

**Fund
Title***

MPTF_00209: UN COVID-19 MPTF
Strengthening a gendered and generational socioeconomic responses analyses

Anticipated Start Date*

Duration (In months)*

Anticipated End Date*

Brief Overview*

Having managed to prevent the community transmission of the virus, Uruguay now faces a tipping point in its success story. There are vulnerabilities in the territory that, if left unattended, could result in poverty and extreme inequality, as well as in increasing difficulties to address new outbreaks of focus diseases.

Protecting and supporting women and children among these populations is a key challenge. The good results it has had so far in the fight against COVID-19, through its strategies to contain it, and build a solid foundation for social and economic recovery, require to reach such ambitious outcomes: (i) enhance monetary transfers and ensure they adequately target the most vulnerable households where women are the primary caregivers; (ii) provide care support and a school service model that allows to reconcile their responsibilities; and (iii) such services, thus allowing women to maintain, return or seek employment.

This project describes the key initiatives that the UN system can put in place in these areas. These actions will not only protect the unique results that have been achieved, but also provide a blueprint for the rest of Latin America, as countries progress through the arduous challenge of carefully calibrating the return of economic activity and the safeguard of basic human rights of the population (both civil and political). Uruguay is several months ahead of other countries in terms of the recovery scenario to generate lessons and good practices.

Going back to school, provide for care services in early childhood, and improve good information systems that can guide the reorganization and development of social programmes to cover the informal and most vulnerable sectors, will be key to an inclusive recovery process.

Comments	Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	Country	Participating Organizations	NGOs
	UNDP		
	UNFPA UNICEF UNWOMEN		
Contacts	Contact Type	Name	
	Focal Point	Gustavo Dearmas	
	Focal Point	Fernando Filgueira	
	Focal Point	Magdalena Furtado	
	Focal Point	Stefan Liller	
	Focal Point	Luz Angela Melo	
	Focal Point	Mireia Villar	
Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk	

GEM3 - GEWE is the principal objective of the Key Activity

Low Risk

Fund Specific Markers

Fund Windows

Fund Windows

Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response

Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response

HRBA integrated

Yes

Primary Socio-Economic Pillars

Pillars

Pillar 2: Protecting People

Concept Note Type

Type

Funding

Estimated Budget

Budget

Amount

Budget Requested

\$1,000,000

Other Sources

\$50,000

Total

\$1,050,000

ise through evidence-based policy advocacy and

1-Nov-20

17

1-Apr-22

is so far after an early re-opening of its economy,
Inerable population groups in distinct parts of the
e poverty increasing before the end of the year, as
of transmission.

ation groups will be the key for Uruguay to sustain
tigate the social and economic impacts of the
economic recovery. Two things must happen to
l guarantees of basic utilities provision systems to
nd children are over-represented, and (ii) adequate
e epidemiological imperatives and basic access to
loyment.

it forth to contribute to government policies in
:hat Uruguay has achieved so far, but will also
ess in containing the pandemic and move into the
rd social activities with epidemiological concerns
il and economic, social and cultural rights). Uruguay
process and, as such, can provide a test case

rd protect the most vulnerable households with
ossible expansion of the currently fragmented social
be part of Uruguay's continued success for a truly

Region(s) Country(ies)

Americas Uruguay
New Implementi
Entities ng Partners

Other Ministry of
Education
and Culture,
Ministry of
Social
Developmen
t & National
Institute of
Statistics

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OECD-DAC

Primary
educatio
n
Basic
nutrition

Social
protectio
n and
welfare
services
policy,
planning
and
administr
ation

Title

CN_I. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens).

CN_II. Results expected to be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight a) how the solution(s) is data driven (especially on population being targeted) b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches; c) if and how it applies a human rights-based approach and how is it based on the principle of “recover better together” d) if and how the theory of change reflects the Gender Equality Marker score selected in this solution

CN_III. Catalytic impact and nexus

Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources including from IFIs, foundations, the private sector.

Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.

CN_IV. Who will deliver this solution
List what Recipient UN Organizations
(no less than 2 per concept note) and
partners will implement this project
and describe their capacities to do so.
Include expertise, staff deployed, as
well as oversight mechanisms that
determine the monitoring and
evaluation (M&E) arrangements and
responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to
relevant sites and the current
portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short
and to the point.

P_I. Immediate Socio-Economic
Response to COVID19 and its impact

P_V. Target population

Uruguay stands out in the Latin American region for its good results in the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared with other countries in the region, it has the lowest number of cases, a good testing and tracing capacity, a consistent low ratio of case detection to tests administered, and the lowest overall mortality rate.

Four factors explain the success in Uruguay. First, Uruguay had an adequate and prompt epidemiological response when the guidelines of voluntary lock-down, and the subsequent guidelines on social distancing, hygiene and use of facemasks.

