan are: children 0-3 years of age, the elderly and people with disabilities. The Time Use survey will be one of the main inputs for obtaining information on child care and household dependents, and the time that women, including young women, spend in taking care of their families and their participation in reproductive and productive household's tasks.

-*Disability Survey*: conducted by the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) and the Social Provisional Bank (BPS), this survey aims to provide information on populations with disabilities and their care needs.

-*Gender and generations based violence (including sexual violence)*: A key input for informing policy and programme development and for understanding the magnitude of these phenomena and define a baseline.

-*Survey on women / adolescents /men's SRH*: To generate systematic and quality data on different SRH components and dimensions and to identify progress, problems and challenges in access to and guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights, as well as, ICPD Programme of Action and mandate. It is a powerful tool for knowledge generation and to be used by decision makers, service providers and social organizations.

The country has created and strengthened the Gender Information System (SIG) of the Women's Institute of the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) that is providing key information on women's inequalities in the different Uruguayan departments.

UNFPA's Contributions

The strategy for producing, analyzing and using data for policy generation and monitoring is probably the most important contribution of the UNFPA country programme to Uruguay. It is a strategy mainstreamed in almost all outcomes (1, 4, 5, 7) and one can definitely state that is has and still is contributing to the achievement of results in Outcome 7.

UNFPA support to data, surveys and strengthening of information systems, is contributing towards reliable information and timely results. Thus, in Uruguay UNFPA has been providing support for data generation, construction of databases and systems, data dissemination, use and analysis. This information is being used by the Government for advocacy purposes. UNFPA projects have ensured the pertinent attainment of census-related outputs: creation of evaluation commissions, database availability for users, research papers, publication of sociodemographic indicators disaggregated by levels, population projection updating, among others. Advances in the vital registration systems and its expansion to strengthen information systems to include pregnant women and children, are products that will mean a substantial change in the capabilities of state for information management and evaluations.

The Gender Information System (GIS) of the Women Institute of the Ministry of Social Development (INMUJERES) is a key instrument, created with UNFPA support. During the 2011-2015 programme cycle, the GIS received technical and financial assistance from UNFPA. Nowadays it has been incorporated into the Ministry's budget. UNFPA maintained some support for the dissemination of the annual key indicators for monitoring gender issues.

Qualitative information was generated with UNFPA support on discrimination and vulnerabilities of LGTB populations. It was useful for proving key elements for the design of social protection programmes for these groups, with the aim of reducing their vulnerabilities and recognizing their human rights, including in health and SRH.

UNFPA contribution to strengthen the National Health Information Unit, through the establishment of a technical team that aimed to improve deficiencies in the quality and timeliness of vital statistics, was also a very good intervention. UNFPA, the Office of Planning and Budget, the University of the Republic and the MOH worked together to improve databases and the information they delivered. New technicians were included in the process and coordination with the National Statistical Institute (INE) was strengthened for monitoring, quality control and improvement in the timing of births and deaths statistics. Also, specific support was provided to the INE to develop its population projections. This was done through technical assistance provided by UNFPA Population and Development National expert.

E. Country Programme resources

SP Outcome (for 2013 onwards only) Choose only those relevant to your CP	Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure)	
Population dynamics	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.0
Maternal & newborn health	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Family planning	0.8	1.0	3.6	1.4	4.3	2.4
HIV and STI prevention	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1
Gender equality and reproductive rights	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.3
Young people's SRH and sexuality education	0.5	0.3		0.1	0.5	0.3
Data	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.0
Programme coordination and assistance	0.3	0.2		0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	3.7	3.7	5.3	3.6	9.0	7.3