

Sixth National Open Government Action Plan 2025 - 2029

Version 1.0 August 2025

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Introduction

The Sixth National Open Government Action Plan reaffirms Uruguay's commitment to building an open state, based on the principles and values of transparency, accountability, citizen participation, the fight against corruption, substantive equality, the guarantee of human rights and the defense of democracy.

This instrument strengthens the national strategy, which conceives action plans as a cross-cutting tool to incorporate the open government approach in all branches and levels of government as well as in all areas of public policy.

The Sixth Plan establishes 41 commitments from 24 public institutions, organized into 9 lines of action. Out of these, 17 incorporate demands which were partially or totally formulated by civil society actors who participated in the co-creation process, or that were presented through the [Digital Citizen Participation Platform](#).

In line with the decision of adopting a four-year action plan, in this new cycle Uruguay is making progress in the institutionalization of the open government approach, through various commitments that create the necessary conditions for it, promote the development of instruments and actions that provide sustainability to the initiatives that will be implemented, create new permanent institutionalized spaces for citizen participation in the public policy cycle, and incorporate new tools to boost transparency and public accountability.

It integrates commitments in policy areas such as childhood and adolescence, disability, public safety, and political party financing. It deepens commitments regarding public integrity, corruption prevention, and accountability. Furthermore, it fosters sustainability and promotes a culture of open government, encouraging co-creation processes for public policies and the development of transparency and accountability mechanisms in various areas, with the aim of prioritizing the impact of these on people and their rights, as well as improving the efficiency of public administration.

Furthermore, the Plan maintains the Open Government approach, integrating commitments made by all three branches of government. It highlights progress in Open Parliament and Open Justice initiatives, and for the first time it incorporates commitments made by academia, through the University of the Republic (Udelar), broadening the scope and diversity of stakeholders involved.

By aligning the Sixth Open Government Plan with the national budget cycle, all efforts concentrated on the central government level, considering the overlap with the subnational electoral process and the transition of subnational governments. In this regard, the plan includes commitments to strengthen transparency, accountability, and citizen participation at the subnational level, which will be further developed during the mid-cycle review.

This instrument is the result of a collaborative process and the collective development among public institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. This collaboration helps generate synergies among public policies and consolidate a shared vision of institutional openness.

The Plan is led by the Presidency of the Republic, through the Open Government Working Group created by [Decree No. 357/2016](#), with the coordination of the Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic).

The Sixth National Open Government Action Plan consolidates Uruguay's active participation in the Open Government Partnership (OGP), reaffirming its commitment to achieving the objectives and promoting the principles that led to its creation.

Efforts to date

Below there is a selection of initiatives implemented since the previous cycle to date, framed within the execution of the Fifth National Open Government Action Plan (2021 - 2024).

Artificial Intelligence Observatory

The [Artificial Intelligence Observatory](#) aims to: promote and encourage the ethical, responsible, safe and reliable use of this technology, reinforce the ecosystem in Uruguay and promote access to information on AI applications within the State.

It was created by integrating the contributions of different stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, academia and civil society, who participated in specific exchange workshops for its design and which importance and potential was considered in the dialogue tables within the framework of the review process of the Artificial Intelligence Strategy and the development of the National Data Strategy.

National Index of Transparency and Access to Information

Through the creation of the [National Index of Transparency and Access to Information](#) (INTAI), Uruguay integrated into its public policy on access to public information an instrument to reinforce the oversight and accountability of compliance with the Law on the Right of Access to Public Information (Law No. 18,381).

Monitoring and transparency mechanism of the first National Gender Plan in Agricultural Policies

This mechanism facilitated the participation of civil society and rural women in the implementation, follow-up, and monitoring of the first National Gender Plan for Agricultural Policies (PNG Agro, for its acronym in Spanish), incorporating open government principles throughout the entire implementation and monitoring process. The mechanism included, among other components, the creation of a Monitoring Commission comprised of civil society representatives from the agricultural and rural sectors, and the development of an [PNG Agro Observatory](#) for online monitoring of the PNG Agro.

Participatory process for the preparation of the Second Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change under the Paris Agreement

The process sought to achieve greater ambition and commitment in climate change mitigation and adaptation. It was implemented through the [Digital Citizen Participation Platform](#), sectoral consultations and workshops in order to involve different actors, including exchanges with young people to integrate their vision, the implementation of a public consultation on the draft of the Second Nationally Determined Contribution and the preparation of the final document with the contributions received.

Promotion and buildup of Digital Citizen Participation

The [National Catalog of Citizen Participation](#) was developed and refined, thus disseminating, promoting and making available information concerning citizen participation in Uruguay and their main characteristics. A [study on Citizen Participation](#), with an emphasis on digital participation, was conducted to gather evidence on gaps and barriers citizens encounter in terms of participation .

Opening of data from the criminal process regarding charges and convictions of individuals

The Office of the Attorney General (FGN, for its acronym in Spanish) implemented an open data policy that facilitates access to information on the outcomes of the various stages of the criminal process by providing open data on all indictments and convictions. It included the launch of a [viewer](#) that allows access to updated information and data on indictments and convictions registered since February 2019, which resulted in a significant increase in requests for access to public information. The viewer's indicators were developed in a workshop with journalists, other potential users interested in the open dataset, and officials.

Citizen participation in the design of standard bidding documents for public procurement

Through its Fifth National Open Government Action Plan, Uruguay integrated citizen participation into the design of standard general use bidding documents, aiming to gather input prior to their adoption as a regulatory instrument. This sought to promote the

standardization of the bidding documents' technical specifications by incorporating the knowledge provided by market stakeholders from their various sectors. The Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) highlighted the cultural transformation involved in the initiative, which incorporated public consultation processes into the development of the bidding document templates.

Development of the action plan

The construction of the Sixth National Open Government Action Plan was carried out through a co-creation process that involved the active participation of representatives from public institutions, organized civil society, academia and the private sector.

Leadership and process articulation

The process was designed and led by the Open Government Working Group, created by [Executive Decree No. 357/2016](#).

In its current form, it includes the participation of representatives from the following institutions: Agency for the Development of Electronic Management Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic), Planning and Budget Office (OPP), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE), Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), Judicial Branch, Legislative Branch, Congress of Mayors (Departmental Government of Montevideo), National Institute of Statistics (INE), Access to Public Information Unit (UAIP), Management Chancellery and Pro-Chancellery of the University of the Republic, Open Government Network (OGN), National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations Oriented towards Development (ANONG).

Agesic, as the coordinator, implemented the different stages that were developed for its execution.

Process design

The structure and methodology of the process was agreed within the framework of the Open Government Working Group, with a focus on continuous improvement, the incorporation of lessons learned, and recommendations made by the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM).

In that context and considering the current procedural rules of the Open Government Partnership that allow for the submission of four-year plans, it was decided to align the Sixth Plan with the budgetary and government cycle, seeking to strengthen the enabling conditions for the implementation of the commitments and their intention, in association with the strategic planning of the institutions.

The [“Criteria for the integration of commitments into the Sixth Action Plan”](#) were agreed upon by the Working Group, with the aim of guaranteeing an ambitious plan that is aligned

with national priorities, and ensuring an efficient design of commitments that contributes to its proper implementation.

As part of the process plan, said group conducted a diagnostic assessment to identify opportunities for open government initiatives to be taken into consideration during its development. Within this framework, two working meetings were organized to consult with key figures in the open government ecosystem from the public sector, academia, and civil society.

The implementation of the process implied the establishment of mechanisms and spaces for participation and co-creation of commitments, offering possibilities for in-person involvement, through dialogue tables and workshops, and virtually, through the Digital Citizen Participation Platform and virtual working meetings.

The design devised three ways for interested people to participate:

- Publish your proposals on the Platform.
- Participate in the dialogue tables.
- Contribute to the public consultation of the draft Plan.

The co-creation process of the Sixth National Open Government Action Plan was held between April and August 2025 after the government authorities took office on March 1st, 2025. It was carried out in four stages based on the participation and co-creation standards established by the Open Government Partnership.

The following is a summary of each stage. Detailed information on the methodology and corresponding indicators can be found at <https://www.gub.uy/gobierno-abierto>.

Stage 1. Launch and submission of proposals (April - May)

Four information sessions were held to launch the process (two of them in-person and two virtual) addressed at officials from public institutions and civil society organizations. These provided detailed information on the schedule and participation mechanisms, in order to enable informed participation.

The [Digital Citizen Participation Platform](#) was enabled to allow all interested parties to submit proposals between April 24 and June 16. All proposals were systematized and analyzed and forwarded to the dialogue tables concerning the topic raised and involved organizations.

Stage 2. Co-creation of commitments (May - July)

Three in-person social dialogue forums were held: two took place over three days and the third over four, totaling 10 sessions in this format, including the participation of public bodies, the private sector, civil society organizations and representatives of academia.

These sessions took place between May 30 and July 29, covering the topics and participants shown in the following table:

Social dialogue forum	Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Total Participants
Transparency, public integrity, prevention and combating of corruption.	May 30	June 13	July 25 and July 28	99
Human rights and sustainable development.	June 3	June 17	July 28	93
Democracy, civic space and digital governance.	June 9	June 23	July 29	70

The ideas and proposals that emerged from stages 1 and 2 were systematized, analyzed, and prioritized by the Open Government Working Group based on the defined criteria. The relevant agencies involved in the initiatives conducted a feasibility analysis.

Stage 3. Online public consultation (August)

Between August 5 and 15, a summary of the commitments was made available for public consultation on the [Digital Citizen Participation Platform](#) as its co-creation was completed. No contributions were received by the end of the consultation period.

At the closing of the process, the reports from the various dialogue spaces will be published, and the responses to each of the proposals will be published on the Citizen Participation Platform.

Stage 4. Approval and publication (August)

The final version of the Plan, prepared by the Open Government Working Group, was validated by the public institutions responsible for the commitments and will be sent to the Presidency of the Republic for approval by Executive Decree.

All documents related to the process will be published at <https://www.gub.uy/gobierno-abierto>.

General process indicators

Proposals.

- Total number of proposals: 250.
- Number of [proposals on the Digital Citizen Participation Platform](#): 34.
- Number of proposals that emerged in the social dialogue sessions: 216.

Participants.

- Number of people who participated in the process: 346 (227 women and 119 men).
- 272 representatives of public bodies.
- 36 representatives of civil society organizations.
- 16 academy representatives.
- 3 Representative of Multilateral Organizations.
- 18 representatives from the private sector.
- 1 in a personal capacity.

Commitments.

- 41 commitments from 24 public institutions that signed on.

Commitments

41 commitments are established, grouped into the following 9 lines of action:

1. Public integrity and corruption prevention.
2. Accountability of public funds.
3. Public safety: everyone's responsibility.
4. Water resource management and transparency in climate change policies.
5. Open Parliament.
6. Collaborative governance and innovation.
7. Transparency and the right of access to public information.
8. Open Government approach and citizen participation.
9. Children and adolescents on the agenda.

24 State institutions are integrating initiatives into the Action Plan. The agencies in charge of the commitments are: Agency for Electronic Government and Information Society (Agesic); State Procurement Regulatory Agency (ARCE); Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI); Ceibal; Electoral Court; Uruguayan Institute for Children and Adolescents (INAU); National Institution for Human Rights and Ombudsman (INDDHH); Board of Transparency and Public Ethics (JUTEP); Ministry of Environment (MA); Ministry of Social Development (MIDES); Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC); Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP); Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE); Ministry of Public Health (MSP); Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning (MVOT); Ministry of Interior (MI); Office of Planning and Budget (OPP); Judiciary; Legislature; Secretariat of Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic; Public Information Access Unit (UAIP); University of the Republic (Udelar).

Line of action: Public integrity and corruption prevention

With the aim of strengthening public integrity and preventing corruption, the following initiatives will be promoted to consolidate a more transparent and resilient institutional ecosystem:

- Uruguay Corruption Observatory.
- Open data for the prevention and fight against corruption.
- Anti-corruption clauses to reinforce integrity in public procurement.
- Reinforcement of Reporting Channels and Protection of Whistleblowers.
- Refinement of the System for Sworn Declarations of Assets and Income.
- Publication of Political Party Financing Data in Open Format.

The creation of the Uruguayan Corruption Observatory is aimed at generating reliable information, fostering citizen oversight, and supporting the design of public policies. It is intended to promote the opening and standardization of public data, applying the guidelines of the OAS Inter-American Program on Open Data Against Corruption (PIDA).

In the area of public procurement, anti-corruption clauses will be incorporated into tender documents, strengthening the regulatory framework for preventing and punishing irregularities. Reporting channels will also be improved, creating safer and more accessible systems for citizens, by strengthening governance mechanisms.

[Law No. 19,797 of September 2019](#) will be further regulated to optimize the system for filing sworn declarations of assets and income by obligated public officials, ensuring greater traceability and transparency. Finally, data on the financing of political parties will be published in an open format, and a visualization tool will be developed with contributions from civil society organizations to facilitate its interpretation and public analysis.

1 - Uruguay Corruption Observatory

Brief description of the commitment:

Creation of the Uruguay Corruption Observatory with the objective of monitoring, investigating, evaluating, raising awareness and making visible the phenomenon of corruption in Uruguay, through the generation and centralization of reliable and accessible information.

The observatory will seek to produce useful evidence for the design of public policies, promote citizen oversight, and strengthen institutional prevention capacities.

Organization leading the commitment: Board of Transparency and Public Ethics (JUTEP).

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: University of the Republic - School of Social Sciences - Research Group on Youth, Violence and Criminality in Latin America (JUVICAL).

Person in charge for the commitment: Ana María Ferraris Barrios, President of JUTEP.

Contact: aferraris@jutep.gub.uy

Technical head: Beatriz Fernández, Legal Advisor to the President of the Board. Contact: bfernandez@jutep.gub.uy

Stakeholders:

1. Government: Not applicable.
2. Civil Society: Not applicable.
3. Other actors: University of the Republic - Faculty of Social Sciences.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

This commitment seeks to address the lack of systematization, technical analysis, and public communication regarding corruption in Uruguay. Today, there is no institutional tool that centralizes information, studies its impacts, and generates knowledge for public action.

This problem affects the Uruguayan population, particularly those who depend on public institutions. Governmental authorities, officials, and oversight bodies are also affected by

the lack of systematized information for conducting evidence-based assessments. The aim is to provide citizens with better tools for monitoring public resources. The goal is to prevent institutions from losing legitimacy and to ensure that corruption cases are not handled in isolation or reactively. The effects can worsen when there is a lack of transparency, and a deficiency of information and institutional credibility.

This problem occurs throughout the national territory, both in public administrations (national, departmental and municipal) and in the private sector.

What are the causes of the problem?

The problem is multi-causal and arises from the absence of a specialized tool that centralizes, processes and analyzes information in a continuous and technical manner from the Public Administration on the prevention and fight against corruption, the scarce production of applied knowledge on corruption in Uruguay, the weakness of inter-institutional articulation mechanisms, and the lack of a preventive and educational approach sustained over time, among other causes

There is currently no technical tool like the Observatory proposed in this commitment that centralizes, consolidates, processes and analyzes information from the Public Administration on corruption.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

This commitment arose in 2025 as an innovative initiative between JUTEP and the research group Youth, Violence and Criminality in Latin America (JUVICAL) of the School of Social Sciences of the University of the Republic, which identified this deficiency and began the design of a technical strategy.

What solution does it propose?

The proposed solution to this problem is the creation and implementation of the Uruguay Corruption Observatory (OCU), a permanent tool, with technical-academic support, that consolidates data, analyzes the corruption and generates scientific evidence for public action and citizen participation through an inter-institutional agreement between JUTEP and the School of Social Sciences of Udelar.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

To systematize and centralize relevant data on corruption in Uruguay, based on official, academic and civil society sources.

To monitor the behavior and evolution of corruption crimes, generating indicators that allow the detection of patterns, risks and critical areas.

To produce technical evidence that serves as input to guide informed decisions in the design, evaluation and improvement of public policies.

To measure the social impact of corruption, including levels of victimization, citizen perception, and effects on institutional trust.

To contribute to the development of technical and institutional capacities, as well as to the development of civic competencies for control and informed participation.

To disseminate results and promote public debate, by strengthening transparency, a culture of integrity, and social control.

To contribute to the design of public policies, regulatory frameworks and specific actions, under the responsibility of the Board of Transparency and Public Ethics (JUTEP).

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

It will contribute to transparency by centralizing, analyzing, and publishing key data and information on corruption in Uruguay. By systematizing indicators, statistics, research, and reports on risks, complaints, sanctions, perceptions, and regulatory frameworks, it will allow both citizens and public and private stakeholders to access data in open and understandable formats, reliable and up-to-date information, and, in turn, generate knowledge with a gender, territorial, and generational perspective.

It will publish reports, bulletins and research on a periodical basis.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

It will strengthen accountability by providing tools that allow monitoring and evaluation of institutional behavior in the face of corruption, highlighting progress, omissions and critical areas.

By generating and disseminating evidence on institutional practices, regulatory frameworks, compliance with ethical standards and research results, the Observatory will act as an indirect social control mechanism, enhancing citizen oversight and public scrutiny concerning the actions of Governmental entities.

It will also constitute a technical input for control and oversight bodies, allowing them to act with more information and a preventive approach.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

By disseminating information through interactive media (infographics, networks, reports, among others).

By facilitating access to open databases for researchers, journalists, and social organizations. This access to generated information will enable citizens and social organizations to actively participate in monitoring and evaluating integrity policies and the fight against corruption.

Through activities on capacity building, dissemination, forums and public dialogue, the Observatory will promote a more informed, empowered citizenry committed to strengthening public ethics.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Submission of the project to create the Uruguay Corruption Observatory.	The Uruguay Corruption Observatory Project (OCU) and its objectives, presented to the various social, political, governmental, academic and press stakeholders.	June 2026	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
2	Implementation of the Uruguay Corruption Observatory.	Operational observatory with defined protocols and methodology and assigned personnel.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
3	Launch of the Uruguay Corruption Observatory.	Seminar related to the topic.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
4	Surveys on victimization and public opinion.	Design and execution of surveys. Production and dissemination of biennial results in open data formats.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
5	Publication of results arising from the various studies related to corruption in open data formats.	Research findings on corruption made available to citizens and public bodies.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
6	Institutional data monitoring system.	Process of receiving and processing information every two months.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
7	Innovative <i>ad hoc studies</i> , linked to specific cases and emerging problems that impact citizens.	Reports applied to emerging problems.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
8	Dissemination of obtained results.	Citizen awareness, access to open data. Dissemination of results through in-person events across the country.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
9	Transition towards a fully functioning Governmental Observatory.	Institutional recognition and incorporation of own staff.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics

2 - Open data for the prevention and combating of corruption

Brief description of the commitment: Contributing to the prevention and fight against corruption in Uruguay through the opening of public data, the standardization and use of open data thus promoting transparency, citizen oversight, and accountability. To this end, the guidelines proposed by the Inter-American Open Data Program to Combat and Prevent Corruption (PIDA), promoted by the OAS, will be implemented.

Organization leading the commitment: Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic) - Presidency of the Republic.

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF), Open Data Charter (ODC), Organization of American States (OAS),

Responsible for the commitment: Daniel Mordecki, Executive Director. Contact: direccion@agesic.gub.uy.

Technical head: Gustavo Suárez, Open Data Program Coordinator. Contact: gustavo.suarez@agesic.gub.uy.

Interested parties:

1. Government: Executive Branch, Oversight Bodies, Autonomous Entities, Decentralized Services, Departmental Governments.
2. Civil Society: Center for Archives and Access to Public Information (CAinfo), Amnesty International, Institute of Communication and Development (ICD), Citizen Observatory of Corruption (OCC), Uruguay Transparente, Data UY, Observacom, Data and Society Laboratory (Datysoc).
3. Other stakeholders: Judicial Branch, Legislative Branch, private sector companies, University of the Republic (Udelar).

Implementation period: October 2025 - October 2028.

Definition of the problem

What problem is to be tackled by the commitment?

Corruption hinders equitable access to rights and services, benefiting those with the power or resources to influence public decisions while excluding those without. This logic reinforces privileges and perpetuates patterns of social exclusion. In terms of the

institutional scope, it undermines public trust in the state and its representatives, weakening democratic legitimacy. Economically, it reduces competitiveness, discourages foreign investment, and particularly harms small and medium-sized enterprises.

Which are the causes of the problem?

Corruption and opacity in public management have a fundamental component which is the lack of transparency and effective access to public information.

Some of the effects of this are: the eventual loss of public trust in institutions, inefficiency in public spending, obstacles to citizen participation, and impunity and social inequality.

Some of the Institutional causes of the aforementioned effects may be:

- Failure to effectively implement the Law on Access to Public Information (Law No. 18,381 of October 2008) in Uruguay. It is essential to encourage institutions to proactively publish information.
- Lack of accountability mechanisms before citizens to be executed on a regular basis and clear manner.
- Lack of unified information, as key data is scattered, in different formats, in some cases it is chargeable, and there are difficulties for sharing it across public institutions.
- It is also important to highlight the lack of awareness people have of their rights to access information and the low perception of public information as a human right.
- In turn, all this highlights the technical inequalities concerning, for instance, digital access, which prevent many sectors from taking advantage of public information even when it is available, and there are no capacity building instances for public officials in transparency and open data.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Uruguay has signed and ratified various international treaties and conventions aimed at preventing and combating corruption, complementing these commitments with the implementation of public policies and national regulatory frameworks. Among the most relevant international instruments are the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, ratified on November 20, 2006.

At the VIII Summit of the Americas, held in Peru in 2019, Uruguay endorsed the commitment to “Democratic Governance against Corruption,” which includes 57 mandates and concrete measures to strengthen public integrity. In particular, mandate No. 20 promotes the establishment of an Inter-American Open Data Program as a tool to prevent and combat corruption. That same year, Uruguay joined the program and began a preliminary implementation process, reaffirming its commitment to moving toward a more transparent and evidence-based public administration.

What solution does it propose?

The proposal is to establish and reach a consensus on a plan for publishing data in open formats, based on the guidelines of the Inter-American Program on Open Data to Prevent and Combat Corruption (PIDA), promoted by the Organization of American States (OAS). This plan will be coordinated by an inter-institutional Working Group, made up of representatives from public agencies, civil society, and academia, which will be responsible for leading its implementation and monitoring.

The process includes conducting a state-of-the-art assessment of the subject matter, which will encompass an analysis of current national and international regulations, information availability, and the identification of key stakeholders. Furthermore, participatory sessions will be held to identify and prioritize the most relevant datasets, ensuring the availability of useful and pertinent information for the public.

In parallel, it is intended to take actions to strengthen the technical capacities of public officials, aimed at improving the quality, standardization, and sustainability of open data generated by institutions. It is also intended to carry out awareness-raising and training activities for the general public and relevant social groups, with the purpose of promoting

the use of open data as a tool for informed decision-making and the exercise of social oversight.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The commitment aims to strengthen open data policies, promoting the consolidation of an institutional culture committed to transparent management and the systematic publication of open data. Furthermore, there will be activities to provide the necessary technical capabilities and improve data management processes in the participating public institutions, in order to guarantee the continuity and sustainability of ongoing initiatives.

The aim is also to provide public data that is accessible and reusable by various social actors, including civil society organizations, academic institutions, media outlets, and government agencies. This availability of information will foster analysis, citizen oversight, and the prevention of corrupt practices, thus contributing to a more open, efficient, and accountable public administration.

Analysis of the commitment

How will the commitment contribute to transparency?

It helps reduce opacity in public administration while strengthening public trust in democratic institutions. The strategic use of open data allows for the identification of risks, the monitoring of processes, and the prevention of corrupt practices, thus consolidating a more ethical, participatory, and accountable governance ecosystem.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The publication of information in open data becomes an instrument for institutions to make their management and use of public resources transparent, based on verifiable and accessible data.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in the definition, implementation, and monitoring of solutions?

Promoting participation in the prioritization processes and in the use of data will expand and strengthen an ecosystem of diverse actors capable of playing an active role in the governmental oversight by the citizens.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Formation and implementation of a multi-stakeholder Working Group to articulate and lead the commitment.	<p>Established and operational working group, made up of public institutions, civil society and academia.</p> <p>Diagnosis that includes analysis of current national and international regulations, mapping of key actors, availability of information and gap for the openness.</p>	May 2026	Agesic
2	Open Data Publication Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Corruption in Uruguay.	<p>Workshops for data identification and prioritization.</p> <p>Systematization of mapping and prioritization of data for the opening.</p> <p>Agreed data publication plan.</p>	June 2026	Agesic
3	Training for public officials.	<p>At least 25 public officials trained in the Inter-American Program of Open Data to Prevent and Combat Corruption (PIDA) guide.</p> <p>At least 50 officials trained in data management and open data processes.</p>	December 2026	Agesic
4	Publication plan.	Publication of at least 80% of	October 2028	Agesic

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
		the data identified as priority. Integration of data into the Corruption Observatory.		
5	Use of published data.	2 activities carried out to promote the use of data aimed at civil society, academia, media, advanced students of different majors.	December 2028	Agesic

3 - Anti-corruption clauses to strengthen integrity in public procurement

Brief description of the commitment: Strengthening the integrity of the national public procurement system through a participatory design and the incorporation of anti-corruption clauses in public tender documents. These clauses will establish a more robust regulatory and operational framework to prevent, detect, and penalize fraud and corruption in procurement processes.

The development of these provisions will be carried out through a co-creation process involving actors from the public sector, civil society, the private sector and technical experts, thus promoting greater transparency, public trust and institutional accountability in government procurement.

The implementation of disseminations and training actions on the regulatory update that guide its effective implementation will also be considered.

Organization that leads the commitment: State Procurement Regulatory Agency (ARCE).

