

# MONTEVIDEO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

FIRST VOLUNTARY REVIEW 2020



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# FOREWORD



## FOREWORD

Montevideo is a democratic and participative city regionally known for its positive social indicators and high standards of living. It is an open door destination with a highly developed digital infrastructure and strongly committed to internationalization and collaboration with other cities.

Why is Montevideo presenting a Voluntary Local Review in compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals? Because its public policies share the conviction that cities' global challenges require a common, modern and challenging agenda, such as that proposed by the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, Montevideo shares its many strengths and the vocation to reconsider creative solutions to persistent problems.

For the last thirty years, the Montevideo city governments have strengthened citizens' rights, the same rights described in the 17 SDGs. Using them as a roadmap is in line with our medium and long term goals, including citizen participation and strategic alliances to achieve results through an agenda that offers the framework to envision the best possible future for Montevideo.

Since 1990, some actions regarding SDG 3 were implemented, such as the creation of a primary health care clinic network for the whole department. Gender policies were first drafted, and today Montevideo is working on the Third Gender Equality Plan (SDG 5).

Similarly, and regarding sanitation, and given the limited support from the national government at the time, the City carried out a sanitation system that

today enables 93% of the population to be connected to the sewage network (SDG 6).

These examples show Montevideo's commitment to the ongoing creation of conditions towards the full development of its citizens, their same level of opportunity regarding equality and inclusion, in agreement with the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

The City has been consistent regarding the SDG identification and localization, in an increasingly urban and more interconnected world, where inequality seems to strengthen.

Montevideo's strategic planning processes have focused on six major guidelines and have developed multiple links with the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. Both are key to our policy guidelines, as our efforts to device this Voluntary Local Review clearly suggests.

Choosing four SDGs, in a city that for 30 years has been seeking its citizens' development and well-being, and in a country that for the last 15 years has led the regional and global indicators of well-being and equity, has been a difficult and challenging job.

Today, we introduce this report with the conviction that compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals must be necessarily linked to local development and with the renewed commitment to work towards the compliance of those goals that are still underway.

*Christian Di Candia*  
Mayor of Montevideo

**MONTEVIDEO,  
A HUMAN SCALE CITY**



## MONTEVIDEO, A HUMAN SCALE CITY

Montevideo, capital of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay was founded in 1726, almost one hundred years before the country's independence.

It has an area of 530 square kilometers and it is the smallest Department in the country from a territorial perspective. However, being a capital and port city gives it a strategic geopolitical position and an economic, social and cultural dynamism of national and regional scope.

The Montevideo government is the country's second level of government. It is integrated by an executive body represented by the Mayor's and a legislative body represented by the Departmental Board. Both bodies are elected by direct universal suffrage.

### Demographics

Montevideo has 1,319,108 inhabitants (2011),<sup>1</sup> over 40% of the total Uruguayan population. In the last 20 years, the population growth has been slightly negative, although levelling off at present. The structure by age and sex shows the lowest masculinity index in the country (87 men per 100 women) and the highest ageing index (more than 80 adults over 65 years of age per 100 people under 15 years of age);<sup>2</sup> which shows the demographic transition of the capital city.

### Economy

Montevideo accounts for over 50% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the highest GDP levels in the tertiary (61%) and secondary sectors

(44%), and even though its rural area represents 62% of the Montevideo territory, it accounts for 6% of the GDP in the primary sector.<sup>3</sup> The unemployment rate presently stands at 8.8% and the average monthly income per household amounts to USD 1,900, above the national average of US \$ 1,580.<sup>4</sup>

### Territory

Montevideo's urban territory has grown considerably under conditions of low demographic pressure. The expansion of urban land has been steady since mid-last century, even when the population showed negative growth in the same period. Therefore, Montevideo's population density is only of 25 inhabitants/ha, which amounts to 70 inhabitants/ha considering only the urban and suburban territory.

### A city to live in

In recent decades, Montevideo has become a city committed to the well-being of all its citizens; it has ranked first among Latin American cities in the annual Mercer Consultancy ranking with the highest standard of living for the second consecutive year (2018-2019).<sup>5</sup> An intense agenda promoting human rights and the constant promotion of initiatives that place citizens at the center of public action, a resilient and sustainable perspective, have demonstrated Montevideo's historical values of equity and respect for human rights.

1 INE (2011)

2 Ibidem.

3 OPP (2016)

4 INE (2020a)

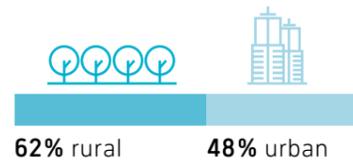
5 Mercer (2019)

## Montevideo's key figures

### Political and Territorial



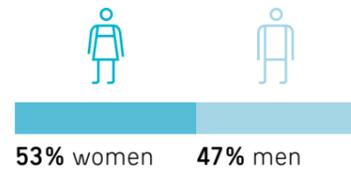
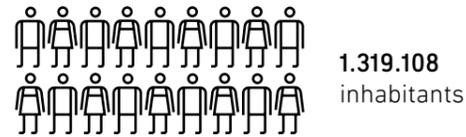
Area: 530 km<sup>2</sup>



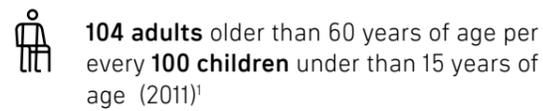
The Montevideo territory is divided into **8 municipalities** under the 3rd level government.

### Demographic data

#### Population (2011)<sup>1</sup>



#### Ageing index



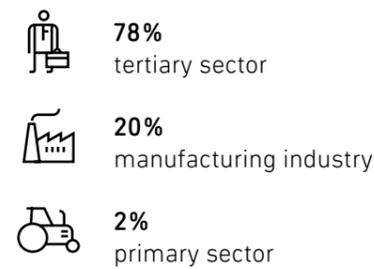
#### Life expectancy (2019)<sup>2</sup>



### Economic data



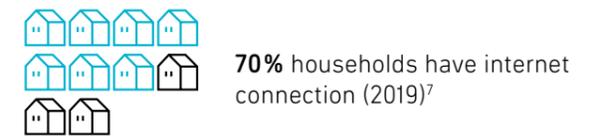
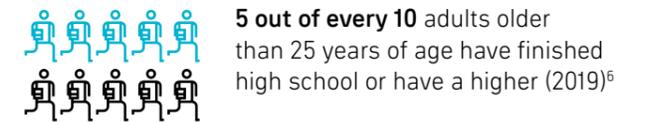
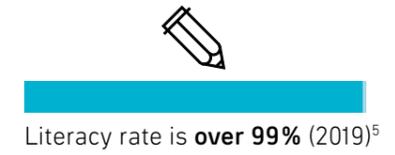
#### Economic activity (2011)<sup>3</sup>



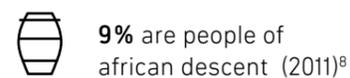
#### Main tourist destination in the country (2019)<sup>4</sup>



### Education



### Diversity



### Human Development Index (HDI)



# THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE LOCAL WORLD



## THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE LOCAL WORLD

### About the 2030 Agenda

In 2015, within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly, 193 member states adopted the 2030 Agenda: a global commitment to end extreme poverty, to fight inequality and injustice, and confront climate change, reconciling economic, social and environmental sustainable development.

The 2030 Agenda has been included in 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>6</sup> and in 169 associated goals, which has led transformational changes and coordinated action for 15 years (2015-2030) and aim at five transformational changes:

- 1. Leave no one behind.** Make sure that no one –regardless of their ethnic group, gender, geographic location, disability, race or other condition- is denied universal human rights and basic economic opportunities.
- 2. Put sustainable development at the center of the agenda.** Act now to stop the alarming rate of climate change acceleration and environmental degradation, which has posed unprecedented threats to the human kind.
- 3. Transform economies to create jobs and inclusive growth.** Move towards sustainable consumption and production, harnessing innovation, technology and the potential of private companies to create more value to drive sustainable and inclusive growth.
- 4. Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all.** The right to live in peace, without conflict or violence is the most basic

human right and the foundation for the construction of peaceful and prosperous societies. Likewise, people worldwide expect their governments to be honest, responsible and responsive to their needs.

- 5. Forge a new global alliance** of solidarity, cooperation and mutual responsibility involving governments and stakeholders.

Grounded on these principles, the Agenda involves five main dimensions: the protection of **people** (poverty, hunger, health, education, gender and water), **the planet** (cities, consumption, climate change, oceans, environment) and **human prosperity** (energy, growth, infrastructure, inequality), based on the effort to strengthen peace among peoples and the freedom of individuals, based on the mobilization of **global alliances** (chart 1).

The SDGs lie on the evidence and conviction that sustainable development processes are interconnected and interdependent in their territories, as well as in their dynamics and trends.

### Uruguay and the SDGs: National Voluntary Reviews

The government of Uruguay, working transversally with ministries, autonomous entities and decentralized services, has taken on the responsibility of leading public policies around the compliance with the SDGs, in order reach full compliance by 2030. In that regard, the Planning and Budgetary Office (OPP), through Management and Assessment Board (AGEV), and jointly with the National Institute

<sup>6</sup> The SDGs substitute the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) fostered of 2000-2015.

Chart 1. Sustainable Development Goals.



Source: UNDP

of Statistics (INE) and the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI), have entrusted the monitoring and articulation of the SDGs' implementation in Uruguay.

In 2019, Uruguay completed the monitoring of the country situation for each of the 17 SDGs and completed three voluntary reports (2017, 2018 and 2019), generating a diagnosis for the monitoring and evaluation of compliance with the 2030 Agenda. By 2021, Uruguay will present a new Voluntary National Review.

A milestone for the incorporation of the SDGs in the Uruguayan State has been their inclusion in the budget cycle, in the mechanisms for planning, monitoring and assessing the results of the national budget.<sup>7</sup>

### A Commitment Beyond States

Although the 2030 Agenda is universal and its implementation depends on the national states, de-

velopment challenges are not expressed in the same way in every part of the world and must be approached with a multiscale scope. Therefore, it is necessary to translate global commitments into national and local goals, to adapt them to the realities of each territory.

The SDGs come into effect in an increasingly urban world. Today, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas, and by 2050, this figure is projected to rise to 6.5 billion people. This population concentration involves a concentration in the consumption of resources: some UN data show that cities account for 60% of the global GDP, concentrate between 60% and 80% of world energy consumption and account for 75 % of carbon emissions.<sup>8</sup> These data focus on cities responsibility, and on their capacity for action, since cities are laboratories of innovation, generation of wealth and opportunities.

Although the commitment of the 2030 Agenda focuses on national states, the achievement of the SDGs depends largely on the ability of cities to turn them into a reality. The SDGs capture a large part

of the cities' political agenda and relate, to a greater or lesser extent, to their competences and responsibilities. It is estimated that 65% of the SDGs<sup>9</sup> cannot be achieved effectively unless they are localized; that is, adapted, implemented and monitored locally. Therefore, the relevance and responsibility of local and regional governments (LRGs) to materialize these objectives on the public, as efficiently as possible.

The LRGs and the associations that represent them have actively participated in the design of the

2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda. Both international agendas recognize the importance of local governments to ensure effective implementation of the SDGs from a new approach to institutional and inter-sectorial cooperation and coordination, in which dialogue, policy coherence and the complementarity of local, national and international levels are essential, as well as collaboration with the public and private sectors, civil society, academia, media and research centers.



7 Uruguay Suma Valor (na/s)

8 UN (na/s)

9 OECD (na/s)

**MONTEVIDEO'S  
JOURNEY TOWARDS  
THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE SDGS**

## MONTEVIDEO'S JOURNEY TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS

### Planning for Sustainable Development

The implementation of the Montevideo SDGs' 2030 Agenda has not started from scratch. For over 30 years, the Municipality of Montevideo (IM) has been working on the design of public policies focused on sustainability, with a systemic and comprehensive approach that places citizen participation as key to its design and implementation.

In 1994, the first Strategic Plan for the Development of Montevideo was drawn up, as a guideline for the design of policies aligned with strategic planning, which started a process that, overall, has enabled the accumulation of experience and continuity to promote the sustainable development.

The territorial component was considered key in strategic planning and in 1998, the Montevideo Territorial Development Plan (POT) was approved, it was a regional and national reference for territorial development that arose from the exchange of ideas and the convergence of public and private interests.<sup>10</sup>

The strategic outlook and the policies arising from this long-term planning process gave way to subsequent sectorial plans that developed over a period of more than thirty years (1990 - 2020) and that have contributed to sustainable development. Some of the most paradigmatic plans include: the Montevideo Strategic Energy Plan, a commitment to the rational use of energy and environmental awareness; the Cleaning Master Plan, designed to minimize the environmental and health impacts caused by the management of solid waste; the Urban Sanitation

Plan, aimed at reducing coastal pollution and the environmental problems arising from the management of the urban water cycle; the Mobility Plan, for improved, comfortable and safe use of public space for public and active transport; and the Gender Equality Plan, aiming at mainstreaming gender equality perspectives in departmental policies.

In 2011, Montevideo joined the Emerging and Sustainable Cities (CES) initiative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and began a new participatory and multi-sectorial process of diagnosis, planning and implementation of policies focused on building a sustainable city. In this process, a short, medium and long-term action plan was defined for the most critical areas for the city's sustainable development: solid waste management, cost management and integrated strategic action for the less developed areas of the city.

In 2018, Montevideo joined the 100 Resilient Cities global network and developed its Resilience Strategy, which identifies both persistent and emerging challenges in relation to the sustainable and resilient development of the city. This strategy, in turn, was integrated into the Montevideo of Tomorrow, a prospective exercise aimed at formulating the Montevideo 2050 vision as a sustainable, supportive, inclusive and resilient city, in line with the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

These plans and policies have aimed at reversing the urban segregation processes, the lack of access to housing and public services, and the social, environmental and economic vulnerability of the most disadvantaged sectors of society. Although much has been done towards this commitment to egalitarian, inclusive and democratic development, chal-

<sup>10</sup> Municipality of Montevideo (2020)

Challenges and opportunities still remain in the process of solving the problems of Montevideo citizens.

## Towards the Localization of Montevideo's SDGs

In 2018, with financial support from the United Nations Development Program (through the Articulation of Territorial Networks initiative, ART) and the Madrid City Council, Montevideo jointly with the cities of La Paz and Sucre (Bolivia) and Praia (Cabo Verde), participated in the SDG Localization project: Promoting Inclusive and Peaceful Cities in Latin America. The project was based on four pillars:

- **Strategic frameworks for the localization of the 2030 Agenda.** Montevideo focused on the implementation of an Urban Innovation Laboratory; a space for interchange with citizens to prototype ideas and solutions for the city, which served the purpose of socializing the SDGs inside and outside the Institution.
- **Awareness and socialization actions.** The promotion of the SDGs focused on Cohabitation Festivals (cultural events including different musical genres: hip-hop, tango, tropical and rock, where music was used as an element of social cohesion) where young people were consulted about their vision for Montevideo to 2030, on the citizens' understanding and identification with the SDGs, and the path towards the achievement of their goals in the coming years.<sup>11</sup>
- **Urban violence and peace initiatives.** For localizing the SDGs as a tool for peaceful societies, Montevideo focused on the co-creation of a participatory diagnosis on urban violence and peace heritage.
- **Citizen participation.** In order to encourage participation for localizing the SDGs, a specific module was included in the Montevideo Decide Platform so that citizens could contribute ideas to design and implement the SDGs in their territory, participate in debates and generate opinions on current actions carried out by the government.