Second, the country confronted the COVID-19 with an important stock of social resilience capital resulting from its low level of primary care provision, a robust social protection system with the highest rate of employed population in the formal sector, and contributory social policies that were strengthened to cope with COVID-19.

Thirdly, the success in containing the pandemic allowed for the gradual reopening of the economy, which limited the extent of the economic impact compared to other countries in the region. The government expects that, as restrictions to economic activity are progressively lifted, the impact will be reduced. So far, Uruguay has returned to levels of mobility liked those prior to the pandemic (using Google mobility index).'

Fourth, Uruguay sought the best scientific advice and made use of all its capacities to innovate in testing, containment, tracing, and treatment. A high-level scientific commission became the main advisory body for the president, while joint public-private ventures allowed for the production of locally-produced testing kits and respirators, and an online application for tracing, alerts and remote medicine. It is now continuing to build information systems, and putting forth the best advice to build social resilience and manage the gradual reopening of the economy.

Going forward Uruguay needs to expand social protection coverage for the informal and most vulnerable sectors:

Recent data on COVID-19 cases and fatalities shows a moderate spike (from 2 to 6 daily cases per million). While community

COMPONENT 1:

Expected Outcome 1: A new basic protection floor is in place for 2021 allowing to better target the most vulnerable Uruguayan

This will be achieved by delivering an INTEGRATED DATA SYSTEM, to be used by the Uruguayan Government, to improve the conditions of women working in the informal sector and women heads of household in charge of children. This will allow for a REDEFINITION of social security to respond to the new challenges brought by COVID-19 and to roll out preparedness actions for future outbreaks.

Data sources: There are several potential and innovative sources of information that can be used to power the socio-economic

Official existing family allowances and food transfer support programmes provide a set of available data on vulnerable households. With the arrival of COVID-19, the government created a basic e-basket policy by which those who do not receive social security transfer to their cell phones in the amount of 30 US dollars. This new database (with six hundred thousand records) constitutes a valuable support.

Soup kitchens have blossomed as food stress has reappeared due to COVID-19. The NGO Solidarity UY and the Data Access Unit have developed such soup kitchens with information on location, population served, plates provided and food capacity.

Approach: In order to achieve these results, with the support of the project the UN system will work in the following activities:

deliver an integrated and combined data set using the three existing sources mentioned above and link it with the broader Integrated Household Survey (SIAS). This will allow for the necessary cross referencing of this new data set with education, nutrition, social security and health data. UN Women will provide technical assistance for the data disaggregation and analysis of household members (education assistance, labor market participation, spending patterns, etc.), placing a particular emphasis on women head of household and women working in the informal sector. UN Women will also develop a women's economic empowerment indicator set that provides a better understanding of their needs (care distribution, etc.) to inform future support strategies;

evaluate the need for cash transfers, quality food, basic utilities and rental support in terms of magnitude and targeting, and

and targeted programs, and will focus in areas where this matrix has not produced the expected results on a satisfactory scale.

The project's catalytic potential results from:

The project's contribution in terms of data collection and the generation of evidence for better policy design

The improvement of data collection and information systems will allow the government to adapt non-contributory social protection programs to the needs of the population affected by COVID-19 (LNOB).

Furthermore, basing emergency support on data of a clearly identified segment of the population will allow for a more efficient channeling of additional resources from financial institutions and the private sector for the country's recovery with a "build back better" implementation can help to further consolidate the use of data for evidence-based policy making in education and in care, both in the short and long term.

The project's contribution in terms of organizing the Uruguayan care and education systems in innovative, more just and coordinated ways.

This project will be jointly delivered by four UN agencies: UN Women (lead), UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP with very complementary education, data and statistics, social policy design and support to subnational institutions and community initiatives.

In Uruguay UN Women has been contributing to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid domestic and care work to increase to the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean to place care at the centre of their responses to COVID-19, and issue local media. In Uruguay, during COVID-19, UN Women produced several rapid assessments on the situation of women, the measures on women (Annex 7), and on the use of time during COVID-19 (together with Unicef) (Annex 8):

Pandemia, políticas públicas y desigualdades en Uruguay <https://lac.unwomen.org/es/digiteca/publicaciones/2020/06/pan>
Principales resultados de la Encuesta sobre niñez, género y uso del tiempo en el marco de la emergencia sanitaria <https://lac.tiempo-uruguay>

UN Women delivered a series of webinars on the differentiated impacts of the pandemic on men and women, such as gender UN Women also provided assistance to the most at-risk women from COVID-19, like women in prisons.

At the moment, UN Women is contributing to promote impact evaluations of social security programs from the Social Prevention tools. This is the case of the joint project 'Co-responsibility in Child Care: The Use of Part-Time Paid Parental Leave', designed

UN Women is working since 2018 with the private sector to increase the commitment of private sector enterprises and employ specialized technical teams and has a long and successful experience interacting with the main counterparts and partners in Group in Uruguay.

