

Country Programme Performance Summary

A. Country Information		
Country name: Uruguay		
Category per decision 2013/31: Pink	Current programme period: 2016-2020	Cycle of assistance: III

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement *(please complete for all your CP outputs)*

Output 1. Policies and implementation mechanisms are strengthened to ensure universal and equitable access to sexual and reproductive health services, particularly for marginalized groups

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a national intersectoral strategy for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy developed with UNFPA support (Source: see 1) 	0	1	1 (100%) ^{/1}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of strategies or guidelines that have been updated, with UNFPA support, for enhanced focalization on adolescents and youth (Source: see 2) 	0	1	2 (200 %) ^{/2}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regional departments that incorporate subdermal implants in the contraceptive package offered in the public health system 	8	19	19 (100 %)

Notes:

/1 "National Strategy for the Prevention of Unintentional Teenage Pregnancy <https://uruguay.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Estrategia%20de%20prevencion%20del%20embarazo%20no%20intencional%20en%20adolescente.pdf>

/2 Guide for the integral attention of the health of adolescents

<http://www.codajic.org/sites/www.codajic.org/files/GU%C3%8DA%20para%20la%20atenci%C3%B3n%20INTEGRAL%20de%20la%20SALUD%20de%20ADOLESCENTES%20Uruguay%20.pdf> and Guide on Recommendations for the approach of the Sexual Health and Reproductive Health of the men between 18 and 65 years in the first level of attention.

Key Achievements

UNFPA contributed to increase the coverage of the population's contraceptive needs and significantly reduce adolescent pregnancy rate. Between 2004 and 2015, adolescent fertility fluctuated around 60 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, a value that dropped to 31.6 per 1,000 in 2019, reaching its lowest historical level, well below the regional average of 67 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years old. In addition, unmet need for contraception among women aged 15-45 is 8.9 per cent, a percentage which rises to 32 per cent among adolescents and young women aged 15-19. This places Uruguay below the unmet need for family planning at the global level (12% in 2016) as well as below the regional average for Latin America and the Caribbean (11% in 2016) (UNFPA, 2016). These achievements were possible thanks to a series of enabling factors, including: a strong legal framework on sexual and reproductive rights; a comprehensive policy on sexual and reproductive health, including through ensuring the availability of contraceptives (containing long-acting reversible contraception) in the context of the achievement of the National Health Objectives 2020; a National Programme on Comprehensive Sexuality Education; a National and Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Unintended Pregnancy in Adolescents; data and knowledge generation for the design and monitoring of public policies, and advocacy and social audit by civil society organizations.

To strengthen policies and implementation mechanisms to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services, UNFPA contributed to:

- Generate evidence, provide technical support and advocacy in partnership with the Ministry of Health, which have made it possible to position firstly sexual and reproductive rights and then the issue of adolescent pregnancy on the country's political agenda.
- Political dialogue and strategic advocacy actions to strengthen joint initiatives among different sector (health, education, social development) and diverse government actors, with the leadership of the Ministry of Public Health to design and put in place an intersectoral strategy to prevent adolescent pregnancy.
- Strategic partnerships with academia and civil society organizations for the defense and promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- Capacity development of health professionals in sexual and reproductive health and rights, in addition to providing support documents (guidelines and protocols) for health professionals;
- Conduct training courses for health professionals and ensuring the inclusion of sexual and reproductive health and rights in the plan for continuous professional development of doctors and sexual and reproductive health teams, particularly through the gynecology curriculum of postgraduate training.

To strengthen national institutions' capacities for evidence-based HIV public policy, UNFPA supported the generation of strategic information, such as:

- a retrospective study on 2014 national AIDS-related deaths cases, which contributed to identify key social determinants of mortality and main critical obstacles to health care cascade (UNAIDS strategy);
- a behavioural HIV study (IBBS) on young gays and MSM, which identified main social characteristics and critical risk factors related to sexual health and HIV;
- a study on sexual practices of gay men and MSM aged 15-49 years old, fully implemented through an innovative online survey methodology, which resulted in key information on sexual practices and STIs/HIV risk factors;
- a guide on boys and men's sexual health elaborated for first level health services.