## Strategic Alliances for localizing SDGs in Montevideo

One of Montevideo's strategic goals has been to strengthen ties with the region and the world. For the 2030 Agenda, Montevideo prioritized bilateral work with cities and participation in local government networks, as tools to share experiences and knowledge about localization, joint programs and projects, and visibility of the local governments' contribution towards the 2030 Agenda to the UN. Some of the main actions include:

1. Contribution with inputs for the preparation of the report on the role of local and regional governments in localizing the SDGs<sup>12</sup> that United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) have presented to the UN High-Level Political Forum (FPAN) since 2017.<sup>13</sup>
2. Participation in three editions of the Forum of Local and Regional Authorities (2018 to 2020) developed jointly with the FPAN, where cities shared the experiences developed by Montevideo towards the implementation of the SDGs.
3. Subscription to the Declaration of Cities for Adequate Housing in 2018, through which cities around the world launched a campaign that highlighted the common challenges faced by cities worldwide regarding the spread of unregulated settlements, socio-spatial segregation, housing funding and real estate speculation.<sup>14</sup>
4. Subscription to the Voluntary Declaration of Local Reviews in 2019, where, at the initiative of the Mayor of New York and within the framework of the 74th General Assembly of the United Nations, twelve local governments, including Montevideo, committed to: identifying strategies, programs and data that demonstrate alignment with the SDGs; developing at least one forum where stakeholders could share experiences, lessons learned and information gathered around the SDGs and sending the United Nations a Voluntary Review to be published on the SDG' localization platform.
5. Integration to the Community of Practice on Local Voluntary UCLG Reports in 2019, which has enabled Montevideo to have access to first-hand information on methodologies, lessons learned

<sup>12</sup> GOLD. Global Observatory on Local Democracy and Decentralization. UCLG.

<sup>13</sup> The FPAN is the main UN platform on sustainable development and it has a key role in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda implementation.

<sup>14</sup> Statement presented at the FPAN in New York.

and practical experiences used as grounds for the preparation of this report.

6. Participation in workshops on Voluntary Local Reviews led by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

## First Voluntary Review

At the end of 2019, with the support of the Euro-Latin American Alliance for Cooperation among Cities (AL-LAs), the process of preparing the First Voluntary Review of Montevideo began. To this end, an ad hoc working group was created; it was integrated by leaders from the Planning Department (Institutional Strategic Planning Unit and Executive Resilience Unit) and the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Division.

This group was in charge of defining the methodology and analysis to identify the extent to which the Montevideo political agenda was aligned with the SDGs, recognizing how these are included in departmental priorities and actions, and showing the progress made towards the achievement of their goals. For this purpose, a systematic analysis of the alignment of institutional strategic planning with each of the SDGs and their goals was carried out.

The result of this process have become the foundations of this report, it shows the current administration's commitment to complying with the 2030 Agenda and the contribution made by Montevideo to the fulfillment of the SDGs.



<sup>11</sup> Montevideo Rock and the Sustainable Development Goals. Video.

**THE SDGS  
AND INSTITUTIONAL  
STRATEGIC PLANNING**



## THE SDGS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC PLANNING

### About Montevideo's Strategic Planning

Montevideo's institutional strategic plans are materialized in a set of guidelines, objectives, goals and indicators that define the government's priorities at different general and sectorial levels.<sup>15</sup>

The strategic guidelines are axes defined according to a global and transversal perspective, which show mid-term institutional priorities and are clearly defined purposes of the strategic goals. The quantification and monitoring of the achievement of the strategic guidelines and goals is carried out through a set of goal and indicators. Aligned with the objectives and goals, there is a project portfolio with allocated financial resources and a defined implementation timetable.

The 6 present guidelines and 36 strategic goals were defined in 2017, after the present administration had been in office for two years. These guidelines have led action until 2020 (Chart 3).

### Level of the SDGs alignment with the institutional strategic planning

The SDGs institutional planning alignment was carried out in three stages (Chart 4).

The first stage involved a map to identify how the main institutional policies and programs contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and which of these

Chart 2. Montevideo's Institutional Strategic Planning.



Source: Montevideo Council in-house files.

<sup>15</sup> See Annex A for more information regarding Institutional Strategic Planning.

Chart 3. Summary of Guidelines and strategic objectives 2018-2020.

# MONTEVIDEO'S STRATEGIC GUIDELINES



## 1. PROMOTE A SAFE, EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY SYSTEM



1.1 Improve traffic flow and road safety.

1.2 Develop a sustainable and integrated metropolitan transportation system.

1.3 Improve and maintain the road network.

1.4 Expand the city's smart management systems.

1.5 Reduce the impact of mobility and manage cargo efficiently.

1.6 Foster active transportation means.

## 2. PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



2.1 Manage solid waste appropriately.

2.2 Make progress in waste management formalization processes.

2.3 Improve sanitation services and rain drainage systems.

2.4 Foster the territory's integrated environmental management processes.

2.5 Contribute to the mitigation of climate change.

2.6 Promote cultural change in citizens.

## 3. STRENGTHEN SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COHABITATION



3.1 Consolidate public spaces.

3.2 Strengthen interinstitutional spaces for dialogue and action.

3.3 Include a human right and gender equality perspective.

3.4 Devise job-creation strategies with stakeholders.

3.5 Deepen the transformation process of health services' assistance and management models.

3.6 Articulate with the National Government decent housing solutions for vulnerable families.

3.7 Foster cultural policies of integration and cohabitation.

## 4. PROMOTE A SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT MODEL



4.1 Regularly define and update the Montevideo Development Plan.

4.2 Promote industrial development, logistical services and rural development.

4.3 Promote a sustainable touristic model.

4.4 Promote the use of IT and communication technologies.

4.5 Generate spaces that contribute to an innovative and creative city.

4.6 Strengthen ties with the region and the world.

## 5. BUILD LINKS TO THE POPULATION AND PROMOTE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION



5.1 Promote decentralization of activities in the territory.

5.2 Promote innovative spaces of citizen participation.

5.3 Promote higher information levels and new communication tools for citizens.

5.4 Provide quality responses to citizens' needs.

## 6. FOSTER CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS EFFICIENT, INNOVATIVE AND TRANSPARENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICE



6.1 Guarantee transparency in the Departamental and Municipal management practices.

6.2 Strengthen institutional strategic planning processes.

6.3 Consolidate institutional economic and financial sustainability.

6.4 Update of institutional technological analysis and process redefinition.

6.5 Focus human resources' management processes towards cultural transformation to serve the citizens and the City.

6.6 Optimize other public-value services and benefits.

are mostly reflected in institutional actions. To this end, the relation between each objective and goal of the Sustainable Development Agenda was examined with each of the institutional strategic guidelines and objectives, as well as with the sectorial actions and programs implemented in the 2016-2020 government period (39 programs and 133 actions). In addition, the SDG indicators defined at the national level were analyzed in order to achieve a better harmonization between the Montevideo Administration strategic guidelines and the country's SDG goals.

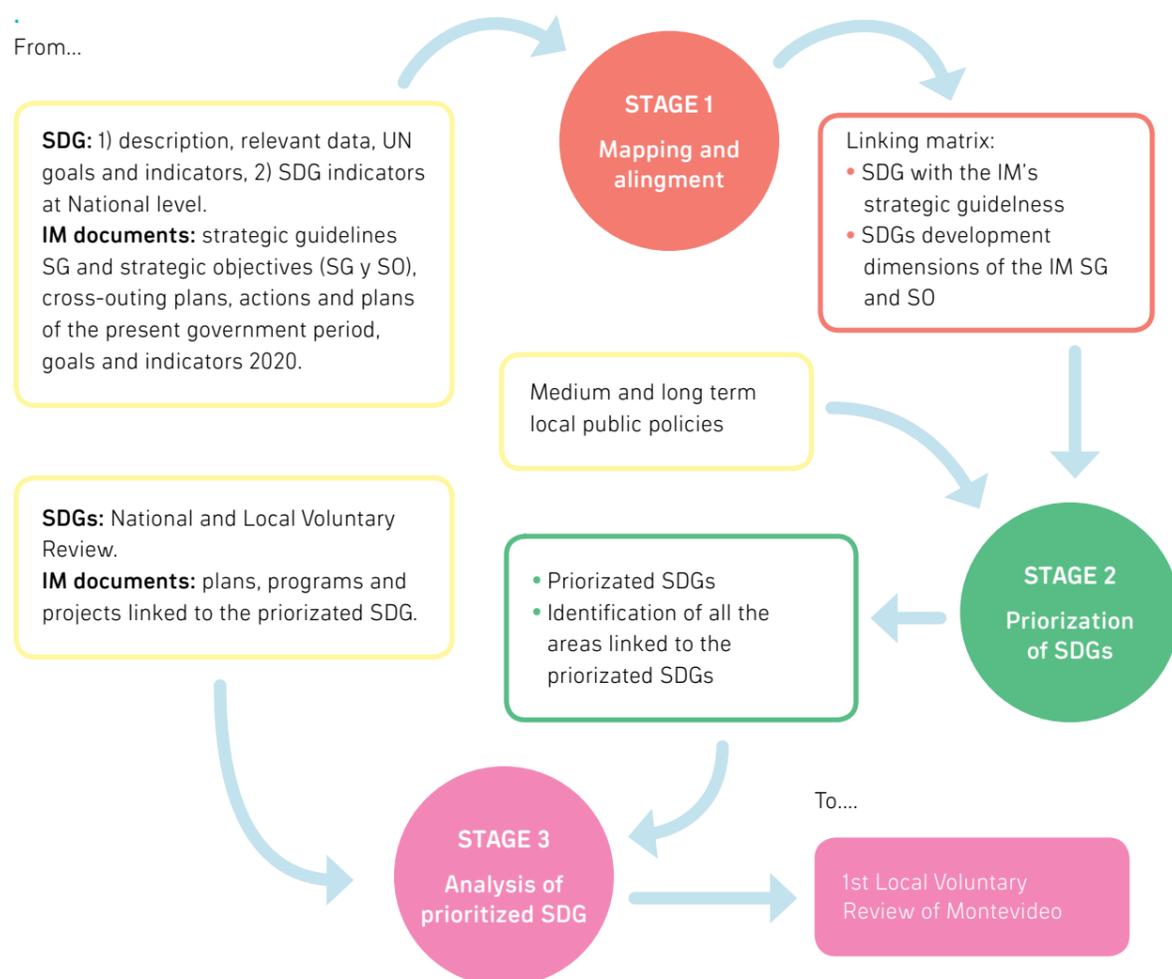
The second stage involved prioritizing the SDGs to target the first voluntary local review. Based on the results of the first stage and considering the experience of public policies implemented in recent

decades the following SDGs were prioritized, under the understanding that, if successful, they can inspire other cities:

- ODS 5 Gender equality
- ODS 6 Clean water and sanitation
- ODS 10 Reduced inequalities
- ODS 11 Sustainable cities and communities

The third stage involved analyzing which of the goals of the prioritized SDGs had a greater presence in the initiatives promoted by the Municipality and which of these initiatives are more directly linked to the achievements obtained or to the future challenges<sup>16</sup>.

**Chart 4. Methodology for linking the SDGs with strategic planning.**



<sup>16</sup> See Annex B for more information on the methodological process of linking the SDGs with the institutional strategic planning.

Source: IM's own institutional data.

Chart 5 shows the SDGs' degree of alignment with the strategic guidelines of the Montevideo government. The results of the analysis show that the Municipality of Montevideo is highly aligned with the 2030 Agenda and that the SDGs permeate through a significant part of the city government's political agenda.

The 17 SDGs are linked to at least one strategic guideline through the initiatives promoted in this administration. SDG 5 Gender Equality and SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities permeate through all the guidelines: the former, because the Montevideo administration has incorporated it transversally through all the administration areas; the latter, because it mostly relates to the city's main competencies. SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation is also linked to one of the main city competencies: the municipal government is the only supplier of sanitation and sewage. SDG 10 Reduc-

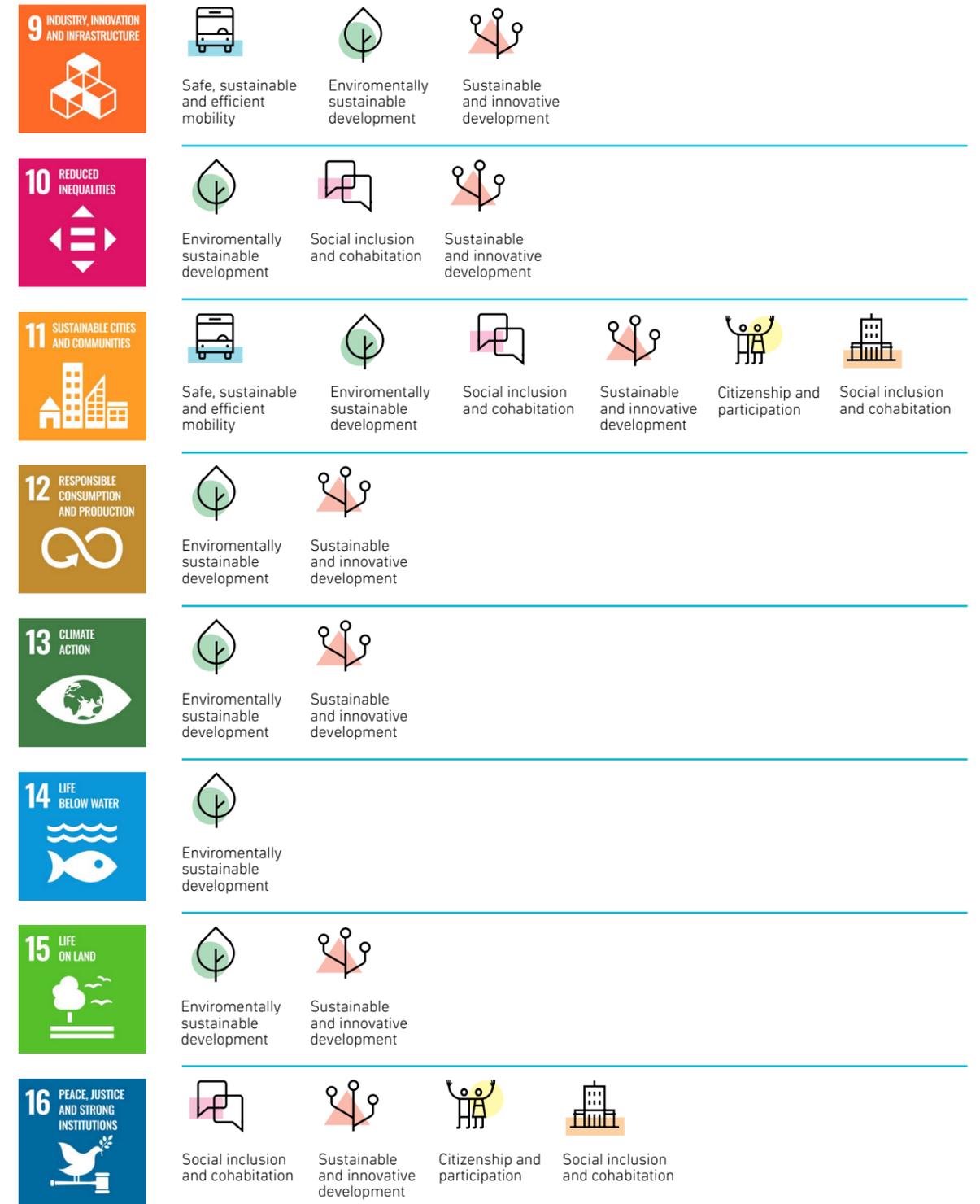
tion of Inequalities, although it is only directly linked to three strategic guidelines, it is associated with a large number of prioritized initiatives within this administration's current strategic projects.