Person responsible for the commitment: Andrea Cutrin, Deputy Director. Contact: andrea.cutrin@arce.gub.uy

Technical Manager: Karla Moccia. Contact: karla.moccia@arce.gub.uy

Stakeholders:

1. Government: All State Public Administrations.
2. Civil Society: Civil Society Organizations and citizens in general.
3. Other actors: Legislative Branch, Judicial Branch, Academia, International Organizations, suppliers, researchers.

Implementation period: December 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

To address the need for provisions and tools that strengthen the transparency and integrity of the national public procurement system in all governmental Public Administrations and ensure the proper management of public funds, competition and selection of suppliers.

What are the causes of the problem?

The main cause of the problem lies in the lack of cross-cutting provisions that apply to all State Public Administrations in their procurement procedures, which creates a regulatory gap that can be exploited for opaque or even corrupt practices.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

To date, some actions have been taken to address this issue. In 2020, as a result of the recommendations made during the self-assessment of the national public procurement system under the Methodology for Assessing Public Procurement Systems (MAPS), promoted by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), ARCE incorporated a clause into the standard bidding documents of the framework agreement regime and into the Consulting bidding documents.

The MAPS report concluded that the regulatory provisions on corruption, fraud, conflict of interest and unethical behavior do not oblige the Administration to include "this type of stipulations in the tender documents or particular specifications of each call."

What solution does it propose?

It intends to develop bidding documents that establish an appropriate framework to address the issue of fraud and corruption in public procurement procedures, based on both ARCE standards and specific guidelines of each agency.

An international survey and a comparative study of best practices in public procurement will be carried out to this end.

There will be workshops with stakeholders specializing in the subject to compare the results of the surveys and identify practices applicable to national public procurement.

The document will be made available in Public Consultation to receive input and comments on the design proposal.

The proposed clause will be referred to the Court of Auditors for its ruling regarding the inclusion in the Single Specifications, and once approved, there will be dissemination and training actions concerning the regulatory updates and implications.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The inclusion of this clause seeks to guarantee the implementation of new instruments built in coordination with stakeholders specialized in strengthening ethics, transparency and integrity in the national public procurement system.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The introduction of anti-corruption clauses in the tender documents, as proposed in the solution, promotes transparency, directly informing the parties to the contract about the framework to which they must adhere, establishing clear limits and preventing improper behavior.

The implementation of these types of clauses aims to guarantee integrity by demanding strict compliance with the regulatory framework, identifying conduct that should be condemned, and adopting preventive measures. Increased efficiency and transparency in government management, thus fostering a stronger relationship between the administration and the citizens, ultimately favors the fight against corruption.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

In turn, the incorporation of standards regarding the treatment of conduct contributes to transparency and makes it easier for citizens to get to know the rules of conduct and, therefore, the social control of the management of public funds.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Survey and comparative study of best practices in public procurement, at an international level.	Comparative document of good practices and recommendations to be considered	December 2025	ARCE
2	Workshops with stakeholders specializing in	Proposal of clauses applicable to national public procurement, identified from the results of	December 2026	ARCE

Milestone	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
	the subject matter.	the surveys. Proposed guidelines for its correct implementation.		
3	Public consultation to gather input and comments on the design proposal.	Document with contributions received for the proposal.	December 2027	ARCE
4	New version of bidding documents with incorporated contributions.	Systematization of contributions. Standard specifications and approved models.	December 2027	ARCE
5	Proposal to the Court of Auditors for its ruling on inclusion at the level of Single Specifications.	Introduction of the clauses in the Single Specifications, strengthening their applicability.	June 2028	ARCE
6	Training on regulatory updates and their implications.	Training for users of the procurement system.	June 2029	ARCE

4 - Reinforcement of Reporting Channels and Protection of Whistleblowers

Brief description of the commitment: Consolidation of institutional mechanisms for the prevention, detection and addressing of acts of corruption and irregularities, through the improvement of existing reporting channels and the creation of new systems that are safer and more accessible to citizens.

Organization leading the commitment: Board of Transparency and Public Ethics (JUTEP), Ministry of Economy and Finance - General Directorate of Taxation (DGI) and Internal Auditing Office of the Nation (AIN), the latter two co-leading Milestones 1 and 5.

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: Presidency of the Republic and the Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agestic).

Person responsible for the commitment: Ana María Ferraris Barrios, President of JUTEP.

Contact: aferraris@jutep.gub.uy

Technical head: Rosario Ibarra, Head of Complaints and Training. Contact:

ribarra@jutep.gub.uy

Stakeholders:

1. Government: Presidency of the Republic.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Deficiencies in the processes for handling and monitoring complaints in the public sector.

What are the causes of the problem?

The main challenge lies in the lack of defined procedures that allow for effective, efficient, and transparent management in the treatment, monitoring, and response capacity of cases reported through current reporting channels.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

JUTEP has provided information on complaint mechanisms on its institutional website and has implemented the Complaint Filing service on the portal www.tramites.gub.uy.

What solution does it propose?

To promote the implementation of complaint channels in organizations that do not have such a reception mechanism.

To establish a network between public bodies that allows for appropriate coordination between subsystems, ensuring proper processing and follow-up of complaints received.

Regulate the process of receiving and managing complaints and protecting whistleblowers through the regulation of Law No. 19,823 of September 2019, or other type of adaptation according to the corresponding agency.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

To define the scope and applicable concepts through the corresponding regulations.

To regulate the processing procedures.

To protect the whistleblower.

To generate statistical indicators on the management of complaints and make them available as open data.

To raise awareness in society regarding the importance of reporting irregular acts or corrupt practices.

To adapt the computer systems as per the proposed changes.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

It will provide clear and timely answers to those who file complaints, as well as to society as a whole, through the publication of the corresponding rulings.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

By creating reporting channels, regulating the reporting process, and publishing the results, it will contribute to preventing and combating corruption in the public sector. This clear and consistent communication encourages citizens to actively participate and feel part of a more ethical and transparent administration.

How will this commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

It will allow for greater social participation in the fight against corruption.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Pilot experiences on receiving and managing complaints in public bodies.	Design, implementation and evaluation of complaint management models in at least three public bodies. Improved processing times and response times for complaints.	June 2029	Ministry of Economy and Finance - General Directorate of Taxation Internal Auditing Office of the Nation
2	Regulatory Decree of Law No. 19,823 of September 2019.	Preparation, discussion and approval of the Regulatory Decree.	December 2026	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
3	Implementation of the whistleblower protection system.	Strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework that provides guarantees and effective protection to whistleblowers and witnesses	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
4	Improvement in the computer system	Generation of statistical indicators regarding complaint management. Publication of information in open data formats.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
5	Multi-stakeholder governance	Agreed and established multi-stakeholder governance model.	December 2028	Ministry of Economy and Finance -

Milestone one	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
	model for strengthening the reporting system.			General Directorate of Taxation National Internal Audit Office
6	Training and dissemination on the use of reporting channels.	Expanding knowledge about available reporting channels, their guarantees and procedures. Improving the quality of complaints.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics

5 - Strengthening the System of Sworn Statements of Assets and Income

Brief description of the commitment: This commitment seeks to improve the mechanisms for preventing corruption, transparency and traceability of information, through strengthening the efficiency of asset and income sworn statement filing system, by regulating Law No. 19,797 of September 2019, the obligation of its filing in electronic format and the analytical opening of the sworn statement.

Organization leading the commitment: Board of Transparency and Public Ethics (JUTEP).

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: The Presidency of the Republic endorses Milestone 1, and the Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic) endorses Milestones 2 and 5.

Person responsible for the commitment: Alfredo Asti Carli, Vice President of JUTEP.

Contact: aasti@jutep.gub.uy

Technical Manager: Natalia Silva, Head of Custody and Archives. Contact:

nsilva@jutep.gub.uy

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The identified affected persons are the obligated parties and the officials in charge of processing and managing Sworn Statements (DDJJ). This problem has a significant impact on the fulfillment of the JUTEP's duties since March 1, 2020, the date on which Law No. 19,797 of September 2019 came into effect.

What are the causes of the problem?

The following are identified as causes:

- Lack of regulation of Law No. 19.797 of September 2019.
- Lack of a system which complies with current regulations.
- Lack of risk-based analysis of sworn statements.
- Difficulties in terms of digital accessibility for paper-based sworn statements.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Development of internal protocols for the management of sworn statements and acquisition of the software licenses necessary for data protection.

What solution does it propose?

To strengthen the System for filing Sworn Statements of Assets and Income as a fundamental tool for transparency, asset traceability and prevention of corruption, through a series of regulatory, operational and technological measures that allow its efficient and sustainable functioning.

To promote the regulation of Law No. 19,797 of September 2019, in order to clearly establish the obligations, procedures, subjects and criteria for accessing information, by consolidating an adequate legal framework for the management of the system.

To foster the mandatory submission of sworn statements in electronic format, guaranteeing greater traceability, security, efficiency and reduction of administrative burdens and expenses.

To further enhance the IT system, improving its functionality, usability, interoperability with other state platforms and capabilities for safeguarding, validating and visualizing information.

To create and implement a technical unit for the analysis of sworn statements, which will process and evaluate the information submitted, allowing the detection of inconsistencies, the generation of early warnings, and the production of useful inputs for decision-making, institutional control, and accountability.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

To improve and streamline the processes related to the management of sworn statements.

To analyze the sworn statements with a risk-based approach, as a mechanism for preventing corruption.

To generate and publish information in open data formats.

To obtain all sworn statements in electronic format.

To inform and raise awareness among the obligated and responsible parties of the various public bodies.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Risk analysis, the publication of sworn statements, and the generation of open data by the system itself, ultimately promote greater transparency in public management, which in turn enhances social control and strengthens accountability mechanisms.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The regulations implementing Law No. 19,797 of September 2019, making the filing of sworn statements in electronic format mandatory, and the open access to these declarations for analysis will contribute to improve the Public Administration's efforts to prevent and combat corruption. This increased dissemination will also foster greater public engagement on this issue.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Proposed Regulatory Decree of Law No. 19,797, submitted.	Approval of the Regulatory Decree of Law No. 19,797 of September 2019.	June 2026	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
2	Improvement to the sworn statements system.	Regulatory and technological adaptation for the improvement of the management of sworn statements. Human resources recruitment	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics

		and training completed.		
3	Digitization of sworn statements.	Mandatory submission of sworn statements in electronic format.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
4	Implementation of a unit for analyzing sworn statements.	Implementation and launch of a unit for analyzing sworn statements.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics
5	Publication of information in open data format.	Dissemination of information and data generated by the system to facilitate access and promote research, social oversight and public participation.	June 2029	Board of Transparency and Public Ethics

6 - Publication of Political Party Financing Data, in open format

Brief description of the commitment: The commitment seeks to facilitate access to open data on the financing of Political Parties and its interpretation through a viewer designed with the contributions of civil society organizations, political parties, academia and media.

Organization leading the commitment: Electoral Court.

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic).

Person responsible for the commitment: Gastón Chabert. Director of the National Electoral Office. Contact: gchabert@correelectoral.gub.uy

Technical Manager: Jorge Alberti. Head of the Computer Center Area.

Contact: jalberti@correelectoral.gub.uy

Parts interested parties:

1. Government:
2. Civil Society: political parties.
3. Other actors: academia, media.

Implementation period: September 2025 - March 2027.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The academia and the media demand access to data processed by the Electoral Court based on accountability reports on the financing of Political Parties, which are actually published but individually, based on each report, and the information is not available in actionable open data.

What are the causes of the problem?

Law No. 18,485 of May 2009 obliges Political Parties to submit the corresponding accountability reports for campaign financing expenses to the Electoral Court, and the latter publishes them on its website individually (one publication for each accountability report).

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

A standard form has been designed to present accountability reports in a single format, allowing for comparison. This fulfills the commitment made, facilitating access and verification of information. Furthermore, the data has been systematized, and a search engine has been added to allow for quick and easy access to accountability reports.

What solution does it propose?

The proposal is to compile all existing information and publish it in open data format so that civil society actors can access the information in a processable format. This publication will also be complemented by an accountability viewer that facilitates analysis without requiring technical expertise for data processing. For its design and development, all civil society actors (political parties, academia, and media outlets) will be called to devise a shared vision and needs so that the information is presented in a usable and accessible way for everyone.

To further enhance the IT system, improving its functionality, usability, interoperability with other state platforms and capabilities for safeguarding, validating and visualizing information.

To create and implement a technical unit dedicated to the analysis of sworn statements, which will be in charge of processing and evaluating the information presented, detecting inconsistencies, generating early warnings, and producing useful inputs for decision-making, institutional control and accountability.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The result of this commitment will be to facilitate access to information in open data format.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The legal regulations concerning the financing of political parties promote transparency and publicity of expenses and origin of resources, with the purpose of contributing to the strengthening of democracy.

In order to promote transparency, it is considered that information should be easily found and organized.

Although the information provided by the Political Parties is available, we propose to establish a unified and processable data format, favoring the accessibility and availability of the information provided.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

Our organization is a leading entity concerning data publication as data is already available in our website. Without prejudice to the aforementioned, we acknowledge that publishing it in an open data format means a considerable improvement given its characteristics of easier access and greater utility.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Facilitating access to open data on the financing of political parties strengthens the enabling conditions for effective and informed citizen participation.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Participatory process with Civil Society - Academia - Political Parties and media to develop the publication model.	Systematization document completed.	December 2025	Electoral Court

2	Preparing the data for publication, developing automated processes, and creating a new viewer.	Automated processes and development completed.	June 2026	Electoral Court
3	Publication of data on the financing of political parties in the national open data catalog.	Open data published in the national open data catalog. Dissemination of the publication.	September 2026	Electoral Court
4	Launch of a new visualizer for the financing of political parties.	Viewer published and disseminated.	December 2026	Electoral Court

Line of Action: Accountability of public funds

With the aim of strengthening accountability and transparency in the use of public funds, it is intended to improve three initiatives that will improve access to information, citizen oversight, and institutional efficiency:

- Single Registry of State Subsidies and Benefits for Companies.
- Public budgets integrated platform.
- Open public procurement: Evolution of the National Observatory.

It is intended to create the Single and Standardized Registry of Subsidies and Benefits granted by the State to Companies (RUSBEE), establishing common standards and formats for the information concerning these support instruments, and generating data that will be published in open formats and incorporated into a viewer, facilitating public access and citizen control over spending linked to subsidies and benefits.

A platform will be developed to strengthen budget transparency by integrating national and subnational budget information, including details of decentralization projects financed by the central government, and financial indicators for public enterprises and non-state public entities. This tool will enable active citizen participation in monitoring the management of public resources.

Furthermore, the Public Procurement Observatory will be restructured and strengthened to improve its capacity for analyzing, monitoring, and controlling government procurement processes. This new platform will cover the entire public procurement cycle, incorporating higher-quality data, greater disaggregation, and new dimensions of analysis.

7- Single Registry of State Subsidies and Benefits for Companies

Brief description of the commitment: Creation of the Single and Standardized Registry of Subsidies and Benefits granted by the State to Companies (hereinafter, RUSBEE), through the formation of an inter-institutional working group within the Central Administration. This group will aim to define standards and formats for the basic information required in the support instruments, in order to ensure transparency, accountability, and facilitate access to information on the execution of public spending related to said subsidies and benefits.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM).

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: Central Administration bodies that will be part of the RUSBEE.

Person responsible for the commitment: Rossanna González, Advisor to the Minister.

Contact: rossanna.gonzalez@miem.gub.uy.

Technical head: Rosana Arancio, Strategic Planning and Interinstitutional Coordination, National Directorate of Industries (MIEM - DNI). Contact: rosana.arancio@miem.gub.uy ; Viviana Serrano, Quality and Change Management, General Directorate of the Secretariat (MIEM - DGS). Contact: viviana.serrano@miem.gub.uy .

Stakeholders:

1. Government: Presidency of the Republic, Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic), Central Administration Bodies.
2. Civil Society: Non-Governmental Organizations, Chambers of Commerce and Private Sector Associations and citizens in general.
3. Other stakeholders: Agencies from the public sector: National Film and Audiovisual Agency of Uruguay (ACAU), National Development Agency (ANDE), National Research and Innovation Agency (ANII), Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI), Uruguay XXI, Academia, Public Companies and other interested parties or interest groups, for whom the information is useful in the performance of their activities.

Implementation period: September 2025 - December 2028.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The compartmentalization of information on instruments of support for the productive sector, which is requested and then published, hinders accountability for public spending and transparency in access to information, reducing the opportunity for applicants to access these instruments (due to lack of awareness), the development of job opportunities for citizens, and the development of capacities for companies.

The above affects companies, other legal entities that make up the country's productive and industrial network, other actors such as academia or civil society organizations, and society as a whole, since, lacking adequate information on accountability, these cannot verify the use of public funds, nor use this information for their purposes or interests.

What are the causes of the problem?

The insufficient integration of information on granted subsidies and benefits prevents the availability of centralized, clear, and timely public information which may be necessary to analyze the traceability and evolution of these subsidies and benefits. (This information is generated by the implementation of a set of public policies for productive development in different territories and by multiple agencies that simultaneously execute various plans, programs, and projects.) This lack of integration concerning information increases the risk of overlapping among different support instruments.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In 2024, the MIEM implemented a visualization tool to make the instruments and beneficiaries of its programs transparent and accountable in some specific Units.

This tool, associated with the implementation of a unified information system, provided a comprehensive view of the benefits offered by the different Executing Units. As a pilot project, it successfully displayed planned information, ensured transparency and accountability, and yielded valuable learning experiences in terms of opportunities for improvement and lessons learned.

What solution does it propose?

The aim is to expand and replicate, based on previous experiences of the MIEM, the formation of an Interinstitutional Committee or Working Group within the Central Administration, made up of the main bodies that grant subsidies and benefits, hereinafter RUSBEE, providing it with its own institutional structure.

This group will create a standard set of basic information that must be included in the guidelines for all support programs or benefits offered by its member institutions. The data generated from this standard will be published in an open format and incorporated into a viewer.

It intends to conduct dissemination activities, including launch events and awareness campaigns, to ensure stakeholder awareness and the success of at least one public participation initiative. These activities will seek to gather input from stakeholders on potential improvements, ideas, and levels of openness and data sharing that can be incorporated in later stages, thus generating a Roadmap for integrating these proposals.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The aim is to achieve the trickle-down effect, through integrated information that will be a valuable contribution to the evaluation and monitoring of evidence-based public policies, based on the results achieved with said support, and their impacts in the territory (with a focus on decentralization and gender).

It also seeks to strengthen democracy, with an emphasis on transparency, in an Open Government model, through access to information on the use of public funds for all actors; an impact on people and companies (greater dissemination and better availability of organized and integrated information, greater opportunities for access and thus, greater capacity development), and an impact on public management (both in the design, as well as in the review and monitoring of the execution of public policy instruments for the productive and industrial development of the country).

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Transparency will be promoted by defining standardized formats that contain all the parameters of interest to the participating organizations, as well as the technical requirements that must be met to publish such information, including the need to be published in open data format, ensuring the periodicity of data updates and accessibility to reliable information.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The RUSBEE may operate in an expanded manner, inviting representatives from academia, organized civil society, workers' associations, and business chambers, in order to understand their needs and enrich or broaden the vision regarding said registry, seeking a language that should be understandable by the general public and easily accessible to publish information regarding how public funds are executed, their amounts, the concepts of the granting, and the natural or legal persons awarded them.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Conducting outreach campaigns, workshops, and enabling communication channels to stimulate citizen participation and that of other stakeholders (for example, a public consultation on improvements) allows gathering ideas or suggestions regarding the degree of openness and type of information that the people in general is interested in knowing, creating a roadmap that establishes a traceability of the evolution of the changes and improvements to be implemented, ensuring the participation and interests of all parties involved.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Creation and Start of RUSBEE.	Formalized working group and agreed Governance and Institutional Model.	April 2026	MIEM
2	Initial RUSBEE guidelines and public launch.	Diagnosis of the current status of information (including among others: fields, systems and institutional capacities, budget, technology, etc.) is carried out.	August 2026	MIEM
		Standardization of the basic information that the institutions comprising the RUSBEE must request in order to publish instruments or support.	September 2026	MIEM
		Guide for the incorporation of Institutional records into the RUSBEE.	October 2026	MIEM
		Public launch and mandatory implementation for institutions that are part of the RUSBEE.	December 2026	MIEM
3	Open Data Publication.	Publication of data in open format of the basic and standard information of the RUSBEE.	December 2027	MIEM
		Display with information about at least 3 members of RUSBEE.	March 2028	MIEM
		Carrying out dissemination and awareness-raising activity(ies) for the use of the RUSBEE data publication.	April 2028	MIEM
4	Participation for continuous improvement.	Public consultation on improvements, indicators of interest, contribution of ideas or suggestions on the degree of openness and type of information to be incorporated.	June 2028	MIEM

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
		Roadmap for incorporating the proposals received in the public consultation.	December 2028	MIEM

8 - Integrated public budget platform

Brief description of the commitment: This commitment aims to promote and consolidate budget transparency and accountability of public funds through an institutional platform that integrates national and subnational budget information; details of decentralization projects financed by the central government; and financial indicators of public enterprises and non-governmental public entities. This tool will facilitate public access to budget information and promote participation and monitoring of public resource management.

Organization leading the commitment: Planning and Budget Office (OPP).

Responsible for the commitment: Daniel Greif, Director of the Planning Area. Contact: daniel.greif@opp.gub.uy

Technical Manager: Paula Manera. Technical Team. Contact: paula.manera@opp.gub.uy

Stakeholders:

1. Government: Central Administration and Subnational Governments.
2. Civil Society: Civil society organizations: Center for Archives and Access to Public Information (Cainfo), Data UY, Open Government Network (RGA), National Association of NGOs Oriented towards Development (ANONG).
3. Other actors: Legislative Branch, public companies and non-governmental public entities, academia, international organizations, press and researchers.

Implementation period: September 2025 - July 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Currently, detailed and accessible information on public budgets is scattered, and in some cases, in a format that is difficult to understand, which hinders its analysis.

Since the launch of the Budget Transparency Portal in 2017, efforts have been made to increase the availability of information on public budgets, as well as to provide resources to promote their understanding and comprehension. However, the lack of updates and integration of new content requires a redesign of the tool to reflect its evolution, broaden the scope of the information presented, and ensure its sustainability.

What are the causes of the problem?

Insufficient and scattered publication of public budget data. Non-standardized update processes for some items. Outdated technology that hinders progress. Lack of integration between different data sources.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The Planning and Budget Office has made progress in terms of budget transparency by publishing data concerning the execution and credit of the National Budget and Strategic Planning of the agencies that comprise it. As a result of the 3rd National Open Government Plan, the Budget Transparency Portal was produced. Subsequently, its development was further strengthened during the 4th Open Government Plan, incorporating visualization tools and improving the content of its sections.

These advances were not accompanied by the necessary technological development, making it imperative to work on its update, incorporation of new information that raises the current quality and making it accessible and understandable to a variety of audiences with different levels of specialization.

What solution does it propose?

To redesign and implement an institutional platform that integrates public budget information from all levels of government, incorporating subnational budget data. This platform will detail the projects within the OPP's decentralization area, financed by the central government, and will gather input through dialogue with target audiences across the country. It will also incorporate budget information from non-governmental public entities and improve the financial reporting of public enterprises. This will consolidate the efforts made to date, resulting in a leading institutional platform for budget transparency and public spending monitoring.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The goal is to create a comprehensive and up-to-date institutional platform that centralizes budget data from all levels of government. This platform will feature information organized clearly and easily across various dimensions (temporal, territorial, institutional, program, etc.). It will improve public access to budget information, fostering transparency and serving as a reliable source for journalists, civil society, academics, and oversight bodies.

Furthermore, it is expected that users will develop a better understanding of the budget cycle, its stages, and the implications of spending decisions. The platform will also promote the ability to analyze and compare budget data using visual tools (tables, graphs, maps).

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

It will offer open data for analysis by researchers, journalists, and organizations. It will include methodological and explanatory notes, as well as frequently asked questions. It will be accessible (meeting accessibility standards), including options for people with visual or hearing impairments. It will present clear and dynamic visualizations (graphs, maps, comparison charts) that facilitate understanding, even for non-experts. It will allow searches using multiple criteria based on the user's interests (territory, institution, year, program, projects, progress status).

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

By publishing budget information during legally mandated accountability periods, showing initial allocations, modifications, and expenditure execution. Enabling the monitoring of how public resources are used and invested, as well as the tracking of projects at the local level.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Creating spaces for exchange with Civil Society, journalists, academia and users in general to define what data to prioritize and how to present it (in the design stage).

Generating channels for participation, such as encouraging the submission of suggestions within the site and also promoting the use of data in exchange with civil society organizations.

Conducting virtual seminars (webinars) and workshops that teach how to use the site and interpret budget data, and disseminating information through social networks and media.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Institutions/organizations involved
1	Participatory survey with	Public diagnosis report and participatory survey.	May 2026	OPP Subnational

	potential users.			governments.
2	Functional design of the new platform.	Platform map/structure. Technical requirements.	May 2026	OPP
3	Implementation of the integrated public budget platform.	Development of the new platform. Pilot version available.	May 2027	OPP
4	Presentation and production launch.	Public access platform with information integrated into all its sections.	May 2028	OPP
5	Training and strategy for disseminating and monitoring use.	Training sessions held. Dissemination actions carried out. Public report with site activity report.	June 2029	OPP Subnational governments.

9 - Open Public Procurement: Evolution of the National Observatory

Brief description of the commitment: The commitment seeks to promote transparency and accountability in public procurement processes, through the restructuring and strengthening of the Public Procurement Observatory in order to improve its analytical capacity, monitoring and control, and to foster access to information and citizen participation.

Organization leading the commitment: State Procurement Regulatory Agency (ARCE)

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: The Agency for Electronic Government and the Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic) endorses Milestones 4, 5 and 6, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) endorses Milestone 4.