To amplify HIV social awareness and prevention, UNFPA supported the following activities:

- Communication campaigns on: Combination Prevention strategy and access; promotion of human rights and response to stigma and discrimination against people with HIV; sexual and reproductive health and rights and prevention of STIs /HIV for key populations, in particular young gays and men who have sex with men (MSM).
- South to South Cooperation meetings between Argentina and Uruguay' health officials and technical teams to share protocols and methodological and operational issues to implement behavioural HIV study (IBBS) on young gays and MSM's sexual health and HIV in both countries.

All achievements carried out by the government's institutions, civil society organizations and academia with UNFPA technical support.

Output 2. Increased national capacity to implement comprehensive sexuality education programmes in formal and non-formal spheres and to monitor their quality, focusing on excluded and vulnerable adolescents and young people.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of formal and non-formal programmes that integrate comprehensive sexuality education, including sexual diversity approach and gender-based violence prevention 	<p><i>(formal) 1</i></p> <p><i>(non-formal) 1</i></p>	<p><i>(formal) 1</i></p> <p><i>(non-formal) 3</i></p>	<p><i>1 (100%) ^{/1}</i></p> <p><i>3 (100%)</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a country-led evaluation of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Programme, focusing on quality and relevance of the 	<p><i>No</i></p>	<p><i>Yes</i></p>	<p><i>Yes ^{/2}</i></p>

programme for the most marginalized adolescents and young people			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of programmes supported by UNFPA that ensure the engagement of men and boys around gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights. 	3	5	5 (100%)

Notes:

/1 The sexuality education programme was maintained in the formal education system during the five-year period and the sexuality education programmes developed by social organizations were expanded (MYSU, ASEPO, IIDI)

/2 Evaluation of the Program of Sexuality Education

<https://uruguay.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Presentaci.pdf>

/3 Two programs were added that include teenage boys and young men in this period (A RODAR! and Iniciativas Sanitarias)

Key Achievements

As a result of UNFPA advocacy efforts, Uruguay maintained a National Sexuality Education Programme at all levels of education without interruption since 2006. At the initial stage, UNFPA provided technical and financial support for the design and implementation of the Programme, which is now entirely financed by public funds as result of political will and students and families’ demand. In addition, UNFPA’s continuous support allowed the systematic strengthening of the Programme through teachers’ training sessions, development and availability of support materials, strategic knowledge production.

In 2017, UNFPA supported the evaluation of the Programme, which provided key inputs for the continued and enhanced implementation of the National Programme. The main recommendations of the evaluation were: a. need to have more programmatic guidelines (curriculum) for the successful implementation of the programme; b. strengthen networking and relationship with community actors; c. expand and improve programme implementation in the inland of the country, beyond the capital city; d. incorporate new contents in the programme as social networks, bullying, gender-based violence, sexual practices and behaviors; e. strengthen active participation of adolescents and young people in all stages of the Programme; f. improve collaboration with families and their participation; g. strengthen teachers capacity-building; g. improve the monitoring and evaluation system. Based on these recommendations, UNFPA carried out various activities, including: a. a training of referents of sexuality education at the territorial level across the whole country; b. a proposal for training in services for pre-school and primary teachers, sexuality education referent teachers for adolescents; c. a mandatory CSE seminar in teachers’ training.

UNFPA also contributed to increase national capacity to implement comprehensive sexuality education programmes in non-formal settings, particularly targeted to young people in most vulnerable situations (young people with disabilities, living with HIV, afro-descendants, among others), providing critical support to government and civil society organizations’ programmes.

Through policy dialogue and technical assistance, UNFPA provides support to the Ministry of Social Development to incorporate sexuality education in social policies. It also contributed to strengthen adolescent participation through PROPIA Programme. In this case non-formal educational institutions ‘capacities strengthened by UNFPA support to A RODAR! (Let’s film!) socio educational proposal implemented and validated as creative tool for key young people participation and advocacy on SRHR and gender equity promotion through video minutes’ film production.