The SDGs that least relate to the departmental strategy are SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 4 Education Quality, SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13 Climate Action, SDG 14 Life Underwater and SDG 15 Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems. This is because their competences fall mainly on the national government sphere. However, Montevideo articulates policies with this level of government and complements actions for their local implementation.

Chart 6 relates to the SDGs grouped by sustainable development dimensions and their connection with the City Administration's strategic goals.



Chart 5. SDGs' alignment with Institutional Strategic Planning.



Source: IM's in-house data.

Chart 6. SDGs grouped by sustainability dimension and their connection to the strategic goals.

	SDG	 Safe, sustainable and efficient mobility	 Environmentally sustainable development	 Social inclusion and cohabitation	 Sustainable and innovative development	 Citizenship and participation	 Social inclusion and cohabitation	
<b>Society</b>	       	1.1 Traffic and Road Safety 1.2 Metropolitan Transport System 1.3 System Road 1.4 Smart Management 1.5 Cargo Management 1.6 Active Transport	2.1 Solid waste Management 2.2 Waste Informal Circuit 2.4 Environmental Management 2.5 Climate Change Mitigation 2.6 Environmental Culture	3.1 Public Spaces 3.2 Dialog and Inter-institutional action 3.3 HR and Gender 3.4 Job Creation 3.5 Health 3.6 Housing and Decent Habitat 3.6 Culture	4.1 Montevideo Development Plan 4.2 Productive Development 4.6 Resilient Montevideo 4.7 Foreign Affairs	5.1 Decentralized Activities 5.2 Citizen Participation 5.3 Communication with Citizens 5.4 Quality Response to Citizens	6.1 Transparency 6.2 Institutional Strategy 6.3 Institutional Economic Sustainability 6.4 Technological Update/ Processes 6.6 Other services (Health)	
<b>Economy</b>	   	1.1 Traffic and Road Safety 1.2 Metropolitan Transport System 1.3 System Road 1.5 Cargo Management 1.6 Active Transport	2.1 Solid waste Management 2.2 Waste Informal Circuit 2.4 Environmental Management 2.5 Climate Change Mitigation 2.6 Environmental Culture	3.1 Public Spaces 3.2 Dialog and Inter-institutional action 3.3 Human Rights and Gender 3.4 Job Creation 3.5 Health 3.6 Housing and Decent Habitat 3.7 Culture	4.1 Montevideo Development Plan 4.2 Production Development 4.3 Tourism 4.4 ITCs 4.5 Innovative and creative Montevideo 4.6 Resilient Montevideo		6.5 Human Resources Management	

	SDG	 Safe, sustainable and efficient mobility	 Environmentally sustainable development	 Social inclusion and cohabitation	 Sustainable and innovative development	 Citizenship and participation	 Social inclusion and cohabitation
<b>Ambiente</b>	   		2.1 Solid waste Management 2.3 Sanitation 2.4 Environmental Management 2.5 Climate change Mitigation 2.6 Environmental Culture	3.3 Human Rights and Gender	4.6 Resilient Montevideo		
<b>Alianzas</b>					4.7 Regional and global links		

Source: IM's in-house data.

**MONTEVIDEO'S  
CONTRIBUTION  
TO THE SDGS**



## MONTEVIDEO'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGs

The information below shows each one of the SDGs selected for the Montevideo First Voluntary Review:

An introduction to city general policy in relation to the SDG; a description of the departmental competences, and a reference to the articulation among levels of government to achieve the goal.

Then, the prioritized SDG goals are selected depending both on the departmental competencies and on the emphasis that the present administration has placed on policy design. The theme is then described for each prioritized goal and some of the main initiatives implemented are mentioned. Below we describe the main SDGs summary achievements and challenges linked to the available indicators at local level.

It is key to have an indicator system and an adequate baseline to effectively assess progress regarding the achievement of the SDGs. However, either because there is presently no available information at Montevideo scale or because, even if it did, it would be necessary to adapt and process it to build an adequate indicator, not all prioritized goals have an indicator and baseline for 2020.<sup>17</sup>

For the first Montevideo Voluntary Review, the following SDGs were chosen:



**SDG 5**  
Gender equality



**SDG 10**  
Reduced inequalities



**SDG 6**  
Clean water and sanitation



**SDG 11**  
Sustainable cities and communities sostenibles

<sup>17</sup> Annex C shows data for the elaboration of the indicators suggested for each goal and the steps to take to complete a future baseline that includes all the goals for the prioritized SDGs.



# GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Safe, sustainable and efficient mobility



Environmentally sustainable development



Social inclusion and cohabitation



Sustainable and innovative development



Citizenship and participation



Social inclusion and cohabitation

The Municipality of Montevideo has worked with Gender Equality for over two decades. The Third Montevideo Gender Equality Plan (2014-2020) is the backbone of the main actions developed in the last five years and its main strategy is the mainstreaming of the gender equality perspective in all departmental policies. It aims at transforming the way of managing public policies, promoting messages of gender equality towards citizens, and strengthening the full rights of Montevideo women.

The creation of the Gender Equality Advisory Division in the government structure is a milestone and a response to the strategy that prioritizes the mainstreaming of gender issues throughout the institutional structure. Despite the progress made, there is still a long journey to travel: Montevideo women are still at a disadvantage compared to their male counterparts and this affects their life projects.<sup>18</sup>

## Montevideo Competences towards the Achievement of SDG 5

The Gender Equality Advisory Division was incorporated into the Montevideo Administration structure in 2016. This Division is the ruling body and coordinator of gender policies and its main mission is to implement and assess the policies defined with the purpose of affecting onto the transformation of power relations that may arise discrimination and inequalities based on sex, gender identity and sexual orientation. In addition, it designs and implements specific actions to reverse situations of

inequality and discrimination experienced by women and transgender people, as well as actions with men to promote gender equality.

This body is complemented by the Gender Equality Commission of Montevideo Council and Municipalities (CIGIMM), a space for articulation of the departmental and municipal equality teams, with the purpose of identifying, proposing and promoting the policies' strategic lines to implement the plans and advice on gender equality to prevent, identify and eliminate gender inequality.

## Articulation among levels of government for the achievement of SDG 5

In Uruguay, Law 18,567 on Political Decentralization and Citizen Participation created the third level of government (municipalities). The Montevideo government implemented it through Decree 33.209/10 that created the 8 municipalities in Montevideo. This decree introduced the Principle of equal opportunities and rights among men and women in the municipal administration. Municipal governments actively adopted this principle in the design of their first five-year plans. Currently, the municipalities' gender groups are part of the CIGIMM and actively participate in the departmental policy of gender equality.

At national level, the main strategic partner is the National Institute of Women of the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES).

<sup>18</sup> Montevideo City Council (2017).



## Priority Goals

- Goal 5.1** Discrimination against all women and girls
- Goal 5.2.** Violence against all women and girls
- Goal 5.4.** Recognize and value care and domestic work
- Goal 5.5.** Participation and equality of opportunities
- Goal 5.6.** Universal Access to sexual and reproductive health
- Goal 5.a.** Equal rights to economic resources
- Goal 5.c.** Empowering women through policies based on rights

### Goal 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against women and girls worldwide.

The strategy adopted by Montevideo to achieve this goal fully corresponds to the transversal strategy of the Montevideo Third Plan for Gender Equality: to provide all departmental and municipal policies with the necessary tools so that they effectively contribute to eradicating all forms of discrimination against women.

The importance of gender policies stands out in the fact that the Gender Equality Advisory Division was located in the General Secretariat, directly advising the Mayor and with direct participation in the cabinet. In addition, the institutional framework was expanded and strengthened by the creation of 16 equality teams, one in each of the department, and eight equality teams in each of the municipalities, which work regularly generating meeting spaces, articulation and training.

### Third Gender Equality Plan for Montevideo 2014-2020.

This is the political and technical instrument to set the departmental government commitment in terms of gender equality. It has a transversal strategy based on seven guidelines:

- L1. Increase equal participation in all areas of the social and political life.
- L2. Promote economic autonomy of women and the co-responsibility of all citizens.
- L3. Consolidate a non-discriminatory and equitable organizational culture with equal opportunities and rights.
- L4. Improve conditions for the use, enjoyment and appropriation of all public spaces in Montevideo.
- L5. Improve living conditions free of gender violence in Montevideo.
- L6. Guarantee the right to equal and non-discriminatory health services.
- L7. Promote cultural change to remove stereotypes and gender prejudice.

### Goal 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private areas, including people trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

In Montevideo, 47% of women aged 15 or older have experienced situations of gender-based violence in the public sphere some time in their lives<sup>19</sup>, and 49% have ever experienced violence by their sexual partners or former partners<sup>20</sup>.

The Municipality of Montevideo provides psychosocial support and free legal advice through Comuna Mujer to women who live or have experienced situations of gender-based violence (GBV). The present administration sought to improve the care model by expanding the number of care services and inter-institutional coordination to improve the response at the territorial level. The country devised training programs and massive<sup>21</sup> awareness campaigns on gender-based violence for the prevention and strengthening of support and response strate-

<sup>19</sup> MIDES (2019).

<sup>20</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>21</sup> Video "Montevideo, a city free of harassment".

gies to GBV situations addressed at civil servants and social players in the territory.

#### **Decree 37358 on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in Public Spaces or Spaces of Public Access.**

It was approved by the Departmental Council in 2019. It has the purpose of generating a regulatory framework for departmental public policy with an emphasis on cohabitation and cultural transformation from a non-punitive standpoint. It establishes obligations to the departmental government such as, raise awareness of citizens and civil servants; incorporate an action plan to prevent and address harassment, and incorporate systems to report it; develop actions with the subcontractors of the Montevideo Municipality, transport staff and nightclubs. As part of its compliance, Montevideo devised the Montevideo Plan free of sexual harassment in public spaces 2018-2020.

#### **Goal 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid domestic work through public services, social protection policies and infrastructure and promoting shared responsibility in households, as appropriate for each country.**

In Montevideo, women spend about two-thirds of their time performing unpaid chores, whether in the household or in care. Men spend only a third of their time on them.<sup>22</sup>

To promote **co-responsibility in care among citizens**, Montevideo implemented an awareness policy through workshops and outreach campaigns to promote co-responsibility in care chores through social employment and economic policies aimed at women.

To promote co-responsibility in care chores at institutional level, Montevideo made modifications to the regulations on care and leave: part-time schedule for parental care, special leave for pathologies associated with pregnancy, extension of the maximum days of leave due to family illness, creation of special leave in case of domestic violence or workplace sexual harassment,<sup>23</sup> among other.

22 Batthyány (2016) and OPP (2017), p. 139. Data of 2013.  
23 Resolution 4252/18, Resolution 4636/18, Decree 36.508 of

#### **Goal 5.5. Ensure full and effective participation of women in leadership equal opportunities at all decision-making levels in the political, economic and public spheres.**

In 2019, the women's activity rate was 61.3% while that of men was 71.2%. Likewise, women's unemployment rate reached 9%, while men's was 7%.<sup>24</sup> This asymmetry is also evident in terms of participation and leadership in political life: since the country's return to democracy in 1985, only once has a woman been elected Mayor (2010).

To address this situation, Montevideo implemented actions aimed at promoting women's empowerment, such as: leadership courses for women delivered by the organized civil society; activities for the incorporation of the gender perspective in spaces for citizen participation; debates on gender equality for the elderly; Implementation of the **Parliament of boys, girls and adolescents** under the gender parity criterion, among others. In addition, Montevideo created the Specialized Instruction Unit to address gender inequality at the institutional workplace.

#### **Gender Equality Quality Model**

This model, designed by the national government, was applied in Montevideo in agreement with the National Institute of Women of MIDES, at the initiative of the departmental government. The Quality Equality Committee was created and it was integrated by the highest departmental authorities in areas of Human Resources Management, Financial Resources, Information and Communication, and Municipal Development, as well as representatives of the Association of Municipal Employees and Workers (ADEOM). This mechanism proposes a certifiable process that focuses on the gender agenda as a central part of labor relations.

24 2017 and Resolution 4636/18, respectively.  
National Institute of Statistics (2020b).

#### **Goal 5.6. Ensure universal Access to sexual and reproductive health and rights as agreed with the Action Program of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform and the final review documents.**

Health in general and sexual and reproductive health in particular are the responsibility of the national government. In Uruguay, in the last 15 years, considerable progress has been made in matters of sexual and reproductive health public policies; however, women still have difficulties regarding their sexual and reproductive rights. In Montevideo, 81% of young women (15 to 35 years of age) attended at least one gynecological consultation at least once,<sup>25</sup> and the percentage of pregnant women attending a doctor's appointment during the first quarter is 81%.<sup>26</sup>

Although health is a matter of national competence, Montevideo's 21 departmental clinics provide specialized care in sexual and reproductive health and rights: counseling on voluntary termination of pregnancy is promoted with a rights-based approach, advising the user on the regulations of abortion and referring her in a timely manner to the corresponding services. Montevideo also offers genital and breast cancer prevention and care services. In addition to the services above, the Comprehensive Care Program for Adolescents offers free access to male and female condoms and other contraceptive methods, methods of prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, workshops on sexual and reproductive health, training on sexual rights in adolescents and masculinity workshops.

#### **Goal 5.a. Undertake reforms that give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other types of assets, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national legislation.**

Montevideo has carried out actions with the aim of promoting women's economic autonomy to support enterprises and ventures led by women, such as: promotion and creation of spaces for trade

25 National Institute for Youth (2020). Data from 2019.

26 Data provided by the Social Development Planning, Monitoring and Assessment Unit of the Montevideo City Council.

(permanent and temporary trade fairs); support for starting up companies; microcredit and marketing support for products made by rural women. The Social and Solidarity Economic Unit includes clauses that promote gender equality in order to guarantee women's access to work and social protection.

#### **Housing Program with a Gender Perspective**

The gender perspective has been incorporated into housing programs in order to guarantee women's access to and permanence in houses. Some of these initiatives include: housing solutions with a gender perspective with an emphasis on women victims of gender violence; awareness on gender violence for recipients of the Neighborhood Improvement Program; grants for acquiring lots in settlements with a gender perspective. We must highlight the creation of the House for Incubation, a housing complex to temporarily house women living on the streets or victims of GBV, with dependent children, which is part of the Abandoned Farms Recovery Program. Similarly, Montevideo created the Temporary Housing Program for homeless women or for mothers victims of gender violence, as part of the Recovery Program for Abandoned Houses.

#### **Goal 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**

Through the seven guidelines of the Third Gender Equality Plan, the Montevideo Administration has implemented several initiatives to promote the empowerment of women and girls. It passed various regulations, educational-working programs of economic empowerment and promotion of sexual and reproductive health. Special emphasis has been placed on caring for women victims of gender violence and on including gender parity programs.

Some actions have placed the entire city as a space for recognition and symbolic restitution of women's contributions to society, such as renaming

Montevideo streets, where only 150 streets out of a total of 5,700 have been named after women. The Street Women Program seeks to recognize the contributions made by women in history, through the nomenclature of the city, so that these contributions are part of the city's memory and identity.



### Achievements

- 

Prioritize the institutional gender mechanism
- 

Implement the 3rd Gender Equality Plan for Montevideo.
- 

Create the Departmental and Municipal Gender Equality Committee, as a space for policy articulation
- 

Mainstream the gender perspective in departmental policies and programs
- 

Create a Network of 21 sexual and reproductive healthcare and rights clinics.