Person responsible for the commitment: Isis Burguez, Director. Contact:

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Technical head: Natalia Ferreira, Regulatory Manager. Contact:

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Stakeholders:

1. Government: Planning and Budget Office (OPP), Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP), Internal Auditing Office of the Nation (AIN), Court of Accounts (TC) and in general all state public administrations.
2. Civil Society: Civil Society Organizations and citizens in general.
3. Other actors: Academia, International Organizations, Business and Workers' Associations, suppliers, press and researchers.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Currently, the Public Procurement Observatory presents limitations in its capacity to analyze, monitor and control public procurement processes, due to deficiencies in the accessibility, quality and usefulness of the available data.

Since its creation in 2015, the Observatory has not undergone substantial transformations, which has affected its updating and adaptation to the current needs of the various actors in the public procurement system.

As a result, citizen oversight, as well as decision-making by buyers, suppliers, and policymakers, is restricted by the lack of relevant, timely, and understandable information that would allow for the effective use of the Observatory as a tool for transparency and improvement of public management.

What are the causes of the problem?

The limitations of the Observatory are mainly due to the technological obsolescence of the platform, the lack of adaptation to good visualization and accessibility practices, and the lack of complete and sufficiently disaggregated data that cover the entire public procurement cycle.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In 2017, complementing the implementation of the Observatory published in 2015, the Open Contracting data standard was adopted as part of the commitments made in the 3rd National Open Government Action Plan, period 2016-2018, with the aim of increasing transparency in public procurement and allowing a deeper analysis of data (standardized and reusable), both in the publication of the information and in the use that the different actors of society can make of it.

Within the framework of the 5th National Open Government Action Plan, period 2021 - 2024, ARCE committed to strengthen the opening, visualization and download of public procurement data, introducing an information panel on the application of preference regimes.

Likewise, within this same framework, a public consultation was carried out through the Citizen Participation Platform along with workshops involving actors of the system (state public administrations, civil society organizations and press, among others) to generate a space for exchange and identify needs for visualization and/or downloading of information.

What solution does it propose?

A new analytical and data visualization platform will be developed for the Public Procurement Observatory through a comprehensive redesign of its information structure. This new platform will cover the entire public procurement cycle, incorporating higher-quality data, greater level of disaggregation, and new dimensions of analysis.

The solution includes a more accessible, interactive, and efficient interface, allowing for a better experience for different user profiles—including citizens, suppliers, and public managers—facilitating analysis, monitoring, and informed decision-making.

Furthermore, it is intended to promote the customization of the user experience and the incorporation of international open data and visualization standards, with the aim of expanding the scope, transparency and impact of the Observatory as a tool for social oversight and improvement of public management.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The aim is to transform the Observatory into an accessible tool adapted to the needs of diverse users, strengthening access to understandable information.

An advanced monitoring and analysis tool that improves institutional and citizen capacity to evaluate and audit public procurement processes.

To generate a more complete view of public procurement by integrating data that incorporates all stages of the cycle, from planning to contract management and monitoring, thereby strengthening transparency and accountability.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The commitment will facilitate access to open data, visualizations, and downloads of information on public procurement, strengthening the availability and timely access to public information on the subject and strengthening the tools for the proactive disclosure of information of public interest.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

By making available to the public a new analytical platform that improves the quality of information by covering the entire public procurement cycle, the enabling conditions for the exercise of social control and accountability will be strengthened by providing more comprehensive and relevant access to available data and resources.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Facilitating access to a tool with a wider range of information.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	International survey of public procurement observatories.	Comparative document with good practices and recommendations applicable to the new ARCE observatory.	December 2025	ARCE
2	Functional design of the new Public Procurement Observatory and implementation strategy.	Validated technical document with structure, functionalities and implementation phase strategy.	December 2025	ARCE
3	Presentation of the functional design to the pertinent civil society.	Presentation event for civil society actors.	June 2026	ARCE

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
4	Design and implementation of a new analytical platform.	Repository of structured data on which the analytical platform is built.	December 2027	ARCE
5	New Public Procurement Observatory integrated into the analytical platform.	Public observatory developed and implemented; with panels, visualizations, filters and downloads.	December 2028	ARCE
6	Dissemination and institutional training of the new Public Procurement Observatory.	Training provided to institutional users and the general public.	June 2029	ARCE

Line of action: Public Safety: everyone's commitment

Within the framework of the principles guiding Open Government, the Uruguayan government is advancing in the consolidation of public policies that strengthen public security from a democratic and inclusive perspective. In this context, two strategic initiatives are being promoted that articulate the commitment to institutional openness and the improvement of public security management:

- National Public Security Plan.
- Data ecosystem, knowledge production and innovation in public safety.

The first initiative involves the participatory design of the National Public Security Plan 2025-2035, an unprecedented instrument in the country, conceived to address security challenges in the medium and long term. This plan is being developed through collaborative dialogue among key stakeholders: government agencies, political parties, organized civil society, academia, and the private sector. Recognizing that security is a shared responsibility, the process will incorporate accountability mechanisms through a monitoring and evaluation strategy, as well as regular follow-up meetings with citizen participation.

The second action focuses on strengthening data governance within the Ministry of Interior by implementing a model based on principles of proactive transparency, information quality, and the protection of sensitive data. This initiative promotes the strategic use of public information to enhance citizen oversight, boost academic research, and foster innovation in security policies. By opening up data, the aim is to generate useful knowledge, strengthen institutional legitimacy, and enable new forms of participation in developing solutions for public safety.

Both proposals constitute a comprehensive approach that links institutional openness with security management, reaffirming the government's commitment to a more transparent, collaborative, and people-centered democracy.

10 - National Public Security Plan

Brief description of the commitment: The National Public Security Plan (PNSP) 2025-2035 is a strategic instrument of the national government designed to develop effective, efficient and fair policies that address the main structural challenges in security matters.

This implies:

- Guiding the policy in a coherent, planned and evaluable manner.
- Addressing security issues comprehensively, while involving all relevant stakeholders.
- Reporting interventions with the best available scientific evidence.
- Promoting the participation of relevant actors and agreements that guarantee legitimacy and continuity in the long term.
- Guaranteeing transparency and accountability, aligned with the Human Rights approach.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Interior.

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: Presidency of the Republic.

Responsible for the commitment: Emiliano Rojido, Advisor on Public Security Policies.

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Technical Manager: Carlos Pimienta, APIPE. Contact: carlos.pimienta@minterior.gub.uy

Stakeholders: The following actors will be invited to participate in the Security Meetings:

1. Government: the three branches of government, various national government agencies, and subnational governments.
2. Civil Society: non-governmental organizations, academia, and companies in the productive sector.
3. Political system: all political parties with parliamentary representation.
4. Other actors: International agencies.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment address?

Public safety is one of the most urgent and complex challenges Uruguay faces today. Although the country has seen improvements in various social indicators, crime, especially its most violent forms, has steadily increased in recent decades, with human, economic, and social costs.

What are the causes of the problem?

The causes of violence and crime are multiple and complex, but can be grouped into four major explanatory models, which are not mutually exclusive:

- Structural factors such as poverty, inequality, rapid urbanization, and unemployment have traditionally been identified as predictors of violence and crime.
- The inefficiency of the criminal justice system. The low rate of crime elucidation, impunity, and the precarious condition of the prison system contribute to conflicts not being resolved through legal means. The ambiguous role of the State contributes to this, as in many cases it responds with excessive institutional violence, which can exacerbate the situation.
- The influence of facilitating factors such as the availability of firearms and alcohol consumption, which aggravate the consequences of interpersonal conflicts.
- The presence of organized crime, especially in the form of armed groups that dispute territories or illegal markets, generating abrupt increases in homicides and corruption.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Security policies in Uruguay have been fragmented, and their impact has not been evaluated. Despite some isolated efforts, the lack of a comprehensive, sustained, and evidence-based strategy has hindered significant progress in crime prevention and control. This situation persists despite the ruling political party and a gradual increase in budgetary investment, deepening public frustration and creating fertile ground for the emergence of populist security proposals.

What solution does it propose?

The solution proposes a National Public Security Plan (2025-2035), an unprecedented instrument in the country designed to address security problems in the medium and long term. Its objective is to offer a strategic approach that strengthens the State's capacity to prevent and control crime, guarantee peaceful coexistence, and reinforce public trust in security institutions.

In adherence to the principles of open government, two specific commitments are made:

1. The National Public Security Plan (PNSP) should be designed through the collaborative participation of diverse relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, political parties, organized civil society, academia, and the productive sector. This dialogue is based on the acknowledgement that public security is a collective endeavor.
2. Establish mechanisms to ensure accountability to the public. This will be achieved through the development of a monitoring and evaluation strategy and by holding regular follow-up meetings with the participation of the various stakeholders involved in the process.

The design of the PNSP is organized into 5 phases that seek to balance politics, technical aspects and the construction of social legitimacy:

1. **Diagnosis:** initial preparation of a technical report as a trigger for the process (March to June 2025 - Phase already completed).
2. **Security Meetings:** A broad space for dialogue to deepen the diagnosis, identify priorities and outline interventions (July to December 2025).

3. Technical proposal: programmatic construction based on evidence and contributions from social dialogue (July 2025 to January 2026).
4. Policy proposal: definition of final priorities considering aspects such as regulatory, financial and operational feasibility (January 2026).
5. Social validation: closing the design process with a record of consensus and dissent, and institutional commitment to its implementation. This aims to provide the PNSP with social legitimacy and political support beyond government terms. (February 2026).

Implementation will begin in March 2026, along with the application of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. These mechanisms will allow for measuring the degree of compliance with the plan, making adjustments to its management, informing decision-making, and strengthening democratic control and accountability to the public.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The National Public Security Plan is not a set of isolated measures or one that arises from reacting to specific problems. It is a structured framework for action that defines objectives and lines of intervention to guide the security policy in a comprehensive, coordinated manner, focused on structural challenges and sustained over time.

The National Public Security Plan seeks to contribute to the formulation of effective, efficient, and fair security policies that address the main structural challenges in this area. Specifically, it aims to:

- To consolidate an integrated, standardized and transparent criminal information system that allows informing policies and facilitating the production of knowledge and innovation in public safety.
- To improve the territorial and population targeting of prevention policies, optimizing the use of resources and increasing their effectiveness.
- To repress purposely, concentrating crime control efforts on the most violent or dangerous individuals and groups.
- To strengthen the investigative capacity to reduce impunity levels and address complex crimes more effectively.

- To promote a profound reform of the prison system and prioritize tertiary prevention, with the aim of reducing recidivism and promoting social reintegration.
- To strengthen the institutions of the criminal justice system, and in particular, to guarantee the integrity and professionalism of the public force.
- To promote a shared vision of public safety as a collective commitment, strengthening the participation of state, social and community actors in building sustainable solutions.

Taken together, these results will contribute to a fairer, more transparent, and people-centered security policy, in line with the principles of open government.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The National Public Security Plan (PNSP) aligns with the principles of open government by promoting transparency in information management, citizen participation, and accountability for results achieved. It also fosters coordination among government institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, acknowledging that security is a shared responsibility.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

It promotes participation through the development of a broad space for dialogue to deepen the diagnosis, identify priorities, and outline interventions.

Finally, the PNSP promotes innovation in public policies through the use of empirical evidence, continuous learning, and the design of solutions adapted to dynamic and complex contexts.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Meetings on Security	Minutes of each meeting Communication reports Summary of the dialogue	December 2025	Ministry of Interior

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
		Website for the submission of proposals and transparency throughout the process		
2	Technical Proposal	Programmatic construction based on evidence and the contributions of social dialogue Summary of the dialogue	January 2026	Ministry of Interior
3	Policy Proposal	Definition of final priorities Document defining priorities	February 2026	Ministry of Interior
4	Social Validation	Closure of the design process with a record of consensuses and dissents, and institutional commitment to its implementation.	February 2026	Ministry of Interior
5	Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy	To establish mechanisms that to report back to citizens, adjust implementation processes, and make evidence-based decisions.	April 2029	Ministry of Interior

11 - Data ecosystem, knowledge production and innovation in public security

Brief description of the commitment: To promote a data governance model in the Ministry of Interior, based on principles of active transparency, quality of information and protection of sensitive data, which promotes the strategic use of information to strengthen citizen control, foster research and innovation in public security.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Interior, Area of Statistics and Applied Criminology (AECA), Area of Information and Communication Technologies.

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: Data and Society Laboratory (Datysoc) and Professional Institute of Journalistic Education (IPEP) endorse Milestone 6, Uruguayan Chamber of Information Technologies (CUTI) endorses Milestone 8.

Person responsible for the commitment: Diego Sanjurjo (Manager, AECA). Contact: diego.sanjurjo@minterior.gub.uy

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Person responsible for monitoring: Carlos Pimienta. Contact: carlos.pimienta@minterior.gub.uy

Stakeholders:

1. Government: National Institute of Statistics, the National Agency for Research and Innovation, Agestic, Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of National Defense, National Drug Secretariat, among other public agencies that produce or consume data on public safety.
2. Civil Society: Data and Society Laboratory (Datysoc), the civil organization Data UY, among other social organizations interested in data on public safety.
3. Other actors: Academia (University of the Republic, Catholic University, University of Montevideo, ORT University), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Professional Institute of Journalism Education (IPEP), Uruguayan Chamber of Information Technologies (CUTI); among other actors interested in data on public safety.

Implementation period: July 2025 to June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment address?

The Ministry of Interior maintains scattered records and databases, lacking unified governance to ensure their quality, traceability, and optimal use. This lack of integration hinders evidence-based decision-making, limits institutional transparency, and restricts public access to information of social interest. The problem affects government agencies, civil society, and academia, all of which face difficulties accessing, analyzing, and reusing relevant security data.

What are the causes of the problem?

The causes of this situation are numerous and stem from complex institutional dynamics, making it impossible to list them exhaustively. However, some key factors that significantly contribute to the problem can be identified, including:

- The absence of an institutional data governance strategy.
- The disconnection between the units that generate and use information.
- The limited coordination with external stakeholders for the social use of data.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In recent years, the Ministry of Interior has promoted various initiatives aimed at improving data management and openness, including specific efforts to publish open data, develop statistical visualizations, and collaborate with external stakeholders on research and dissemination projects. However, these actions have been mostly isolated, lacking a strategic framework to ensure their continuity, coherence, and comprehensive use of available information.

Regarding the protection of personal data, the Ministry recognizes and acts in accordance with the current legal framework, employing a legal unit that evaluates requests for access to public information and determines data disclosure based on legal criteria of confidentiality and privacy. It also has IT security measures in place for the databases under its custody. Furthermore, there are some specific data anonymization measures; however, a systematic and comprehensive process for statistical anonymization aligned with national and international standards has not yet been developed. Overall, the Ministry lacks a consolidated institutional strategy that addresses the protection and ethical use of personal data across all its systems and processes.

What solution does it propose?

The commitment involves developing and consolidating a comprehensive data governance model within the Ministry of Interior, aimed at ensuring the quality, traceability, protection, openness, and usability of information. This model will strengthen criminal statistical information systems, improving the legitimacy and transparency of data related to public security.

To this end, it is planned to implement actions such as the creation of a unified inventory of data and data-producing units. Each dataset will be categorized based on a legal and statistical analysis that determines its potential level of openness, in order to develop an open data agenda while ensuring compliance with current regulations on the protection of sensitive data. In this regard, differentiated access strategies will be defined, balancing data protection with transparency and usability for the public.

Furthermore, intra- and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, as well as citizen participation, will be strengthened through regular multi-sectoral dialogue forums and specific training programs aimed at improving the quality of data production, management, and use. These coordination mechanisms are fundamental for guiding open data efforts in response to existing demands, evaluating information quality through the convergence of diverse sources, and promoting the creation of strategic alliances that expand and enhance the use of public data.

The commitment seeks to promote the strategic use of information through cooperation with academia, civil society, and international organizations, fostering the production of applied scientific knowledge and technologies. In this way, evidence-based public management will be promoted, reinforcing decision-making concerning security, improving accountability, and facilitating effective citizen oversight of implemented policies.

How will it contribute to solving the problem?

This commitment will help solve the problem by creating a unified data inventory that will allow for the systematic identification, organization, and management of information available in the Ministry of Interior, guaranteeing its quality and traceability. At the same time, it proposes the consolidation of a comprehensive data protection regulation aligned with national legislation and international standards. This will facilitate access to reliable and timely data for evidence-based decision-making, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of public security policies.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

At the same time, by promoting openness and citizen participation in the use and analysis of data, institutional transparency will be fostered and social oversight strengthened, ensuring that the information generated is used as a tool to evaluate, design, and adjust public policies. This will generate a cultural shift toward the strategic management of data

with social and ethical value, addressing the current dispersion of information and improving its public use.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Governance and Advisory Board	Integration of the Honorary Advisory Council and definition of the institutional digital governance strategy	September 2025	Ministry of Interior
2	Open data and visualization	Expansion of public datasets in open formats, application of anonymization processes, and development of viewers and access catalogs	December 2026	Ministry of Interior
3	Appointment and implementation of the data champion team	Recommendations aimed at improving the quality and usability of the data.	December 2026	Ministry of Interior
4	Inventory and classification of data	Mapping, surveying and classification of institutional information in legal and statistical terms, incorporating criteria for the protection of personal data	December 2027	Ministry of Interior
5	Institutional Governance Document	Publication of a document with guidelines, data catalog, protection levels, and access methods	June 2028	Ministry of Interior
6	Multi-sectoral dialogue	Strengthening analytical skills and promoting the responsible, rigorous, and ethical use of public information among journalists Seminars and discussion forums on ethics, use of technologies and handling of sensitive data	March 2029	Ministry of Interior

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
7	Cooperation with academia	Execution of applied research and projects on security and innovation with protected data	June 2029	Ministry of Interior
8	Hackathon and data triangulation on homicides, firearms, among others.	Collaborative dynamics and applied innovation in public security using anonymized open data	June 2029	Ministry of Interior

Line of action: Water resource management and transparency in climate change policies

Opening up water resource management and transparency in climate change policies is fundamental for strengthening environmental governance in Uruguay. This line promotes three initiatives that contribute to democratizing access to information and fostering informed citizen participation.

- Connecting Flows: Data for Living watersheds- Integration of Watershed Information for Sustainable Management.
- National Platform for Transparency and Monitoring of Climate Adaptation in Uruguay.
- Consultation process for the development of the Gender-based action plan for Climate Change.

One of the main actions will be to centralize and facilitate access to key information on the country's watersheds and their uses, integrating various official and technical sources. This measure aims to improve public decision-making and foster active citizen participation in the water resource management. A specialized module will be developed within the National Environmental Observatory to collect relevant data on water quality and quantity, land use, water infrastructure, discharges, and biological monitoring.

To supplement this initiative, the National Platform for Transparency and Monitoring of Climate Adaptation in Uruguay will be developed. This platform will centralize and disseminate the country's commitments, actions, and progress in climate change adaptation. It will include a module for monitoring progress in the implementation of

National Adaptation Plans, beginning with the plans of Coastal Zones and of Cities and Infrastructure.

Finally, a new Gender-based Climate Change Action Plan will be developed through a consultative process. This plan will integrate specific activities aimed at reducing gender gaps and recognizing the particular needs of women within the context of climate change response policies. This initiative reaffirms Uruguay's commitment to a fair ecological transition, in which gender equality is considered an essential component for sustainability and equity.

12 - Connecting Flows: Data for Living Watersheds - Integration of Information on River Basins for Sustainable Management

Brief description of the commitment: The aim is to centralize and facilitate access to key environmental information on the river basins of Uruguay and their uses, integrating diverse sources in order to strengthen decision-making and promote citizen participation in the water resource management.

Organization leading the commitment: National Directorate of Environmental Quality and Assessment (DINACEA) - Ministry of Environment.

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: University of the Republic, LATU, OSE, IDB, AGESIC.

Person responsible for the commitment: Alejandro Nario, National Director of Environmental Quality and Assessment. Contact: secretaria.dinacea@ambiente.gub.uy

Technical head: Virginia Fernández, Director of the Environmental Information Division. Contact: virginia.fernandez@ambiente.gub.uy

Stakeholders

1. Government: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP), Ministry of Public Health (MSP), Departmental Governments, OSE, Academia (universities and research institutes).
2. Civil Society: Civil Society organizations related to the environment and water, rural and trade producers, and the general public.
3. Other actors: Academia, Parliament, private sector, education sector, general public, international agencies.

Implementation period: December 2025 - July 2028.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

This commitment seeks to address the fragmentation and dispersion of environmental and land-use information related to river basins in Uruguay. Currently, data is scattered across various institutions, databases, and formats, hindering a comprehensive and timely view of the status of environmental resources. This causes less efficient decision-making, a limited capacity to identify trends and risks, and reduced opportunities for informed public involvement in environmental management.

What are the causes of the problem?

The fragmentation and dispersion of information on river basins and its use is due to several fundamental causes:

- Multiple data sources: Different organizations and actors produce information about water with varied methodologies and objectives, making it difficult to unify.
- Lack of interoperability and standardization: Existing information systems are not designed to communicate with each other, and information does not follow uniform formats, preventing seamless integration.
- Technological limitations: There is an absence of unified platforms and robust tools that allow the integration and visualization of large volumes of geospatial and temporal data.
- Heterogeneous technical capabilities: The different institutions involved present variations in their capabilities for data management and analysis, which contributes to the inconsistency and dispersion of information.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The National Environmental Observatory (OAN) of the Ministry of Environment has been a significant step in the centralization and dissemination of environmental information, publishing key data and indicators and developing platforms for specific topics. However, integrating information on watersheds still presents significant challenges, and the available

data does not always allow for a comprehensive and dynamic understanding of the various factors affecting the aquatic ecosystem.

What solution does it propose?

The creation and implementation of an integrated module or system within the National Environmental Observatory, specifically dedicated to river basins, is proposed. This system will allow:

- **Information gathering:** To gather relevant data on water quality and quantity, land use, water infrastructure, discharges, biological monitoring and other indicators, from multiple official and technical sources.
- **Standardization and harmonization:** To develop and apply protocols for the standardization of data and metadata, ensuring their interoperability and consistency.
- **Interactive visualization:** To incorporate interactive maps, dynamic graphics, and dashboards that allow users to explore information by basin, sub-basin, or specific points of interest.
- **Analysis tools:** To include basic functionalities for trend analysis, detection of critical points, and report generation.
- **Continuous updating:** To establish automated and sustainable mechanisms for the periodic updating of information, ensuring its validity and reliability.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Within the framework of this commitment, the aim is to strengthen decision-making by providing access to more complete, integrated, and up-to-date information on the state of river basins. This approach will improve the planning and implementation of public policies, making them more effective and better aligned with the real needs of the region.

Furthermore, greater institutional transparency is promoted, ensuring that citizens and stakeholders can easily and comprehensibly access relevant environmental information, thus promoting accountability and citizen oversight.

Another key focus is the informed participation of civil society. The aim is to provide citizen groups with tools that allow them to analyze available information and participate more actively and effectively in watershed management processes.

In the field of research and development, priority is given to consolidating data that facilitates scientific work and stimulates innovation in water-related issues, generating valuable inputs for the design of sustainable solutions.

Inter-institutional coordination is also presented as a strategic line, aimed at strengthening collaboration and the exchange of information between the different entities involved in water management.

Finally, the effective dissemination of information related to watersheds and their use is being promoted to facilitate understanding, foster public interest, and encourage appreciation for sustainable management. To this end, storytelling will be used as a narrative tool to convey content in an accessible and meaningful way.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Transparency will be ensured by making information on river basins publicly available on the National Environmental Observatory, with clear metadata and visualizations for everyone. Public data availability will allow the general public and oversight bodies to monitor the impact of environmental management policies and actions, promoting institutional transparency. The platform, with its interactive visualizations, will facilitate public monitoring of water management progress.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The commitment to centralize and make available environmental information concerning river basins will facilitate and strengthen accountability. Furthermore, the system will support the evaluation of authorities' performance by comparing data with targets and, by integrating information on permits and discharges, it will allow for the detailed and transparent monitoring of activities that affect environmental resources.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

This development will foster citizen participation through feedback, citizen science, and data-driven debates. The availability of this information will allow citizens and oversight bodies to monitor public policies and assess the performance of authorities, facilitating the integration of georeferenced environmental permits and authorizations for watersheds.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Survey of available data, systems and information.	Report and agreements on data to be integrated.	June 2026	Ministry of Environment
2	Definition of flow	Development outline	December 2026	Ministry of Environment
3	Graphic design of the viewer	First version of the designed portal	April 2027	Ministry of Environment
4	Implementation of the development.	First version under production	April 2028	Ministry of Environment
5	Dissemination	Official presentation of the new solution	July 2028	Ministry of Environment

13 - National Platform for Transparency and Monitoring of Climate Adaptation in Uruguay

Brief description of the commitment: The National Platform for Transparency and Monitoring of Climate Adaptation in Uruguay will be created. This will be a public platform that will centralize and disseminate, in a clear and visual manner, Uruguay's commitments, actions, and progress in climate change adaptation. It will include a module for visualizing the progress in the implementation of the National Adaptation Plans, beginning with the Cities and Infrastructure Plan and then the Coastal Zones Plan.

In addition to its communication function, the platform will serve as a technical tool to support the planning, monitoring and evaluation of local adaptation, contributing to the strengthening of the national Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system and in line with the country's national and international objectives and commitments.

Organization leading the commitment: National Directorate of Climate Change - Ministry of Environment.

Responsible for the commitment: Fernanda Souza, National Director of Climate Change.
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Technical head: Mario Jiménez, Technical Consultant in Climate Change Adaptation.
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Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Stakeholders:

1. Government: National Government (sectoral portfolios), Departmental Governments, Higher Education and Research Centers.
2. Civil Society Organizations: Environmental organizations, citizen groups and social networks related to adaptation, which can provide information and experiences on actions carried out in the territory.
3. Other actors: Private sector related to infrastructure, water, health, agriculture and territory, with the potential to share relevant initiatives and advances in adaptation .