UNFPA contributed to strengthen the role of social organizations in advocating for sexual and reproductive rights, by supporting in particular:

- MYSU, Iniciativas Sanitarias: UNFPA supported adolescents and young people from social organizations, by contributing to develop advocacy skills in sexual and reproductive health and rights, through the completion of the course "Training-action and strengthening of young voices for the promotion and defense of sexual and reproductive health and rights" in the cities of Montevideo (2018) and Salto (2019).
- ASEPO, iiDi, Colectivamujeres: UNFPA contributed to strengthen the advocacy capacities of young people networks and their meaningful participation in policies related to sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality and sexual diversity, including through the generation of accessible and friendly pedagogic and innovative information resources: Young People for Life network (JAV, adolescents and young people affected by HIV-Aids), All in Action Movement (META, young people with disabilities); Zoom a tu voz (ColectivaMujer, afro descendants adolescents and young people).

UNFPA also supported activities to strengthen national capacity for the inclusion of sexual diversity issues and prevention of gender-based violence in policies and programmes, such as the:

- Participatory development and approval of the First National Plan on Human Rights of LGBTI people, focusing on the right to employment, education, and health;
- Elaboration and distribution of a Systematization of public policies on sexual diversity, including institutional achievements, legislative reforms, programmatic actions and key milestones achieved by civil society organizations;
- Strategic Plan to increase LGBTI people's access to health services, sexual rights and HIV prevention, implemented by the Secretary of Diversity of the Municipality of Montevideo, including training activities and publications on comprehensive local public policies on LGBTI's rights;
- Promotion of gender equality, sexual diversity and new masculinities approaches in security policies in training courses provided to police officers, including guidance and systematization material on significant advancements in gender-based human security public policies in Uruguay.

UNFPA supported the generation of strategic information to strengthen national institutions' capacities for evidence-based public policies and programmes on youth, such as the studies regarding adolescents and sexuality "Adolescents and sexuality. The affective sexual approach through social networks" and "Decision-making and pregnancy in adolescents in Uruguay. Cognitive, emotional and social factors", developed in partnership with the University of the Republic. The innovative findings coming out of these studies provided important evidence for the design and implementation of public policies, later disseminated with adolescents, teachers and families. These activities were all carried out by government institutions, civil society organizations and academia with UNFPA's support.

Output 4. Increased availability of evidence on population dynamics and its linkages with sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health including HIV and gender equality for the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reports issued by the Intersectoral Population Commission, with support from UNFPA, which provide evidence for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies. 	<i>12</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18 (90%)</i> ^{/1}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a plan that schedules the periodic conduct of thematic surveys on gender-based and generational violence, youth time-use and care. 	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i> ^{/2}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of scientifically sound monitoring and evaluation procedures applied when introducing 	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3 (150%)</i> ^{/3}