### Challenges

- 

Strive for gender parity in the Cabinet composition and politically appointed positions.
- 

Increase budget allocation towards an institutional gender mechanism.
- 

Create an information and monitoring system for gender equality policies.
- 

Universalize the gender quota in all City Council programs and policies.
- 

Universalize co-responsibility for the care, in all economic autonomy and employment programs and policies.

## Indicators

### Indicador 5.2.1 Violencia basada en género infligida por la pareja o expareja



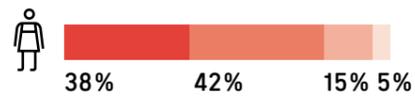
26.4% of women under 15 years of age have experienced gender-based violence from present or former sexual partners in the last 12 months (2013).<sup>10</sup>

### Indicador 5.2.2. Sexual violence from non-sexual partners. Alternative Indicator



24.4% of women of 15 years of age or older have experienced gender based violence in public spheres in the last 12 months (2013).<sup>10</sup>

### Indicador 5.4.1. Time dedicated to paid work, housework and unpaid care, by sex.

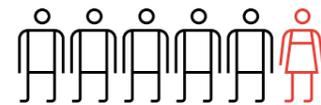


- paid work
- housework
- unpaid care
- other unpaid work

Women dedicate about **twice** as much time as men **performing unpaid work** (2013).<sup>11</sup>

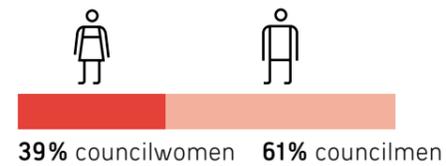
### Indicator 5.5.1. Percentage of seats held by women in: a) the departmental executive body; b) the departmental legislative body; c) Montevideo council's municipal governments.

#### a) the departmental executive body



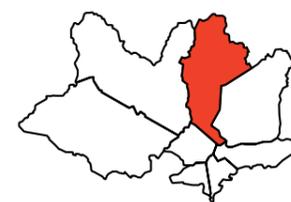
Between 1985-2020, the **highest Departmental Body's executive position** was held **6 times by men and only one time by women** (in 2010).

#### b) the departmental legislative body



The **percentage of elected councilwomen** in Montevideo's legislative body for 2015-2020 was **39%**.<sup>12</sup>

#### c) Montevideo council's municipal governments



**Only in 1 of the 8 municipalities in Montevideo,** the highest executive office was held by a woman in 2015.





# CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Guarantee sustainable water availability and sanitation for all.



Environmentally  
sustainable  
development

Access to drinking water and sanitation is a fundamental right stated in Article 47 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uruguay. Safe drinking water and adequate sanitation are essential for health, poverty reduction, social inclusion and people's dignity. Uruguay has almost universal access to drinking water, guaranteed exclusively by the national government.

The sanitation service, on the contrary, is provided exclusively by the city government. Montevideo has adopted an approach where the sanitation system is part of a comprehensive water management system aimed at building a healthy habitat that improves people's quality of life. Therefore, sanitation policies are supplemented by concrete actions aimed at building an efficient drainage system for the prevention and mitigation of floods, and programs for the control and monitoring of urban water courses that may pose threats to the quality of the associated ecosystems.

## Montevideo Competences for the Achievement of SDG 6

The Environmental Development Department is in charge of designing and implementing policies about the comprehensive water management system, including the provision of sanitation and drainage (Sanitation Division) and the environmental management of water bodies and associated ecosystems (Environmental Management Department). It also has a Quality Assurance and Environmental Control Service in charge of monitoring the quality of water, air, soil and industrial

effluents, the control of treatment plants and the management for an adequate final disposal of industrial solid waste.

## Articulation among Levels of Government for the Achievement of SDG 6

Since 1916, the Municipality is the only supplier of the sanitation service and of devising policies in the Montevideo territory.

Although the supply of drinking water is a competence of the national government, the city government coordinates the implementation of the works carried out in Montevideo, in order to guarantee access to safe water. Therefore, 99.8% of the population of Montevideo has access to safe water.

Regarding the environmental control and surveillance of water bodies, including the dumping of industrial effluents, the city responsibilities are shared with the National Board for Environmental Matters (DINAMA). Regarding ecosystem water conservation, Montevideo is in charge of managing the Santa Lucia Wetlands Protected Area, which is part of the National System of Protected Areas, jointly with the national government and other bordering departmental governments.



## Prioritized Goals:

- Goal 6.2.** Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene systems.
- Goal 6.3.** Water Quality.
- Goal 6.5.** Comprehensive Management of Water Resources.
- Goal 6.6.** Protect and restore ecosystems.
- Goal 6.b.** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

### Goal 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Since the 1980s, Montevideo has implemented subsequent plans to improve and expand the sanitation network, investing a total of 968 million dollars<sup>27</sup>. Presently, 93% of Montevideo's urban population has access to sanitation networks.

The Urban Sanitation Plan - Stage IV (2009-2020) was recently completed; it extended the final disposal system for western Montevideo, ensuring that 100% of the population connected to the Montevideo sanitation network has a safe and adequate final disposal system. The Urban Sanitation Plan-Stage V is still being implemented, and it includes new sanitation and drainage that will include about 20,000 people into the system.

Regarding drainage, Montevideo has carried out significant works to mitigate floods, such as reinforcement pipes and reservoirs to mitigate floods: Montevideo has 6 underground buffer tanks and 7 open reservoirs in floodable public spaces. These works, in addition to preventing floods, have contributed to improve the whole sanitation network's operation, by preventing the discharge of water into the Río de la Plata.

### Montevideo's Urban Sanitation and Drainage Master Plan 2050

This plan has been updated in the last five years, incorporating the design and construction of a green city that can improve the standard of living of the population and enhance natural heritage and public spaces. It is a tool based on a comprehensive natural resources management concept that guarantees that the citizens' present and future activities take place within the framework of sustainable cohabitation.

### Goal 6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Montevideo has two large programs aimed at ensuring the quality of water bodies: the Industry Control and Monitoring Program and the Watercourse Monitoring Program. The first Program has the purpose of controlling and assessing compliance with regulations regarding the discharge of industrial wastewater. The second has the following purposes: to assess the quality of the main bodies of water in Montevideo, identify the pressure elements in each basin that may affect the quality of river ecosystems, and monitor the results.

In recent years, there have been no significant changes in the water quality of urban streams<sup>28</sup>, which have remained at 46-60 (out of an optimum level of 100) of "raw water". In the case of the Miguelete Brook, it can reach levels higher than 60, classified as "middle waters", as a consequence of the implementation of the Miguelete Brook Special Plan that has involved the relocation of houses and subsequent landscaping of the free spaces, to achieve the physical, environmental and social recovery of the previously floodable plains.

<sup>27</sup> Data provided by the Sanitation Division of the Montevideo Municipality.

<sup>28</sup> For water quality measurements, we use the Water Quality Simplified Index (WQSI).

**ISO Certification in Beach Management Practices**

Montevideo has 21 urban beaches. In 2005, Montevideo obtained the ISO 14001 Certification on the environmental management of four beaches, positioning itself as the first capital city to have achieved this recognition. In 2013, this certification was extended to the entire coastline, and Montevideo incorporated all the beaches and rocky areas into the management system. This management system, requires that water quality studies be carried out throughout the year on the Montevideo beaches of the Río de la Plata, according to set by the national environmental authority. 90% of Montevideo beaches are suitable for bathing and are used by many people during the summer season, which shows an example of democratic access to quality public space available to all citizens.

**Goal 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resource management processes at all levels, including cross-border cooperation when needed.**

In order to incorporate an ecosystem and a watershed management approach in the water management system, in 2018, Montevideo modified the Department of Environmental Development's structure and created the Environmental Management Division, which includes, among others, the Comprehensive Unit for the Management of Bodies of Water.

As part of this approach, the city gradually incorporated the concepts of sustainable drainage at basin scale, in order to promote the soil retention and infiltration of rainwater for a systemic management of the urban water cycle. The new green infrastructure is being integrated into areas already served, through bio-retention works and rain gardens, thus promoting green public spaces as elements of a comprehensive urban water management system.

**Goal 6.6. By 2030, protect and reestablish water ecosystems including forests, mountains, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.**

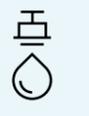
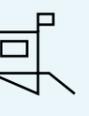
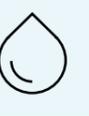
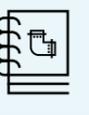
15% of Montevideo's territory belongs to the Santa Lucia Wetlands Protected Area and it was declared a Significant Ecological Area in 1998 by the Montevideo government and entered the National System of Protected Areas in 2015 as a protected area with self-managed resources. It is an area of high conservation value at national scale, whose territory and management is shared by three departmental governments and by the national government. This Area's management plan is currently under preparation.

**Goal 6.b. Support and strengthen local communities in the improvement of water and sanitation management.**

The Basin Councils are instances of collective participation that involve stakeholders from different areas of the departmental and national government, where Neighborhood Councils' Representatives elected by the neighbors- also participate. They coordinate the different institutions with competences on the basin territory and define action strategies collectively. So far, the Casavalle and Chacarita Basin Councils have been created.

In addition, the Sanitation Division carries out workshops and meetings among authorities, experts, neighbors and neighborhood referents, around specific projects or topics of interest to the communities linked to the works being implemented. The Social Unit of the Sanitation Works Board was recently created with the purpose of supporting social programs, such as the program of intra-household connections, linked sanitation and drainage.

**Achievements**

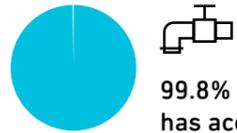
-  Implementation of urban sanitation policies for over 30 years.
-  Vast coverage of the metropolitan sanitation system and safe final disposal.
-  Montevideo positioned as first global capital to obtain ISO 14001 certification of the Río de la Plata beaches and coastal spaces.
-  First city to implement sustainable drainage.
-  Implementation of flood mitigation works.
-  New urban sanitation and drainage master plan with a 2050 outlook that incorporates the comprehensive management of natural resources.

**Challenges**

-  Reach universal safe sanitation.
-  Reduce the frequency of sanitation dump relief in times of rain, which negatively affects watercourses.
-  Improve water risk management, to protect the population from floods.
-  Achieve an updated and efficient sanitation and drainage sanitation system.
-  Strengthen the full integration of Green infrastructure and other sustainable drainage practices within the city's sustainable water management system.
-  Expand the systems of ecosystem water conservation to incorporate the main Brooks of the city.

## Indicators

### Indicator 6.1.1. Population with safely managed drinking water supply



**99.8%** of the Montevideo population has access to safe water (2016).<sup>13</sup>

### Indicator 6.2.1. Population with a safely managed sanitation network



**87%** of the Montevideo population, including the rural population, has safe sanitation connected to an adequate final disposal system (2020).<sup>14</sup>



**92.6%** of urban households have safe sanitation connected to the final disposal system (2020).<sup>14</sup>

### Indicator 6.3.1. Effluents in the sanitation system treated safely



**100%** of the sanitation network's effluents are safely treated in the final disposal system (2020).<sup>14</sup>

### Indicator 6.3.2. Good Quality Water Mass



**18 of the 20 beaches** in Montevideo were authorized for bathing in the 2019 - 2020 Summer Season.



WQSI	Water Quality
86 - 100	Mountain Water
76 - 85	Clear Water
61 - 75	Medium Water
<b>46 - 60</b>	<b>Deteriorated Water</b>
31 - 45	Deteriorated Water
16 - 30	Diluted Residual Water
0 - 15	Residual Water

The **four main urban Brooks** have a **Water Quality Simplified Index (WQSI) of 46-60** over an optimum level of 100, fit for watering activities and water sports (2005 to 2018).<sup>16</sup>

### Alternative Indicator 6.6.1.: Protected water ecosystem area.



**15% of the Montevideo territory** belongs to the Santa Lucia Wetland Protected area. It was incorporated in the System of National Protected Areas in 2015.<sup>15</sup>





# REDUCTION OF INEQUALITY

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Environmentally sustainable development



Social inclusion and cohabitation



Sustainable and innovative development

In Uruguay, direct policies to reduce inequalities are generally the responsibility of the national government. In recent years, the country has made steady progress in improving equality, narrowing inequality gaps, and reducing poverty and extreme poverty; This transformation was supported, among other factors, by the expansion of health coverage, the increase in enrolment to University studies and the formalization of the country's economy.

The Montevideo government, within its competences, has accompanied these national policies by supporting social and labor inclusion, promotion of employment in vulnerable sectors, democratization of access to public spaces, improvement of habitat, access to culture, health and sports, priority focus on situations of gender discrimination, sexual orientation or race. Likewise, Montevideo has strengthened citizen empowerment in political participation and it has intervened providing legal, economic, administrative or technological support to provide feasibility to actions of direct incidence on the reduction of inequalities.

## Montevideo Competences for the Achievement of SDG 10

The path taken by Montevideo to address the objective of reducing inequalities has taken a multi-dimensional and crosscutting approach and it has been implemented through different sectorial policies, through the principles of inclusion and non-discrimination. The Departments of Social, Economic and Urban Development, and Culture have been the fundamental pillars for the implementation of poli-

cies, plans and projects that have a direct impact on the reduction of inequality.

## Articulation among Levels of Government for the Achievement of SDG10

Although most of the objectives set for this SDG are competence of the national government, Montevideo has developed a strong policy to help generate inter-institutional spaces for dialogue and action among players at the three levels of government. These spaces have articulated job generation with an emphasis on the social, solidarity, and cooperative economy and on the promotion of small and medium-sized companies. The health service management model has been transformed and has accompanied the national policies, and housing policies have been implemented to provide decent housing to citizens in coordination with the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment (MVOTMA).



## Prioritized Goals:

- Goal 10.1.** Income growth
- Goal 10.2.** Social, economic and political inclusion.
- Goal 10.3.** Practices and policies against discrimination
- Goal 10.4.** Fiscal, compensation and social policies for greater equality
- Goal 10.7.** Facilitate migration and migration policies

### Goal 10.1. By 2030, maintain the progressive income growth of the poorest 40% of the population at rates higher than the national average.

Montevideo has the highest average national income per capita income. However, despite the fact that poverty has significantly dropped in the last 15 years, 8 out of every 100 households and 12% of its population are still below the poverty line (2019).<sup>29</sup>

Montevideo's actions to improve income levels of the poorest population is focused on social and labor programs, on company formalization, on training entrepreneurs and on building infrastructure that improves working conditions with emphasis on the social and solidarity and cooperative economy, and the promotion of small and medium-sized companies.

One of these social and labor inclusion programs for the most disadvantaged population include inclusive city sweeping programs aimed at providing a job to unemployed poorer women with dependents. This program also offers training in labor and health rights. The Espacio Ganado and Salí Jugando (Gained Space and Enjoy the Playground) program promotes the creation of jobs for young people strayed from the formal educational system and young migrants; this program involves performing maintenance work on public spaces and sports infrastructures. In addition, various other programs and plans have been implemented to support the formalization and economic inclusion of urban waste sorters, through the start-up of their classification plants and the training and resources for commercial waste transportation.

29 OPP (s/f). INE Data (2019).

### Enlace: First cooperative and solidarity co-working public space

It is a space to encourage mainly technological innovation where 40 innovative organizations, enterprises and cooperatives carry out their business activities. To date, 250 people of different social and economic ventures have used this collaborative workspace. This space is supported by two Local Economic Development Centers, whose main objectives are to support MSM enterprises and provide technical training,

### Goal 10.2. By 2030, promote and strengthen social, economic and political inclusion of all people, regardless of their age, gender, disability, race, ethnic group, religion, economic condition or any other condition.