1. How this programme will be used to scale up

help unlock, leverage or mobilize domestic resource or resources from IFIs/MDBs:

In a high-income, high-capacity country like Uruguay, the UN's contribution centers around informing and influencing public implementation of development solutions and partnerships. This is exactly how we see our role in the socioeconomic response promote in the next 18 months are meant to provide the initial resources for longer term processes that the government will

The government is facing and will face complex decisions regarding the sequence and breadth with which it reopens economic activity. We expect that the work to be carried out through this project will contribute to establishing two guiding priorities in such a context: a) means maximizing education services and care (both face to face and hybrid modes) so that we grant children educational continuity from the shoulders of women increasing their chance to return, secure or access employment.

The work the UN will undertake in support of data interoperability, geo-referenced information and the integration of administrative systems in 2021, but it is also part of a wider effort to strengthen statistical capacities that will continue throughout the five-year goal Framework, about to be signed. The implementation under this project of a 2021 national time use survey is just one example moving forward. Similarly, the project will support the articulation of education, care and employment services through local solutions that have been initially prioritized. The wide range of government partners involved in this project is testament to the effort to coordinate schemes and subnational coordination mechanisms, while adding value in all of them.

On the 3rd of September, days after we submitted the concept note for this joint project, the InterAmerican Development Bank announced \$1 billion for socioeconomic Covid-19 response policies. The decision on if, when and how to use such resources or other fiscal resources, we believe that our partnership with government and work through this project will increase the possibilities that the government will make that decision sooner than later, since timing is critical in this response targeting that will reach the most vulnerable households, especially those headed by women and those with small children. We are providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Development and have committed to continuing to work together to

2. How this programme will be used to scale up

beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries

This proposal seeks to generate integrated information systems and analytical reports on vulnerability that are meant to level and extreme poverty, as well as to those that, while not in poverty in 2019, were barely above the poverty line and/or shared. In the broadest sense, our target population comprises all the population belonging to what we define as the low-income strata (living on less than 1.2 minimum wages). According to the 2019 household survey and using the official poverty line, it is that this group represents 34,2% of the population of Uruguay, that is, 4,2 million people.

The government efforts cover over 900,000 people through non-contributory social protection and almost 123,000 in contingency. This estimate is based on average household size and assumes that when one person is covered the whole household is reached. Yet, not all households benefit. Thus, there is an overestimation of the total real coverage or an underestimation of the lack of coverage. Also, coverage is not equal for those covered and not covered and if such coverage is adequate or sufficient to provide a basic safety net. Among this 1.2 million people, 440,000 have no insurance against such loss of income. This accounts for approximately 440,000 people.

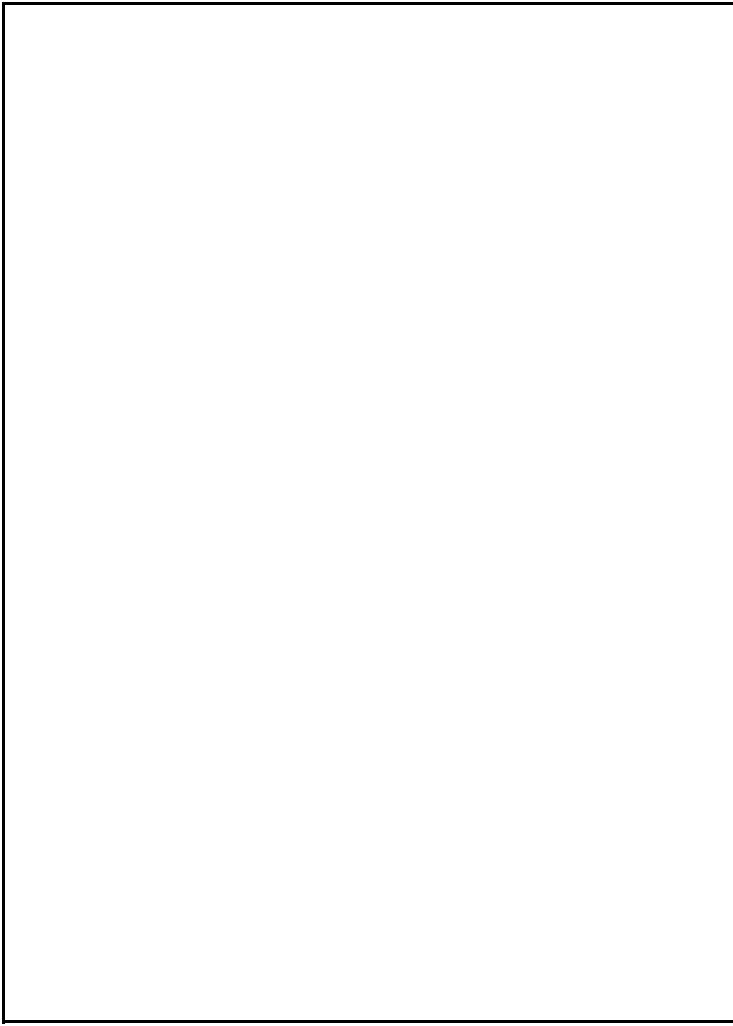
We will also especially try to count, analyze and reach mono-maternal households and extended households that are usually headed by a single mother. Within low income households, that accounts for more than half (12% mono-maternal and almost 42% extended).