Definition of the problem

What problems does the commitment aim to address?

Currently, information on adaptation is scattered across various platforms, with heterogeneous formats and levels of detail that hinder its consultation, understanding, and use by subnational governments, social organizations, academia, and citizens. This includes information on adaptation measures that have been implemented, as well as monitoring their progress and compliance with established commitments or plans. The lack of a specific, thematic, and visual tool that integrates these aspects limits the engagement with the policies, reduces opportunities for collaboration and learning, and weakens collective monitoring of implementation.

Strengthening communication about progress in adapting to climate change is key to consolidating institutional and social recognition of Uruguay's efforts in this area, and to capturing relevant actions developed by other actors in the territory.

What are the causes of the problem?

The main causes are related to the lack of a specific, thematic tool to compile, translate, and make progress in adaptation visible in a clear and systematic way. Although Uruguay has developed institutional and technical capacities to report climate commitments, adaptation information remains scattered across technical documents, institutional websites, and general reporting systems, making it difficult to access and use beyond specialized teams.

Furthermore, challenges persist related to the low appropriation of adaptation processes by territorial and social actors, due both to the limited visibility of what has been done, and to the lack of accessible channels to contribute local experiences, actions or demands related to adaptation.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Uruguay has made progress in strengthening climate transparency through the development of the First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) viewer. This tool reports on the progress of the adaptation measures included in the NDC, using a system of fact sheets designed to document their context and progress in a structured way. Additionally, information related to adaptation—though not always explicitly categorized as such—has been collected and used through informal processes. This information has served as input for national reports submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

What solution does it propose?

The development of a public, thematic platform on climate change adaptation is proposed. This platform will centralize and clearly, technically, and accessibly present the progress made by Uruguay in this area. This tool will integrate key information related to compliance with adaptation measures, as well as initiatives developed at the national, sectoral, and territorial levels, all within a single space.

The platform will be implemented in stages. Stage 1: Initial pilot, integrating information from the first five-year action plan of the National Adaptation Plan for Cities and Infrastructure, through fact sheets and progress indicators for its measurement. Stage 2: Incorporating the Five-Year Operational Plan of the National Adaptation Plan for Coastal Zones. Stage 3: This information will be complemented by a module that compiles and makes visible the complementary actions of subnational actors, academics, and civil society. In this way, the platform will not only facilitate public access to official information on adaptation progress but will also serve as a planning and learning resource. This process is expected to generate input for consolidating a national monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system.

What results do we want to achieve with the implementation?

To strengthen communication and transparency regarding climate change adaptation by centralizing information in a public and accessible system that clearly displays progress in the implementation of National Adaptation Plans, facilitating their institutional and social application. This system will also allow gathering adaptation actions from other stakeholders within the national territory.

- Technical data sheets with progress indicators for the measures of the National Adaptation Plan in Cities and Infrastructures as a pilot project.
- Online viewer with results of the first five-year action plan of the National Adaptation Plan in Cities.
- Progressive incorporation of the National Adaptation Plan of the Coastal Zone.
- Public and transparent access to information on adaptation.
- Gradual inclusion of contributions from civil society, academia and other actors.
- Contribution to the consolidation of the national Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning system.

Commitment analysis

How will it provide transparency, accountability, participation, and citizen collaboration?

The development of this platform will have several phases (3), which will address the three pillars of Open Government. First, it focuses on transparency, by providing a visualization tool for progress on the implementation of adaptation. Second, it is intended to promote accountability related to the commitments made in the monitored adaptation measures. Third, subsequent phases incorporate a module for registering adaptation actions by civil society, academia, and subnational governments, to be developed through consultative bodies and workshops.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone Description	Expected Result	Completion Date	Leading institution
1	Launch of the process and roadmap	Roadmap and conceptual design of the platform	December 2025	DINACC - MA
2	Pilot of the viewer with the National Adaptation Plan in Cities	Online publication with indicators of the first five-year action plan	June 2027	DINACC - MA
3	Extension with another National Adaptation Plan. (Coasts)	Platform updated with information from the National Adaptation Plan for the Coastal Zone	June 2028	DINACC - MA
4	Incorporation of local initiatives	Module that exhibits actions by subnational governments, civil society, academia and other actors.	June 2029	DINACC - MA

Defined milestones will be achieved through a work process combining participatory and technical elements. Depending on the milestone and the expected outcome, workshops and technical exchanges will be held with stakeholders from the National Climate Change Response System, academia, civil society, and subnational governments to validate information and strengthen the platform's adoption. In parallel, specific technical work will be carried out with Agesic for the design, implementation, and operation of the digital platform, which will be a key component to ensure its functionality and sustainability.

14 - Consultative process for the development of the Gender-based Action Plan on Climate Change

Brief description of the commitment: The new “Gender-based action plan on Climate Change” will be developed in a consultative manner, as an instrument that will integrate specific activities aimed at reducing gender gaps and recognizing the needs of women in their context in climate change response policies.

Uruguay, with its strong environmental and social commitment, assumes that gender equality is key to a fair ecological transition.

Organization leading the commitment: National Directorate of Climate Change (DINACC). Ministry of Environment.

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: Organizations that are part of the National System for Response to Climate Change and Variability, Departmental Governments, Organizations participating in the dialogues, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Responsible for the commitment: Fernanda Souza, National Director of Climate Change. Contact: fernanda.souza@ambiente.gub.uy

Technical head: Laura Marrero, Gender Officer. Contact: laura.marrero@ambiente.gub.uy

Stakeholders:

1. Government: National Government institutions, departmental and municipal executives.
2. Society: Interested organizations.
3. Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.): Higher Education Centers.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

This Plan aims to recognize and address inequality gaps that place women in situations of differential vulnerability, taking into account their diversity, trajectory, context and specific conditions in the face of climate change.

By integrating a gender perspective, the country can design fairer and more effective climate policies, ensuring that adaptation and mitigation measures not only reduce emissions but also address the needs of people who remain marginalized, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, this Plan will strengthen climate governance by promoting the equitable participation of women in decision-making at both local and national levels.

Due to the socio-cultural gender patterns still prevalent in our society, structural inequalities exist, such as persistent poverty, a relative lack of economic autonomy, discrimination, an excessive burden of unpaid work, and the prevalence of gender-based violence, which place women in a more vulnerable position. Furthermore, the invisibility of these inequalities and the relative lack of opportunities for participation have prevented the recognition of their capacity to respond and their acts of resistance, related, for example, to comprehensive care, upholding networks, and food security.

These inequalities have an impact on contexts affected by climate change, amplifying the gaps and generating new situations of vulnerability, but also responses that must be acknowledged.

What are the causes of the problem?

The asymmetrical distribution of power, the relative lack of economic, physical, and decision-making autonomy, based on the naturalization of culturally constructed gender roles. The integration of multiple vulnerabilities beyond gender, such as socioeconomic vulnerability, those caused by ethnic discrimination, identity issues, disability, and age, makes the impact of climate change differential and generates specific trajectories.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Uruguay has been developing an agenda at the intersection of gender and climate change, recognizing that environmental impacts do not affect everyone equally and that responses must address existing structural inequalities. Within this framework, various initiatives that connect climate justice with gender equality have been promoted, positioning the country as a regional leader in the development of inclusive and sustainable public policies. These include:

- The Gender and Climate Change Strategy marked a milestone by establishing a conceptual and operational framework for incorporating a gender perspective into national climate policies.
- Based on this, the first Gender and Climate Change Plan 2020-2024 was developed, translating the strategy into specific actions, goals and lines of work.
- In 2024, the Dialogue phase in the territory towards the new gender plan began.
- The gender perspective has also been integrated into key international climate policy instruments, such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
- Finally, technical guidelines have been developed to integrate the gender perspective into the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI).

What solution does it propose?

The proposal is to generate a series of dialogues throughout the country, with broad participation, ensuring that it reaches networks and groups within civil society, the public sector, and the private sector interested in the topic. The aim is to gather the voices of women and diverse groups in different regions of the country. These meetings will allow for the identification of local challenges, the validation of lessons learned from the previous plan, and the collaborative development of priorities for the next action cycle. At the end of the process, a feedback and validation workshop will be held with the participants, and a summary document will be produced. The new Gender-based Plan on Climate Change is expected to be publicly presented in the first quarter of 2026.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Greater equity in climate change planning, taking into account inequalities based on gender, territory, and other differentiating factors

To contribute to this acknowledgement by all actors in the public, private, and civil society sectors. To improve the participation and opportunities for influence by women, in all their diversity and context, in the response to climate change.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The consultative process is documented, systematized, and shared with the people involved by applying quality standards for participatory processes. The public will have access to the Summary Document of the consultative process, and subsequently to the Gender-based Plan on Climate Change.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The consultative process for developing the Gender-based Plan on Climate Change is being conducted through an open call for participation. Participation is being systematically recorded, and graphic and video documentation will be made available to the general public through various platforms.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Launch and development of the consultative process	Consultative workshops implemented	December 2025	Ministry of Environment-DINACC
2	Closing of the participatory process	Summary document of the process and validation with participants	December 2025	Ministry of Environment-DINACC
3	Gender-based Plan on Climate Change	Presentation of the Plan	April 2026	Ministry of Environment-DINA CC

Line of action: Open Parliament

Within the framework of the principles that underpin the open parliament paradigm – transparency, citizen participation, accountability and the use of technologies for access to information– the Parliament of Uruguay is promoting four initiatives aimed at strengthening the relationship between the Legislative Branch and the citizens:

- Citizen Observatory on parliamentary activity.
- Transparency and legislative traceability: evolution of bills.
- Clear and accessible parliamentary language.
- Improving citizens' access to parliamentary information.

These actions seek to transform the way in which people communicate, access and participate in parliamentary activity, promoting a more inclusive and accessible democratic culture.

The first initiative consists of the development of an open data visualization tool integrated into the institutional website, designed to facilitate the control and monitoring of parliamentary activity by citizens without the need for specialized technical or legal knowledge.

Next, the creation of a legislative traceability system is planned, which will allow anyone to follow the evolution of the articles included in the bills discussed and approved by Parliament.

The third action focuses on legislative literacy in plain language, through outreach workshops held throughout the country. These activities will be accompanied by publications on the Parliament's official website and social media channels, using accessible and user-friendly language that allows citizens to understand parliamentary procedures in simple and easy-to-read formats.

Finally, it will promote the development of a technological solution for legislative consultation in plain language, allowing users to explore parliamentary content on an intuitive basis. Through this tool, people will be able to ask questions about laws, parliamentary matters, committee reports, and session minutes, receiving clear answers accompanied by direct links to the official documents.

15 - Citizen Observatory on parliamentary activity

Brief description of the commitment: The commitment consists of developing a digital platform that allows citizens to monitor and oversee parliamentary activity. This tool will be integrated into the institutional website and will focus on visualizing open data through interactive dashboards, themed tags, icons, and statistical graphics that facilitate its understanding and use without requiring specialized technical or legal knowledge from the user.

Organizations leading the commitment: House of Representatives and Senate - Parliament - Legislative Branch.

Supporting institution/organization: Administrative Commission - Legislative Branch

Responsible for the commitment: Emiliano Metediera, Secretary-Rapporteur of the House of Representatives. Contact: emetediera@diputados.gub.uy. Juan Pedro Lista, Director General of the Senate. Contact: jlista@parlamento.gub.uy

Responsible for monitoring: Soledad Figueredo, Director of the Management Improvement Division of the House of Representatives. Contact: sfigueredo@diputados.gub.uy, Caterina Di Salvatore, IT Advisor of the Senate. Contact: cdisalvatore@parlamento.gub.uy

Stakeholders

1. Government: Agesic.
2. Civil Society: CAinfo, Data Uruguay, public and private universities.
3. Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.): Not applicable.

Implementation period: September 2025 - December 2027.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The aim is to minimize inequality in access to information and incorporate innovation, with a modern digital solution for citizen monitoring and oversight of parliamentary activity. This will guarantee public access to a greater amount of data in open, updated, and reusable formats.

Despite institutional efforts to increase transparency, data is not becoming a real tool for citizens. Currently, those who take advantage of open data are researchers, journalists, or

technicians. However, if data is not becoming a real tool for citizens, the goal of active transparency and effective accountability is not being met.

What are the causes of the problem?

The problem stems from the gap between publishing data and making it understandable. Many people lack the skills to search, filter, or download datasets with complex tabular structures (CSV, JSON). Even if data is "open", it becomes excessively technical if there are no user-friendly visualization tools that help citizens answer basic questions such as: What do legislators do? What issues do they address? How do they vote? How much do they work?

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The institutional website of the House of Representatives was unified at www.parlamento.gub.uy to help improve visibility.

New pages were developed for the Transparency section of the institutional website, focused on data presentation and export to different formats, instead of just offering file downloads in PDF format.

More than ten open datasets were published in Active and Passive Transparency.

Interventions that are considered successful, even though they only partially meet the purposes of interactivity, accessibility, and comprehension by citizens.

What solution does it propose?

The initiative aims to bridge the gap between data publication and its effective public use, offering a "Citizen Observatory" that facilitates understanding of parliamentary activity. It will promote access to a larger amount of open, up-to-date, and reusable data, enabling accountability for the work of legislators.

The platform will incorporate filters to explore different dimensions such as time period, political party, geographical location, age group and gender, allowing users to consult indicators related to attendance at plenary sessions or committees, submitted initiatives (bills, requests for information, requests for interpellations, among others) and topics of public interest.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The Observatory represents a strategic tool to significantly improve access to and use of parliamentary data in several key aspects.

From an accessibility point of view, it facilitates the understanding of complex datasets through interactive visualizations, making them more accessible and understandable to a wide diversity of people.

In terms of analysis and understanding, it allows the identification of relevant patterns and relationships, such as the theme-based distribution of laws or the voting behaviors of legislators, thus contributing to a deeper and more structured reading of parliamentary activity.

Regarding contextualization, it links the data with real phenomena, enabling its analysis from multiple dimensions such as party affiliation, gender, territoriality or youth participation, among others.

This comprehensive approach strengthens institutional transparency by stimulating public interest, facilitating the monitoring of legislative activity, and promoting democratic oversight of parliamentary actions.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The Parliament will enhance its transparency policy, incorporating sustainable processes for opening data and tools that facilitate its interpretation.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The system will facilitate citizen monitoring with greater active transparency, ensuring the availability, quality, and continuous updating of statistical information in the Transparency section of the institutional website, through standardized visualizations that use published open data.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Citizen participation will be enhanced by creating a platform that brings legislative work closer to the public, not only by providing accessible information but also opening

opportunities for civil society to participate in the design, use, and continuous improvement of the tool. During the project's development phase, there will be consultations and/or participatory sessions with social organizations, journalists, academics, and other stakeholders to understand their legislative information needs. This input will guide the platform's key functionalities and content.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Survey of citizen needs	Systematization of participatory sessions with social organizations, journalists, academia and interested actors to understand their legislative information needs.	May 2026	Senate
2	Prototype of the Citizen Observatory on parliamentary activity	Report on the analysis and solution of the technological selection	June 2026	House of Representatives, Senate
3	Citizen Observatory integrated into the National Open Data Catalog.	Report on the publication of open datasets and what the policy is for periodic updates.	December 2026	House of Representatives, Senate
4	Citizen Observatory in production	Official launch of the Citizen Observatory	June 2027	House of Representatives, Senate

Milest one	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
5	Public awareness campaign to promote the use of the Citizen Observatory	Advertising campaign on social media and institutional website. Official presentation of the new Citizen Observatory on parliamentary activity in Parliament, addressed to Government authorities.	August 2027	House of Representatives Senate

16 - Transparency and legislative traceability: evolution of bills

Brief description of the commitment: Development of a system to strengthen the transparency and traceability of bills. The goal is for anyone to be able to understand, monitor, and track the evolution of the articles included in bills debated and approved by the Legislative Branch, analyzing the changes each article has undergone during the parliamentary process, from its original version to its final wording.

Organization leading the commitment: House of Representatives and Senate - Parliament - Legislative Branch.

Supporting institution/organization: Administrative Commission - Legislative Branch, Uruguayan Network of Clear Legal Language (Milestone 1).

Responsible for the commitment: Emiliano Metediera, Secretary-Rapporteur of the House of Representatives. Contact: emetediera@diputados.gub.uy; Juan Pedro Lista, Director General of the Senate. Contact: jlista@parlamento.gub.uy

Monitoring Officers: Carlos Rocca Balea, Director of the Secretariat Area of the Board of the House of Representatives. Contact: rocca@diputados.gub.uy; Natalia Polero, Director of the Secretariat Area of the Board of the Senate. Contact: npolero@parlamento.gub.uy

Stakeholders:

1. Government: The three branches of government, oversight bodies, and Agesic.
2. Civil Society: Data Uruguay, CAinfo, Public and private universities.
3. Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.): Not applicable.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Currently, citizens have no easy way to understand how a bill has changed during its legislative process. The lack of visual and structured access to the evolution of the wording in each bill undermines legislative transparency and limits participation and informed monitoring by citizens, the media, and academia.

What are the causes of the problem?

The main causes that drive this commitment are: A) Absence of accessible digital tools that display the traceability of bills; b) Lack of standardization in the public presentation of legislative changes, and c) Poor articulation between internal processes of Parliament among its implementing units and their opening in understandable formats.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Currently, versions of the bills are available on the Parliament's website, but without a structure that allows for easy comparison of versions or specific tracking of each article.

What solution does it propose?

The design of an interactive tool, integrated into the Parliament's website, is proposed. This tool will allow for a clear, accessible, and dynamic visualization of the legislative history of each article. Through a simple and user-friendly interface, users will be able to select any article to view its initial version, the modifications made, the corresponding justifications, and the final approved text. This public traceability system will contribute to strengthening citizen oversight and understanding of the legislative process, reducing the gap between citizens and political activity.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The results we want to achieve with this commitment focus on: a) Greater public understanding of the lawmaking process; b) Increased citizen oversight of changes introduced in bills; c) Strengthening trust in the transparency and openness of the Legislative Branch; and d) Generating a model tool that can be replicated in other legislative bodies in the country and abroad.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Citizens will have direct access to key information about how and why bills change. The system will clearly show how the bill originated, at what stage each change is proposed, and whether it has been added, replaced, or deleted.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

It will allow for the identification and visualization of legislative changes, facilitating public and journalistic scrutiny. It will also enable the evaluation of the consistency between initial proposals, changes introduced, and final decisions.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

It will provide clear and accessible information that can be used by journalists, research centers, universities and the general public to become more actively involved in legislative monitoring.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Implementation of pilot project.	Selection of Bills from the last Legislature, to be included in the evolution traceability spreadsheet currently used. Pilot published on the Parliament's website.	June 2026	House of Representatives, Senate
2	New IT tool for visualization in open data format.	Development and implementation of an IT tool that allows the visualization of open data.	March 2027	House of Representatives, Senate

Milestone	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
		Pilot evaluated in the new system.		
3	Information about the new system published in open data.	Launch of the new system through an official presentation in the Parliament.	June 2027	House of Representatives, Senate
4	Dissemination of the system among citizens, highlighting the functionalities that enable transparency and traceability of legislative projects	Publication of information related to the new system on social media and the institutional website.	June 2027	House of Representatives, Senate
5	Progressive evolution of the system with the incorporation of bills from previous legislatures	Publication in the new system of bills from at least 2 previous legislatures.	June 2028	House of Representatives, Senate

17 - Clear and accessible parliamentary language

Brief description of the commitment: Outreach and literacy workshops in plain language will be held across the country to promote understanding of parliamentary work. Additionally, the House of Representatives' website and official social media channels will be published in clear and accessible language so that citizens can understand legislative processes in user-friendly and easy-to-read formats.

Organization leading the commitment: House of Representatives - Senate - Legislative Branch.

Supporting institution/organization: Administrative Commission - Legislative Branch, Uruguayan Network of Clear Legal Language (Milestone 1).

Responsible for the commitment: Virginia Cáceres, Deputy Secretary of the House of Representatives, vcaceres@diputados.gub.uy; Juan Pedro Lista, Director General of the Senate. Contact: jlista@parlamento.gub.uy.

Responsible for monitoring: Doris Muñiz Varela, Director of the Committees Area, dorism@diputados.gub.uy; Caterina Di Salvatore, IT Advisor to the Senate. Contact: cdisalvatore@parlamento.gub.uy.

Stakeholders

1. Government: Legislative Branch, Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), Congress of Mayors.
2. Civil Society: Citizens in general.
3. Other actors: Public and private universities in the country.

Implementation period: September 2025 - December 2028.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The House of Representatives works diligently to address the various concerns of the public and makes information about its activities available through several channels. The entire legislative process can be followed on the Parliament's website, plenary sessions can be viewed live (on YouTube and Anteltv) with sign language interpretation provided in picture-

format, and there is even interaction through social media. However, these publications are not always written in clear and accessible language, so comprehension for all citizens cannot be guaranteed.

What are the causes of the problem?

The main reason for creating this commitment is the lack of tools that allow the House of Representatives' publications to be included in formats accessible to the different needs of the population.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

From an institutional perspective that is committed to inclusion, transparency and equitable access to information, the House of Representatives has been developing a series of concrete actions that reflect its willingness to bring parliamentary work closer to all citizens.

One of the most significant initiatives has been the incorporation of Uruguayan Sign Language interpretation during the broadcasts of plenary sessions. As part of its commitment to clear communication, the House has also assumed an active role as a founding member of the Uruguayan Network for Clear Legal Language, an inter-institutional forum that promotes the use of understandable language in legal texts and public communications related to law.

Internally in the Parliament, an institutional project has been launched to incorporate plain language into parliamentary management, promoting that legislative content is accessible to all audiences, without losing technical rigor or legal value.

What solution does it propose?

The following actions are proposed:

- To develop a Plain Language Manual, train the institution's staff in its application, and implement its use in all communication tasks related to legislative work.
- To organize talks and workshops in coordination with the Departmental Governments, aimed at the dissemination and correct use of the clear and accessible language manual.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The main results expected to be achieved are:

- To ensure that citizens have access to communications about parliamentary activity in formats that are accessible and understandable to all audiences.
- That this access promotes citizen participation and collaboration in legislative activity.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The information provided by the House will be presented in clear and accessible language.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

Giving greater visibility to legislative actions will result in a greater understanding of legislative work by citizens.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

A deeper understanding of legislative work by more citizens will promote interest in participating in issues that concern them.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Survey of the current situation regarding plain language in the publications of the House of Representatives	Diagnostic report.	December 2025	House of Representatives Senate

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
2	Plain Language Manual	<p>Launch of the Manual through an official presentation.</p> <p>Dissemination of the Manual.</p>	June 2026	<p>House of Representatives</p> <p>Senate</p>
3	Training for officials in the use of the Clear and Accessible Language Manual.	Training program designed and implemented.	October 2026	<p>House of Representatives</p> <p>Senate</p>
4	Implementation of clear and accessible language in all communications made by Parliament.	Clear language used on social media and the website.	December 2026	<p>House of Representatives</p> <p>Senate</p>
5	Incorporation of accessible formats.	Mechanisms for displaying information in accessible format on social media and on the website.	December 2027	<p>House of Representatives</p> <p>Senate</p>
6	Dissemination and training on the Plain and Accessible Language Manual.	<p>Locations selected to conduct the pilot workshops in coordination with the Departmental Governments.</p> <p>Three pilot workshops in different locations across the country.</p>	December 2028	<p>House of Representatives</p> <p>Senate</p>

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
		Dissemination plan implemented.		

18 - Improving citizens' access to parliamentary information

Brief description of the commitment: With the aim of facilitating citizens' access to legislative information and overcoming the barriers that hinder the search, understanding, and use of public parliamentary documents—such as laws, parliamentary business, committee reports, and parliamentary records—the development of a technological solution is proposed. This solution will allow users to explore legislative content intuitively, without requiring technical or legal knowledge, and will enable queries to be made in plain language. Based on these queries, the system will provide clear answers, accompanied by direct links to the corresponding official documents.

Implementing this solution will significantly contribute to improving access to parliamentary information, strengthening institutional transparency, citizen oversight, and informed participation in legislative processes.

Organization leading the commitment: Senate - Parliament.

Supporting institution/organization: Agency for Electronic Government and the Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic).

Person responsible for the commitment: Juan Pedro Lista, Director General of the Senate.
Contact: jlista@parlamento.gub.uy.

Technical contact: Caterina Di Salvatore, IT Advisor to the Senate. Contact:
cdisalvatore@parlamento.gub.uy.

Stakeholders

1. Government: Not applicable.
2. Civil Society: Center for Archives and Access to Public Information (CAinfo), Data Uruguay.
3. Other actors: Parliament, public and private universities.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The commitment seeks to address the barriers to comprehensible access to parliamentary information by the citizens. Although the Uruguayan Parliament boasts a high level of institutional and public transparency, a large number of legislative documents and resources are presented in formats that are difficult to navigate, with complex structures, technical language, and without tools that facilitate direct consultation by non-specialists.

The main group affected by this problem is the general public, especially those who wish to learn about parliamentary activity but lack technical or legal training. Journalists, students, social organizations, teachers, researchers, and anyone interested in exercising their right to access public information and actively participate in public affairs are also affected.

This problem occurs at national and international levels in digital access to the Uruguayan Parliament's web portal, as well as in the limited use given to legislative documents as a source of civic and political information.

People face difficulties finding, understanding, or using available parliamentary information. This limits their ability to follow the work of their representatives, evaluate legislative decisions, exercise citizen oversight, and participate in an informed manner.