Montevideo is one of the three departments with the highest inequality rates countrywide. The Gini index has fallen considerably in the last 15 years, ranging from 0.455 in 2006 to 0.392 in 2019; however, it is still above the national value, standing at 0.38.<sup>30</sup>

In addition to the initiatives to reduce economic gaps, described in the previous goal, numerous and varied initiatives have been included in the different sectorial policies developed by the Municipality to promote people's social and political inclusion. A paradigmatic inclusion policy has been that of valuing and adding quality to public space as a democratic area of access the right to use the city. This policy had the purpose of: a) progressively moving towards universal physical accessibility, as it is the case of the Friendship Park, the first national park with universal accessibility, with inclusive games, access ramps and accessible circulation spaces, and b) incorporating new more inclusive programmatic agendas, such as, social, economic and cultural activities promoted in public spaces, like the celebration of the Trans Art Week in the Diversity Square; the Musical Festivals for Cohabitation, which promote inclusion and social cohesion, or the Corners of Culture program, which promotes the right to culture from a collective perspective.

30 OPP (na/s). Data INE (2019).

**Multipurpose Centers SACUDE and CRECE**

Multi-purpose centers are part of departmental policies to promote social inclusion and the development of citizenship. They are projects that aim at improving the quality of life of the most disadvantaged communities, by promoting democratic access to health, culture and sports, supported by a participation community participation. Montevideo developed the first center in 2010, which has been positively evaluated by the community and the institutions participating in the design and development of this program's content. In 2020, Montevideo completed the second center; it is a new physical space to promote dialogue, socialization, decentralization of activities in the territory and to promote innovative spaces for active citizen participation.

**Goal 10.3. Guarantee equal opportunities and reduce inequality through the elimination of discriminatory policies and practices and promoting equality legislation and policies.**

If we consider indicators such as unemployment rate or population below the poverty line, discriminatory situations due to gender, race or disability in access to opportunities become evident. In 2011, while the overall unemployment rate in Montevideo was 6.6%, it was 8.1%<sup>31</sup> for women, 7.6% for people with some degree of disability<sup>32</sup>, and 8.5% of people of African descent (of which unemployment was 11.1% for black women).

In order to reverse the situations of discrimination against minorities, in the last 10 years Montevideo has focused on improving institutional capabilities, transforming the existing institutional mechanisms, providing them with an inclusive human rights perspective in accordance with the new national regulations and international standards. Thus, in 2016, Montevideo created the Advisory Division for Gender Equality (see SDG 5), the Secretariat for Ethnic Racial Equality and Migrant Populations, and the Secretariat of Accessibility for Inclusion.

31 INE (2011).

32 Municipality of Montevideo (2017).

In each of these institutional areas, specific inclusion regulations, policies and programs have been developed for the elimination of discriminatory practices for each population profile. Some of these programs include the Resilient Mapping of African Descent, a collective institution aiming at empowering the community of African descent, at developing strategies for the territorial approach of the Afro-ethnic-racial dimension for the period 2020-2025, and the Montevideo Accessibility Plan, which includes legislation and environmental intervention to develop strategies to adapt the urban environment so that it can adapt to the population instead of citizens adapting to it.

**Goal 10.7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.**

In recent years, Montevideo has once again become a host city for migrants, mainly from Latin America. In 2019, it was estimated that 2% of the population living in Montevideo had lived in another country in the last 5 years.<sup>33</sup>

The Secretariat for Ethnic Racial Equality and Migrant Populations, created in 2016, expanded its scope to include the rights of the population of African descent, migrants and native populations, thus accompanying the policies for reducing inequalities. This Secretariat has multilingual staff (English, French, Portuguese) and is in charge of the residents' induction process jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It provides information workshops aiming at facilitating the migrants' social insertion and Spanish language training courses.

The 2050 vision of the Montevideo del Mañana prospective analysis describes a cosmopolitan capital city, hosting different types of migrants. With this outlook, the Municipality carried out the Week of Multiculturalism, providing visibility and raising awareness through activities such as, workshops, exhibitions, and gastronomic festivals organized by migrant groups.

33 OPP (na/s).

**Achievements**

-  Labor and socio-educational programs aimed at the population with greater difficulties to find employment.
-  Formalization of enterprises and workers linked to waste collection in the city.
-  Development of free cultural and training spaces in distant areas far from urban hubs
-  Generation of quality public spaces as spaces for citizen cohabitation.
-  Access to health coverage with an equality and non-discrimination perspective.

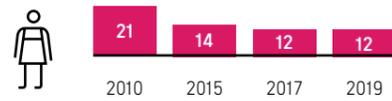
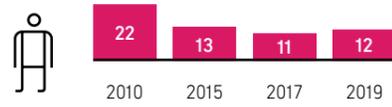
**Challenges**

-  Reduction of socio-territorial segregation in the city through better infrastructure and hábitat quality mediante
-  Reduction of the number of people living in unregulated settlements and in highly precarious housing
-  Increase the impact of labor programs
-  Capitalization of the cultural diversity provided by migrants and groups, towards equal-rights' cohabitation.

## Indicators

### Alternative Indicators 10.2.1.:

#### People living in poor households, by sex

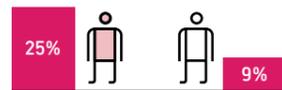


Percentage of **people living in poverty** by gender.<sup>8</sup>

#### Children living in poverty.

**25% of the population of African descent** lives under the poverty line (2017).<sup>18</sup>

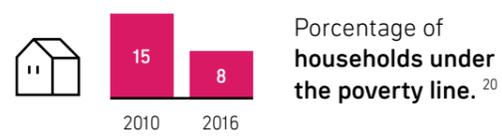
#### People of African descent living under the poverty line.



african descent      white descent

**25% of the population of African descent** lives under the poverty line (2017).<sup>19</sup>

#### Households under the poverty line



#### Households under the extreme poverty line

**1 out of 1000 households** is under the extreme poverty line (2019).<sup>20</sup>





# SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



Safe, sustainable and efficient mobility



Environmentally sustainable development



Social inclusion and cohabitation



Sustainable and innovative development



Citizenship and participation



Social inclusion and cohabitation

In the 90s, Montevideo began the journey towards strategic and territorial planning, with the objective of building a common city project, within the framework of de-concentration and decentralization that placed citizens' participation at the core of this process.

To ensure the citizens' right to use the city, Montevideo implemented various supplementary sectorial policies and plans. It has also developed innovative tools to guarantee equitable access to urban land; it has promoted an efficient, safe, and sustainable mobility system that prioritizes public transport, incorporates technology and promotes the transition towards electrical mobility; it has improved the physical infrastructure and technical capacities to achieve more efficient waste management systems; it has promoted the protection of the city's natural and cultural heritage keeping neighborhoods' identities into account; and it has developed specific strategies to increase resilience and favor comprehensive risk management. We must highlight the creation and prioritization of strong public space policies, recognizing public space as a privileged area to facilitate social integration, citizen security and cohabitation.

## Competences for the achievement of SDG 11

Making the city and its human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable is a goal that permeates through the whole of Montevideo's organizational structure. For this reason, the city competencies lined with this SDG have been allocated

in all areas of the government, closely linked with the different dimensions and goals.

This crosscutting approach regarding SDG 11 poses a management challenge, to guarantee synergistic transversal action with the sectorial leadership areas linked to each goal. The Departments of Urban and Environmental Development, Mobility and Planning are the sectors leading action around this SDG, jointly with the departments of Social and Economic Development, Culture, Sustainable and Smart Development, and the Advisory Boards of Municipal Development and Participation, and Gender Equality

## Articulating among Levels of Government for the Achievement of SDG 11

Given the multiple development dimensions included in SDG 11, the relation with the national government is also multi-sectorial. Montevideo, as a capital city, must address territorial challenges that transcend its competence and responsibilities. To do this, it seeks articulation with the national government for the implementation of territorial national policies, keeping its identity and development vision.

Montevideo acts in coordination with the MVOTMA for the implementation of housing and environmental sustainability policies. Regarding mobility, Montevideo participates in an inter-institutional group integrated by the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), Ministry of Transport and Public

Works (MTOPE), MVOTMA and Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), which promotes a transition towards efficient and sustainable mobility. Regarding risk management, Montevideo is part of the National Emergency System (SINAE), through which it articulates action with different national government agencies and with other departmental governments.

now being prepared, and it aims at recognizing the social role of land and facilitating equitable access to land to all social sectors. This is the first instrument of this type at national level.



## Priority Goals:

- Goal 11.1.** Safe and affordable housing and utilities
- Goal 11.2.** Safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportation systems
- Goal 11.3.** Inclusive and sustainable urbanization
- Goal 11.4.** Protection and safeguard of the natural and cultural heritage
- Goal 11.6.** Reduction of the negative environmental impact
- Goal 11.7.** Secure, inclusive and accessible green areas and public spaces
- Goal 11.b.** Integrated policies and plans to promote inclusion, efficient use of resources, mitigation of climate change and resilience to natural disasters.

### Goal 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Socio-territorial segregation is a concern and a challenge for the Montevideo city government. In the last five years, 1/3 of the existing settlements have been intervened with multidimensional actions, enabling over 45,000 people to have access to a decent habitat. However, 9 out of 100 people still live in unregulated settlements, and in the same period, 12 new settlements were created, showing that the informal growth of the city has not yet stopped.

To ensure that all citizens enjoy the right to use the city, Montevideo must guarantee equal access to urban land. With this purpose, the Municipality promoted city policies to provide access. These include: the Land Portfolio for the acquisition, recovery and allocation of urban land; the Special Fund for Rural and Urban Management (FEGUR), for the allocation of funding to large urban projects to reduce territorial inequities, and the Sectorial Plan of Access to Urban Land for Housing (SUVI). This is

## Areas of Comprehensive Action

The comprehensive intervention for habitat improvement in unregulated settlements entails the provision and improvement of urban infrastructures and community facilities, as well as of the social and environmental conditions of neighborhoods and homes. The Neighborhood Improvement Program is an initiative of the national government, implemented jointly by the three levels of government, through regularization processes, provision of basic infrastructure, and population relocations. With the aim of increasing the comprehensiveness of the intervention, the Municipality of Montevideo has restored public spaces previously occupied by unregulated settlements and has integrated them to other sectors of the city. In addition to physical interventions, Montevideo has articulated action with sectorial public policies in the same territory (health, education, security, social development), in order to make a greater impact on reducing poverty and promoting social integration.

### Goal 11.2. Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportation systems for all and improve road safety, mainly by expanding public transport, putting special emphasis on the needs of people in vulnerable situations, women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly.

Montevideo's public transportation system covers more than 98% of the department's population, including the rural population. However, the system still faces challenges regarding accessibility, frequency and duration of trips.

Montevideo has proposed to improve the mobility system through IT as decision-making tools and public policies. Among other improvements, the use of ICTs have contributed to improving equitable access to mobility, since it enabled the Municipality

to better estimate the cost structure of the public transportation service and reduce fares by 10% to 15%<sup>34</sup>. This benefit adds to the existing subsidies: a free pass for all primary and basic high school students; a subsidized student ticket for higher secondary students (public and private) and for public tertiary education students; free tickets for children under 5 years of age and for citizens of over 60 years of age on holidays, among other subsidies.

In addition, the new busses have ramps and an interior layout that promote accessibility and ease of use for the elderly or people with disabilities.

Regarding environmental sustainability, Montevideo has developed policies to change the paradigm in terms of the transportation energy matrix, promoting active mobility and the progressive replacement of the fuel-driven of taxis and buses by electrical vehicles.

### Mobility Management Center

The city has promoted smart management of its resources to improve the efficiency, safety and sustainability of the mobility system. The creation of the Mobility Management Center has reduced the environmental impact and the number of deaths caused by traffic accidents, due to efficient inspections, a smart use of traffic lights and of the nodes of the road network. The use of new information and communication technologies, as well as the management of large volumes of data (Big Data) has positioned MVD's management practices as one of the smartest regionally and globally.

### Goal 11.3. Increase inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for a participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management of human settlements in all countries.

Montevideo territorial planning includes the principles stated in Law 18,308 on Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development (2008), which aim at environmentally sustainable planning, with social equity and territorial cohesion, supported by citizen participation. Montevideo's land use planning sys-

tem is the fundamental tool adopted to achieve an inclusive and sustainable urbanization: Montevideo has the Land Management Plan (1998) that covers the entire departmental territory and a subsequent revision described in the Departmental Land Management Guidelines (2014). In addition, it has developed various local plans in strategic areas.

These instruments have promoted citizen participation in the legal public hearings and demonstrations. Similarly, Montevideo holds specific participation modalities through the Neighborhood Councils: these are private and autonomous social organizations integrated by citizens who act as spokespersons for the neighbors' claims and proposals before the authorities. Still, there are important challenges that the city must address regarding local or neighborhood participatory management practices.

### Participatory Budget

This departmental program is developed and implemented at local level in the eight municipalities of Montevideo. It is a tool for democratic participation in the decentralization process with social participation started in 1990. It guarantees that Montevideo citizens will have the right to universal participation to deliberate, propose and decide on the use of a part of the department's budgetary resources, and to determine the implementation of the projects of their interest. This program also promotes education in citizenship, fosters collaboration among citizens towards their collective well-being; it is an instance where governmental leaders, experts and organized and unorganized citizens can work jointly for a democratic, supportive and integrated territory.

### Goal 11.4. Increase efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

Territorial planning and management are key instruments to protect Montevideo's cultural and natural heritage. The Territorial Development Plan defined the protected areas subject to the heritage regime, areas, which due to their characteristics, are representative of the cultural values of our society. A special management and protection plan has

been devised to protect these urban heritage areas and Permanent Special Management Committee has been created for this purpose. Montevideo has implemented management plans and specific actions for the conservation of rural or natural heritage, aimed at recovering and conserving ecologically significant areas, relevant landscapes, and native flora and fauna. The Municipality recently created the Municipal Patrimonial Protection figure to value the tangible and intangible heritage of the city's individual neighborhoods; The Heritage Fund is implemented in the neighborhoods, and it aims at supporting collective action for the promotion and dissemination of neighborhood cultural assets and expressions affecting the social perception of the city's heritage by the public.

### Goal 11.6. Reduce the negative per capita environmental impact of cities by 2030, focusing on air quality and municipal and other waste management systems.

Improving waste management is another of Montevideo's great challenges. Recently, Montevideo has reinforced investment in physical infrastructure and technical capacities to improve waste management and has explored different alternatives to move towards a more sustainable management model involving and committing citizens to the preservation of the environment.

Montevideo's final disposal landfill is a strategic asset that complies with national and international standards. However, its useful life will not exceed 2030. For this reason, Montevideo developed a Strategic Plan for the Recovery and Disposal of Solid Urban Waste, and it is analyzing solutions for waste treatment and final disposal, with emphasis on the sustainability and the generation of new capabilities. The plan also includes the construction of a sorting plant and three eco-centers at municipal level. These closed infrastructures will serve as waste reception centers for classification and revaluation of new processes. Nowadays, the Municipality is developing circular economy practices, which necessarily involves a learning process and a cultural transformation.

### Goal 11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green areas and public spaces, in particular for women and children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

Montevideo has long developed a strong policy of creation, prioritization and care of public spaces. Montevideo has been identified as a privileged environment for social integration, citizen security and cohabitation due to its capacity to host citizens and facilitate quality social relations. This is one of the strengths citizens have mostly recognized and valued.

New public spaces are key to build a quality habitat in those city areas with the greatest urban, economic and social imbalances, where poverty and urban informality are concentrated. In the last five years, at least 30 public spaces have been intervened (squares, urban parks, sports parks), through the restoring of the existing infrastructure, improvements in accessibility and lighting and through new attractions linked to sports, culture, physical activity and social interaction. These actions have been oriented towards the quality, sustainability and democratization of the city use.