While the project seeks to provide information to estimate fiscal efforts and allocation criteria for the whole of Uruguay, the focus is on the vulnerable population and highest epidemiological risk. In the territories where this proposal is focused – the border with Brazil – there are 1.2 million households where at least one basic need is not satisfied and that would benefit from an improved social protection system. The project provides a clearer snapshot of living conditions, and most households with at least one basic need not satisfied do fall within our broad target. The proportion where a woman is the main income earner is significantly higher than the country average: 52% versus 45%. At the border (52% vs 5,5%), while among the people in employment informality was much higher (50% vs 23%), restricting the possibility of access to services. In these households there were 122,000 children and adolescents (52% of them boys). The proportion of people of African descent is also higher than the national average.

Comments

Score: 23 of 25

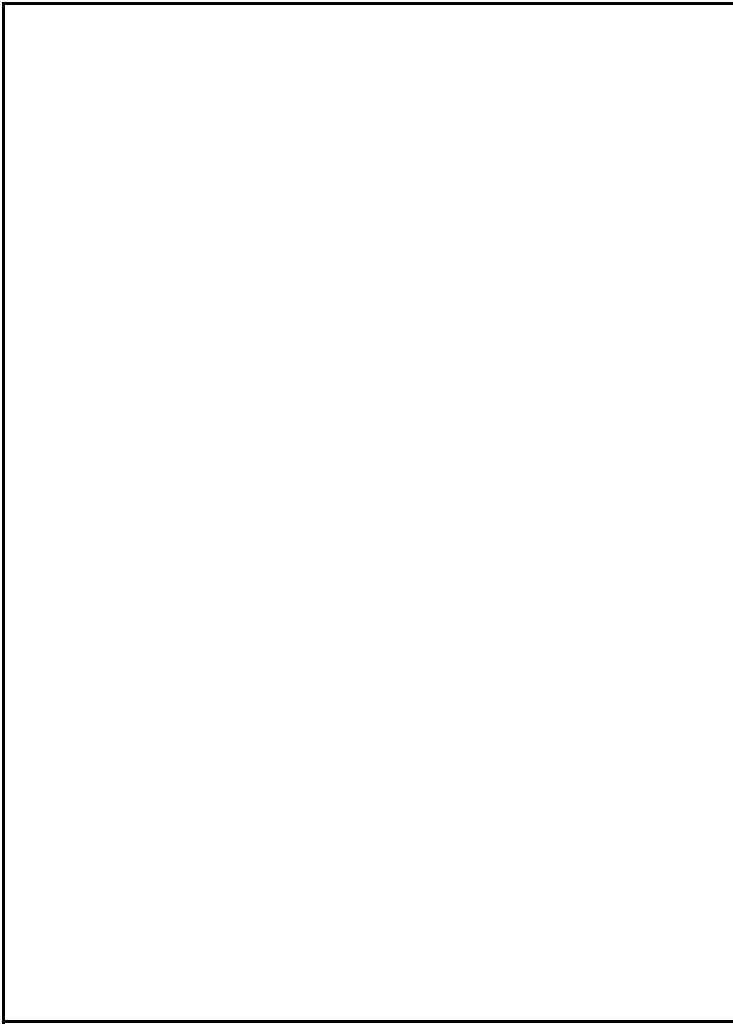
Overall Comments: Programme has a strong foundation in 4 pillars of the SERP, targets vulnerable women and children in the geographical regions of Uruguay most affected and shows a well-thought joint conceptual approach of the UN system in Uruguay to address specific socio-economic challenges (child care, educational systems, social security nets) with the help of digital solutions and integrated data platforms