These limitations become more visible during times of relevant legislative debates (for example, when controversial or budgetary laws are being discussed), as citizens cannot easily access key documents or the history of decisions.

The problem is not new; it has existed since Parliament began publishing digital information on its website. However, with the increasing volume of documents, institutional complexity, and the demands of a more connected and discerning citizenry, the need for more accessible and dynamic tools has become increasingly evident over the last 5 to 10 years.

What are the causes of the problem?

The problem has both immediate and structural causes. In the immediate sphere, parliamentary documents are published in formats that are not very interactive (such as PDFs or other open formats), without tools for direct consultation, and with technical language that hinders their understanding. Structurally, the portal's design reflects an institutional archiving logic, not the public's need for information. Although there are efforts to open data, these are not linked to solutions that facilitate its use. In short, there is access, but it is not usable: transparency is formal, but not effective. This directly impacts the right to be informed and to participate in public affairs.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The portal's structural design has been changed several times, but the problem persists. This indicates that cosmetic or superficial modifications have not been sufficient to address the root causes of the issue. More comprehensive solutions are needed that address technical, functional, and usability aspects, in addition to an analysis of user needs and the context in which the portal is used.

What solution does it propose?

To develop and implement a query system that allows users to ask questions in natural language and obtain direct answers or relevant documents quickly and accurately.

This differs from previous efforts that improved the structure or design, as it now incorporates mechanisms to better understand the intent of each user, improve semantic search, and offer more relevant results.

The solution will primarily address the difficulty of finding specific information in large volumes of documents, facilitating consultation and improving the user experience.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

By implementing this commitment, we want to achieve the following results:

- Changes in knowledge and capabilities: To improve the team's skills in the use of advanced search technologies and strengthen the culture of using open and accessible data.
- Changes in behaviors and practices: To encourage the regular use of the portal by citizens, journalists, academics and officials, establishing the habit of direct, reliable and efficient consultation of legislative documents.
- System changes: To modernize the portal's digital infrastructure, incorporating smart tools that better integrate data, improve user experience, and ensure interoperability.
- Measures to ensure continuity: To train internal teams, secure budget and technical support to maintain and adapt the platform in the long term. Furthermore, institutionalize the system as an official parliamentary consultation tool.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

This commitment will promote transparency by facilitating direct, clear, and efficient access to Parliament's public documents. By implementing a smart search system, users will be able to find relevant legislative information without requiring technical expertise or complex navigation.

This will allow citizens, journalists, civil society organizations, and academics to access key data on parliamentary documents with ease. By removing barriers to access and improving usability, the right to information is strengthened, encouraging a more informed and active participation.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

This commitment will foster accountability by making clear, up-to-date, and accessible information about legislative activity available to the public. Facilitating access to key documents—such as bills, minutes, and stenographic records—will enable more effective public oversight.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

This commitment will improve citizen participation by opening a specific channel for people to access, understand, and use legislative information on their own terms. By facilitating the consultation and understanding of public documents, citizens will be able to engage in a more informed way in the debates and decisions that affect their daily lives.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Review of existing documentary content.	Document with optimization and accessibility criteria applied to the documents; report with implemented improvements.	August 2026	Senate
2	Internal use pilot	Pilot evaluation report with feedback from internal users (legislators, officials, advisors, etc.).	October 2027	Senate
3	Public viewing tool on the Parliament Portal	Online operational tool, integrated into the official portal and open to citizen use.	March 2028	Senate
4	Dissemination	Communication and dissemination campaign in the news, social networks, etc.	March 2029	Senate

Line of action: Collaborative governance and innovation

By promoting transparency, citizen participation and collaboration, the aim is to strengthen the protection and exercise of people's rights in the digital environment, and to move towards a more inclusive, transparent governance oriented towards collective well-being, through two initiatives:

- Democratic digital governance.
- Digital access strategy to data and cultural assets for the participatory transformation of public policies in culture.

The Democratic Digital Governance initiative proposes the creation of a permanent inter-institutional forum for the development of public policies focused on digital governance with a human rights approach. This forum will address key issues such as the governance of digital platforms, information integrity, the fight against disinformation, and the protection of online civic space. Through a multi-stakeholder approach, it seeks to generate recommendations aligned with international standards, promoting an inclusive, people-centered information society oriented towards sustainable development.

Finally, the Digital Access Strategy for Cultural Data and Assets proposes a participatory process to democratize access to information related to the cultural policy. Through the opening of data on grant funds and the creation of collaborative digital tools for museum management, the strategy seeks to strengthen transparency, facilitate the visualization of resources, and promote the participatory transformation of cultural policies. This strategy is part of an institutional innovation approach that recognizes the value of culture as a public asset and a driver of development.

19 - Democratic digital governance

Brief description of the commitment: Establishment of a permanent inter-institutional working group to promote the development of public policies for digital governance based on guaranteeing human rights and strengthening democracy. This group will focus on the governance of digital platforms, the integrity of information and disinformation, and the protection of online civic space, and will generate recommendations on public policies to address the challenges Uruguay faces in a manner consistent with international human rights law, the promotion of technological innovation for a people-centered information society oriented towards sustainable development, and integrating a multi-stakeholder approach.

Organization leading the commitment: Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic).

Responsible for the commitment: Daniel Mordecki, Executive Director. Contact: direccion@agesic.gub.uy

Technical head: Virginia Pardo, Director of the Information Society Area. Contact: virginia.pardo@agesic.gub.uy

Stakeholders

1. Government: Executive Branch.
2. Civil Society: Organizations specializing in the subject matter.
3. Other actors: Judicial Branch, Legislative Branch, Electoral Court, National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman (INDDHH), private sector, international organizations related to the subject of the commitment.

Implementation period: March 2026 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The acceleration of digital technologies is reshaping societies, generating new opportunities and capabilities, but also challenges, risks, and impacts on human rights and the implementation of democracies. These effects require coordinated responses from public policies that promote digital governance based on human rights.

Disinformation, hate speech, information bubbles, policies and practices for algorithmic content moderation and curation, the collection of data from users of digital platforms and their interactions, the digital divide, and the differentiated impacts of technologies on children and adolescents are, among others, some of the global problems that affect freedom of expression on the Internet and other rights.

The challenges have been amplified in recent years by artificial intelligence and the mass use of digital platforms, such as social networks, search engines, messaging applications, among others, which have an increasingly relevant role in people's daily lives, shaping public space and debate.

In Uruguay, internet use reaches 92% of people over 14, and 84% use it on a daily basis ¹.

The complexity of the mentioned problems requires strengthening institutional capacities to:

- Identify the particularities and priorities they pose in the national scenario.
- Develop responses that enable addressing it with comprehensive and coordinated approaches from public policies, encompassing relevant regulatory and institutional aspects and the building of citizenship in the digital environment.
- actively engage multiple stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academia, and international organizations.

What are the causes of the problem?

According to diagnoses made by expert organizations on freedom of expression from both the universal and regional human rights protection systems, the problems are multi-causal.

Among other factors that challenge freedom of expression on the Internet, the following have been highlighted: the concentration of the global digital environment in the hands of a few private actors, the business model of digital platforms, insufficient transparency and accountability regarding online content moderation policies and practices and the collection and processing of personal data from user interactions ; the digital divide and exclusion, the information literacy deficit; and disproportionate state measures and regulations that infringe upon freedom of expression.

In the words of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression:

¹Survey of Uses of Information and Communication Technologies (EUTIC) 2024.

Digital tools such as generative artificial intelligence; content recommendation algorithms based on social characteristics protected through the monitoring of personal data on the habits and behaviors of users; content removal, prioritization and reach reduction algorithms designed by non-diverse teams and oriented to increase the visibility of content that generates greater interaction, added to targeted advertising with a tendency to deepen pre-existing biases and convictions, have not only influenced the experiences of users and the information environment, but have also facilitated the greater volume, amplification and replication of extremist, disinformation, hate speech and violence in general (RELE - IACHR, para. 32) ².

Furthermore, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression has warned that:

The growth of disinformation in recent times cannot be attributed solely to technology or malicious actors. It must be understood in the context of other factors, including: a traditional media sector struggling due to digital transformation and competition from online platforms, and threatened by state pressure in some parts of the world; the absence of robust public information regimes; the low levels of digital and media literacy among the general population; and the frustrations and grievances suffered by a growing number of people, fueled by decades of economic deprivation, market failures, denial of political rights, and social inequalities, which make some individuals more susceptible to manipulation (UN, 2021, para. 20) ³.

In particular, for the case of Uruguay, a recent report by civil society indicates that:

Uruguay presents a fragmented and unsystematized legal system regarding the different regimes applicable to platforms. On many occasions, the approach has been reactive, without a comprehensive perspective that considers the particularities of digital platforms as objects of regulation and without studies that evaluate the possible impacts of regulatory proposals” (Datysoc - Observacom, 2025, p 4-5) ⁴.

² Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Digital Inclusion and Internet Content Governance. OAS/Ser.L/V/II CIDH/RELE/INF. 28/24. Available at: https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/expresion/informes/Inclusion_digital_esp.pdf

³ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and of Expression, Irene Khan. A/HRC/47/25. Available at: <https://docs.un.org/es/A/HRC/47/25>

⁴ Datysoc – Observacom (2025). Current status of digital platform regulation in Uruguay. Available at: <https://datysoc.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Informe-estado-situacion-regulacion-plataformas.pdf>

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In 2024, the member states of the United Nations adopted the Global Digital Compact, in which they committed to “fostering an inclusive, open and secure digital space that respects, protects and promotes human rights.”⁵

Uruguay participates in various regional and international forums and spaces working towards global governance of the Internet and emerging technologies.

A multi-sectoral dialogue process is currently underway. This process, driven by civil society and led by the Data and Society Lab (Datysoc) and OBSERVACOM, with support from UNESCO and Agesic, aims to promote broad national agreements that will serve as the basis for democratic regulation of large digital platforms, aligned with international human rights law and appropriate to our country. This dialogue is guided by UNESCO's Guidelines for the Governance of Digital Platforms, adopted in 2023.

What solution does it propose?

To create a permanent inter-institutional work environment, made up of public institutions with diverse purposes, that enables a comprehensive and coordinated approach to promote the development of policies for digital governance based on the guarantee of human rights - including, among others, freedom of opinion and expression, access to information, privacy, protection of personal data, participation, equality and non-discrimination - and the strengthening of democracy.

The work in this area will focus on the governance of digital platforms, the integrity of information and disinformation, and the protection of online civic space.

Its purpose will be to generate public policy recommendations for a comprehensive and multidimensional approach that enables the use of regulatory frameworks, endorses institutionality and features capacity building for democratic digital governance, aligned with international human rights law, the standards developed by the expert bodies of the United Nations systems, the Inter-American System for the Protection of Human Rights, and the commitments assumed by the country through its various processes and forums.

⁵UN. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 September 2024. A/RES/79/1. Goal 3.
<https://docs.un.org/es/A/RES/79/1>

It will develop mechanisms to gather the perspectives and contributions of multiple stakeholders, through exchange forums and other formats to engage actors from the ecosystem of civil society, the private sector and academia.

It will promote the generation of studies and evidence that support policy definition and contribute to strengthening understanding, discussion and public participation on the subject, for the construction of an inclusive, open and safe digital space that respects, protects and promotes human rights.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

To ensure an inter-institutional environment that makes it possible to address the prioritized issues in a comprehensive manner.

To implement mechanisms so as to integrate the multi-stakeholder approach into the design of public policies for digital governance.

To promote public policies for digital governance with a focus on human rights and democratic strengthening.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

It will create opportunities for dialogue and exchange among multiple stakeholders in order to gather input for policy recommendations.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Permanent space of inter-institutional work.	Space established and agreed work plan.	May 2026	Agesic
2	First cycle of exchange between multiple stakeholders under a multi-actor approach.	Exchange completed. Summary document of emerging issues.	December 2026	Agesic
3	Policy recommendations developed.	Report published	December 2026	Agesic
4	Second cycle of exchange between multiple parties.	Exchange completed. Summary document of emerging issues.	December 2027	Agesic
5	Policy recommendations developed.	Report published	December 2027	Agesic
6	Studies and surveys to generate evidence to support decision-making and to support public	At least 2 studies carried out as defined in the work plan.	December 2028	Agesic

Milestone one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
	understanding of the challenges and recommendations.			
7	Dissemination of studies	Public presentation given.	June 2029	Agesic

20 - Digital access strategy to data and cultural assets for the participatory transformation of public policies in culture

Brief description of the commitment: The National Directorate of Culture (DNC) proposes to design a strategy for transparency and digital access to cultural assets and data through a participatory process involving multiple stakeholders and incorporating new digital tools. This will include an open data process related to the various instruments of cultural policy, such as the funds awarded annually through their different support programs, incorporating a data visualization panel. Additionally, a new open and collaborative tool for managing museum collections will be designed through a process of dialogue and consultation.

Organization leading the commitment: National Directorate of Culture (DNC) - Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC).

Institutions/organizations it endorses: Agency for Electronic Government and the Information Society (Agesic), General Archive of the Nation, DATAUY, Wikimedians, Data and Society Laboratory (Datysoc).

Responsible for the commitment: María Eugenia Vidal, National Director of Culture.
Contact: maria.vidal@mec.gub.uy

Technical head: Natalia Ríos, Coordinator of the Cultural Information System. Contact: natalia.rios@mec.gub.uy; For the National Museum System: Veronika Herszhorn, Coordinator of the National Museum System. Contact: herszhorn@mec.gub.uy; Lucía Draper, National Museum System. Contact: ldraper@mec.gub.uy

Stakeholders:

- 1- Government: Other Executory Units of the Ministry of Education and Culture: National Cultural Heritage Commission, National General Archive and other projects such as MEC Spaces.
- 2- Civil Society: Cultural agents ⁶from the various subsectors of the arts and culture and civil society organizations focused on digital technology.⁷

⁶By “cultural agents” we mean in a broad sense both individuals and groups, public and private institutions or civil society organizations that participate in cultural and artistic activity, whether in creation, production, dissemination, management, transmission, exhibition, etc.

⁷ It is important to mention that for milestone 4 consisting on the participatory design of the tool for the management of museum collections, groups linked to the sciences will also be invited due to the types of collections.

- 3- Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.): Educational agents, from academia, from journalism, among others.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The problem that the project proposes to address is the absence of open digital access to cultural goods and data, as well as the need for stable participatory mechanisms for the design of cultural policies promoted by the DNC.

Specifically, it will focus on, on the one hand, resolving the lack of information available to citizens regarding the results achieved by different instruments of the cultural public policy carried out by the DNC ⁸and, on the other hand, the absence of an open and sustainable public digital infrastructure for the management, access and reuse by citizens of the museum collections of Uruguayan museums in general and of the DNC in particular.

In line with the above, efforts will be made to address the need for stable dialogue mechanisms with cultural agents that contribute to deepening the governance of cultural public policies, channeling proposals and demands that contribute to the design and management of public instruments and tools for cultural development and the full exercise of cultural rights.

This problem affects the opportunities for influence that both the general public and cultural professionals in particular—especially in areas far from the capital and in the outskirts of the 19 departments—find for the development of their ideas, projects, careers, or infrastructure. At the same time, this reduces the access to cultural heritage by the citizens.

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic exacerbated the difficulties citizens face in developing their projects and careers in the cultural field, while also highlighting the structural limitations of

⁸The *Grant Fund for Culture* was created by Law No. 17,930 of December 2005, through Articles 238 and 250, to finance impactful artistic and cultural development projects across the country. The *Fund for the Development of Cultural Infrastructure in the Interior of the Country* was created through Article 252 of the same Law, with the primary objective of promoting the restoration and construction of cultural infrastructure in all departments of the country, except Montevideo. The *Fund for the Promotion of Artistic Training and Creation* (FEFCA) was created in Article 507 of Law No. 18,719 of December 2010, and is designed to support artistic training and creation through competitive mechanisms. Since their creation, these instruments have operated steadily and continuously, constituting a well-established and institutionalized funding structure for culture.

the museum industry in terms of digital heritage management. Changes in government administrations at the national, departmental, and municipal levels also constitute periods of uncertainty regarding the continuity and potential redirection of cultural policies at the various levels discussed previously.

What are the causes of the problem?

The information on the various funding instruments for the DNC's cultural policy is systematized and publicly available ⁹. However, it is difficult to access easily, and the data is not available for download in a unified, up-to-date, and consistent format. Furthermore, it lacks visualization formats that would facilitate public interpretation and reflection on this information.

Regarding digital access to museum collections, the National Directorate of Culture (DNC), through the National Museum System (SNM), launched the “Mestiza: Digital Platform for Managing Museum Collections” project in 2012. This ¹⁰version was conceived in a different technological context, with a local and centralized architecture, lacking the possibility of updates or interoperability. The platform's design limited its adoption by museums and led to its technical obsolescence. Ultimately, at that time, Mestiza was designed as a local, centralized, and restricted-access system, which hindered its effective implementation and requires the creation of an evolved tool with the same objectives.

Likewise, although both the cultural funding policy and the Mestiza digital tool are geared towards cultural democratization, they lacked sustained participatory mechanisms for design, management and evaluation, as well as processes of openness to the public.

⁹ <https://fondos.culturaenlinea.uy/presentacion/>

¹⁰ <https://www.museos.gub.uy/index.php/component/k2/item/915-mestiza-plataforma-digital-de-colecciones-museologicas>

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

There is a history of actions implemented by the DNC for all the aspects mentioned above.

Regarding access to cultural assets such as museum collections, the National Museum System (SNM) of the National Directorate of Culture (DNC), created by Law No. 19.037 of December 2012, is responsible for promoting the reinforcement of museums and their areas of work by fostering integrated and sustainable museums, with a special emphasis on developing accessibility, communication, mediation, preventive conservation, reflection, and critical thinking about the role of museology, contemporary museums, and their connection to society. As mentioned previously, it was within this framework that the Mestiza project was born, representing a first attempt to offer a national system for registering museum collections. This first version of the platform was published in 2014 and tested in 33 Uruguayan museums of diverse types.

Likewise, one of the initial milestones was the Diagnostic Census of Museums in Uruguay (2010) also developed by the SNM, which made it possible to assess the general status of the sector and identify, among other shortcomings, the urgent need to professionalize the sector and to strengthen capacities in the management of collections.

The creation of the National Directorate of Culture's (DNC) Cultural Information System (SIC) in 2016 addressed the lack of readily available information for the public. This office aims to collect, systematize, and process relevant information on cultural activity in Uruguay. To this end, numerous internal reports have been prepared for monitoring actions and programs, as well as reports published on the DNC website and within the Mercosur framework. In addition to online publications such as reports on funding, awards, and calls for proposals, the DNC has also responded to public information requests.

Regarding mechanisms for open dialogue with citizens and processes of participation in the design of cultural policies, the Funds for Culture organized in-person qualitative evaluation sessions in 2010 and 2015. These sessions brought together artists, cultural practitioners, managers, union representatives, representatives from the Departmental Directorates of Culture, the MEC Centers, and the National Directorate of Culture itself. These sessions facilitated the collection of input for the reformulation of the Grant Fund for Culture tool in 2011 and 2016.

Furthermore, as a recent initiative, since 2022 the National Museum System (SNM) has been implementing the annual Regional Museum Meetings, which are forums for exchange on museological topics where museums from different regions of the country participate. Activities are conducted in a workshop format, channeling the needs and concerns of the participating museums. Additionally, a pilot program is currently underway to provide technical assistance to five public museums in the interior of the country, working with their technical teams on their collections.

Finally, it is worth highlighting three experiences driven by DNC with Agestic's support and which constitute successful initiatives both in terms of participation in the design of cultural policies and in terms of open data and digitization.

Regarding dialogue mechanisms, a relevant example is the National Dance Plan: "a process that has relied on a dynamic and pluralistic model of participation, based on co-responsibility between the State and organized civil society, for the design, implementation, and evaluation of public policies in favor of access to and practice of dance as a field of knowledge, symbolic production, and cultural right" (2023). This initiative was part of Uruguay's Fourth National Open Government Action Plan (2018-2020).

Regarding digitization and openness, in 2016, the National Museum of Visual Arts (MNAV), endorsed by the National Directorate of Culture (DNC), was recognized by Agestic with the Transparency Award for its online catalog and its commitment to open data. To this day, it is the only DNC department included in the National Open Data Catalog, and it is the only public museum with an online catalog, having one-sixth of its collection available online (Porley, 2020).

Last year, the SIC, in conjunction with Agestic, implemented the workshop "Open Data: For the Identification and Prioritization of Cultural Data," which identified datasets related to culture. Participants included cultural agents from academia, journalism, public institutions, and the data community, engaging in collaborative dialogue to assess the importance of cultural data, prioritize relevant data for open access, and recognize its significance. This workshop generated numerous proposals for datasets, which were collected and analyzed by the SIC. This process led to the initiative to further open access data for the institution's support tools.

What solution does it propose?

The solution proposed through this commitment is to move forward on two lines of work:

- “Open Culture” will consist of establishing mechanisms for dialogue and public consultation with cultural agents from the various subsectors of the cultural field to actively participate in the governance of national cultural policies ¹¹. This involves convening diverse cultural agents, for example, from the performing arts (theater, circus, puppetry), dance, music, visual arts, literature, audiovisual, video games, arts education, and museums, among others, to address the discussion and debate on funding instruments with a view to a joint evaluation that will provide input for designing new opportunities for culture and the arts. Likewise, the initiative will propose opening data from the various instruments of cultural public policy available, such as the funds that are awarded annually in their different support categories (projects, training and creation, and infrastructure), as well as other relevant cultural data and information of national scope. This openness will be strengthened with technological implementations that allow for the presentation and visualization of data, contributing to its understanding and interpretation.
- “Mestiza: Open and Collaborative Management of Museum Collections in Uruguay” involves the creation and implementation of a new, open, interoperable, and sustainable public digital infrastructure for the management and publication of museum collections in Uruguay, building upon previous experience but with an updated approach. This entails: analysis and lessons learned from the previous system; participatory co-design with museums and various stakeholders outside the specific museum sector; modular and scalable development of a new tool with international standards for traceability, open licenses, and interoperability protocols; pilot projects in representative museums with ongoing support processes; participatory training and evaluation; the creation of a national community of practice in digital collection management; and finally, the publication of data on open platforms and collaboration with educational and cultural stakeholders to enhance the usefulness and use of museum collections in diverse contexts.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

¹¹ This year, 2025, marks the 20th anniversary of the first call for proposals for the *Grant Fund for Culture*, which represents a milestone and an opportunity to open a dialogue with the general public and cultural agents in particular about the challenges, limitations and potential of this and other support instruments that seek to generate opportunities in the field of national arts and culture.

Implementing this commitment will help generate mechanisms for open digital access to both cultural goods and data, as well as establish areas of participation sustained over time for the design of cultural public policy instruments and tools.

This commitment is expected to strengthen existing support mechanisms and/or generate new ones through the active involvement and participation of cultural stakeholders. The aim is to deepen and strengthen the governance of national cultural policies and promote democratization in the processes of formulating and evaluating public policies.

At the same time, within the specific field of museums, in addition to making collections more visible to the public, technical capacities in the digital management of collections will be strengthened, with all its implications regarding work protocols, licensing, documentation, and cataloging, among others. Furthermore, by implementing the participatory design process with museums, we will be contributing to democratization by establishing a participatory and collaborative culture within the museum community.

Institutional responsibility for accountability and transparency will also be strengthened through data dissemination and the promotion of public engagement with this data. This will be crucial once museum collections are digitized, as they represent heritage that can be reused in educational, academic, and cultural settings.

In the long term, cultural policies will be strengthened - in their quality and legitimacy - by having been enriched both by open data and by the demands and proposals of the protagonists of these policies, which will guarantee the exercise of cultural rights by assuming an active role in the governance of cultural policies.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The commitment promotes transparency in its two lines of work.

At *Open culture*, this implies:

- Making more and better information available about instruments to support culture, by opening up data that is currently public, but not in open format.
- Publishing data in a unified, consistent and up-to-date manner, providing visualizations that facilitate interpretation and reflection on the data.

- Dissemination of data both in institutional communication strategies and in instances of participation with cultural agents where said data will be the basis for discussion.
- Promoting positive changes in the institutional culture regarding data management.

In *Mestiza*, this implies:

- Making online collection catalogs available to all citizens, with structured, traceable and reusable data.
- Publication of open data on cultural heritage, following international standards of interoperability and open licensing.
- Clear access to public information contained in museum collections, in compliance with Law No. 18.381 and the Museums Law No. 19.037.
- Strengthening the role of the State as guarantor of the right of access to heritage.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

This commitment fosters deeper accountability by promoting active citizen participation. Institutional responsibility increases as it will be required to channel the demands and proposals that emerge from the participatory process, both for the review of support mechanisms and for the design of the tool for digitizing museum collections. The participation of civil society organizations also guarantees mechanisms for citizen oversight and external monitoring. Furthermore, open data will allow citizens to track and verify its evolution.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

In *Abri Cultura*, the call will address the citizens in general, with a focus on cultural agents. Representatives from organized civil society across the various subsectors of the arts and culture will be invited to participate in the established mechanisms. Specifically, the aim is to achieve representation from those subsectors currently included in the application categories of existing funding programs: performing arts (theater, circus, puppetry), dance, music, visual arts, literature, audiovisual media, video games, arts education, museums, cultural infrastructure, and others. Special attention will also be given to providing a space for subsectors not currently included that may be incorporated. This participation of key civil society organizations in the arts and culture field will ensure democratic co-responsibility.