### Idea Vilariño Eco Park

This new public park under construction shows the policy of city use and access of public space. It is located on land previously occupied by informal settlements, recovered after the completion of the relocation process of the families that lived there. The project covers almost seven hectares and includes building roads, sidewalks, lighting, sanitation, environmental remediation and landscaping. The objective is to create a sustainable and resilient park that acts as a green lung for a highly populated area on a territory of recreation and social interchange.

34 Municipality of Montevideo (2020a).

**Goal 11.b. By 2030, significantly increase the number of cities and human settlements that adopt and implement integrated policies and plans to promote inclusion, efficient use of resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, comprehensive disaster risk management at all levels.**

The Climate Change Group was created in 2010, transversally introducing the topic of adaptation and mitigation to climate change in the Municipality. This group led the development of the first Subnational Climate Change Response Plan (Climate Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Uruguay, 2012). Gradually, the approach to climate and global change has adopted a more comprehensive perspective, with the incorporation of the resilience approach. In 2017, the Executive Resilience Unit was created, with the aim of incorporating the concept of resilience and ensuring that the resilience approach is present in the city's development model, in the institutional strategic plan and in its management practices. In 2018, the Montevideo Resilience Strategy was published, and it was subsequently approved by the departmental legislature.

**First Comprehensive Risk Plan for Disaster Management**

One of the main initiatives of the Resilience Strategy is the Resilience Laboratory. It involves the Planning for Comprehensive Risk Management, within the framework of the First Departmental Plan for Comprehensive Risk Management 2020 - 2024 (PGIR). After participation from over 400 collaborators, the plan was published at the end of 2019. It was devised under the international framework for comprehensive disaster risk management (Sendai Framework), and it was recognized as the theoretical conceptualization agreed at a global scale. The first action implemented was the creation of the Departmental Emergency Committee (CDE), integrated by public entities from the three levels of government that, although provided for by law, it was not operational in Montevideo. The PGIR was approved by the departmental legislative body in September 2020 and its implementation process has already begun.

**Achievements**

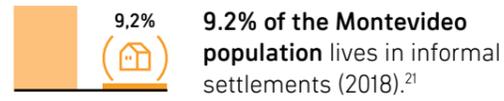
-  Development of innovative tools to facilitate equitable access to urban land.
-  Availability of land use and development plans with a human rights perspective, at different territorial scales.
-  Diverse citizen participation areas, such as Montevideo Decide, Participatory Budget or Montevideo Labs.
-  Metropolitan Transportation System supported by the Intelligent Mobility Management Center.
-  Adequacy of the final solid waste disposal landfill in order to extend its useful life until 2030
-  The Resilience Strategy and Comprehensive Risk First Departmental Plan was prepared and approved.

**Challenges**

-  Elimination of the socio-territorial segregation reflected in the asymmetries of the urban habitat quality.
-  Improvement of inter-institutional management practices for the implementation of comprehensive urban intervention programs.
-  Implementation of the Strategic Plan for the recovery and disposal of solid urban waste and development of a long-term waste management sustainable policy.
-  Generation of a metropolitan agenda with bordering departmental governments to make progress, particularly, in terms of solid waste management and the Metropolitan Transportation System.
-  Implementation of the Comprehensive Risk Management Plan.

## Indicators

Indicator 11.1.1. Urban population living in outskirts, unregulated settlements or inadequate housing.



Indicator 11.2.1. Population with Access to public transportation.



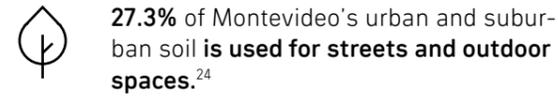
98.1% of the Montevideo population has Access to public transportation 500 meters away from their place of residence.<sup>22</sup>

Indicator 11.6.2 Annual median levels of fine particle matter suspended in the air (PM2.5 and PM10).



Annual average of particle matters in the air.<sup>23</sup>

Indicator 11.7.1. Outdoor area built for public use.



Alternative Indicator 11.7.2.: Gender-based violence



2 out of 10 women of over 15 years of age lived gender based violence in the public sphere (2013).<sup>25</sup>

Alternative Indicator 11.b.2.: Availability of local strategies regarding disaster risk mitigation in accordance with the national strategies and the Sendai Framework.



**THE WAY FORWARD**



## THE WAY FORWARD

This first Voluntary Local Review shows the progress made by Montevideo regarding the SDGs and reflects the present administration's commitment towards sustainable development. It is a contribution for the next administrations so they can have a foundation to assess policy focal points, invest effort, develop capacities and mobilize financial and technological resources towards a more socially inclusive, environmentally healthy and economically prosperous city.

In spite of the progress made, Montevideo still needs to further develop a long-term view, which still remains to be done.

### The Impact of Covid-19 in the 2030 Agenda

The location of the SDGs becomes highly relevant in the present global situation where Covid-19 pan-

demic is having a strong economic and social impact. Covid-19 has led to the loss of millions of jobs (SDG 8), has highlighted the limited access to health (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4) in some countries and it has deepened inequalities (SDG 1 and 10). The pandemic has also affected women differently from men (SDG 5).

Although before the pandemic, the world had made progress in several areas, such as maternal and child health and access to electricity, the most important challenges, such as increasing food insecurity, environmental deterioration and increasing inequalities not only remain, but also have deepened. Before the pandemic, there was some awareness regarding social inclusion, but now we must become more vigilant of the mid-term effects of the pandemic.

Chart 7. Impact of Covid-19 in the SDGs.



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs - UNDESA

### Montevideo's actions to mitigate the health emergency

The Montevideo government has coordinated and collaborated with the strategy defined by the national government regarding the Covid-19 emergency. In addition, it has implemented specific actions within the departmental specific areas<sup>35</sup>:

- Financial measures: support to reduce the tax burden on the population of Montevideo; specific financial support for artists linked to cultural activity; creation of temporary jobs to carry out maintenance tasks in public spaces for unemployed people without national government health coverage.

- Social measures: supply of food baskets; subsidies to prevent eviction; special attention to homeless people; care for women in situations of domestic violence accentuated by imposed social isolation.
- Hygiene and public health measures: disinfection of public spaces; protocols for the use of public transportation; cancellation of massive public events and cohabitation protocols in public spaces; freeing up public space for pedestrian use.

## A strategy for the drive and acceleration of the 2030 Agenda in Montevideo

The next departmental administration will have a challenge and an opportunity: it must preserve the achievements already made and, in turn, accelerate efforts to achieve the pending goals, ratifying the SDGs as a reference for institutional planning with focus to the additional effort required to accelerate recovery from the impact of the pandemic.

### 1 Institutional and agenda adaptation based on Montevideo's development priorities.

Although up to now the Montevideo Administration does not have a systematic work regarding the SDGs, achieving the goals set for 2030 will require the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda, which will involve:

- Promoting the appropriation of the SDGs among officials, and generating capacities for their implementation and monitoring
- Align the SDGs with the 5-year strategic plan
- Adapt the budget to the economic effort made by the administration to achieve the SDGs in the city; and mobilize new collaborations from the private sector, academia and international cooperation.
- Expand efforts to generate data and establish indicators to measure goal achievement progress and understand trends in the SDG indicators.
- Continue with the annual preparation of Local Voluntary Reviews that account for the SDGs not reported so far.

In this sense, Montevideo must have a **strategy to promote and accelerate the 2030 Agenda**, to contribute to the incorporation of the SDGs as a local planning and management tool beyond a specific administration and overarching the next two terms (2020-2025 and 2025-2030).

The methodological process carried out to prepare the first voluntary local review made it possible to identify three lines of action and some key actions to achieve the goals set for 2030:

### 2 Promotion of the application of the 2030 Agenda by all city players.

Meeting the SDGs requires the ownership and commitment of the different stakeholders in Montevideo; it must be an exercise of territorial governance. Montevideo has a vast experience of participatory action and has generated various strategic alliances, which must be made available to the strategy it develops. It is necessary to strengthen collaboration with the private sector and include citizens' and academic agendas in the SDGs.

- Creation of an advisory council to promote the 2030 Agenda with the presence of leading entities and companies, to define spaces for collaboration between private agents, academia and organized civil society
- Promotion of participatory processes for proposal presentation by citizens in order to move towards the fulfillment of the goals.
- Communication, awareness and education initiatives to communicate the 2030 Agenda among citizens.

35 Montevideo Codo a codo (Montevideo Elbow-to-Elbow Program).

### 3 *Exchange know-how and experiences regarding the 2030 Agenda with other cities in the world.*

The SDGs are important not only because they contribute to global sustainable development, but also because they contribute to the communication of global stories. Montevideo's local government will promote city and organizational international cooperation networks within the framework of bilateral relations.

- Systematization of the SDG experiences in the city, so that they can become a regional and global landmark.
- Share and exchange know-how and experiences with other cities regarding the SDGs implementation.
- Participation in global settings where the local governments' commitment to the 2030 Agenda is promoted.



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADEOM	Association of Municipal Workers and Employees	MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
AGEV	OPP's Management and Assessment Board	MIDES	Ministry of Social Development
AL-LAs	Euro-Latin American Cooperation Alliance among Cities	MIEM	Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining
ART	Territorial Network Articulation	MTOP	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
AUCI	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation	MVOTMA	Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment
BID	Inter-American Development Bank	OCDE	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
CDE	Departmental Emergency Committee	ODS	Sustainable Development Goals
CES	Emerging and Sustainable Cities	ONU	United Nations
CGLU	Union of Local Cities and Local Governments	OPP	Planning and Budgetary Office
CIGIMM	Gender Equality and Gender Committee of the Montevideo Municipality	PGIR	Departmental Plan of Comprehensive Risk Management
DINAMA	National Department for Environmental Affairs	PIB	Gross Domestic Product
FEGUR	Rural and Urban Management Fund	POT	Territorial Development Plan
FPAN	UN High Level Political Forum	SINAE	Emergency National System
GLRs	Local and Regional Governments	SNAP	National System of Protected Areas
IM	Municipality of Montevideo	SUVI	Sectorial Plan of Access to Urban Soil
INE	National Institute for Statistics	TICS	Information Technology and Communication
ISCA	Simplified Index for Water Quality	UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
		VBG	Gender-Based Violence

**ANNEX**

## ANNEX A. INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC PLANNING

### Strategic guidelines and goals

Below we have described each of the strategic guidelines and their corresponding goals for the institutional plans defined in 2017 and effective until 2020.

### Strategic Guideline 1:

#### Promote an efficient, sustainable and safe mobility system

Prioritize collective and active transportation; develop and maintain adequate infrastructure, guarantee passenger and cargo inspections using technology, and promote the system's environmental, economic and social sustainability. The system must be harmonized with city development planning, with a metropolitan perspective, particularly ensuring the mobility of the most vulnerable sectors of the society with a gender perspective.

#### Strategic Goals:

**1.1. Improve traffic circulation and road safety,** based on permanent planning that promotes the necessary readjustments for road infrastructure and adequate development of technology, using traffic modes and parking policies to optimize the use of public space and increased road safety.

**1.2. Develop a sustainable and integrated metropolitan transportation system;** promote ac-

cessibility, connectivity, reliability and efficiency through quality service, infrastructure and effective technology and energy use. The system must be devised at a metropolitan level and it should guarantee connectivity to the most vulnerable areas.

**1.3. Improve and maintain the road network,** rationalize and optimize the use of available resources, combine periodic preventive maintenance with rehabilitation actions and coordinate with the national government to mitigate the impact caused by the breakdown of the underground infrastructure of the public services.

**1.4. Expand smart management practices;** introduce the technology for the monitoring, controlling, ordering, surveillance, prevention, deterrence and inspection, of individual and collective passenger transportation and cargo.

**1.5. Reduce the impact of the mobility and cargo management,** optimize the logistical use of the Montevideo territory, prevent the deconsolidation of cargo inside the city, decongest heavy cargo traffic in urban areas, create regulations and promote the development of the necessary support infrastructure.

**1.6. Promote active means of transportation,** create a master plan to promote bicycle use and pedestrian mobility, encourage an interconnected network of safe infrastructure for cyclists and pedestrians, particularly in the most socially vulnerable areas, expand the public bicycle system and promote initiatives to foster cultural change.

## Strategic Guideline 2:

### Promote environmentally sustainable development

Ensure an improvement in the standard of living of the Montevideo population through continuous progress in environmental quality; guarantee the care of natural environments and protected ecosystems, as per the general principles defined by the National Government and in collaboration with the corresponding national and departmental organizations; properly manage the waste generated in Montevideo.

#### Strategic Goals:

**2.1. Properly manage solid waste**, from collection to final disposal; for household waste: plan and maintain a well-managed robust, effective and efficient system, with the required infrastructure; for commercial and bulky waste: tree pruning and waste from civil works and construction: define and update regulations and guarantee effective control.

**2.2. Enhance formalization of the informal garbage collection circuit**, with an emphasis on the social integration of the sorters.

**2.3. Manage sanitation and storm water drainage**, in particular the physical assets and system operation, expanding the system's coverage through the most appropriate technologies for each environment and mitigating flood risks.

**2.4. Promote managing the territory**, preserving the quality of the soil, the air and the bodies of water (brooks, ravines, wetlands, bays, Río de la Plata, aquifers, beaches), as well as the natural environments and significant ecosystems, guaranteeing environmental monitoring and control of emissions, including noise.

**2.5. Contribute to the mitigation of climate change**, promote policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in traffic, transportation, waste management, agricultural activities, and promoting energy efficiency, establishing the IM as a paradigmatic example of cultural change, in all these aspects.

**2.6. Promote cultural change** so that citizens can empower themselves through their rights and take charge of their environmental responsibilities, particularly regarding waste management and promote classification at source, mainly of household solid waste.

## Strategic Guideline 3:

### Strengthen social inclusion and cohabitation

Create appropriate conditions to deepen social inclusion and democratic interchange, through cultural, housing, health, sports policies and the design of public spaces; promote gender equality; fight discrimination based on class, age, disability, ethnicity/race, sexual orientation; and build social inclusion, dignity and self-esteem. This must be done in accordance with the general guidelines defined by the National Government and in close collaboration with the competent agencies, and seeking to optimize the human and material resources that the IM allocates to these policies.

#### Strategic Goals:

**3.1. Consolidate public spaces** with designs and proposals linked to culture, physical and social activity; prioritize active use and promotion of self-managed spaces whenever possible; focus mainly on the recovery of impoverished areas of Montevideo; guarantee surveillance in the territory, and thus facilitate cohabitation.

**3.2. Strengthen inter-institutional spaces for dialogue and action** that facilitate the articulation of the different territorial policies and enhance coordination among players that manage similar policies and share strategic objectives.

**3.3. Include systematic policy human rights and gender equality perspectives** (at the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages) in the IM structure and procedures, promoting cultural change in citizenship values.

**3.4. Articulate job creation strategies with stakeholders** (National Government, private sector and civil society), promote mainly the social and cooperative economy, small and medium-sized enterprises, and devise development-oriented procurement policies.

**3.5. Deepen the transformation of health services and of the care model**, in agreement and along with national health policies, and including all public policies that the IM deploys in the territory.

**3.6. Coordinate with the National Government** access to decent habitat and housing policies for vulnerable families, through land and neighborhood improvement programs, the PIAI, farm programs, and other instruments.

**3.7. Devise cultural policies towards integration and cohabitation**, strengthen decentralization, democratize access and participation and promote the diversity of cultural manifestations in Montevideo.