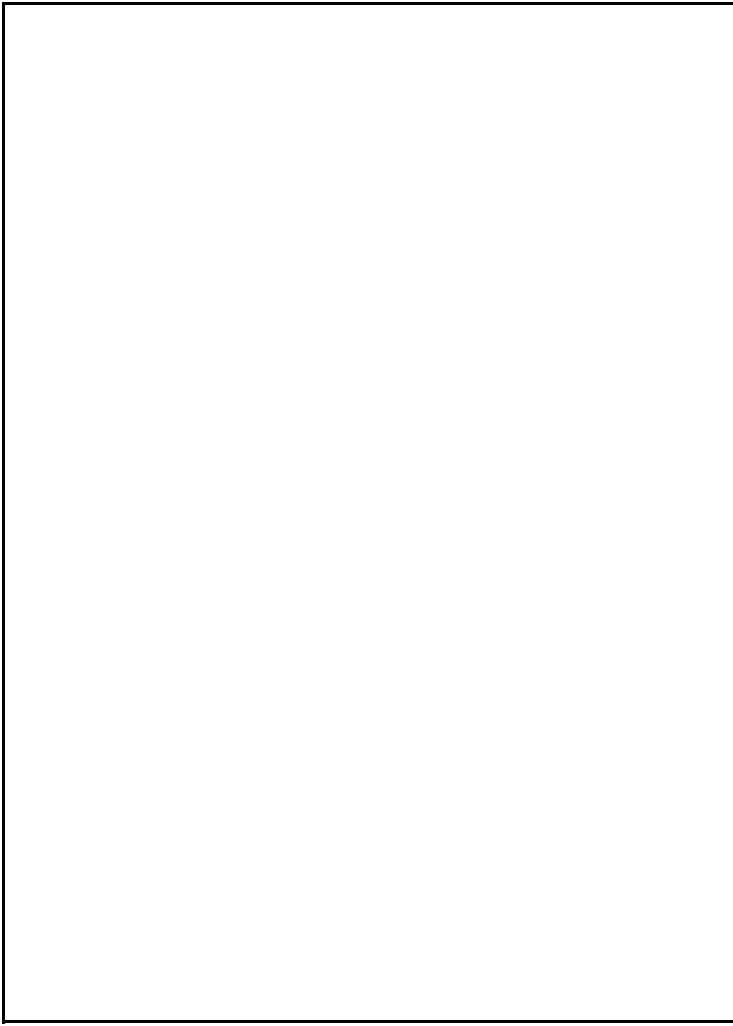


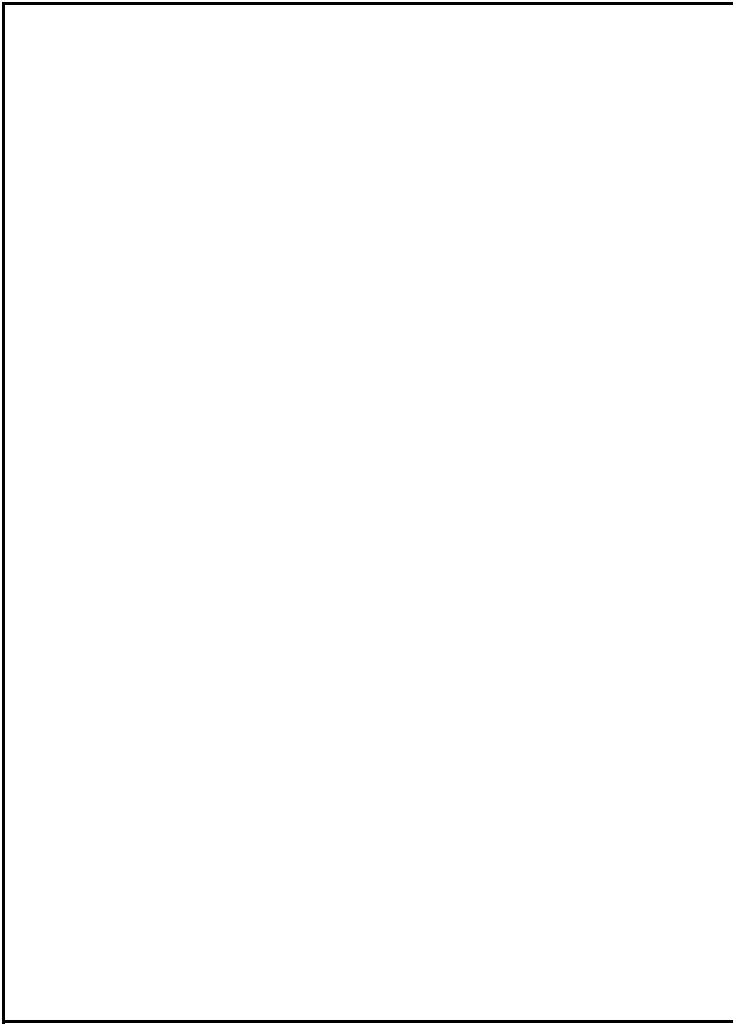
Overall score: 19

Overall comments:

Substantially strong project with a very clear focus on gender. Based on an explicit interests from the government, the project has catalytic potential in terms of providing the government with evidence to inform policies