new programmatic interventions on sexual and reproductive health and for adolescents and youth			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of experiences in population policies shared by Uruguay through South-South cooperation activities 	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i> ^{/4}
<p>Notes:</p> <p>/1 https://uruguay.unfpa.org/es/Linea-del-tiempo-poblacion-y-desarrollo https://uruguay.unfpa.org/es/Linea-del-tiempoSSyR https://uruguay.unfpa.org/es/Linea-de-tiempo-politicas-afro-descendientes https://uruguay.unfpa.org/es/Linea-del-tiempo-jóvenes https://uruguay.unfpa.org/es/Linea-del-tiempo-discapacidad https://uruguay.unfpa.org/es/Linea-del-tiempo-diversidad-sexual</p> <p>/2 Official recommendation on the frequency the State should collect information on specific topics (Time use, Gender-based violence, Youth) presented by INE and MIDES to the government through the Sectoral Population and Development Commission</p> <p>/3 - Evaluation of the Sex Education Program (2017) https://uruguay.unfpa.org/es/publicaciones/evaluacion-del-programa-de-educacion-sexual - Study on the link between fertility decline and the provision of subdermal implants to users of state health services 2014-2018 (in https://uruguay.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/unfpa-Maternidad-Implantes_2019-10-23-web.pdf) - Evaluation of actions related to contraception (2016) https://transparenciapresupuestaria.opp.gub.uy/sites/default/files/evaluacion/Anticoncepcion.pdf</p> <p>/4 -Uruguayan experiences shared in the framework of South-South cooperation: - Vital registration (Electronic certificates of birth and death), with RENAPER-Argentina -Specific thematic surveys and follow-up of ODS, with ONEI-Cuba -Trans Census, with Human Rights Division, Presidency of Argentina -National strategy for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, with Adolescents Health Programme Ministry of Health of Argentina -Sexual and reproductive health of gay adolescents and men who have sex with men, with HIV Programme Ministry of Health of Argentina</p>			
<p><u>Key Achievements</u></p> <p>UNFPA contributed to increase the availability of evidence on population dynamics and its linkages with sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and gender equality for the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies through two strategic lines of intervention: i. strengthening of information systems for the generation of evidence; and ii) strengthening of government institutions in population issues and management of evidence for the generation of social policies.</p> <p>The main achievements for the strengthening of information systems refer to the development of a series of specific products that integrate it, as well as the consolidation and institutionalization of key lines of action. Among them, the following stand out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Public Health has been strengthened in its capacity to provide timely information and analyze the evolution of vital statistics. Information on births and deaths can be consulted in real time. The Ministry of Health makes the databases of births and deaths available for download or online processing. The date has been set and preparatory activities for the 2020 round of the population census have begun. The first official national survey on reproductive behavior was conducted. The generation of a population register and its use as a basis for the statistical use of administrative records as a source of information for the design and management of public policies has been achieved. UNFPA and IDB made possible the exchange in the statistical use of administrative records with more advanced countries (mission of technicians from the statistical offices of Sweden and the Netherlands). 			

- Updated data on youth have been generated (National Youth Survey 2018) and a longitudinal study of a 12- to 14-year-old cohort has been initiated. This panel survey modality is the first time it is applied for youth surveys in LAC.
- Support was provided for the design of the monitoring framework for the National Health Objectives, as well as the institutional architecture that carried out the follow-up of the lines of action associated with the strategic objectives of the Ministry of Health.
- Updated gender inequality indicators: The annual report on gender indicators is prepared by the Gender Information System (SIG) of the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) of the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES).
- An Information System on Aging and Old Ageing (SIVE) has been generated within the Institute for the Elderly (INMAYORES-MIDES), to strengthen monitoring of aging and old age policies and their alignment with the Inter-American Convention on the Rights of the Elderly.
- The Institute supported the strengthening of policies for people with disabilities.
- IICA facilitated the incorporation of new approaches (through South-South cooperation) for the analysis of gender-based violence.
- IICA strengthened the structures for monitoring the indicators of agenda 2030 (ODS and Montevideo Consensus).
- For the first time, statistics on the subject of masculinities were compiled.

The following achievements have been made in strengthening the institutional framework:

- UNFPA contributed to strengthen the Sectoral Commission on Population and Development (CSPD), which assumed the role of focal point of the Uruguayan government for the follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus. The CSPD is an intersectoral commission led by the Office of Planning and Budget of the Presidency of the Republic, whose creation was promoted by UNFPA in 2010 with the general objective of providing technical advice to the government, defining a national vision on population issues and establishing the basis for guiding public policy-making in this area.
- The UNFPA also sought to bring the issues of population dynamics and national challenges in population and development to the parliamentary arena. To this end, UNFPA maintained continuous contact with members of the Special Commission on Population and Development of the Chamber of Representatives, providing reference documents and relevant and recent research on population and development issues, and promoted an exchange workshop with participants from both chambers, technical staff from UNFPA, and researchers from academia.
- UNFPA also contributed to strengthen state's capacity to monitor the National Strategy on Adolescent Pregnancy. A battery of indicators was designed to monitor progress in the different sectors (health, education, social development) with a follow-up of 6 months and a year, with the weakness that these were indicators of activity implementation. To overcome this, an intersectoral working group on information and monitoring was established within the framework of the Strategy that prepared a proposal for an information and monitoring system to be considered by the new government as of 2020.
- Throughout the cooperation cycle, permanent support was provided to civil society organizations for the promotion of the key messages of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development across the country, support that was extended for the participation and defense of this agenda at the Nairobi summit.