## Strategic Guideline 4:

### Foster a sustainable and innovative development model

Foster the development of a carefully planned, creative, innovative, smart, resilient, productively diversified and globally integrated Montevideo.

#### Strategic Objectives:

**4.1. Define and periodically update the Montevideo Development Plan**, include specific sectorial plans (mobility, environmental, social, economic-productive, public spaces, cultural, among others) into the Land Use Plan; seeking the most synergies with the National Government and with the Metropolitan Departments' policies.

**4.2. Promote harmonized industrial, logistical, service and rural development**, and enhance productive diversification and job generation.

**4.3. Promote a sustainable tourism model**, with emphasis on decentralization and spreading tourist activity throughout the year and throughout the territory.

**4.4. Foster the use of information and communication technologies to promote digital citizenship**, efficient urban operations and services, and a competitive Montevideo economy.

**4.5. Generate areas that contribute to the deployment of an innovative and creative Montevideo**, which provides new opportunities for citizens.

**4.6. Promote Montevideo resilience** (climate, environment, society, economy, employment, health, among others), set risk management policies and crisis response and recovery, promote cooperation with other organizations and raise public awareness in this matter.

**4.7. Strengthen regional and global links**, through regional and global cooperation, agreements and networks, to enable the interchange of good practices and facilitate the implementation of the various IM's projects.

## Strategic Guideline 5:

### Foster communication with citizens and empower their participation

Develop participatory processes that strengthen the citizens' creative skills and attitudes, so that they can transform policies and have a decisive impact on the improvement of Montevideo, promote internal processes that facilitate the relation between the IM and the public, so that Montevideo can respond to and incorporate the citizens' proposals to favor monitoring and information exchange.

#### Strategic Goals:

**5.1. Promote the decentralization of activities in the territory**, strengthen the administration capacities of the Municipalities, complementing and articulating the activities of the second and third level of government.

**5.2. Promote innovative spaces for active citizen participation**, such as citizen innovation laboratories, specific citizen debates, theme advisory councils, and strengthen the participatory budget mechanism.

**5.3. Generate higher levels of information and new communication tools with citizens**, in particular technological communication policies that promote an outlook of open source data and services.

**5.4. Provide quality responses to the requests and demands of citizens**, centralizing, complementing and integrating the various technologies and communication methods (in-person telephone, networks, portals, apps) and, fundamentally, generate internal cultural change towards quality and timely responses.

## Strategic Guideline 6:

### Foster cultural transformation towards efficient, innovative and transparent management practices.

Develop and maintain a management model based on planning, modernization of technology and processes, professionalization and commitment of human resources, guaranteeing financial stability and an open source data policies.

**Strategic Goals:**

**6.1. Guarantee the transparency of departmental and municipal management practices,** as an ethical commitment, seeking extended public accountability before the Departmental Board and Open Municipality Councils and guarantee citizen access to information.

**6.2. Strengthen institutional strategic planning;** consolidate specific goals and hierarchical indicators with a crosscutting perspective, integrated into management commitments, and guarantee adequate management of projects and strategic activities.

**6.3. Consolidate the institutional economic-financial sustainability,** through appropriate financial instruments, effective budget planning and execution to improve the quality of spending, and the effective management of departmental revenues within an equality framework.

**6.4. Promote institutional technological updates and process analysis and redesign,** encourage the IM's digital transformation, and information-based, permanently assessed and re-engineered decision-making processes.

**6.5. Foster cultural transformation in human management practices** at the service of the citizens and the institutional project, enhance the officials' motivation and involvement with institutional objectives; target training; promote performance appraisal policies, effective and transparent incentives and sanctions methods; guarantee job security; particularly increasing the commitment of top and middle management; define new managerial selection criteria; promote a competency-based matrix model; foster dialogue and collective bargaining.

**6.6. Optimize public services and benefits,** for the public (cemeteries, lighting, tree pruning, public health, food safety, permits, inspection capacity), and for internal management (transportation, security, surveillance of municipal assets).

## ANNEX B. METHODOLOGY FOR THE FIRST MONTEVIDEO 2020 VOLUNTARY REVIEW

### Alignment of the SDGs with the institutional strategic plans

The Montevideo First Voluntary Review preparation process began at the end of 2019. The working group was integrated representatives of the Institutional Strategic Planning Unit, the Executive Resilience Unit of the Planning Department, and the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Division, with the support of the Euro-Latin American Alliance for Cooperation among Cities (AL-LAs).

The process consisted of analyzing how the Municipality's institutional strategic planning process was aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), understanding the relevance of the SDGs for institutional planning, and studying whether the SDGs' themes and Agenda 2030 had been included in departmental priorities and actions.

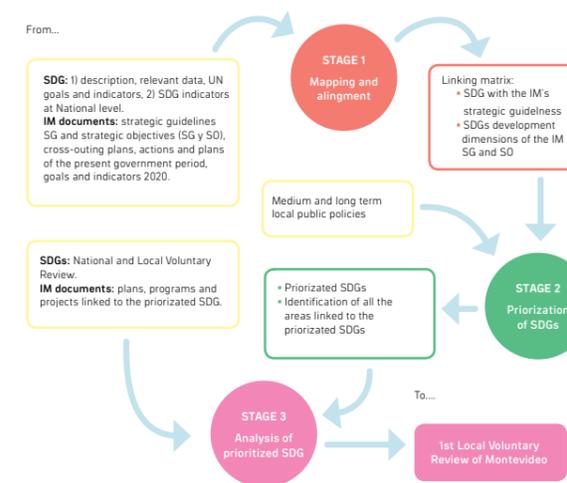
The **first stage** involved mapping and alignment. At this stage, we analyzed the extent to which the IM's priorities were aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the 2030 Agenda. To carry out this study, we started with the description of the strategic guidelines (SG),<sup>1</sup> and goals (SG), the main pillars of institutional planning. Then, we examined how these guidelines related to the SDGs' objectives and goals. Similarly, we analyzed the SDG indicators addressed at national level in order to better harmonize the IM's strategic guidelines with the SDGs' goals. We realized that some SGs contributed directly to the achievement of the SDGs, and others did so more indirectly.

Then, we analyzed other IM's planning documents aligned to institutional priorities, such as, sector plans, crosscutting plans such as the Third Gender Equality Plan, the Resilience Strategy and the main indicators and goals for 2020.

Subsequently, we analyzed the actions and programs carried out by the IM in 2016-2020. 133 policy actions and 39 programs were studied and classified according to their level of contribution to the SDGs and their development dimensions.

In these mappings, it was possible to observe how the IM's institutional strategic planning and its policies and programs had contributed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and how they reflected on them

The **second stage**, called SDGs' prioritization, involved selecting the goals for the study, based on the linking matrices analyzed on the first stage and incorporating the public local policy experiences used in the last decades.



<sup>1</sup> See Annex A. Institutional Strategic Planning.

The prioritized SDGs for the First Voluntary Local Review were the following:

- SDG 5 Gender Equality
- SDG 6 Clean water and Sanitation
- SDG 10 Reduction of Inequality
- SDG 11 Cities and Communities

These SDGs were selected by identifying medium and long-term public policy guidelines that, if effective, can be inspiring for other cities and involve permanent global challenges.

Montevideo has a long tradition in sustainable territorial planning processes, policies towards socio-territorial equality, and planning and implementation of the sanitation network. Similarly, the present city government prioritized long-term policies and actions for the construction of gender equality.

The themes were selected according to the commitments made to the citizens by the different administrations and validated by the Departmental Cabinet.

Once the goals were selected, the **third stage** addressed the analysis of the prioritized SDGs'. This phase consisted of researching in-depth which of the 2030 Agenda goals linked to these SDGs were present in the IM initiatives<sup>2</sup>, which of these initiatives were the ones that are most strongly linked to the Agenda goals, which were the achievements made regarding these goals and the challenges that lie ahead.

Firstly, in the third stage, all the IM's 2020 indicators and strategic goals and current portfolio were analyzed with a view on the prioritized SDGs, and they were used as input for the methodology's following steps.

The second step involved an initial survey identifying the departments involved in the initiatives of the four selected SDGs. The Boards of the corresponding Divisions defined referents for each area of expertise, who worked in depth on the preliminary connections made in the first stage of this process.

After that, the SDGs were prioritized in group meetings where the data and secondary information were analyzed and bilateral interviews with expert opinions were held. For example, we analyzed the initiatives mostly linked to the goals of the selected objective and which goals had a greater presence in the IM initiatives. We studied the existing strategy and the institutional capacities for the development of these initiatives, and the relation

with the national government and other organizations to achieve the related objective. In addition, we worked on monitoring the indicators' progress of the prioritized goals and objectives, reviewing the indicators set by the UN and those used in the Uruguayan National Voluntary Reviews, analyzing in each case their applicability in the city and the possible information sources.

The key departments identified regarding the initiatives linked to the prioritized SDGs were:

- SDG 5 Gender Equality: General Secretariat / Gender Equality Advisory Division. Department of Social Development.
- SDG 6 Clean water and Sanitation: Department of Environmental Development / Sanitation Division / Department of Environmental Management.
- SDG 10 Reduction of Inequality: Department of Mobility. Department of Social Development. Department of Economic Development and Department of Urban Development.
- SDG 11 Cities and Communities. Mobility Department. Department of Urban Development. Planning Department and Department of Environmental Development / Department of Environmental Management / Cleaning Division.

## The SDGs in Montevideo's strategic planning: identification of the priority axis regarding the 17 SDGs and their 169 Goals

The 17 SDGs are linked to at least one Strategic Guideline (SG) through the initiatives promoted by the institution, which means that the Municipality of Montevideo is highly aligned with the achievement of these goals.

SDG 5 Gender Equality and SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities are the only ones that are present in all SG. This is because, the IM permeates gender issues through the Gender Equality Advisory Division, which reports directly to the Mayor, and because there are technical teams working on this theme in all IM departments. The last city administrations have been largely involved with this theme; therefore, their three plans have contained concrete objectives, actions and goals to promote gender equality in all the IM.

Regarding SDG 11, the Municipality of Montevideo has for years implemented different policies and

initiatives that aim at sustainable development, such as the use of public spaces, which have been newly equipped to include universal accessibility to enable all citizens to understand, use and enjoy the spaces in a standardized, comfortable, safe and efficient manner. Similarly, initiatives have been developed towards an efficient traffic and transportation mobility. In turn, the IM created a participatory digital platform so that Montevideo citizens can propose and endorse ideas that the departmental government can later adopt. Policies have been implemented to promote the efficient use of resources, the mitigation of climate change and adaptation, resilience and risk management.

This has been achieved through the creation of the Climate Change Group and the Executive Resilience Unit. Other actions were also carried out to safeguard Montevideo's cultural heritage, promoting different cultural programs. Other initiatives to reduce negative environmental impact included waste recycling and sorting programs, and various investments in physical waste collection infrastructure.

SDG 3 Health and Well-Being can be observed in strategic planning, since it is linked to five of the six SG. Regarding mobility guidelines, the IM has promoted strong road safety policies to protect the lives of citizens on roads, which significantly decreased the number of injuries and deaths resulting from traffic accidents. Regarding environmental management, there are specific areas in charge of monitoring water, air and soil quality in order to reduce pollution. On the other hand, the IM has clinics in various parts of the city so that citizens can have greater access to health services, and hosts programs that promote citizen vaccination, newborn check-ups, and health care of pregnant women, with special emphasis on those in their first quarter.

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions are associated with four of the six strategic guidelines. The Municipality carries out different initiatives to achieve SDG 8, such as the articulation of job creation strategies with the main stakeholders and the formalization of garbage classifiers, who receive training, tools and financial aid, and support to use IT tools. For SDG 16, the IM aims at creating higher levels of information and new communication tools with citizens; and at guaranteeing transparent accountability regarding its administration practices by publishing all the necessary information in a timely manner. An example of this can be found in the Financial Transparency, Government Commitments, Participatory Budget, Montevideo Decide and Montevideo Mejora Portals.

SDG 1 End of Poverty, SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 9 Industry, innovation and Infrastructure and SDG 10 Reduction of Inequality, are linked to job creation and the transformation of care and health services, so that they can guarantee that men and women have access to basic services and have the same economic rights. Similarly, other actions have been carried out, such as a transition in the energy matrix, for example, through the use of electric transport, and initiatives to encourage industrial, logistical, service and rural development.

The SDGs that are least connected to the Strategic Guidelines are SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13 Climate Action, SDG 14 Life Underwater and SDG 15 Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems. This is mainly because these themes are addressed at national level. Anyway, the IM undertakes policies and actions to tackle them, such as, checking-up newborns, pregnant women, children and adolescents. In addition, the IM implements a program to promote food education with the aim of improving eating habits towards better health for all age groups, especially women, pregnant women and young children. At the same time, there are policies boosting agricultural productivity, like financial aid for the purchase of machinery, or consultancy for new production practices. Besides, there are educational support programs.

Regarding SDG 12, there are initiatives oriented to efficiently manage solid waste, promote a cultural change in citizens, encouraging recycling and classification of household solid waste, while others are oriented towards sustainable tourism.

Regarding the SDG addressing Climate Action, Underwater Life and Terrestrial Ecosystem Life, efforts have been made in the Santa Lucia Wetlands, which were declared a protected area and entered into the SNAP.

Similarly, we can mention actions to promote cultural change in citizens, such as, Montevideo's resilience strategy, a program aimed at generating policies about risk management and recovery from crises.

SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation, is linked only to one strategic guideline, not because the IM is not committed to it, but because it is the only supplier of the sanitation services in Montevideo and is the only departmental government that has that competence nationwide. For this reason, it was selected as one of the prioritized SDGs for this report.

SDG 17 Alliances towards Goal Achievement is linked to the strategic goal of promoting a sustainable and innovative development model, particular-

<sup>2</sup> The term 'initiative' refers indistinctively to plans, programs, projects and actions carried out by the IM.

ly regarding the strategic guideline for strengthening regional and global ties. Through these links, the IM has strengthened the interchange of know-how, lessons learned and good practices around the localization of the SDGs.

## ANNEX C. SYSTEM OF INDICATORS: AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

In preparing Voluntary Local Reviews, it is essential to have a system of indicators and a baseline to effectively assess progress in meeting the goals linked to each SDG. However, either because there is presently no information available at the Montevideo scale or because, even if that information existed, it is nec-

essary to adapt and process it to build an adequate indicator at local scale, not all the goals prioritized in this report have an appropriate baseline by 2020.

The following table shows the current data availability and the feasibility of building the baseline of the prioritized goal indicators for the future.

**Chart 8. Information available for the prioritized Goal and Objective indicators in the First Montevideo Voluntary Review 2020.**

SDG	Goals and Indicators											
5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4		5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6.	5.a	5.a	5.c
	5.1.1	5.2.1	5.2.2	5.4.1		5.5.1	5.5.2	5.6.1	5.6.2	5.a.1	5.a.2	5.c.1
6	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4		6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.b		
	6.2.1	6.3.1	6.3.2	6.4.1		6.4.2	6.5.1	6.5.2	6.6.1	6.b.1		
10	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.7	10.7							
	10.1.1	10.2.1	10.3.1	10.7.1	10.7.2							
11	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3		11.4	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.b	11.b
	11.1.1	11.2.1	11.3.1	11.3.2		11.4.1	11.6.1	11.6.2	11.7.1	11.7.2	11.b.1	11.b.2

Source: IM's in-house data.

- Green.** Indicators available at departmental scale.
- Yellow.** Indicators where available data must still be created or adapted at departmental scale.
- Red.** Indicators for which there is no available information for Montevideo or Uruguay.