Target

Main Goals

Goal 5. Achieve gend

TARGET_

5.4

TARGET_

5.c

Secondary Goals

Goal 4. Ensure inclusi

TARGET_

4.5

Goal 10. Reduce ineq

TARGET_

10.2

TARGET_

10.4

Description

er equality and empower all women and girls

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

ive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

quality within and among countries

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator 1

- 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
Base value, Source: Voluntary Report 2017, based on the last Use Time Survey 2013. Women 64.6% and Men 31.9%
- 5.c.1 Uruguay has a system to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Base value, Source: Voluntary Report 2017, there is a Gender Information System (SIG) but it is not integrated to the SIIAS (Integrated Information System of the Social Area).
- 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
Base value, Source: Voluntary Report 2019, Year 2017. Parity indices by gender is around 1 (0.99-1.01) between 3 and 16 years old. The difference begin to increase in favour of women since 17 years old.
- 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
Base value, Source: Voluntary Report 2019, Year 2017. Women 13.3% and Men 15.8%
- 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP
Base value, Source: Voluntary Report 2019, No official data. According to data from the Center for Fiscal Studies (CEF), Year 2014, Only the percentage of remuneration in GDP is estimated at 40%.

Total

Total Estimated % Budget allocated per target

35%

20%

15%

6%

24%

100%

Risk Management

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact
1. Fiscal space. Fiscal space is limited in Uruguay and current government (with the majority in parliament) sustains the prioritization of fiscal austerity.	Financial	High Medium	Moderate	Intermediate
2. Timing and delivery. While social protection and school and care services need to be put in place with adequate coverage and sufficiency, it is also critical they are implemented at the right time (sooner than later) to refrain the fall of households in poverty and extreme poverty as well as the drop-out of kids from the education system and women from the labor market.	Operational	Low	Low Likelihood	Minor
3. Social Norms. It is expected that cash transfers targeted to adult female will strengthen their position in the household, giving them more choices, including the self-sufficiency to manage or influence expenditure. However this shifting power dynamics could lead to backlash by a male partner trying to reassert control, thus increasing the risk of violence. In addition, services delivered at a distance (such as education and care advice) could favour	Social and Environmental	Low	Low Likelihood	Minor
4. Administrative fragmentation might impair the willingness of critical players to provide the human resources, political will and ultimately data from the administrative records to gain a higher level of interoperability.	Operational	Low	Moderate	Intermediate
5. As social distancing measures are still in place, some capacity development activities are expected to be implemented through on line tools.	Operational	Low	Moderate	Intermediate

6. Due to the economic crisis, the lack of job opportunities for those women for whom this project seeks to develop their capacities to participate in paid work.	Social and Environmental	High Medium	Moderate	Intermediate
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Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
<p>Produce advocacy messages to show the gains in efficiency of public expenditure by redefining the non contributing social protection system to make it better focalized as well as the benefits of investing in care through the "Triple Dividend" (returns to fiscal income through an increase in taxes and social security contributions by increasing decent work generated through care employment and more consumption capacity of households due to women's access to employment opportunities). In addition agencies will work with line ministries to help them estimate and budget the additional resources showing the increased gains in coverage and sufficiency that modest amounts of fiscal commitments will generate. Agencies will make specific presentations to parliamentary commissions illustrating the needs and potential impacts of such expansion working across the aisle with both the government coalition and opposition. The data and estimates to be produced will seek to sit at the technical table from the start of the process members of the Finance Ministry and the Office of Planning and Budget who hold critical powers in the final decision. While this will limit the level of expansion it will also make it more likely that it will be approved.</p>	<p>UN Implementing agencies and RCO</p>
<p>Fast development of this project will provide information to move faster and bring recommendations to put in place. Implementing agencies will use fast track procedures and use implementing partnership agreements with NGOs and decentralized institutions, creating synergies with governmental efforts but avoiding delays from bureaucracy</p>	<p>UN Implementing agencies</p>
<p>Establish links and coordination between the social protection programmes and the VAW prevention campaigns currently being implemented during Covid. In partnership with INMujeres and the interinstitutional response system, establish a monitoring observatory to assess impacts of increase in cash transfers to adult female in households with male presence</p>	<p>UN Implementing agencies and MIDES</p>
<p>The UN system and the agencies have already created a small coordinating unit where AGESIC, INE and DINEM sit at the table with UNFPA. The idea is to move to a wider coordinating unit incorporating other units from MIDES, the BPS, the Ministry of Health and Educational authorities to enable a cooperative environment to mitigate this risk. Additionally, a consultancy work is being drafted with resources from the UN System to research and propose the needed normative standards that will allow increasing interoperability while protecting the privacy of individual's data and registries.</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>
<p>Build on the existing partnership of the local government, make available UNDP tools to guarantee public officials engagement; ensure good connectivity even in remote areas of the country.</p>	<p>UNDP and local government</p>

Highly coordinated work with institutions that provide facilities for entrepreneurship and matchmaking with job opportunities of public and private enterprises.