Mestiza incorporates citizen participation by promoting a participatory design process, with workshops involving museums from diverse regions, types, and departments, as well as stakeholders from the cultural and educational ecosystem. Territorial and sectoral representation is guaranteed in defining the tool's technical and functional requirements. Collaboration with civil society organizations (Data Uruguay, Datysoc, Wikimedia Uruguay) allows non-governmental voices to actively contribute to decision-making. Furthermore, the development of an open community of practice will be pursued, and participatory evaluation activities will be promoted during the co-implementation phase.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Data set published in the National Open Data Catalog.	Open data on information linked to the instruments of the DNC's cultural public policy in its different lines of support - projects, training and creation and infrastructure.	March 2026	DNC (Cultural Information System + Funds for Culture)
2	Visualization panel of data from the instruments of the cultural public policy of the DNC.	Operating viewer.	May 2026	DNC (Cultural Information System + Funds for Culture)
3	Abri Cultura - events of participation with cultural agents and public consultation process through the Citizen Participation Platform.	Abri Cultura - participatory events held with cultural agents for a joint evaluation that provides input for the design of new opportunities for culture and the arts. Public consultation process implemented through the Citizen Participation Platform. Document systematizing the inputs collected in the participation events. Public consultation implemented.	August 2026	DNC (Cultural Information System + Funds for Culture + Management)
4	New Mestiza tool for the management of museum collections in Uruguay designed in a participatory manner.	Mestizo digital tool developed and validated in participatory design process with internal actors from the museum sector and external actors from culture and science.	December 2026	DNC (National Museum System)

Milest one	Milestone Description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
5	Pilot project for the implementation of the new Mestiza tool in institutions.	Training sessions conducted Established community of practice Document on the systematization of the pilot experience.	December 2027	DNC (National Museum System)
6	Data from published museological collections.	Mestiza tool in operation with published museum collections.	December 2028	DNC (National Museum System)
7	Dissemination and sharing of open data and digitized cultural assets.	Outreach and dissemination action plan implemented.	May 2029	DNC (Cultural Information System + National Museum System)

Line of action: Transparency and Right of Access to Public Information

Within the framework of democratic strengthening and the consolidation of open public management, a set of initiatives have been established aimed at guaranteeing the right of access to public information and promoting an institutional culture based on transparency:

- Strengthening Public Transparency.
- National Policy for the Management of Documents and Archives for a Transparent and Responsible State.
- Citizen Digital Platform of the Public Housing System.
- Participatory and collaborative construction of product baskets in the Consumer Price Information System.
- Transparency and access to information in the health sector.
- Strengthening access to energy information.
- Portal of Initiatives of the Integrated System of International Cooperation Uruguay with public and open access.
- Open data policy and access to justice.

One of the initiatives will be strengthening public transparency through the adoption of technological solutions that facilitate access to information within the framework of the implementation of [Law No. 18,381 of October 2008](#). The systematic publication of access requests and their respective responses will be promoted, as well as the “Recommendations on Algorithmic Transparency,” evaluating their effective implementation. Furthermore, it will include preparing a consensus-based guide of criteria for the application of proactive transparency in government agencies.

In the area of documentation, a National Policy for Document and Records Management will be designed and implemented to improve the traceability of public administration and ensure the preservation, organization, and accessibility of official documents. This policy will establish a roadmap for document management in the public sector, incorporating information and communication technologies (ICTs) as key tools to guarantee the integrity, timeliness, and reliability of information.

Another initiative will be the creation of a Citizen Digital Platform for the Public Housing System, which will centralize information on state housing programs. This tool will allow people to receive personalized guidance on available options, with links to application channels. It will include open data, call alerts, and eligibility criteria, and it will generate public indicators on coverage, demand, and response times.

In the area of consumption, the basket of products reported to the Consumer Price Information System will be updated through a participatory and collaborative process. By conducting public consultations, it will be possible to incorporate products that more accurately reflect the consumption habits and restrictions of diverse population groups, such as people with celiac disease, diabetes, children, and the elderly.

It stipulates the consolidation of an institutional strategy to improve access to information in the health sector. Visualization tools will be developed, and open datasets will be published to facilitate the understanding and usefulness of information for citizens, academia, and civil society. In the energy sector, effective data communication will be promoted through open formats and understandable content, incorporating channels for citizen consultation and feedback.

Finally, public access to the Initiatives Portal of the Integrated System of International Cooperation Uruguay will be enabled. This centralizes data on international cooperation received and offered by the country, promoting the strategic use of data and facilitating access to information for diverse audiences.

In the judicial sphere, an open data policy will be institutionalized, and efforts will be made to strengthen access to justice, allowing all parties involved in a case file to consult its contents directly through the Single Judicial Window, equalizing the level of access currently reserved for legal representatives.

21 - Strengthening Public Transparency

Brief description of the commitment: The commitment proposes to strengthen the adoption of technological solutions as a tool to facilitate the right of access to public information and to implement the publication of information requests and their responses. It also aims to promote the application of the “Recommendations on Algorithmic Transparency” and evaluate its implementation. Finally, it seeks to develop—through consensus—a guide of criteria and recommendations for the application of proactive transparency.

Organization leading the commitment: Public Information Access Unit (UAIP).

Supporting institutions/organizations: Agency for Electronic Government and the Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic)

Responsible for the commitment: Alejandra Villar, President of the Executive Council of the UAIP. Contact: alejandra.villar@informacionpublica.gub.uy

Technical contact: Graciela Romero, [UAIP](#) Coordinator. Contact: graciela.romero@uaip.gub.uy

Stakeholders

1. Government: Agency for Electronic Government and the Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic), Public Information Access Unit (UAIP).
2. Civil Society: DATA Uruguay.
3. Other actors: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), National Directorate of Official Printing and Publications (IMPO), Academy.

Implementation period: September 2025 - December 2028

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The lack of awareness of the right to access public information that still exists in society, the difficulty of finding public information available, as well as the increase in misinformation, increased by the problem of distrust that currently exists in the artificial intelligence (AI) systems used by the State for decision-making.

This problem affects the general population, although there may be certain social groups that are more affected at a given time.

What are the causes of the problem?

Technological advancements, misinformation, and insufficient training on this topic contribute to the problems described above. Furthermore, not all organizations utilize the Public Information Access System (SAIP), hindering the maintenance of a centralized system for access requests and preventing public access to all existing requests and their responses.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The Public Information Access System (SAIP) was created, which includes some of the Regulated parties and through which the public can submit requests for access to public information. A Guide of Recommendations on Algorithmic Transparency was drafted. There were prepared an opinion on proactive transparency and recommendations for its implementation. Regulated entities have taken part in training sessions on this topic. Some of the measures are very recent, so it is not yet possible to measure their full success.

What solution does it propose?

The plan to strengthen public transparency involves carrying out the following actions:

- Full adoption of the SAIP by the vast majority of Regulated parties and greater transparency regarding access requests and their responses, through public access.
- Implementation of a series of workshops for the application of the parameters established in the “Recommendations on Algorithmic Transparency”, a document co-created by Agesic and the UAIP in 2024, in addition to a plan to support its application and an evaluation process of the adherence to them by the obligated subjects.
- Development of a guide of criteria and recommendations for proactive transparency, through a space for consensual dialogue, and its subsequent dissemination.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

This commitment is expected to contribute to consolidating the use of the Access to Public Information System (SAIP) by the majority of Regulated parties and the general public, as

well as facilitating access to public information. It is also expected that the State will use artificial intelligence systems responsibly, securely, ethically, transparently, and with respect for human rights.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Making all information access requests and responses publicly available in a centralized system will facilitate access to public information. Similarly, a better understanding of AI systems through greater transparency and explainability, along with the proactive publication of information, will contribute to greater transparency.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

Access to real-time public information will foster accountability by the State and allow for the continuous evaluation of compliance with obligations by obligated entities. Similarly, understanding AI systems, their explainability, and the proactive publication of information contribute to strengthening accountability and oversight mechanisms by society.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The active participation of citizens and civil society groups will be present through participatory co-creation mechanisms, together with other groups in society such as academia and international organizations, each contributing their perspective on the matter.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Adoption of the Public Information Access System by the obligated entities.	Adoption of the SAIP by 70% of the obligated entities.	December 2028	Public Information Access Unit
2	Training for obligated parties on the new visualization tool.	Knowledge and use of the new public display tool for access requests and their responses.	June 2026	Public Information Access Unit
3	Public display of access requests and their responses.	Responses to requests for access to information that is publicly available through SAIP and other portals.	March 2027	Public Information Access Unit
4	Dissemination actions to the population of the public visualization tool.	Dissemination of the new public viewing tool for access requests and their responses.	December 2027	Public Information Access Unit
5	Training for the application of the parameters established in the "Recommendations on Algorithmic Transparency".	Teams from public institutions trained.	June 2027	Public Information Access Unit

22 - National Policy on Document and Archive Management for a transparent and responsible State

Brief description of the commitment: This initiative aims to contribute to strengthening transparency, access to public information, and accountability in the Uruguayan state through the design and implementation of a national policy on document management and archives administration. It will establish a roadmap for document management in the public administration, promoting the strategic use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and ensuring the proper organization, preservation, and access to public documents.

This policy will improve the traceability of public management, facilitate citizen oversight, and ensure that public information is accessible, complete, timely, and reliable.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) - General Archive of the Nation (AGN).

Supporting institutions/organizations: Public Information Access Unit (UAIP), Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society Agency (Agesic), Ministry of Education and Culture - National Museum System (MEC), University of the Republic (Udelar) - Faculty of Information and Communications (FIC), National School of Public Administration (ENAP) - National Civil Service Office (ONSC), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)-Historical Archive.

Person responsible for the commitment: Alejandra Villar, Director of the General Archive of the Nation, contact: alejandra.villar@agn.gub.uy

Technical manager: Beatriz Muiño, Technical team. Contact: beatrizm@agn.gub.uy

Stakeholders

1. Government: National Museum System - Ministry of Education and Culture.
2. Civil Society: Uruguayan Association of Archivists (AUA) - Center for Archives and Access to Public Information (CAinfo).
3. Other actors: University of the Republic (in particular Faculty of Information and Communication).

Implementation period: December 2026 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Uruguay has a solid regulatory framework for access to public information in archival matters, and with Decree No. 355/012 Regulating the Regulation of the archival function, creating the National Archives System and Decree 70/015 which modifies Article 6 of Decree No. 355/012, relating to the National Archives System.

The existence of archival legislation and public access to information, in itself, is not enough to promote the exercise of the right of access to public information by individuals; rather, it is necessary to formulate a public policy for document management and archive administration that reinforces this legislation and guides the work of the different obligated parties in this area.

This situation affects the entire Administration, primarily all public bodies, both state and non-state, that are subject to the Law on the Right of Access to Public Information and the National Archives System. Ultimately, however, the social role of archives is also important, since documents and archives themselves hold significance insofar as they create emotional bonds within the communities where they are located. They are recognized as sources of knowledge, spaces for exercising rights, and opportunities for development in the economic, social, political, and cultural spheres for all who wish to access them.

What are the causes of the problem?

In general, the actions and planning of the General Archive of the Nation have been basically oriented towards the preservation of documents as heritage, without projecting activities for document management in the Public Administration, except for some aspect related to the document evaluation process.

The results of the work of the subjects obligated by the Law of the National Archives System, in matters of document management and archive administration, as well as the professionalization of archive services, are clearly shown in the data provided by the National Index of Transparency and Access to Information (INTAI), in its institutional dimension.

This section covers aspects related to document and records management in national regulations that are mandatory for entities subject to the Law of the National Archives System and the Right of Access to Public Information. However, the results for this dimension are the lowest compared to the other dimensions of the index; and they have an overall score below the average. As shown in the [report produced by the Public Information](#)

Access Unit (UAIP), the Document and Records Management subdimension is the “most lagging in the study, with uneven results in each of the aspects evaluated” (UAIP, 2019c).¹²

These data indicate that the root causes of the problem lie, first and foremost, in the absence of an integrated national policy for document and records management that establishes common and mandatory guidelines for all obligated entities. This is compounded by the limited coordination between the National General Archive, Agesic (the Agency for Information and Communication Technologies), and the Public Information Access Unit (UAIP), key actors identified in the ecosystem comprised of archives, documents, information and data, access, and digital government. Furthermore, there is a clear weakness in the professionalization processes and ongoing training of those responsible for information and records management in public agencies, which compromises the quality and sustainability of archival practices. Finally, there remains a lack of technical standards and practical document management tools adapted to current digital contexts, focused on interoperability, and scalable across the entire Public Administration.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The design of a public policy for document management and archive administration, as such, has not been addressed.

Dissemination and training sessions on some document management procedures were held between 2014 and 2019 by the General Archive of the Nation and from 2019 to date by the Public Information Access Unit as its own initiative and in some cases, as part of a training plan of the National School of Public Administration (ENAP).

¹² Public Information Access Unit (UAIP). (2019). Main Results of the 2019 Pilot Application. <https://www.gub.uy/unidad-acceso-informacion-publica/sites/unidad-acceso-informacion-publica/files/documentos/publicaciones/Intai.pdf>

What solution does it propose?

To design, approve and implement a National Policy on Document Management and Archives Administration, as a strategic framework to strengthen transparency, access to information and accountability in the Uruguayan State.

This policy will be developed based on three fundamental lines of action:

1. Strengthening the National Archives System (SNA)

- To provide training and technical advice in document management and archive administration, aligned with the needs of the digital State.
- To establish a network of SNA representatives in each of the obligated entities, to promote a decentralized and coordinated implementation.
- To coordinate with Agesic and the Public Information Access Unit (UAIP) to integrate document management into the standards of interoperability, digital preservation and open data.

2. Development of capacities in document management

- To develop guides, manuals and practical tools on document management and archive administration processes.
- To train and advise Regulated parties to ensure an effective and homogeneous implementation of these processes at the institutional level.

3. Assessment and access to digital documentary heritage

- To improve document evaluation and selection processes by adopting unified technical criteria.
- To promote the dissemination of digital documentary heritage through accessible platforms of public bodies, guaranteeing its preservation and consultation by citizens.
- This solution will contribute to building a sustainable, modern and open document management model, aligned with the principles of open government and international best practices.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The National Policy on Document Management and Open Public Archives will strengthen institutional capacities in document management, ensure the integrity and access to public documents, integrate this component into the digital transformation of the State, and improve national transparency indicators related to archives and documents.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Document management and records administration provide the operational basis for effective transparency in public administration, because it allows the creation of quality documentation (authenticity, reliability and integrity), the tracking of decisions made over time (traceability), the provision of the basis for the planning of programs, activities and budgets, the simplification and standardization of documentary processes, compliance with the right to rapid access to information and the preservation of documents over time.

All of this improves the State's capacity to guarantee effective and timely access to public information. Furthermore, organized and readily available documentation enables social oversight, citizen auditing, and compliance with proactive transparency standards.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

A democratic society requires an administration open to the citizenship; and this involves the establishment of a document management system that records the activities carried out in the State and that guarantees the accuracy and regulatory compliance of said actions.

The results of the different milestones of the initiative will be published on the website of the General Archive of the Nation, facilitating the availability of the information in different formats.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The participation of civil society organizations related to archival science, records management, and the right of access to public information, as well as academia and professional associations, will be promoted in the co-creation of policy and regulatory instruments. Access to archives as spaces of memory and the exercise of cultural and social rights will also be encouraged.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
1	Network of references of the National Archives System of each Regulated party established.	References designated by each regulated entity of the SNA Law. Consolidated network with designated representatives in at least 80% of the Regulated parties of the SNA.	June 2027	General Archive of the Nation
2	Formalization of the multi-sectoral working team.	Resolution with the formation of the team within the scope of the AGN.	December 2026	General Archive of the Nation
3	Multi-sectoral group for the co-creation of the national policy on document management, access to public information and transparency.	Working group established. Operational space with annual agenda, public consultations and regulatory deliverables.	June 2029	General Archive of the Nation
4	National Policy on Document Management and Archives.	Regulatory document approved by the Executive Branch.	June 2027	Ministry of Education and Culture General Archive of the Nation
5	Tools, guides, manuals on	At least three (3) guides or manuals related to document	June 2029	General Archive of the Nation

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected result	Completion date	Leading institution
	document management processes.	management processes developed and published.		
6	Training and advisory program for Regulated parties on document management processes.	Design of a training proposal on document management and archives for the obligated subjects of the National Archives System.	June 2029	General Archive of the Nation
7	Campaign to promote documentary heritage	Design and implementation of the digital portal for disseminating documentary collections with social and historical value.	June 2029	General Archive of the Nation

23 - Citizen Digital Platform of the Public Housing System

Brief description of the commitment: Design and implementation of a Citizen Digital Platform for the Public Housing System that will centralize up-to-date information on all existing state housing programs. It will be designed so that individuals can enter their basic profile and receive guidance on the options for which they may qualify, with direct links to the current application channels.

The platform will include standardized open data, call alerts with eligibility and accessibility criteria; and will feed public indicators of coverage, demand and response times.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning (MVOT).

Responsible for the commitment: Christian Di Candia, Undersecretary MVOT, contact: subsecretario@mvot.gub.uy; Paola Florio, National Director of Territorial Planning, contact: pflorio@mvot.gub.uy.

Technical Managers: Paula Mosca, Advisor - pmosca@mvot.gub.uy; Rosario Casanova, Advisor - rcasanova@mvot.gub.uy; Anahí Bermúdez, Advisor - abermudez@mvot.gub.uy; María Noel Lanzaro, Advisor - mlanzaro@mvot.gub.uy; Álvaro Guerrero, Advisor - aguerrero@mvot.gub.uy; Alberto Hughes, Manager of Electronic Government, Process and Improvement MVOT - ahughes@mvot.gub.uy.

Stakeholders

1. Government: Public Housing System (SPV) including the MVOT as the main actor and coordinator, and other state agencies of the SPV such as the National Housing Agency (ANV) as the implementing arm; the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay (BHU) as the state mortgage financial institution; the Movement for the Eradication of Unhealthy Housing (MEVIR) as a public institution of private law focused on rural housing; as well as other agencies that work in agreement with the MVOT such as the Social Security Bank (BPS) as a provider of housing solutions for retirees, the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) as it refers specific housing emergency situations through its territorial teams and the framework of specific agreements with the MVOT, or Departmental Governments (GGDD) as they operate as the implementing arm in the territory in some programs.
2. Civil Society: Federations of Housing Cooperatives; Associations and Chambers associated with the construction and real estate development industry; social organizations linked to the problem, vulnerable groups that may require housing

solutions or that can channel these to the population with which they work: Not all is lost (NITEP), Dianova Foundation, Techo, El Abrojo, Gurises Unidos, among others; unorganized population that requires housing solutions.

3. Other actors: Academia, Parliament, political system, media, international organizations, among others.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Citizens face barriers in terms of access to information and operational access to learn about, compare and apply for the public housing programs.

The existing programs and alternatives are varied, and together they provide solutions for the vast majority of the population. These include purchasing homes in private projects promoted by the State, built by the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Land (MVOT), and the existing market, either through MVOT funds or mortgage loans with and without subsidies; rent-to-own options; rental guarantees and subsidies; transitional housing solutions; relocation housing; and improvements to existing homes with and without repayment; among others. Each agency within the Housing System (SPV) has its own digital platform, at different stages of development, from which it disseminates information about the programs and tools it implements, along with the corresponding requirements and procedures, as well as forms and schedules.

What are the causes of the problem?

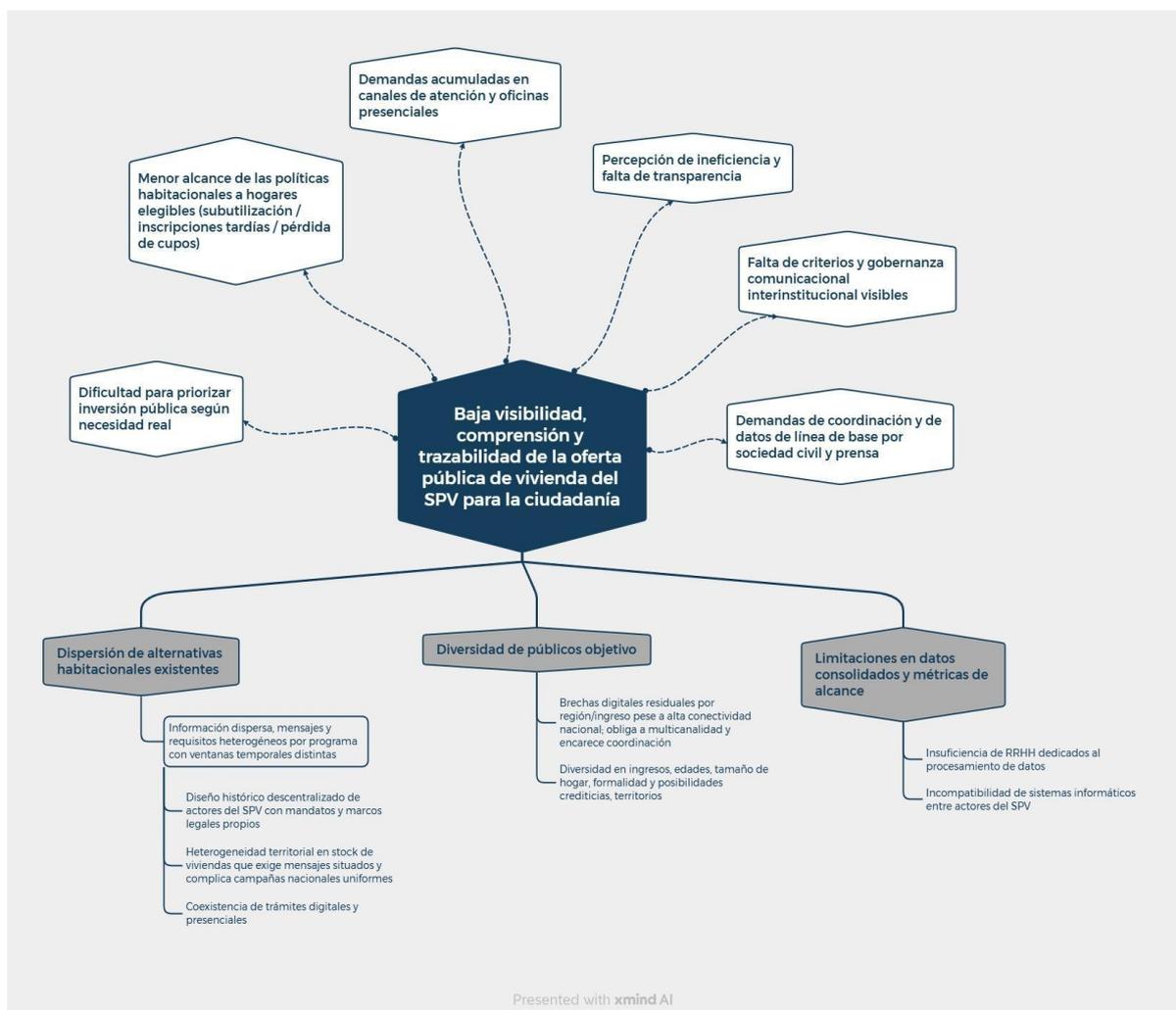
Difficulties in accessing information affect this entire spectrum, albeit with varying degrees of impact. For example, some programs supplement the outreach efforts of federations or developers. Meanwhile, in comprehensive, targeted interventions, such as those in informal settlements, access is primarily facilitated by the on-the-ground presence of technical teams. Therefore, the households most likely to be affected are those with middle and lower-middle incomes, or those with low incomes living in precarious, dispersed conditions.

The structural root comes from the historical evolution of the Uruguayan housing system, built, as already mentioned, by varied institutional layers and responding to different types of legal status and levels of government with variable inter-institutional coordination.

This informational and institutional fragmentation, the absence of a single, clear and up-to-date point, the limited deadlines for calls, the documentary complexity and the territorial and digital gaps leave out -or delay- the possibility of many households to access formal solutions or "dignify" their own housing, even when there are public instruments that seek to reduce barriers to entry.

In summary, the low visibility, understanding, and traceability of the public housing solutions offered by the SPV to the population reduces timely access, permanence, and the efficiency/effectiveness of housing policies.

Problem tree



Description of the commitment

What solution does it propose?

A public, interoperable, and user-oriented digital platform will be implemented, capable of profiling potential beneficiaries and providing eligible options within existing state housing plans and programs. This platform will integrate simulators with intelligent filters, according to location, socioeconomic status, ability to pay or savings, and ownership preference, among other criteria, in order to reduce information asymmetries and facilitate referrals to the appropriate channels.

The citizen platform will aim at addressing the problems of access and information asymmetry regarding existing alternatives and those that will continue to be generated in the present and in future five-year plans; it lowers search costs and improves guidance and streamlines procedures.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The achievements in connection to the project are:

- The creation of an entry point that can be self-managed by potential users, or carried out in person at existing local offices or in coordination with other organizations and associations operating in the territory
- The creation of a basic standardized profile of users (location, composition, income range, tenure preference)
- The creation of unique fact sheets for each program (target audience, requirements, deadlines, application channels)
- The interrelation of the two previous items, generating recommendations, referrals to application sites, automatic call alert, all with live and updated content
- The provision of open and easy-to-view information about existing programs and their execution.
- Throughout the implementation of the commitment, the incorporation into the platform housing solutions from other actors outside of the MVOT: the rest of the SPV, other state actors, private alternatives with financing or public participation of any kind.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The digital citizen platform will improve transparency regarding the management of the SPV (Public Health Service), and therefore, people will have clear and unified access to information about the programs and services. This also implies democratic access to existing alternatives, facilitating public access to information for decision-making.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

Making the offer explicit represents a tool for the population regarding accountability, as well as in connection to inputs for monitoring and assessment of the programs, thus generating public indicators on searches carried out, number of applications and services used by the beneficiaries.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

These generated indicators provide input to identify unmet demands and reveal which programs are most frequently consulted, which are not reaching their target audience, and which ones require adjustments. Ultimately, they inform the design of future policies based on data generated from citizen participation. In this way, interested parties will not only be informed, but will also be contributing to the improvement of programs and the way the SPV (Public Housing Service) communicates and offers its housing solutions.