- UNFPA also cooperated with institutional strengthening and the implementation of specific lines of action for the defense of the rights of the elderly (Instituto de las personas Mayors -INMAYORES) and the disabled (Programa Nacional de Discapacidad –PRONADIS).

In addition, several studies were supported that were key to decision-making in different institutions and state agencies:

- Studies on recent changes in population dynamics, particularly the accelerated decline in fertility, especially among adolescents, have demonstrated the effectiveness of certain public policies, some specific to the Ministry of Health (availability of a broad basket of OMCs and insertion of long-term methods); and others addressed on an inter-institutional basis, such as the National Strategy on Adolescent Pregnancy Studies on recent changes in population dynamics, particularly the sharp decline in fertility.
- The new panel mode for youth studies (longitudinal study of a cohort of young people 12-14 started in 2018) will provide updated and innovative information on youth issues and deepen the analysis of the situation of the trajectories of adolescents and young people and inform the design of public policies for this sector, particularly those related to social protection, youth employment, education and sexual and reproductive health. These new inputs will constitute key elements for the design of public policies to improve the rights of adolescents and young people.
- Studies on the socio-demographic impacts of large investment projects have contributed to the definition of a series of conditions to be requested when granting the corresponding permits for such projects, in order to ensure the enhancement of the essential rights of the affected populations.
- Studies on city systems have led to recommendations for an alternative approach to local development aimed at optimizing services in the areas of health and education, promoting Studies on city systems have led to recommendations for the optimization of services.
- Prospective studies (within the framework of the Foresight Unit of the Strategic Planning Area of the Office of Planning and Budget) have been the basic pillars for the construction of scenarios on which to elaborate the strategic principles of a national development plan to 2050.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes ¹	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access					
Percentage in which at least 95% of service delivery points in the country have seven life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines from the WHO priority list	NA		NA		The country does not have a national information system to provide this data.

¹ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)	75% in Women and men	2012	91.7% in women 85.9% in men	2017	Source: Informe Mundial de la Población, 2012. Source: National Reproductive Behaviour Survey, (ENCOR 2017). Women aged 15-45
Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total)	N/A		8.9	2017	Source: National Reproductive Behaviour Survey, (ENCOR 2017). Women aged 15-45
Percentage in which at least 60% of service delivery points in the country have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months	100%		100%	2019	Source: MoH No health provider of the National Health System reported stock-out of contraceptives to the MOH.
Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel	99.7		99.7	2019	Source: MoH
Number of adapted and implemented protocols for family planning services in the country that meet human rights standards including freedom from discrimination, coercion, and violence	1	2010	3	2020	Source: UNFPA CO. The MoH has updated family planning protocols based on scientific evidence, and also has protocols for dealing with violence that include family planning.
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (female/male)	-	-	Use of condom in last intercourse: Women 85.5% Men 83.3%	2018	The country does not have a national information system to provide this data. A proxy may be done following the National Survey of Youth (12 - 35 years old),2018.
Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?	NA		NA		The country does not have a national information system to provide this data.

Summary of National Progress

Uruguay has made significant progress in public policy on sexual and reproductive health that has placed it as a leader in the region on the ICPD agenda and the Montevideo Consensus.

These advances are framed in State reforms such as the Health Sector Reform that included changes in legislation and public policy developed, on the basis of ensuring the right to health of the population and universal coverage. It was conducted by National Health Objectives identified based on population health problems, most of which refer to the field of sexual and reproductive health.

Also, growing recognition of sexual and reproductive rights which is visualized in specific legislation: Law on Sexual and Reproductive Health; Law on Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy, Law on Assisted Human Reproduction, Law of National Education that includes Sexuality Education, Law on Opportunities and Equality, Comprehensive Gender-Based Violence Law and a series of laws regarding LGBTI's rights.