**5 GENDER EQUALITY**  
**SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

**Goal 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls worldwide.**

*Indicator 5.1.1. Determine whether there are legal frameworks to promote, enforce or supervise gender equality and non-discrimination.*

The Municipality of Montevideo has a solid legal framework regarding gender issues and has established the organizational foundations to continue developing regulations or modifying existing ones. Among the most recent additions are: Decree 37358 on the Prevention and Addressing of Sexual Harassment in Public or Public Spaces and the amendments to the regulations regarding care and time off that incorporate regulations based on non-discrimination.

**Goal 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private sectors, including women's trafficking, sexual exploitation and other types of exploitation.**

*Indicator 5.2.1. Percentage of women and girls under 15 years of age that have suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence from present or former sexual partners in the last 12 months, broken down by type of violence and by age.*

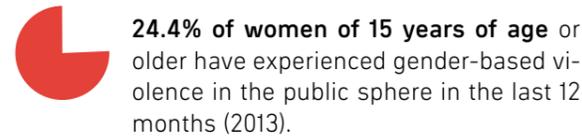
This indicator is based on the results of the First National Survey of Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence and Generations prepared by the Ministry of Social Development in 2013, in which gender violence is understood as violence that arises through relations of power and domination based on gender inequality. According to the disaggregated information available for Montevideo, we have included the following partial indicator, which does not include violence type or women's age:



**26.4% of women of 15 years of age** who have suffered gender-based violence from their present or former sexual partner in the last 12 months (2013)

*Indicator 5.2.2. Percentage of women and girls of 15 years of age or older who have suffered sexual violence from people other than their sexual partners in the last 12 months, broken down by age and location.*

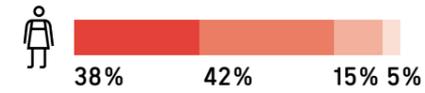
The First National Survey of Prevalence of Gender Violence and Generations surveyed situations of sexual violence that took place in contexts of education, work or public spaces. At local level, the information is only available for public spaces, as follows:



**Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and promote shared responsibility in the home and family, as appropriate for each country.**

*Indicator 5.4.1. Percentage of time spent on unpaid housework and care, broken down by sex, age and location.*

This indicator is based on the information provided by the Uruguayan National Voluntary Review 2017, based on the Survey on the Use of Time and Unpaid Work (EUT) carried out by the INE in 2013, with the purpose of quantifying the total work burden (paid and unpaid) carried by the Uruguayan society; make the division of this workload statistically visible between women and men; and understand how domestic work and care provided to children or dependents is distributed among the members of the household. There is no information disaggregated by age for Montevideo, so, below, you will find the following partial indicator:



38% paid work  
 42% housework  
 15% unpaid care  
 5% other unpaid work



68% paid work  
 20% housework  
 8% unpaid care  
 4% other unpaid work

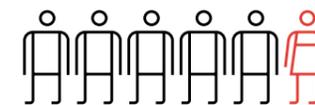
**Women** spend approximately **twice as many hours** as men performing **unpaid work**.

**Goal 5.5. Ensure the women's full and effective participation and equal leadership opportunities at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life.**

*Indicator 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in: a) national parliaments and b) local governments.*

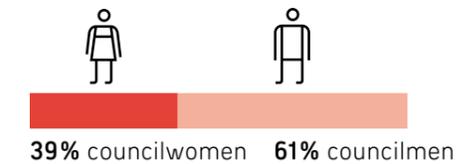
Each of the 19 departmental governments in Uruguay is headed by a Mayor who holds the highest executive position and a Departmental Board with 31 councilors that is the Departmental Legislative Body. The Municipal Government is headed by a Mayor. Considering the local scope of this report, we have included the percentage of seats held by women for this indicator in: a) the departmental executive body, b) the departmental legislative body, and c) the municipal governments.

**a) the departmental executive body**



Between 1985 - 2020, **the highest Departmental Body's executive position** was held **6 times by men and only one time by women** (in 2010).

**b) the departmental legislative body**



The **percentage of elected councilwomen** in Montevideo's legislative body for 2015-2020 was **39%**.

**c) Montevideo council's municipal governments**



**Only in 1 of the 8 municipalities in Montevideo**, the highest executive office was held by a woman in 2015.

*Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in management positions*

The IM has data to support this indicator, even though it is necessary to systematize the records.

**Goal 5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights as agreed with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the final documents arising from the review conferences.**

*Indicator 5.6.1 Percentage of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual intercourse, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care.*

At local level, there is no data for this indicator. We propose the following indicator based on the information available in the National Survey of Adolescents and Youth prepared by the INE:

 **89,1%** of young women had a gynecological consultation at some moment (2018).

*Indicator 5.6.2. Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee 15 to 49-year old women's access to sexual and reproductive health services and to sexual information and education.*

National indicator. In the Uruguayan National Voluntary Review of 2017, it is reported that Uruguay has regulations and interventions that seek to guarantee access and information on sexual and reproductive health services. In this sense, Law 18,426 (Sexual and Reproductive Health), passed in 2008 and regulated by Decree 293/2010, recognizes sexual and reproductive rights as human rights, on the entire Uruguayan territory.

**Goal 5.a. Undertake reforms that grant women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other types of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with the national legislation**

*Indicator 5.a.2. Proportion of countries whose legal systems (including common law) guarantee equal rights for women to own or control land.*

National indicator. The legal framework associated with this indicator is national in nature and therefore applies to Montevideo.

In the Uruguayan National Voluntary Review of 2017, it is reported that the country has a legal system (including common law) that guarantees equal rights for women to own and/or control land. The regulations regarding the ownership models of productive assets, fiscal and tax approaches, scopes of social protection, social security and health, for cases of shared ownership, are under review.

**Goal 5.c. Pass and strengthen sound policies and applicable laws to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.**

*Indicator 5.c.1 Proportion of countries that have systems in place to monitor gender equality and women's empowerment and allocate public funds for this purpose.*

The IM performs budget tagging by gender. It is necessary to systematize the information available to prepare the indicator.

 **SDG 6. Guarantee available and sustainable water and sanitation for all.**

**Goal 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services for all and end outdoor defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations.**

*Indicator 6.2.1. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water.*

  **92.6%** of urban households have safe sanitation connected to the final disposal system (2020).

  **87%** of the total population of Montevideo, including the rural population, has a safely managed sanitation network connected to an adequate final disposal system.

The proposed indicator is calculated based on the definition of adequate sanitation used by Montevideo: it is an affordable and safely managed sanitation system for all people, so that effluents do not come into contact with people throughout the entire chain, either through safe landfills and disposal sites near homes or through transportation and

treatment elsewhere, protecting people's health, their surroundings and the environment. It has a legal and institutional framework for its implementation and adequate infrastructure, instruments and resources for management and control.

At present 1,150,000 people have an adequate sanitation network in their homes. 170,000 people remain to be served, 150,000 located in urban areas and 20,000 in rural areas. Montevideo has 15,400 hectares with sewage, 3,100 km of collector pipes, 42 pumping stations, 2 underwater outfalls and an adequate effluent final disposal. Since 2020, all Montevideo networks are connected to adequate final disposal systems. The final disposal system in Montevideo has a metropolitan scope, so it also covers the areas of Paso and Barra de Carrasco, and it is planned to incorporate the populations of La Paz, Las Piedras, Progreso, and other areas of the Canelones Department.

**Goal 6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the emission of chemicals and hazardous materials, halving the percentage of untreated wastewater, and significantly increasing recycling and safe reuse under global standards.**

*Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater treated adequately.*

 **100%** of the effluents from the sanitation network are safely treated in the final disposal system.

The indicator refers only to the effluents of the sanitation network.

*Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of high quality water bodies.*



WQSI	Water Quality
86 - 100	Mountain Water
76 - 85	Clear Water
61 - 75	Medium Water
<b>46 - 60</b>	<b>Deteriorated Water</b>
31 - 45	Deteriorated Water
16 - 30	Diluted Residual Water
0 - 15	Residual Water

The **four main urban Brooks** have a **Water Quality Simplified Index (WQSI) of 46-60** over an optimum level of 100, fit for watering activities and water sports (2005 to 2018).

The quality of Montevideo's water bodies is monitored through the Water Courses Monitoring Program. To measure water quality, the Environmental Quality and Control Assessment Service uses the Simplified Water Quality Index (ISCA). It is presently applied in the Miguelete, Pantanosos, Las Piedras and Carrasco brooks.

It is possible to create an alternative indicator adapted to the data available in Montevideo.

**Goal 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management practices at all levels, including water management through cross-border cooperation, as necessary.**

*Indicator 6.5.1. Degree of implementation of the integrated management of water resources (0-100).*

Indicator not currently available. It is possible to create an indicator adapted to departmental competences, jointly with the Departments of Canelones and San José (metropolitan area).

*Indicator 6.5.2. Proportion of the surface of transboundary basins area with operational arrangements for water cooperation.*

Indicator not currently available. It is possible to create indicators for the Santa Lucia river basin and for the Carrasco stream basin.

**Goal 6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including forests, mountains, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.

*Indicator 6.6.1. Change in the extension of water-related ecosystems over time.*

Indicator not currently available. Evaluate the availability of data to build the indicator for the whole department or for one or more of the urban basins of the Montevideo streams, regarding wetlands, forests and grasslands.

We propose an alternative indicator: Percentage of protected territory associated with water-related ecosystems.



**15% of the Montevideo territory** belongs to the Protected Area of the Managed Resources Wetlands of the Santa Lucia River, and it has been part of the National System of Protected Areas since 2015.

**Goal 6.b.** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management practices.

*Indicator 6.b.1. Percentage of local administrative units that have established policies and operational procedures for the participation of local communities in water and sanitation management practices.*

Indicator not currently available. It is possible to create it with data obtained from the Municipality.



**SDG 10. Reduce inequality in countries and among them**

**Goal 10.1.** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth for the poorest 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

*Indicator 10.1.1. Per capita growth rates of household income or expenditure of the poorest 40% of the population and the total population.*

Indicator not currently available. It exists at country level and can be created for Montevideo.

**Goal 10.2.** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all people, regardless of their age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic condition or any other condition.

*Indicator 10.2.1. Percentage of people living below 50% of the median income, broken down by sex, age and disability.*

Indicator not currently available. It exists at country level and it be created for Montevideo.

**Goal 10.3.** Guarantee equal opportunities and reduce inequality, including eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting adequate legislation, policies and measures in this regard.

*Indicator 10.3.1. Percentage of the population that states that they have felt personally discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months on the grounds of the discrimination patterns set by international human rights legislation.*

Indicator not available. There are no data for creating this indicator. We propose the indicator of sexual harassment in public spaces as a partial alternative indicator: women 15 years of age or older who have experienced gender-based violence in the public sphere in the last 12 months (see Indicator 5.2.2.).

**Goal 10.7.** Facilitate the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, even though the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

*Indicator 10.7.1. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in the destination country.*

Indicator not available. Currently there are no data available to create it.

*Indicator 10.7.2. Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies.*

Indicator not available. Evaluate the possibility of creating an alternative indicator adapted to the competence of Montevideo.



**SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

**Goal 11.1.** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and improve the condition of slums.

*Indicator 11.1.1. Percentage of urban population living in slums, unregulated settlements, or inadequate housing.*



**9.2% of the population of Montevideo** lives in informal settlements (2018).

The indicator was created with data from the Observatory of Informal Settlements of the Department of Urban Development.

**Goal 11.2.** Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportation systems for all and improve road safety, in particular by extending public transportation, with special emphasis on the needs of vulnerable people, women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly.

*Indicator 11.2.1. Percentage of the population with access to public transportation, broken down by sex, age and condition of disability.*



**98.1%** of the population of Montevideo **has access to public transportation** located 500 meters away from their place of residence.

There are no data disaggregated by age and sex. It could be calculated and disaggregated by sex, based on the data of the population located in the areas covered by the service.

**Goal 11.3.** Increase inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management of human settlements in all countries.

*Indicator 11.3.1. Rate of land use and population growth.*

Indicator not currently available. There is data available to create the departmental indicator.

*Indicator 11.3.2. Proportion of cities that have a structure for direct, regular and democratic participation by civil society in urban planning and management.*

The Montevideo territorial plan incorporates the guiding principles stated in National Law 18,308 on Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development (2008), which aims at environmentally sustainable planning, with social equity and territorial cohesion, and citizen participation. The elaboration of these instruments involves citizen participation in the legally established instances of public hearings and demonstrations.

In addition, Montevideo has developed modalities of participation for through social organizations operating on the territory (Neighborhood Councils) and consultation mechanisms, such as Montevideo Decide and the Participatory Budget, among others.

**Goal 11.4** Duplicate efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

*Indicator 11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita for the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, broken down by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and recognized by the World Heritage Center), level of government (national, regional and local or municipal), type of expenses (operating expenses or investments) and type of private funding (donations in kind, funding from the private non-profit sector and sponsorships).*

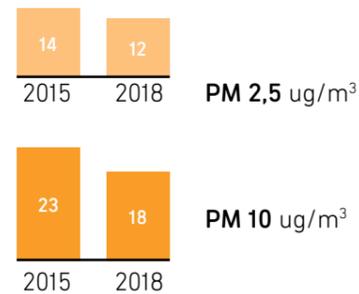
Indicator not available. Currently there are no data available to create this indicator.

**Goal 11.6.** By 2030, reduce the per capita negative environmental impact in cities, putting special emphasis on air quality and municipal and other waste management systems.

*Indicator 11.6.1. Proportion of urban solid waste collected periodically with adequate final disposal compared to the total urban solid waste generated, broken down by city.*

Indicator not available. Currently there are no data available to create this indicator. Evaluate the possibility of constructing an alternative indicator based on data available from the Montevideo Municipality and other external sources.

*Indicator 11.6.2. Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population-weighted).*



Annual **mean levels** of fine particulate matter in the air:

This indicator was calculated based on the Montevideo's 2018 Annual Air Quality Report. The annual air quality reports present all the results obtained from January to December, including a comparative historical analysis of previous years. These reports have been made since 2005. Montevideo also publishes weekly air quality reports.

**Target 11.7** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green areas and public spaces, particularly for women and children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

*Indicator 11.7.1. Average percentage of city area built to host public open spaces, broken down by sex, age and people with disabilities.*



**27.3%** of the urban and suburban land in Montevideo **is dedicated to streets and open spaces.**

The data currently available does not enable an assessment of the use of the space broken down by sex, age or people with disabilities. Nor these data specify the proportion of open spaces that have universal accessibility. Data availability can be assessed to create an accompanying indicator. The data was provided by the Department of Urban Development.

*Indicator 11.7.2. Proportion of people who have been victims of physical or sexual harassment in the last 12 months, broken down by sex, age, degree of disability and location.*

Indicator not available. We propose the indicator of sexual harassment in public spaces as a partial alternative indicator: women aged 15 years or older who have experienced gender-based violence in the public sphere in the last 12 months (see Indicator 5.2.2.).

**Goal 11.b.** By 2020, increase significantly the number of cities and human settlements that adopt and implement integrated policies and plans to promote inclusion, efficient use of resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster resilience, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, comprehensive disaster risk management at all levels.

*Indicator 11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.*

Montevideo is a pioneer in the development of strategies, policies, and response plans for climate change, urban resilience, and comprehensive disaster risk management at a subnational scale, being in many cases a benchmark for other departmental governments and for the national government. It is currently implementing the following strategies for disaster risk reduction in line with national strategies:

- Resilience Strategy (2018)
- Comprehensive Risk Management Plan (2020-2024)

It is also starting the review process of the Climate Plan for the Metropolitan Region (2012).