Commitment Planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected resultss	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Formation of the SPV inter-institutional governance team.	Formal coordination instance with designated representatives from MVOT, ANV, MEVIR, BHU and BPS for decision-making, monitoring and traceability of the project.	September 2025	Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning
2	Common criteria and standardized forms per program -	A single, validated format across organizations to display clear, traceable, and comparable information for	November 2025	Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	Ideation and design of the digital citizen platform.	each program. Survey and systematization of programs, services and target audience. Integration of digital services and data required from SPV agencies.		
3	Descriptive report.	Prepared tender specifications.	November 2025	Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning
4	Award.	Awarding and defining work agreements.	April 2026	Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning
5	Prototype of the Citizen Digital Platform	Development and delivery of the product in an initial navigable version of the platform with minimum functionalities for testing and implementation. Interoperable services, synchronized information and technical connectivity between the systems of MVOT, ANV, MEVIR, BHU and BPS.	December 2026	Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning
6	Public launch of the platform and dissemination campaign.	Platform enabled and multi-channel launch campaign to ensure reaching to all citizens.	December 2026	Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning
7	Validation with users of the management level of the citizen platform.	Platform tested with different user profiles (for instance: institutional administrative levels, young people, older people, female heads of households). Improvements incorporated.	March 2027	Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning
8	Product delivery and knowledge	Delivery of product codes, certifications, and complete	April 2027	Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected resultss	Completion date	Leading Institution
	transfer.	technical documentation. Internal training for use, data upload and citizen service to the areas involved in the management and permanent updating of the Platform. Technical and support staff, trained in the participating organizations on the use of the platform and the protocols for uploading and updating information.		Territorial Planning
9	Monitoring, evaluation and continuous improvement process.	Periodic report on operation, citizen satisfaction, technical and usability improvements implemented.	June 2029	Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning

24 - Participatory and collaborative construction of product baskets in the Consumer Price Information System

Brief description of the commitment: the basket of products reported by the provisions of the Consumer Price Information System (SIPC) will be updated through public consultation, with the purpose of incorporating products and generating baskets that reflect, more representatively and equitably, the consumption habits and restrictions of the population, such as people with celiac disease, diabetes, children or elderly people, among others.

Organization that leads the commitment: Consumer Protection Unit - Ministry of Economy and Finance (UDECO-MEF)

Responsible for the commitment: Álvaro Fuentes, Director. Contact: alvaro.fuentes@consumidor.gub.uy

Technical Manager: Pedro Sgaravatti, Advisor. Contact: pedro.sgaravatti@consumidor.gub.uy

Actors

1. **Government:** Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Metropolitan Agri-food Unit (UAM), Ministry of Health (MSP), Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), National Institute of Statistics (INE), National Institution for Human Rights and Ombudsman (INDDHH).
2. **Civil Society:** Uruguayan Celiac Association (ACELU), Uruguayan Diabetic Association (ADU), Uruguayan Institute for Economic and Social Promotion (IPRU), Uruguayan Consumer Network.
3. **Other actors:** General public, Faculty of Engineering, Institute of Economics of the Faculty of Economic Sciences, Department of Economics of the Faculty of Social Sciences, press, supermarkets and the private sector in general.

Implementation period: November 2025 - December 2026.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The SIPC (Integrated Consumer Price Index) is a public tool that benefits consumers, allowing them to learn about and compare product prices before making purchasing decisions. It also serves as a resource for academia and policymakers. However, these days, this tool lacks population-based perspective, fails to recognize the diverse needs and vulnerable groups across the country, and provides limited product information.

Today, the system reduces the possibility of comparing the "price" of products among different commercial establishments. This is a limited perspective if, when comparing consumption alternatives from a cross-cutting view of consumption needs, the citizen-consumer can use this system to learn, not only where to find the most convenient price for their products, but also to compare the characteristics according to their needs.

What are the causes of the problem?

The SIPC was designed without a population-based approach or consideration of the diverse needs and profiles of consumers (age, gender, consumption restrictions). Furthermore, over time, consumers change their habits, substituting products in response to price fluctuations or new needs or habits.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Given the need to know the prices of products not included in the SIPC (Integrated Consumer Price Index), surveys were conducted outside the system, both in person at stores, and on websites, with limited territorial and temporal coverage. The incorporation of some of these products has been considered, but no progress has been made, since a comprehensive assessment is still pending.

As an example, in 2024 a survey and analysis of the price gap between products suitable and unsuitable for celiac sufferers was carried out, where the results showed a clear penalty (or overprice) for those consumers who have restrictions in their consumption possibilities, which highlighted the need to deepen and generate more and better information enables a better and more effective public policy.

What solution does it propose?

The proposal is to incorporate new products into the SIPC in a participatory and collaborative manner with citizens, civil society organizations, academia and other state agencies.

Also, evaluate the feasibility of incorporating classification seals of octagons, suitable for celiacs, suitable for diabetics, and aspects that are of interest and use to society into the product presentation.

Also, a new feature that allows generating specific sets or baskets by consumer profile, for example, a women's basket, a senior citizen basket, products suitable for celiacs, suitable for diabetics, etc.

Periodic reports will be made on this new information, emphasizing the profiles incorporated into the SIPC.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The Expected resultss are multiple and varied, and have an impact both on citizens and on strengthening the institutional capacities, improving methodologies and tools for price analysis from a consumer protection perspective.

This process will strengthen the SIPC with an inclusive approach, which will allow the generation of reports with a novel perspective and will constitute a relevant input for the design of fairer and more humane public policies.

Adequate and timely information will be made available for the people so that they can make their consumption decisions, comparing alternatives in terms of price and features.

Updating the technological infrastructure to allow for easier updating of product listings, attributes, and other data in the SIPC.

Moreover, it is expected to encourage greater use of the tools available to the State.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The SIPC commitment will promote market transparency and access to information by making disaggregated data available to all citizens, broken down by specific products and by thematic basket (general, celiacs, diabetics, senior citizens, etc.).

Citizens will have tools to explore price trends for specific products by location, establishment, and time period. Additionally, the SIPC has a web application that allows users to compare the prices of collected products in real time.

This will also contribute to generating relevant input for academic and public discussions regarding price gaps between food baskets, trend comparisons, potential anomalies and patterns, facilitating debates with up-to-date information. This is particularly important for sensitive discussions such as access to food suitable for populations with dietary restrictions or, more generally, for citizens who require the consumption of specific products.

It is expected to include public consultation in order to increase transparency in the creation of food baskets and the selection of products through participation, thereby validating their social relevance. It is expected for each contribution received to be recorded along with the institutional evaluation, documenting why each proposal was included or rejected, which will strengthen the legitimacy of the design process of the basket.

The interpretation and use of SIPC open data regarding the impact on consumer problems, will contribute to a better and more efficient public policy on consumer rights, improving the transparency and efficiency of markets.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

Having more and better information available to the population can facilitate the creation of concrete social demands in terms of public policy, while the state can address the evidence for the evolution of existing policies, focusing on inclusion, food security and health.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The participation of civil society and academia through the public consultation mechanism is a way to ensure the relevance of the information gathered for the diversity of groups that comprise it.

In addition, the use of SIPC information will be promoted as a consumer information tool, both in its web version and app.

Commitment Planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Dissemination campaign of the Consumer Price Information System (SIPC) and design of the public consultation carried out	At least one dissemination activity.	July 2026	UDECO
2	Public consultation implemented	Products that could be included and suggested groupings/categories.	August 2026	UDECO
3	Basket of products to be incorporated.	Based on the results of the public consultation, generate the list of products with confirmed technical validation to be incorporated into the SIPC.	September 2026	UDECO
4	New functionality and products added to the system	Incorporation of confirmed products into the system and the possibility of selecting products according to the consumer profile.	November 2026	UDECO
5	New reports published	Internalization and generalization of reports considering the new composition of the reported product basket.	February 2027	UDECO
6	Dissemination of the new SIPC functionality and	Publication on the website of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Consumer	February 2027	UDECO

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	Reports.	Protection (UDECO). Dissemination through the MEF's social media channels.		

25 - Transparency and access to information in the health sector.

Brief description of the commitment: this commitment seeks to consolidate an institutional strategy to improve access to information in the health sector, with the aim of reinforcing transparency, guaranteeing citizens' right to information, and promoting more informed participation. It aims at developing a sustained process that allows for the planning, organization, and coherence of the publication of public information, ensuring its availability, comprehensibility, and usefulness for citizens, academia, civil society, and other relevant actors. In this context, the development of tools, such as internal catalogs, open data, and data visualization tools, contributes to achieving this objective by improving information traceability and making it more accessible and relevant to public interests.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Public Health (MSP).

Supporting institutions/organizations: Agency for Electronic Government and the Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic).

Head of commitment: Rodrigo Márquez. Director General of the Secretariat. Contact: rmarquez@msp.gub.uy.

Technical Head: Regina Guzmán. Head of Information Systems and E-Government. Contact: rguzman@msp.gub.uy.

Actors

1. Government: Open data program of the Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic), Digital Health of the Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic).

Implementation period: October 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

There is a growing need for citizens, academia, civil society, and other actors to have easy, understandable, and structured access to public information regarding the health system. While the country has various datasets available, they are often not organized in a way that facilitate their location, interpretation, or effective reuse. This commitment seeks to boost access to open health data through a strategic and sustained approach that promotes

transparency and the generation of public value, ensuring that the available information is truly useful and focused on people's needs.

What are the causes of the problem?

Despite the availability of public data on various platforms, this data is often not organized according to a common logic that facilitates its identification, understanding, and use by citizens. This hinders information traceability, the prioritization of new datasets, and collaboration with key actors in the open data ecosystem. This situation presents an opportunity to move towards a more coherent institutional approach, focused on transparency, citizen participation, and purposeful reuse.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The Ministry of Public Health has developed several open data initiatives, publishing datasets through platforms such as the National Open Data Catalog, the Ministry's website, and international repositories. These actions have contributed to improving transparency, expanding access to public information, and generating value for diverse audiences. Collaboration with Agesic's Open Data Program, a strategic partner in this process, has also been strengthened.

What solution does it propose?

- The commitment proposes moving forward towards an institutional policy of open health data, aimed at strengthening transparency, access to public information, and generating value for citizens. As part of this strategy, tools will be developed to plan, organize, and sustain the publication of open data in a coherent and accessible manner. These tools include the creation of an internal catalog that systematizes the datasets currently shared by the Ministry of Public Health, identifying their characteristics, update levels, and target audiences. Furthermore, awareness-raising and training activities are planned for staff members, with the goal of consolidating an institutional culture committed to open data.
- As part of the solution, citizen-oriented visualization tools will be strengthened and updated, such as “A Tu Servicio”, a widely used platform that is part of this strategy and will have specific areas for improvement. These tools will aim at facilitating access to, understanding of, and use of information by different audiences, promoting its use in decision-making processes, research, and service improvement.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The goal is to establish an open data plan with clear criteria and monitoring mechanisms, enabling a progressive improvement in the quantity, quality, and accessibility of published data. This process aims at encouraging the use and reuse of data by citizens, academia, civil society, and other actors, promoting a more open, participatory, and people-centered public administration. It also seeks to build technical and cultural capacity within the Ministry of Public Health (MSP for its acronym in Spanish) to solidify open data as an ongoing institutional practice focused on transparency.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Implementing an institutional open data policy, supported by an internal catalog and accessible visualization tools, will allow the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) to organize and systematize the information it already publishes, facilitating public access. By organizing datasets in a coherent and understandable way, greater clarity about the functioning of the health system is promoted, and trust in public institutions is strengthened. Based on the data identification and prioritization process, a progressive schedule for opening and publishing data in the National Open Data Catalog is also planned, ensuring that information of public interest is not only available internally, but also effectively accessible, reusable, and focused on people's needs.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

By systematizing data publication and documenting its characteristics, frequency, and responsible parties, this commitment will allow citizens, the media, academia, and civil society to monitor policies, programs, and outcomes in the field of public health. The traceability and accessibility of this information will facilitate independent monitoring and critical analysis of government actions, enabling mechanisms for social oversight and strengthening accountability as an essential component of a healthy democracy.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The commitment includes training, awareness-raising, and outreach initiatives for both public officials and external actors, promoting a culture of openness that fosters dialogue and collaboration between the government and society. Furthermore, it envisions the development of participatory spaces with academia, civil society, and other ecosystem actors, where perspectives can be exchanged, information needs to be identified, and the use of open data evaluated. In this way, citizen participation is boosted not only as users of information but also as co-producers of data-driven solutions.

Commitment Planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Participatory diagnosis of available open health data, prioritizing its usefulness to citizens.	An institutional inventory will be compiled to identify and describe currently available datasets, including their publication status, responsible departments, intended users, and potential for public use. This assessment will allow for the definition of priorities based on criteria of value to users, transparency, and reusability.	March 2026	MSP
2	Updating the A Tu Servicio platform as a key citizen visualization tool, integrating improvements in design, accessibility and available data.	A “Tu Servicio platform”, <i>recognized for its widespread use and focus on citizen engagement</i> , will be redesigned. The update will include a responsive design adapted to different devices, usability improvements, the addition of geographic visualization, advanced analytics, and user feedback. These enhancements will allow the tool to provide a more accessible, relevant experience, better aligned with public health information needs.	May 2026	MSP
3	Open health data plan	Design and implementation of the plan.	May 2028	MSP

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	focused on citizen access and the generation of public value	The Ministry will have an approved institutional open data plan with clear prioritization criteria, governance mechanisms, traceability, and monitoring. The plan's development will enable the purposeful publication of open data, which will be reviewed and adjusted throughout the period to ensure its alignment with citizens' needs.		
4	Incorporation of information from the National Resources Fund (FNR) into "A Tu Servicio", expanding transparency on high-cost services.	Current and historical data from the National Resources Fund (FNR) are now integrated into the "A Tu Servicio" platform. This addition will allow citizens to access detailed information on high-cost services, their financing, and coverage, strengthening the right to information and accountability in healthcare.	March 2027	MSP
5	Strengthening institutional capacities in open data through training for officials with a focus on transparency and service to citizens.	Annual awareness and training sessions for MSP officials held. These initiatives are aimed at developing skills in the management, documentation and publication of data with criteria of openness, ethics, quality and usefulness for different audiences.	September 2027	Agesic (Open Data Program)
6	A web-based viewer for open health data that facilitates its understanding and use by	Publication of a viewer that allows anyone to explore a selected set of public health data. The tool will be geared towards improving public understanding.	December 2027	MSP

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	citizens.			
7	Promoting the use of open health data through outreach activities aimed at social actors, academics and the general public.	Spaces for participation and dialogue developed with external actors (academia, civil society and media) to disseminate available open data, promote its reuse in research, analysis or visualizations, and to identify new information needs.	May 2028	Agesic (Open Data Program)
8	Vital statistics integrated into the <i>A Tu Servicio platform</i> to facilitate public access to key demographic data.	Publication and visualization of vital statistics data, such as births and deaths, on “ <i>A Tu Servicio</i> ”, through a dedicated and easy-to-understand interface. This addition will allow citizens and other actors to access reliable and up-to-date information, useful for demographic analysis, research, and evidence-based decision-making.	July 2028	MSP
9	Continuous monitoring and evaluation of commitment, ensuring transparency in progress and learning.	A monitoring system that allows for the evaluation of progress toward the commitment, the recording of institutional learning, and the assurance that goals are met with the established impact and public visibility. Documented and communicated results.	March 2029	MSP

26 - Strengthening access to energy information

Brief description of the commitment: Effective communication of the energy sector data will be promoted, guaranteeing access to information through its availability and updates in open formats. The dissemination of content understandable to the entire population will be encouraged, incorporating channels for citizen consultation and feedback, as well as tools that facilitate the interpretation of the available energy information.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining - National Energy Directorate (MIEM).

Responsible for the commitment: Arianna Spinelli, National Director of Energy. Contact: secretaria.dne@miem.gub.uy.

Technician in charge: Noelia Medina. Contact: noelia.medina@miem.gub.uy; Mariana Scala. Contact: mariana.scala@miem.gub.uy.

Actors:

1. Government: Public institutions, in general.
2. Civil Society: Organized civil society, Non-Governmental Organizations, Chambers of Commerce and private sector associations, interested in the process and the information that arises from it.
3. Other actors: The citizenry as a whole, the private sector. Other participating institutions will be incorporated as defined during the implementation process.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

There is a perceived low level of knowledge among the population about the functioning and progress of the energy sector, as well as difficulties in accessing information that is already publicly available.

What are the causes of the problem?

Lack of effective public outreach and communication strategies. Scattered, poorly organized, and difficult-to-find information. Limited channels for consultation or citizen participation on energy issues.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Several initiatives have been developed and are currently in place, such as the Industry, Energy, and Technology Observatory; the energy efficiency platform; the BIEE (Energy Efficiency Indicators Database, developed in collaboration with ECLAC and OLADE); the Energy Balance visualization tool, developed with Agesic; VisualPEB, a monthly energy data visualization tool; and the publication of data series in the open data catalog. However, barriers to access, usability, and visibility of these resources persist.

What solution does it propose?

Information on the energy sector will be systematized in open formats, promoting its accessibility to diverse audiences. Therefore, an Energy Information Link Library will be developed to centralize, organize, and facilitate navigation among official sources.

Additionally, a guide to accessing energy information will be developed in the form of a frequently asked questions (FAQ) document, using clear and accessible language. This guide will organize the explanatory content on the published data, facilitating learning and independent research.

Finally, an institutional channel will be enabled to receive inquiries, contributions and feedback from citizens, promoting a process of continuous improvement and active participation in access to quality energy information.

This solution also aims at boosting the open government culture within the institution by establishing clear procedures and assigning specific responsibilities for each stage: from defining commitments, their implementation and monitoring, to ensuring the sustainability of actions beyond the formal period of the Plan. For example, it will define which role will be responsible for keeping published information up to date, ensuring its continuity and relevance over time.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Improve access to, understanding and the use of energy information by all actors. Promote transparency and accountability in the energy sector. Foster an informed and empowered population on energy issues.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Establishing a feedback channel allows citizens to express their concerns, make suggestions, and request information. This fosters a more transparent relationship between the government and society and compels institutions to actively respond to these interactions.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The creation of a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) guide and a digital library of links facilitate understanding of how the energy sector works. This empowers citizens to exercise informed oversight of government actions and policies.

Furthermore, the commitment to review and adapt content and tools based on actors' input shows a proactive approach by the State toward continuous improvement and adaptation. This reinforces institutional accountability to public expectations.

The periodic publication of reports on the energy transition enables to monitor the commitments made, specifically regarding the electrification of urban transport, generating clear and understandable evidence on the achievement of goals and facilitating evaluation by citizens, academia and oversight organizations.

Taken together, these actions create conditions for effective accountability by increasing transparency, participation, and the capacity for citizen oversight of energy policies.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

These commitments will enhance citizen participation by opening channels for direct dialogue, such as a space for consultations and suggestions, allowing citizens to have influence on the definition and improvement of content within the energy sector. By facilitating access to clear and accessible information, a more informed participation is being proposed. Furthermore, the incorporation of feedback into the updating of tools and publishing of regular progress reports, enables the monitoring of implemented policies. These contributes to a more open, responsive, and collaborative institutional culture.

Commitment Planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Enabling and disseminating a channel for citizen feedback and updates.	Active channel to receive contributions, suggestions and questions about the published content and keep it updated.	June 2026	MIEM (DNE)
2	Preparation, publication and dissemination of a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document on the energy sector.	Guide to accessing energy information that has been prepared, published and disseminated. The guide will be in the format of a frequently asked questions (FAQ) document, adopting a language that facilitates its usefulness and understanding.	December 2026	MIEM (DNE)
3	Development of a library of links to public energy information.	A single, organized list of direct access points to official and institutional sources of data on consumption, electric mobility, energy access, infrastructure, etc.	December 2026	MIEM (DNE)
4	Continuous improvement: Review and adjustment of points 2 and 3 based on the	An opportunity for exchange with academic, journalistic and/or civil society sectors interested in the topic, allowing us to go beyond traditional communication channels and	June 2027	MIEM (DNE)

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	feedback received.	<p>To promote active feedback, aligned with their interests and perspectives.</p> <p>Brief report of points identified for improvement, monitoring and continuous improvement of the actions implemented.</p>		
5	Periodic publication of progress in the energy transition.	Annual reports on the progress of the electrification of the urban bus fleet, within the framework of the government commitment established for this five-year period, etc.	June 2026	MIEM (DNE)

27 - Portal of Initiatives of the Integrated System of International Cooperation Uruguay with public and open access.

Brief description of the commitment: This commitment proposes enabling open public access to general data on initiatives registered in the Uruguay Integrated System of International Cooperation (SICI-Uy), which centralizes data on international cooperation received and offered by Uruguay through programs, projects, and development actions. The objective is to contribute to strengthening the National System of International Cooperation (SNCI), coordinated by the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI), by promoting transparency, access to information, and the strategic use of data. It also aims at facilitating access to national international cooperation data for other interested parties and the general public.

Organization leading the commitment: Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI).

Supporting institutions/organizations: Presidency of the Republic - Electronic Government Management Division.

Person responsible for the commitment: Martin Clavijo, Director of the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation. Contact: martin.clavijo@auci.gub.uy.

Technical contact: María Belén Coyto Peña, Head of Information and Research. Contact : maria.coyto@auci.gub.uy

Actors

1. Government: national and subnational government bodies.
2. Civil Society: civil society and private sector organizations.
3. Other actors: Academia, private sector, researchers, students and teachers, and the general population.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

From its creation in 2016, the SICI-Uy system has housed the different programs, projects and actions in the Initiatives module, strengthening the national registry of international

cooperation, created by Law No. 19,149, of October 2013. There, information on international cooperation granted and received by Uruguay is systematized.

So far, access to the module is directed to cooperation links and technical teams of the various institutions of the SNCI.

The problem that this commitment seeks to address is the absence of an open tool that allows direct access to information on international cooperation initiatives without the need for credentials.

What are the causes of the problem?

The SICI-Uy is not an open system and operates using credentials provided by AUCI to all institutions that are part of the National System of International Cooperation (Autonomous Entities, Departmental Governments, Organizations with Functional Autonomy, Ministries, the Presidency, Decentralized Services, Governments of other countries, International Organizations, and Private Educational Institutions). In this context, individuals interested in the data who are not part of the system cannot have access to it by submitting a direct request via email to AUCI or through a public information access request (Law No. 18,381 of October 2008).

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The information contained in SICI-Uy is published periodically through reports and fact sheets available on the AUCI website. In addition, specific requests are answered by sending materials, reports, or spreadsheets, depending on the information needs that may arise.

What solution does it propose?

The progressive opening of general data (name of the initiative, modality, objectives, SDGs, main products, primary and secondary sectors, status, actual and possible start dates, actual and possible end dates, national and departmental impact areas; foreign and national institutions; and amount) for SICI-Uy initiatives will be implemented. Therefore, a portal with publicly accessible and open data on international cooperation initiatives will be developed, allowing its use and download, thus promoting its availability, dissemination, and appropriation. This commitment is part of a broader objective related to the process of data systematization and processing that AUCI has been promoting to strengthen and continuously improve the system. The aim is to make structured, updated, and continuously

accessible information available, fulfilling national and international commitments regarding proactive transparency in international cooperation.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Transparency: to publish and guarantee up-to-date data on international cooperation.

Accountability: to enable public monitoring of international cooperation initiatives, beneficiaries, and outcomes. Facilitate data access for citizens, academia, and civil society organizations.

Institutional capacities: to strengthen the skills of AUCI and co-executing bodies to maintain open data flows.

Sustainability: to approve formal data publication protocols; institutionalize openness within the SICI-Uy system.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Commitment promotes proactive transparency. Citizens will be able to learn which international cooperation projects involve Uruguay, according to the records of national institutions, by granting access to the information exactly as it was reported.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

By facilitating access to the general public, strengthening an active role of actors such as civil society, academia, media, among others.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The data will be published together with a user manual that will include methodological definitions, in order to simplify the use of the portal and facilitate its understanding.

Commitment Planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Requirements defined for the	Final document with defined	December	AUCI

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	development of the SICI-Uy Public Access Initiatives Portal.	requirements.	2026	
2	SICI-Uy Public Access Initiatives Portal tested and developed.	Portal developed in a test environment.	December 2027	AUCI
3	SICI-Uy Public Access Initiatives Portal implemented and made publicly available.	Public portal available.	December 2028	AUCI
4	Publicly accessible Initiatives Portal, disseminated nationally and internationally.	Portal disseminated and operational	June 2029	AUCI
5	Generation of credentials to consume the AUCI database and publish the information in the National Catalog of Open Data, in parallel with the development of the dashboards that will be available on the AUCI portal.	Open Data - National Catalogue of Open Data and published viewers.	June 2029	AUCI

28 - Open data policy and access to justice

Brief description of the commitment: This commitment proposes to institutionalize an open data policy and enable access to justice by integrating citizen participation. It aims at providing direct access to information for all parties involved in a case through a Single Judicial Window.

Organization leading the commitment: Judiciary.

Supporting institutions/organizations: Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic), Institute for Economic and Social Promotion of Uruguay (IPRU).

Responsible for the commitment: John Pérez Brignani, President of the Supreme Court of Justice. Contact: secdrperezbrignani@poderjudicial.gub.uy.

Technical Manager: Eduardo González, Chief Administrator, Technology Division. Contact: egonzalez@poderjudicial.gub.uy; Silvana Leggire, Position and Department: Jurisdictional Area Directorate, Technology Division. Contact: sleggire@poderjudicial.gub.uy.

Actors:

1. Government: Not applicable.
2. Civil Society: Citizens in general and civil society organizations related to justice.
3. Other actors: Journalists, researchers, students.