In the framework of these laws the country has enacted policies, plans and programmes to advance universal access to sexual and reproductive health services: National Programme on sexual and reproductive health, Policy on Reproductive Health Commodity Security (including a basket of safe and quality MACs, which has been diversified, updated protocols based on scientific evidence, capacity development of health professionals, communicational material aimed at population); Programme for Comprehensive Sexuality Education, National Strategy for the Prevention of Unintended Adolescent Pregnancy. Also, the incorporation of sexual and reproductive health and rights in other health programs and social policies with an emphasis on the most vulnerable situations and a focus on the adolescent population. Progress has been made in the provision of sexual and reproductive health services and commodities.

Thanks to all these interventions, Uruguay achieved its lower maternal mortality ratio (14.9 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018), with deaths mainly due to non-preventable causes. It has also taken important steps to address unmet needs for contraception from a rights perspective, by ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including the range of contraceptive methods (Unmet need for contraception among women aged 15-45 is 8.9 percent). The implementation of comprehensive public policies in sexual and reproductive health resulted in the lowest historical level of adolescent fertility ,31.6 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years old in 2019.

In addition, the country has been able to control the impact of the recent COVID-19 pandemic with an important stock of social resilience capital supported by the universal healthcare system with strong primary level provision, a robust social protection system and a social acceptance of prevention measures.

UNFPA's Contributions: *Please provide contributions to those outcomes only to which the CP contributed. Not all outcome areas are expected to be covered under UNFPA contributions.*

Sustainability of sexual and reproductive health public policies: UNFPA has supported the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs on sexual and reproductive health, including adolescent health, HIV, legal abortion, commodity security, sexual diversity, etc through technical and financial assistance, policy dialogue, knowledge management. Furthermore, UNFPA participated in intersectoral mechanisms, such as the Commission for the Fight against AIDS, the Advisory Commission on Sexual and Reproductive Health of the MoH, through which it provided technical assistance and contributed to the policy dialogue for the advancement of the ICPD agenda and the Montevideo Consensus in the country.

Expansion and strengthening of contraceptive coverage and services with a rights-based approach through a reproductive health commodity security strategy: UNFPA CO with the Regional Office's support provided technical assistance, south - south cooperation, advocacy and strategic interventions regarding the logistics system, contraceptive procurement processes through a co-financing project with the Ministry of Health, protocols,

capacity development, contributing to the expansion of contraceptive methods, the strengthening of capacities of the Ministry of Public Health and providers of the National Comprehensive Health System.

Adolescent health: advocacy, policy dialogue, generation of evidence and technical support to position adolescent sexual and reproductive health in health policies, achieving commitment to reduce adolescent pregnancy and the establishment of comprehensive services for adolescents. Through the presentation of evidence and regional experiences, UNFPA supported national authorities to position the issue on the country's political and media agenda. UNFPA also supported the collection of data and provided technical assistance for the preparation of the document on adolescent pregnancy that was de base of the Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Unintended Pregnancy in Adolescents. UNFPA was a key partner for the government in the design and implementation of this Strategy working closing with the team that lead it.

Sexual and reproductive health policy making based on evidence: CO contributed substantially to the generation of information and knowledge for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies.

Civil society organizations capacities: CO supported the strengthening and capacity building for advocacy, new leadership development and citizen monitoring.

Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (female/male)	-	-	-	-	The country does not have a national information system to provide this updated data.
Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services?	Yes		Yes		Code of Childhood and Adolescence; Law 18,335 on the rights and obligations of patients and users of health services; Law 18426 on SRHR; Law 18987 on Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy

Summary of National Progress

IMPORTANT NOTE: SP Outcome 2 was included in 2018 during the process of alignment to the SP 2018-2021 and was discussed and agreed with the Government

Uruguay has advanced in affirmative policies towards the most vulnerable groups, including Afro-descendants, people with disabilities, and LGBTI people (National Plan on Afro-descendant rights; National Plan on Sexual Diversity; Employment Policy for People with Disabilities).

