

CONSOLIDATED RESULT REPORT

Country: Uruguay

Programme Cycle: 2005 to 2010

1.Key Results Expected	3. Key Progress Indicators	4. Description of results achieved	5.Constraints and facilitating factors
<p>By 2009 80% of children complete 10 years of quality education.</p>	<p>Percentage of children completing 10 years of compulsory education by gender <u>Baseline:</u> 60 % (ANEP, 2003) <u>Current data:</u> 68.1% at 2008 (MEC: 2009); 63.3% for male & 72.7% for female.</p>	<p>Educational authorities launched three new educational programs in order to improve learning achievements, particularly among children and adolescents living in poorest neighborhoods: PMC¹, PAC², and PIU³. The government expanded a programme initiated in previous administrations: “ETC”⁴.</p> <p>Parliament approved a new legal framework for education, which establishes 12 years of free and compulsory education. Country Programme provided technical assistance to educational authorities and supported the implementation of the innovations. Despite the efforts done, Uruguay continues showing very high dropout in secondary school (more than 30% does not complete tbe compulsory education).</p>	<p><i>Facilitating factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong commitment of the Government with the education, expressed in growing budgetary resources for primary and secondary education: 2.49% of GDP at 2005, 3.20% at 2009 • The CRC recommendations (2007) provided a framework for discussions towards a more effective implementation of the Code of Childhood and Adolescents and the development of a comprehensive national strategy for children <p><i>Constraints:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of awareness among public opinion regarding the high levels of drop out • Political consensus building on a global strategy to improve educational system is still ongoing
<p>By 2009 70% of poor children aged 0-3 have access to IECD public programmes.</p>	<p>Coverage of IECD programmes <u>Baseline:</u> 40 % (UNICEF, 2003) <u>Current Data:</u> 56 % (UNICEF 2008)</p>	<p>Even though targets were not achieved an important 16% increase in IECD programme coverage should be highlighted. IECD programs have been prioritized by the government including quality improvement. Intergovernmental and inter-sectorial coordination aimed at IECD policies implementation has been strengthened</p>	<p><i>Facilitating factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increasing awareness regarding importance of IECD policies and its stability. • The creation in 2005 of the Ministry of Social Development, expressing a clear compromise of the government with social policies. • Budget allocated to IECD policies was increased. <p><i>Constraints:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of resources remains limited

¹ Programa Maestros Comunitarios.

² Programa de Aulas Comunitarias.

³ Programa de Impulso a la Universalización del Ciclo Básico.

⁴ Escuelas de Tiempo Completo.

<p>By 2009 70% of children under 6 months receive exclusive breast feeding.</p>	<p>Percentage of children under 6 months who receive exclusive breastfeeding <u>Baseline:</u> 54.1 % (UNICEF – RUANDI, 2002) <u>Current data:</u> Not available</p>	<p>MOH decided to perform the survey in 2010. Nevertheless breastfeeding promotion (including BFHI and newly set “care goals” in the frame of the SNIS⁵) has been widely developed by MOH, UNICEF and NGOs.</p>	<p><i>Facilitating factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breastfeeding promotion actions (BFHI and “care goals”) were in place and facilitate continuity. <p><i>Constraints:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial manufacturers of breast milk substitutes still pose a important pressure against breastfeeding promotion
<p>By 2009 public analysis and discussion of disaggregated data on percentage of GDP devoted to politics in favor of children, has led to an increase in resources committed to children.</p>	<p>% GDP devoted to policies in favor of children. <u>Baseline:</u> 4.4 (average 2000-2004) (MIDES 2009); <u>Current data:</u> 5.5 at 2009 (MIDES 2009).</p>	<p>Public expenditure devoted to policies in favor of children (education, health, household, and social security) has been increased during the last five years. The major efforts were made in education (2.5% of GDP at 2005 and 3.2% at 2009) and health (respectively 0.5% and 0.8%).Country Programme provided technical assistance to estimate, monitor and analyze the social investment for children.</p>	<p><i>Facilitating factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong consensus was reached among policymakers, NGOs and academic institutions about the contribution of social investment in favor of children to national development. <p><i>Constraints:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited economic resources. A still predominant sectorial approach
<p>By 2009 inter-institutional networks active in prevention of sexual abuse and violence in all provinces (19).</p>	<p>Number of provinces having active networks in prevention of sexual abuse and violence <u>Baseline:</u> 6 at the end of 2004 (UNICEF) <u>Current data:</u> 19</p>	<p>In 2007 the government created the “Integral System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents against Violence” to coordinate and support national programs in this area. Since then, a network of public and civil society organizations is active in all provinces. In the framework of the Integral System a set of orientation material were prepared and distributed. Specifically Primary School Authorities and the Ministry of Health developed road maps for the detection and care of violence, sexual abuse and exploitation.</p>	<p><i>Facilitating factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2007 a law that prohibits physical and humiliating punishment was approved Public institutions are increasingly committed with the development of policies to reduce levels of violence against children. Research by the Ministry of Social Development (2009) contributed to evidence on the prevalence of child oriented violence <p><i>Constraints:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While much has been achieved regarding victims care, further efforts should be made to effectively prevent violence.

⁵ Sistema Nacional Integrado de Salud

<p>By 2009 reduction of 50% on the number of working children under 15.</p>	<p>Percentage of working children between 5 and 17 years. <u>Baseline:</u> 6.5 at 2000 (UNICEF); <u>Current data:</u> 6.1 at 2006 (latest value available) (INE 2007).</p>	<p>The percentage of working children has not decreased significantly. Country Programme continued providing technical assistance to the National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor.</p>	<p><i>Constraints:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of secondary education drop out • Weakness of coordinating mechanisms among public institutions, private sector and NGOs
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<p>By 2009 a significant reduction of children living in institutions.</p>	<p>Number of children living in institutions <u>Baseline:</u> 7.339 (INAU, 2004) <u>Current data:</u> 7011 (INAU, 2009)</p>	<p>The number of children and adolescents living in institutions has not significantly decreased.</p>	<p><i>Facilitating factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Código de la Niñez y Adolescencia” (Code of Children and Adolescents) is significantly aligned to the CRC principles. <p><i>Constraints:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent gaps between the legal framework and institutional practices
<p>By 2009 80 % of adolescents have access to information to promote and prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Percentage of adolescents with access to information to promote and prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS <u>Baseline:</u> N/A <u>Current data:</u> No data, but indications are that prevention among adolescents is still a concern</p>	<p>A National Program ensuring access to sexual education to all adolescents in the public system was launched in 2007 by National Administration of Public Education with HIV prevention as a main concern. Complementary many non formal education programs run mainly by NGO are in place.</p>	<p><i>Facilitating factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learned and institutional agreements (involving health and education) were developed in this period and will facilitate continuity and consolidation. <p><i>Constraints:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources. • Continued discussions for reaching political consensus around sexual education remains required