UNWOMEN,
MIDES, and
INEFOP.

Outcomes		
Outcome 1		A new basic protection floor is in place for 2021 allowing to better target the most vulnerable Uruguayan, particularly women
	Output 1.1	An integrated data system is delivered to be used by the Uruguayan Government, to improve the capacity of social protection policies to target vulnerable population, particularly women
	Output 1.2	working in the informal
	Output 1.3	A redefinition of the non-contributory social protection systems and emergency support that responds to the new challenges brought by COVID-19 and prepares the country for the future
Outcome 2		Expanded in-school system and care services are available for most vulnerable Uruguayan by 2021, especially in critical territories, minimizing epidemiological risks
	Output 2.1	Effective coordination institutional capacities developed in target territories, with focus in subnational governments capacities and multi-level
	Output 2.2	A national plan and protocol for the expansion of in school and care services is designed in dialogue with national stakeholders, using
	Output 2.3	Large scale programmes of care for children in most vulnerable areas will be piloted in partnerships with subnational governments and the private sector allowing working parents (particularly mothers) to return and remain in
	Output 2.3	Experimentation and innovation strategy for women economic empowerment and a new architecture of

Manage Indicators					
Indicator Title	Description	Baseline Value	Max Value	Outcomes	Outputs
Outcome indicator 1.a	Percentage (%) of beneficiaries of social protection schemes for vulnerable population, by type of programme (Indicator contributing to SERP Indicator 2.5)	Cash Conditional Transfers (CCT) 68.5% of poor households Uruguay Social Card (TUS) 30.3% of poor households Sex disaggregation not available yet.	CCT at least 85% TUS at least 50% Sex disaggregation will be advocated for.	A new basic protection floor is in place for 2021 allowing to better target the most vulnerable Uruguayan, particularly women head of households and women working in the informal sector	
Outcome indicator 1.b	Percentage (%) of poor female headed household benefiting from cash transfer programmes.	60% (Source: own estimations based on National Continuous Household Survey, 2019, INE)	Percentage (%) of women-headed households: at least 70%	A new basic protection floor is in place for 2021 allowing to better target the most vulnerable Uruguayan, particularly	
Output indicator 1.1.a	An integrated non-contributory social protection system and emergency support mechanisms adopted by national institutions.	Boolean: Weak. Low interoperability incompleteness	Boolean: Strong. High interoperability, completeness	An integrated data system is delivered to be used by the Uruguayan Government, to improve the capacity of social protection policies to target	
Output indicator 1.1.b	Number of indicators sensible and gender transformative integrated as part of the new proposal of non-contributory social protection system and emergency support	0	At least 3	An integrated data system is delivered to be used by the Uruguayan Government, to improve the capacity of social protection policies to target	
Output indicator 1.2.a	Number of institutions that own and have capacities to operate an integrated data system to activate emergency support mechanisms and inform policies to face future	Number of national institutions with capacity to operate the integrated data system: 1	Number of national institutions with capacity to operate the integrated data system: At least 4	A redefinition of the non-contributory social protection systems and emergency support that responds to the new challenges brought by	
Output indicator 1.3.a	Number of social development offices and development offices that engage in the regional network	4	8	Effective coordination institutional capacities developed in target territories, with focus in subnational governments capacities and	
Output indicator 1.3.b	National & subnational governments agree on an agenda to overcome implementations gaps in target territories	Boolean: No	Boolean: Yes	Effective coordination institutional capacities developed in target territories, with focus in subnational governments	
Outcome indicator 2.a	Percentage (%) of children from the first quintile of social vulnerability that participated in public education proposals (Indicator contributing to SERP Indicator 2.2)	Primary school: 72% Secondary school: 28% Technical school: 44% (Source: "Educational situation in the context of the health emergency", Teacher Survey - ANEP, July 25, 2020) Sex disaggregation not	Primary school: at least 85% Secondary school: at least 40% Technical school: at least 55%	Expanded in-school system and care services are available for most vulnerable Uruguayan by 2021, especially in critical territories, minimizing epidemiological risks while reducing women's unpaid care workload	
Output indicator 2.1.a	A communication campaign, gender and age responsive, to promote the importance of educational continuity to disseminate the plan designed for that purpose.	Boolean: No	Boolean: Yes	A national plan and protocol for the expansion of in school and care services is designed in dialogue with national stakeholders, using standards	
Output indicator 2.1.b	Number of teachers with self-reported increased abilities to qualify digital and remote education, by sex.	# of teachers (male): 57 # of teachers (female): 109	# of teachers (male): 150 # of teachers (female): 300	A national plan and protocol for the expansion of in school and care services is designed in dialogue with national stakeholders, using standards	
Output indicator 2.2.a	Number of new gender and age-responsive care initiatives developed in partnership with local stakeholders	# of local initiatives: 0	# of local initiatives: 4	Large scale programmes of care for children in most vulnerable areas will be piloted in partnerships with subnational governments and	
Output indicator 2.2.b	A new socioeducational and labour programme within the institutional offer is targeted exclusively for vulnerable women developed and piloted.	Boolean: No. (The programme Uruguay Trabaja is delivered for both women and men)	Boolean: Yes.	Large scale programmes of care for children in most vulnerable areas will be piloted in partnerships with subnational governments and	
Output indicator 2.2.c	Percentage of time deliver in paid and unpaid work for women and men, based on National Time Use Survey.	According to the last TUS, 2013: Women: 55.5% paid work and 44.5% in unpaid work.	New National Time Use Survey: tbd	Large scale programmes of care for children in most vulnerable areas will be piloted in partnerships with subnational governments and	
Output indicator 2.3.a	Number of gender and age responsive implemented and evaluated experiments in target territories.	0	3	Experimentation and innovation strategy for women economic empowerment and a new architecture of solutions for	
Output indicator 2.3.b	Participative roadmap for a local innovation strategy elaborated and ready for implementation	Boolean: No	Boolean: Yes	Experimentation and innovation strategy for women economic empowerment and a new architecture of solutions for	