The national HIV response resulted in the decline of HIV new cases from 2013 to 2017 reaching a HIV prevalence of 0.6 per cent among people aged 15-49 in 2018. Uruguay is also close to the elimination of HIV vertical transmission (less than 2 percent in 2018).

The studies on young people’s sexual practices, including HIV risk factors, sexual decision process, use of contraceptives resulted in key inputs for evidence-based sexual and reproductive public policies and programs design.

Young networks ‘capacities has been strengthened through participatory process for meaningful leadership and advocacy strategies implementation on most vulnerable young people’s sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality and full social inclusion, in particular people with HIV, afro descendants, young people with disabilities.

The National Sexuality Education Programme was strengthened based on the findings of a national evaluation that resulted in the identification of achievements, critical gaps, lessons learnt and key recommendations for improving quality at all levels of the public education system. In addition, Uruguay ensured the development and expansion of comprehensive sexuality education programs carried out in out-of-school contexts by local organizations and government programs to reach out to the most vulnerable adolescents and young people outside of the educational system.

UNFPA’s Contributions

UNFPA provided technical and financial support to advance affirmative policies towards the most vulnerable groups and was a key partner in the design of the National Plan on Sexual Diversity. It also contributed significantly to the generation of information and knowledge for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies regarding youth, LGBTI people, HIV and sexuality education.

UNFPA supported the strengthening and capacity building of civil society organizations and youth networks for advocacy, new leadership development and social audit on sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The National Sexuality Education Programme was strengthened by the implementation of national evaluation that resulted in the identification of main achievements, critical gaps, lessons learnt and key recommendations for a quality improving process at all levels of public education system. UNFPA supported the evaluation, training of sexual education referents at the territorial level across the whole country, a proposal for training in services for pre-school and primary teachers, sexuality education referent teachers for adolescents and a mandatory CSE seminar in teacher training.

UNFPA contributed with technical assistance and policy dialogue to the incorporation of comprehensive sexual education programs out of school in government programs to reach out to the most vulnerable adolescents and young people outside of the educational system. In addition, UNFPA supported civil society organizations for the development and expansion of comprehensive sexual education programs out of school strategies in communities.

Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth

Does the country have the gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations?	No		No		
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Proportion of taken actions by the country on all of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle	NA		NA		
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	NA		NA		

Summary of National Progress

IMPORTANT NOTE: Although the CPD 2016-2020 does not include SP outcome 3 as such, some activities were carried out to address gender-based violence in the country which are mainstreamed across the outcomes 1, 2 and 4.

Gender-based violence is a major problem in Uruguay, which records one of the highest femicide rates in South America (1.7 per 100,000 women). Recognizing this problem, the country has made important progress, by supporting the:

- Design, implementation, and evaluation of the Action Plan 2016-2019: "For a Life Free of Gender Violence with a Generational Perspective".
- Two National Surveys on the prevalence of violence based on gender and generations.
- Implementation of three inter-sectoral mechanisms to address violence (aimed at women, aimed at children and adolescent and focus on sexual exploitation).
- Approval of the Comprehensive Law on Gender-based Violence and Generations, 2017.
- Uruguay joins the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence Programme as a volunteer country.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA contributed to the:

- Visibility of the gender-based violence dimension in the country and evidence-based policy-making: UNFPA, in partnership with other UN organizations, supported two National Surveys on the prevalence of violence based on gender and generations.
- Incorporation of the Joint Programme “Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence” in the national response: in collaboration with PAHO/WHO, UNFPA provided support for the implementation, mainly in the health sector and in the coordination and governance areas. The country adopted the standards for the services.
- Strengthened capacities of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs: UNFPA supported the incorporation of gender, sexual diversity and masculinities in police training and human security policies through the assistance to the Gender Policy Division in the conduction of trainings, protocols and documents.

Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality

Has the country had at least one census of good quality that was processed, analyzed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years)?	YES	2011	YES	2023	National Population and Housing Census 2011 http://www.ine.gub.uy/web/guest/censos-2011
Has the country collected, analyzed and disseminated a national household survey that allows for the estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators (in the last 5 years)?	YES	2016	YES	2016	National Reproductive Behavior Survey (ENCoR 2016) http://www.ine.gub.uy/documentos/10181/540546/Encor+2015/1b9ea1ce-86db-417b-abbb-93814c5ff03f
Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth?	YES	2019	YES	2019	Accelerated descent of fertility in Uruguay between 2015 and 2018. Three studies for analysis. https://uruguay.unfpa.org/es/Descenso-de-la-fecundidad
Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets	NO	2016	NO	2020	Some prospective studies on selected dimensions of development were carried out based on expected population dynamics, but they were not transformed into national development plans https://www.opp.gub.uy/sites/default/files/inline-files/1_Hacia_una_Estrategia_Nacional_de_Desarrollo_Uruguay_2050.pdf https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/events/files/sii-seminaidpalc-expyvisiones2030-caso_uruguay-24-11-16.pdf

Summary of National Progress

The Uruguayan State has demonstrated its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, by presenting annual voluntary reports on the follow up to the SDGs and participating in the coordination bodies for defining the monitoring tools of the Montevideo Consensus through the Sectoral Commission on Population and Development. The existence of the Sectoral Commission on Population and Development (SCPD) has also made it possible to position population issues on the government's agenda. In 2019, within the framework of the Nairobi Summit, the Uruguayan government, represented by SCPD, committed itself to continue promoting the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus.

Socio-demographic information systems have provided evidence for the identification of inequalities in various thematic areas with different levels of disaggregation. It is projected to provide continuity and seek to improve the quality, scope of information from existing tools: vital statistics, census, continuous household surveys, specific thematic surveys (Youth, Gender Violence, Time Use, Child Development and Health). Likewise, new modalities

for obtaining statistical information (longitudinal surveys, use of registries, telephone surveys) are being incorporated in order to provide complementary data according to the requirements for the follow up of the 2030 Agenda.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has contributed to:

- Strengthen national capacities for the incorporation of population dynamics in the development agenda. This was achieved also thanks to the role of UNFPA as Technical Secretariat of the CSPD and the support provided to the development of specific lines of work, which contributed to the incorporation of population issues in the sectoral development agendas.
- Strengthen national capacities to follow-up on Agenda 2030 and the SDGs and the Montevideo Consensus.
- Generation of evidence on the impact of public policies on the reduction of adolescent pregnancy.
- Strengthen national capacities for the development of the New Census Project (2030) and for spearheading the process of exploitation of administrative records for the generation of statistical information.
- Through an inter-agency project with PAHO and UNWOMEN, UNFPA has contributed to the visibility of sexual and reproductive health issues among people with disabilities and to promote the generation and harmonization of information on disability, beyond that already collected by the census.

D. Country Programme Resources						
SP Outcome	Regular Resource		Others		Total	
	(Planned and Final Expenditure)		(Planned and Final Expenditure)		(Planned and Final Expenditure)	
Choose only those relevant to your CP						
Policies and implementation mechanisms are strengthened to ensure universal and equitable access to sexual and reproductive health services, particularly for marginalized groups	0.8	1.23	1.2	2.60	2.0	3.83
Increased national capacity to implement comprehensive sexuality education programmes in formal and non-formal spheres and to monitor their quality, focusing on excluded and vulnerable adolescents and young people	0.4	0.55	0.3	0.12	0.7	0.67

Increased availability of evidence on population dynamics and its linkages with sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and gender equality, for the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies	0.93	1.04	1.25	0.63	2.18	1.67
Programme coordination and assistance	0.37	0.33		0.03		0.36 **
Total	2.5	3.15 *	2.75	3.38	5.25	6.53

* The final RR figures are higher than planned, as they incorporate the matching funds and extraordinary allocation of RR funds to the CO during the cycle

** Program staff salaries have been distributed across PCA and SP Outcomes, as applicable