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year
1. Staff and other personnel	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	
4. Contractual services	
5. Travel	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	
Sub Total Programme Costs	
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%	
Total	

Description	Agency 1 UNWOMEN	Agency 2 UNFPA	Agency 3 UNDP
	135,955	83,300	139,825
	4,250	0	6,800
	11,900	0	0
	34,000	93,500	6,800
	0	0	0
	119,000	0	0
	3,937	0	0
	309,042	176,800	153,425
	21,633	12,376	10,740
	330,675	189,176	164,165

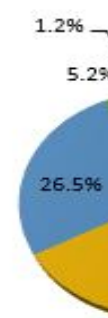
Agency 4 UNICEF	Total USD
80,325	439,405
0	11,050
0	11,900
59,500	193,800
15,300	15,300
0	119,000
0	3,937
155,125	794,392
10,859	55,607
165,984	850,000

Checks

Total USD
439,405
11,050
11,900
193,800
15,300
119,000
3,937
794,392
55,607
850,000

APPLICANTS WILL BE ASKED TO UPLOAD THIS EXCEL SHEET AS WELL AS ANY OTHER ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS THEY NEED TO.

Strata	Population	Households
Extreme Poverty	5.638	1.439
Non extreme Poverty	302.568	71.841
Low Income not poor	893.750	255.777
Middle-low income	1.157.843	414.950
Middle income	932.783	395.132
Middle-high income	183.371	85.950
High income	41.978	22.731

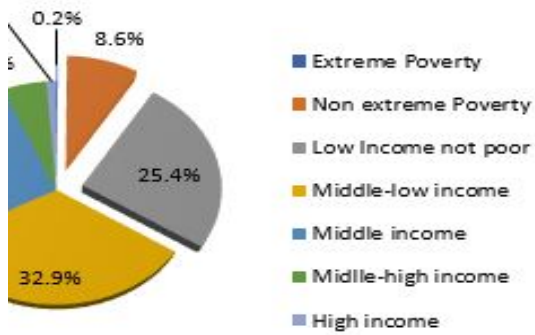


Source: Estimates from the Unit of Methodology and Data, Universidad de la República

Prestación	Additional COVID expenses In USD	Average coverage estimate People	Percentage
Unemployment insurance	241,082,218	106,295	1
Health insurance	22,636,190	17,278	:
Sub total – Social Security	263,718,408	123,573	1
Additional non-contributive transfers (TUS / AFAM-PE)	19,989,711	707,624	7
MIDES Emergency food baskets	17,142,857	210,000	2
MIDES Monotributo subsidy	6,530,437	10,115	:
Sub total – Social Assistance	43,663,005	927,739	9
Total additional COVID expenses (USD)	307,381,413	1,051,312	1,

Source: Estimates from the Unit of Methodology and Data, Universidad de la República and household surveys.

by income strata based on multiples of the poverty line



ública based on household surveys.

ak COVID <u>verage</u> People	<u>verage</u> monthly COVID expense	Expenses as % of 2019 GDP
141,946	60,270,555	0.430
23,187	5,659,048	0.040
165,133	65,929,602	0.471
107,624	4,997,428	0.036
110,000	4,285,714	0.031
10,115	1,632,609	0.012
127,739	10,915,751	0.078
1092,872	76,845,353	0.548

ública based on administrative records