Implementation period: March 2026 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Today, one of the main challenges regarding access to public information lies in the lack of updating of available open data. While there are repositories that concentrate relevant information, they lack a defined policy to guarantee their periodic renewal, which limits their usefulness for citizens and for institutional actors who require reliable and up-to-date data for decision-making.

In the judicial system, access to case files through the Single Window is restricted exclusively to sponsoring professionals, such as lawyers, notaries, and legal representatives. This centralization forces the parties involved to rely on their legal representatives to learn the

status of their proceedings, including generated documents, attachments, and audio recordings. Such limited direct access can generate uncertainty and distrust, especially in sensitive situations where transparency is essential.

On the other hand, there is a significant lack of guidance for citizens regarding the initiation of administrative procedures or processes. Today, there are no accessible resources of the "How do I...?" type that allows people to clearly and easily understand the necessary steps to interact with the government. This absence of practical guides hinders the active participation of the population in public administration and reinforces structural barriers that particularly affect the most vulnerable sectors.

What are the causes of the problem?

One of the reasons is that the information in the open data catalog is outdated. This means that current data is not available when needed. Another reason is the lack of information available to citizens to interact with the government in a more precise and transparent way.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Opportunities have been identified to improve access to information, data quality, and strengthen the transparency of processes.

What solution does it propose?

To institutionalize an open data policy within the Judiciary, in order to strengthen the principles of transparency, access to information, and accountability. To this end, the development of a comprehensive open data plan is proposed, which includes the active participation of potential users in order to prioritize the datasets to be published. This process will especially include data related to the judicial process concerning children, deriving from the Family Courts specialized in cases of violations children's and adolescent's rights.

Likewise, the aim is to facilitate public access to judicial information through clear, accessible, and understandable mechanisms, by promoting informational equity and citizen empowerment. In this regard, participatory strategies will be implemented to identify the public's actual information needs, ensuring that published content responds to specific and relevant demands.

Furthermore, the "Access to My Files" system has been taken into consideration, with the aim of ensuring that all parties involved in a legal proceeding can have direct access to the contents of their files through the Single Judicial Window. This improvement seeks to equalize the access level currently reserved for legal representatives, promoting greater autonomy for individuals and strengthening trust in the judicial system.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The systematic updating of open data, direct access to judicial information by the people involved, and the availability of citizen guidance tools are essential elements to increase trust in institutions and guarantee the full exercise of rights.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Through the tools that will be developed in the commitment.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

By making information available and by creating processes that will be sustainable over time.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

By gathering opinions and suggestions from professionals and the public in general.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone Description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Institutional open data policy.	Working group formed Institutional open data policy designed and approved.	December 2026	Judicial Branch
2	Open data plan.	Workshops with potential users to identify needs and prioritization were carried out. Agreed opening plan.	2027	Judicial Branch
3	Centralized access point that facilitates access to information on free legal advice and/or sponsorship, requirements and procedural routes.	Working group formed to define and prepare the information to be made available. Centralized access point implemented.	June 2029	Judicial Branch
4	Dissemination of open data from the Judiciary and the new access point to information.	Explanatory video, brochures, information on the Judicial Branch website and other available resources.	June 2029	Judicial Branch
5	Judicial One-Stop Shop.	Current system evolved.	June 2029	Judicial Branch

Line of action: Open Government approach in the design and implementation of public policies.

With the aim of deepening the adoption of the open government approach in the formulation of public policies, and of moving forward towards an institutional culture that incorporates it in a cross-cutting manner in the State, various initiatives will be promoted aiming at consolidating policies based on citizen participation, collaboration and accountability:

- Institutional strengthening for the development of Public Policies on Disability and Accessibility.
- National Plan on Aging and Old Age.
- Gender Policy in Agriculture: Governance and transparency as a projection of the sector.
- Strengthening the community broadcasting sector.
- National Postal Policy Board.
- Strengthening access to information and promoting the participation of Uruguayans abroad (Uruguayan diaspora).
- National Plan for Reading, Writing and Orality.
- Second National Plan for Education in Human Rights 2026-2029.
- Process of building the Second National Human Rights Action Plan 2027-2030.
- Quality of participatory processes and strengthening of citizen participation.

The development of public policies on disability and accessibility will be boosted through institutional prioritization, the implementation of participatory processes, and the incorporation of transparency and accountability tools.

Likewise, the effective and influential participation of older people and their representative organizations will be promoted in the development and implementation of the Third National Plan on Aging and Old Age, conceived as a guiding, coordinating and recording instrument for public policies aimed at this population.

In the agricultural sector, a policy will be promoted that is projected as a State policy, with medium-term lines of action to build an equitable agricultural sector. Within the framework of the Sectoral Gender Policy for Agriculture of 2040, mechanisms and tools will be created for the follow-up, monitoring, accountability, and transparency of its implementation during the five-year period 2025-2029.

In the field of community broadcasting, a roadmap will be designed and implemented from a participatory approach, promoting diversity, pluralism and equal opportunities, involving various actors from the community sector in the construction and monitoring of this public policy.

The National Postal Policy Roundtable will be established as a forum for dialogue and debate with key actors in the postal sector, with the aim of gathering input and monitoring the sector's needs. Based on this process, actions will be defined to address the identified demands and challenges, in coordination with other interested parties.

For the Uruguayan diaspora, a centralized online access point will be developed through the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This will facilitate access to information and enable mechanisms for participation in the design of public policies related to Uruguayan citizens residing abroad. This tool will enable the identification of specific needs and promote their active involvement in national affairs.

The first National Plan for Reading, Writing, and Oral Communication will be developed in collaboration with actors in this field as a long-term public policy, comprehensively coordinated and evaluated, with mechanisms for monitoring and accountability in its implementation. The objective is to create a long-term public policy that recognizes reading, writing, and oral communication as fundamental rights, essential tools for human development, and means to strengthen critical citizenship and participatory democracy.

Human rights education will be boosted through a participatory process involving actors from formal and non-formal education, from the public and private sectors, in order to promote and strengthen a culture of human rights through inclusive, participatory and inter-institutional educational policies.

Within this framework, the Second National Human Rights Education Plan 2026-2029 will be developed through a participatory process that will include actors from various sectors. Its implementation will be supported by monitoring, follow-up, and accountability mechanisms and tools.

Furthermore, the Second National Action Plan on Human Rights 2027-2030 will be developed in a participatory manner, with the purpose of establishing institutional commitments to public policy at a national and subnational level, subject to a process of public monitoring. Efforts will be made to institutionalize the human rights approach and adopt regulations that guarantee the sustainability of the cyclical mechanism of development.

Finally, the management of processes and spaces for participation promoted by the State will be reinforced through the evaluation of existing mechanisms, the adoption of quality criteria, training and consolidation of the technical teams that make up the community of managers of participatory sectors, the publication of good practices and the implementation of a plan for the adoption of the digital platform for the participation of citizens.

29 - Institutional reinforcement for the development of Public Policies on Disability and Accessibility.

Brief description of the commitment: the proposal aims at boosting the development of public policies on disability and accessibility by prioritizing existing institutions, implementing participatory processes, and incorporating transparency and accountability tools. The creation of the National Institute for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the National Board of Disability Policies, and the National Commission for the Participation of Persons with Disabilities will be promoted. Furthermore, the participatory development of the first National Plan for Accessibility and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will be encouraged as a coordinating instrument for government actions in this area.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Social Development (MIDES for its acronym in Spanish)

Person responsible for the commitment: Federico Lezama, Director of the Disability Area.
Contact: federico.lezama@mides.gub.uy .

Technical head: Martín Maguna, advisor to the National Secretariat for Care and Disability.
Contact : martin.maguna@mides.gub.uy

Actors:

1. Government: Executive Branch.
2. Civil Society: Civil society organizations linked to the promotion of the rights of people with disabilities and other interested parties.
3. Other actors: Legislative Branch, Judicial Branch.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

People with disabilities are among the groups most exposed to inequality, which is expressed in access to education at all levels, access to employment, to health services, the use and production of cultural goods, access to transportation, and movement through public areas, among others.

To address this issue, Uruguay faces the challenge of reinforcing its institutional framework for public policies on Accessibility and Disability, from a human rights perspective. This has

been highlighted by various actors, including the United Nations Committee of Experts for the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and has been committed to by the current government through signing of a cross-party political agreement.

It is also a challenge to strengthen the participation of organizations of people with disabilities in the construction of public policies, respecting the motto "Nothing about us, without us".

What are the causes of the problem?

The approach to disability has been characterized by a medical-rehabilitative perspective in which disability is understood as an individual problem embodied in the body, as a deficit, pathology, syndrome, or disease that must be rehabilitated or cured as an essential step for full participation in society. This approach has prevented the recognition of people with disabilities as subjects of rights and the mainstreaming of accessibility across public policies, perpetuating barriers that lead to their exclusion.

From the Social Model based on the Human Rights perspective, disability is understood as the result of the interaction between people and environmental barriers (physical, communication, pedagogical or attitudinal barriers), which prevent the construction of dignified life projects, based on singularity and the full enjoyment and exercise of rights.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Uruguay has ratified the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and has made progress in developing legal frameworks, institutional structures, and spaces for social participation related to disability and accessibility. However, the scope of these actions has not been sufficient to reverse the conditions of inequality and exclusion.

Given this situation, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has expressed its concern about the low hierarchical rank of the responsible institutions in this matter, recommending that they be strengthened, guaranteeing the active and leading participation of persons with disabilities in the definition, implementation and monitoring of public policies.

The Committee also emphasizes the urgent need to generate and systematize disaggregated data and statistics to support evidence-based decisions, and to promote comprehensive national plans that foster the full exercise of rights and the elimination of structural barriers.

Several of these observations, arising from the analysis of the Uruguayan State Report and the alternative report prepared by civil society, have been incorporated into a cross-party political agreement and form part of the current government's program. This provides broad institutional support for the implementation of transformative measures that, based on democratic consensus, are essential for moving towards a fairer society.

What solution does it propose?

To consolidate a national system that articulates and institutionalizes public policies on disability and accessibility under a cross-cutting human rights approach.

Regarding the hierarchy of the Institution, the following is proposed: the creation of the National Institute for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (INADIS) as the area of direction and leadership of Policies, the creation of the National Board of Disability Policies as a supra-ministerial area of policy definition and inter-institutional articulation, and the creation of the National Commission for the Participation of Persons with Disabilities as an area of social participation, advice and control (with legal personality and economic resources).

The participatory development of the first National Plan for Accessibility and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will foster dialogue throughout the country, promoting the active participation of civil society organizations, institutional actors, and the general public. These forums will aim at communicating the strategic guidelines of the Plan and to collaboratively develop the proposals, actions, and commitments that will comprise it.

The implementation of a Monitoring Plan will allow users to see the actions committed to by the various State agencies (progress in implementation, goals, indicators, deadlines and responsible parties) in a web interface with clear, user-friendly and accessible information.

On the one hand, the data that are integrated into the Monitor will also be published in the National Catalog of Open Data, with the aim of guaranteeing its free access and facilitating its reuse by researchers, civil society organizations and the general public.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

To improve the living conditions and guaranteeing the rights of people with disabilities.

Reinforcing the human rights approach to addressing disability in public policies.

Consolidating an appropriate institutional framework.

Promoting and implementing the participation of people with disabilities in the construction of public policies.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

By disseminating the process of building the National Plan for Accessibility and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure informed participation in this process.

During the implementation of the Plan, open information and data will be generated and published.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

A mechanism will be implemented to track, monitor and for the accountability of the policies adopted as part of the implementation of the commitment.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The commitment will generate new mechanisms and opportunities to promote the participation of people with disabilities throughout the public policy cycle through the creation of the National Commission for the Participation of People with Disabilities and the participatory construction of the aforementioned Plan.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Introduction to Parliament of the Bill for the creation of the new institutional framework.	Progress in the institutional hierarchization process.	September 2025	Ministry of Social Development
2	Presentation of Strategic Guidelines and call for the participatory construction of the National Plan for Accessibility and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.	Draft Plan with contributions generated in a process of dialogue, inter-institutional collaboration and social participation.	October 2025	Ministry of Social Development
3	Presentation of the 1st National Plan for Accessibility and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Plan validated and published in accessible formats.	December 2025	Ministry of Social Development
4	Creation of the National Institute for the Rights of	INADIS is now operational as the new national institute, leading policies on accessibility	March 2026	

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	Persons with Disabilities.	and disability.		
5	Implementation of the Plan Monitoring Monitor.	Monitor available.	July 2026	Ministry of Social Development
6	Opening of Disability Data and publication in the Open Data Catalog.	Available and up-to-date Disability Data Set.	December 2026	Ministry of Social Development
7	Formation of the National Participation Commission.	Operational committee with internal regulations	December 2026	Ministry of Social Development
8	Implementation of the National Plan and public monitoring process.	Tracking monitor available.	June 2029	Ministry of Social Development
9	Communication and dissemination campaign of the Plan's commitments.	Communication strategy implemented (web, networks, media).	June 2029	Ministry of Social Development
10	Participatory impact assessment of the National Plan.	Evaluation report with recommendations.	June 2029	Ministry of Social Development

30 - National Plan on Aging and Old Age

Brief description of the commitment: the commitment consists of developing and implementing the Third National Plan on Aging and Old Age as an instrument to guide, coordinate, and document Uruguayan public policies directed at older adults. The plan's central purpose will be the promotion and protection of the human rights of this population, recognizing its diversity and fostering its autonomy, active participation, and social inclusion. The effective and influential participation of older adults and their representative organizations will be promoted at all stages of the process.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Social Development - National Institute for Older Persons (Inmayores).

Supporting institutions/organizations: National Secretariat for Human Rights (SND) (milestones 1, 4 and 5), Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) (milestone 1).

Responsible for the commitment: Marianela Larzábal, Director of the National Institute for Older Persons. Contact: secretaria.inmayores@mides.gub.uy.

Technical Manager: Soledad Acevedo. Contact: sacevedo@mides.gub.uy.

Actors:

1. Government: Ministry of Social Development, Social Welfare Bank, Ministry of Public Health, Congress of Mayors, University of the Republic, National Secretariat for Human Rights.
2. Civil Society: National Network of Organizations of Older People (Redam) and the National Organization of Associations of Retirees and Pensioners of Uruguay (Onajpu), Uni 3, Apex, Women with Stories, Association of Psychogerontology of Uruguay, Procuidados Network, ELEPEM Family Movement.

Implementation period: September 2025 to July 2029 .

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Uruguay is experiencing a rapid aging of its population, which particularly impacts women—reflecting a feminization of old age—and the oldest individuals within the older population, a phenomenon known as super-aging. This demographic transformation, which has been developing steadily for decades and has intensified in recent years, entails a profound shift

in the demands placed on public policies. Increasingly, people require responses from the State that promote their autonomy, quality of life, and the full exercise of their rights. In this context, it is becoming ever more crucial that older adults have an effective influence on the definition, implementation, and monitoring of the policies that affect them.

What are the causes of the problem?

The fragmentation of public policies aimed at older adults, along with their uncoordinated implementation, stems from weak inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination. This situation arises from the lack of an institutional culture that promotes participatory and comprehensive governance of aging, particularly affecting a population that has accumulated inequalities throughout their lives. As a result, policies are inconsistent with their scope, hindering public monitoring.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Two previous plans were implemented, between 2013-2015 and 2016-2019, which laid the groundwork for a public agenda on aging. These plans, developed with the participation of public agencies and civil society organizations, promoted a rights-based approach and highlighted the needs of older persons. Thanks to these plans, significant progress was made in institutional strengthening, awareness-raising, training, and the effective exercise of rights, such as the consolidation of an agenda on aging, increased visibility of inter-institutional work in the region, and the ratification of the Inter-American Convention. Civil society also played an active role, albeit with limitations, in promoting these rights.

What solution does it propose?

This instrument will guide public policies toward a dignified, active, and fulfilling old age, promoting autonomy and the exercise of rights. The process will boost the leading role of Inmayores and foster collaboration among the various sectors involved. It will also promote the effective participation of older adults and their representative organizations at all stages of the process, recognizing them as active agents in shaping policies that respond to their realities and aspirations. The plan will establish verifiable goals, indicators, and public monitoring mechanisms for results-based management.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The implementation of this commitment seeks to coordinate inter-institutional and inter-sectoral actions to promote and guarantee the rights of older persons. This includes fostering their autonomy, ensuring equitable access to comprehensive services and care, and promoting their effective participation, always under a cross-cutting approach that considers rights, gender, and life course.

The aim is to strengthen institutional capacities in the planning, coordination, and monitoring of policies for older adults. Likewise, efforts will be made to establish mechanisms for sustained participation that ensure the real influence of older persons on public policy.

Finally, this commitment also seeks to consolidate a culture of open government, promoting transparency, citizen participation and collaboration between the State and civil society in the different phases of the process.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The commitment will incorporate public mechanisms for monitoring the Plan, guaranteeing transparency and having access to information through the periodic publication of progress reports, timelines, institutional representatives, and monitoring indicators. This information will be available on public digital platforms, such as the Open Government Observatory, facilitating citizen oversight. In this way, citizens will have clear, up-to-date, and verifiable access to the progress and implementation of public policies on aging and old age within the framework of the Third Plan, consistent with the pillars of open government.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The Third National Plan on Aging and Old Age will incorporate planning, management, and monitoring tools that allow for effective tracking of goal achievement through clear indicators, timelines, defined budgets, and assigned institutional responsibilities; enabling the evaluation of compliance with the commitments made.

Opportunities for dialogue between citizens and responsible agencies will be promoted, including public accountability to the Advisory Councils for Older Persons. This will boost institutional accountability, continuous improvement, and the legitimacy of the process.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The commitment envisions a broad national co-creation process, with the active participation of agencies, civil society organizations, and academia. Participatory mechanisms will be developed by using methodologies to gather input from diverse territorial and social contexts. Citizen participation will be promoted not only in the plan's design, but also in its implementation and monitoring, through mechanisms such as Advisory Councils for Older Persons and spaces for inter-institutional dialogue and engagement with civil society. This will allow for the collective development of solutions, incorporating the essential contributions of those who experience old age firsthand.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Co-creation process: Survey and prioritization of proposals.	Thematic working groups were held to receive input from other public institutions, academia, and civil society. National and departmental dialogue tables held to receive input from civil society of older people. Survey and prioritization of proposals.	December 2025	Inmayors
2	Co-creation process: Coordination with the Interdepartmental Commission for Older Persons (CIPEM).	Coordination meeting with the commission held Commitments to the third level of government.	December 2025	Inmayors
3	Co-creation process: Presentation of agreements reached to the expanded Inmayores Advisory Council.	Communication, validation and implementation of inter-institutional agreements.	December 2025	Inmayors

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
4	Presentation of the Third National Plan on Aging and Old Age.	Third plan published.	May 2026	Inmayors
5	Implementation and monitoring of the National Plan on Aging and Old Age.	Monitoring table.	July 2027	Inmayors
6	Annual monitoring.	Annual monitoring report 2028. Annual monitoring report 2029.	July 2029	Inmayors

31 - Gender Policy in Agriculture: governance and transparency as a projection of the sector.

Brief description of the commitment: gender policy in agriculture has a decade of accumulated work, developing experience and working methodologies together with civil society. The work done, its evaluation, and adjustments enable us to seek for a policy that transcends government administrations and, as a state policy, to design medium-term lines of action to build an equitable agricultural sector. Within the framework of the Sectoral Gender Policy for Agriculture 2040 (PSG Agro), this commitment builds upon previous work.

To this end, it is proposed to create the mechanisms and tools to implement the follow-up, monitoring, accountability and transparency of the implementation in the five-year period 2025-2029 of the Gender Policy in Agriculture, through: the strengthening of the functioning of a civil society monitoring committee; the implementation of an online platform for the monitoring and accountability of progress; the publication of monitoring data as open data and the implementation of a viewer that facilitates public understanding of the execution of the policy.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP for its acronym in Spanish).

Supporting Institutions/organizations: Agricultural Planning Institute (IPA), National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA), Agency for Electronic Government, Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic).

Responsible for the commitment: Matías Carámbula, Deputy Secretary MGAP, Contact subsecretaria@mgap.gub.uy.

Technical Manager: Paula Florit, Coordinator (i) Specialized Gender Unit of MGAP, Contact: pflorit@mgap.gub.uy.

Actors:

1. Government: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP), Public Agricultural Institutes (National Meat Institute (INAC), National Colonization Institute (INC), Agricultural Planning Institute (IPA), National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA), National Seed Institute (INASE), National Institute of Viticulture (INAVI) and National Milk Institute (INALE).

2. Civil Society: Monitoring Commission (Native and Creole Seed Network, Network of Rural Women's Groups, National Association of Milk Producers, Rural Association of Uruguay, Rural Federation of Uruguay, Federated Agricultural Cooperatives, National Commission for Rural Development, Uruguayan Society of Rural Tourism.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

As pillars of the country's economy and territorial sovereignty, rural areas and the agricultural sector face gender gaps that daily challenge the possibility for rural women, young women, and girls in choosing this path. These inequalities are evident in access to productive resources, technical assistance, employment, political representation, and the achievement of physical autonomy, among other dimensions. Thus, when society imagines rural and agricultural areas, it envisions a world dominated by men, resulting in a disparity of opportunities. These forms of injustice require sustained and long-term actions to modify cultural patterns and structural inequalities that hinder the creation of an inclusive and equitable agricultural sector. Despite this, women are key agents in the sector; they organize local initiatives, build their own organizations and influence mixed-gender organizations, produce goods, promote environmental stewardship strategies, and strive to make rural life a viable option for themselves, their families, and their communities.

For its part, a gender perspective also reveals how cultural patterns that identify agriculture with certain gender roles promote male-only ownership, encourage models of risk and exposure to health perceived as masculine, perpetuate biases, and ultimately obstruct diverse forms of generational succession. These patterns also overburden male figures with productive responsibilities and render invisible the central role of life reproduction. Consequently, advancing gender equality in agriculture and rural areas is not only a social justice imperative, but also an opportunity for the entire sector.

The agricultural sector has a [decade of experience working](#) on gender policies in collaboration between the State and Civil Society. Ten years after the first [National Meeting of Rural Women](#) and five years after its [National Gender Plan](#), Uruguay's agricultural institutions have positioned themselves as a benchmark in the region for their coordinated work strategy. The process of institutionalizing the gender perspective within the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) and the seven public agricultural institutes

entails a significant network of coordination within the sector and with other State agencies, as well as a methodology of ongoing dialogue with citizens. Key aspects of this reinforcement process include the presence and influence of rural women and agricultural associations in the design and oversight of public policies, the increasing training of public officials, and the expansion of on-the-ground initiatives in continuous collaboration with other institutions.

The preceding process has generated the [institutional frameworks](#) and the [link with civil society](#) to develop coordinated actions, based on social relevance and technical feasibility. However, the current budgetary situation demonstrates that gender policy continues to be an *ad hoc policy*. In this context, the conditions for mainstreaming gender, and especially for focusing on particularly vulnerable sectors within the agricultural economy, depend on a national decision to transform equity in rural and agricultural areas into a state policy, including, within these strategies, improving the policy by maintaining monitoring and transparency mechanisms.

As a response, agricultural institutions have set out the development of a new five-year plan, now linked to a longer-term initiative: the 2040 agricultural gender policy. This commitment aims at contributing to addressing the complex world of gender inequalities in agriculture by institutionalizing tools for dissemination and accessibility, monitoring, and transparency of public policies, particularly those related to the Agricultural Gender Policy .

What are the causes of the problem?

The causes of gender inequalities in rural areas are not fundamentally different from those in urban areas. However, they have specific characteristics related to the environment and the predominant sector (agriculture). The diagnosis that underpinned the National Gender Plan for Agricultural Policies (Florit, 2021) identified gender stereotypes, unequal distribution of resources, the sexual division of labor, and institutional patterns that reinforce gaps in internal and external policies as contributing factors.

The combined efforts of the agricultural sector have begun to have an impact, both at the institutional level and on the environment. However, there are still significant challenges to be tackled. Lack of resources to institutionalize gender policy within the budget makes it contingent to short-term decisions, external funding, and eventually to its interruption, representing a setback in the progress achieved in recent years. Therefore, developing long-term policies with enduring governance and monitoring strategies is crucial to ensuring continued progress toward gender equality.

Additionally, the fact of creating a community of reference that understands and influences public policy improves it, doesn't fully guarantee that information reaches everyone in rural areas. Civil society identifies persistent gaps, not only in the access to services and resources in rural areas, but also in the access to information on existing public policies for rural and agricultural women. Therefore, it is necessary to expand the strategy for making information on public policies and rights available, as well as efforts to present that information in a more user-friendly way.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Previously, within the framework of Open Government, a commitment was made to monitor the National Gender Plan for Agricultural Policies (PNG Agro). This commitment involved the creation of a civil society monitoring committee, a periodic reporting strategy, and a transparency portal for the plan's actions. The evaluation of the process was highly positive: having an informed and engaged civil society involved in the monitoring allowed for precise observation of policy implementation, the identification of weaknesses and opportunities, and the development of improvements in policy design. This experience was also used as a model for other public policies, such as the National Family Farming Plan.

The creation and maintenance of a civil society monitoring committee, comprised of representatives from various agricultural sectors, is considered to have generated a methodology in itself and strengthened the policy's institutional framework. Furthermore, the availability of regular reports and a transparency platform helped establish oversight mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of a significant portion of the policy.

Regarding information dissemination, it is understood that actions are still in their very early stages. The Registry of Rural and Agricultural Women was designed together with the Monitoring Commission, but its effective implementation was not launched, as the program concluded in February 2025. This Registry was a key tool for agricultural institutions to disseminate information more systematically, and therefore, lack of implementation of the mass dissemination strategy meant that it was addressed to a lesser extent.

Table 1. Speech by the civil society monitoring committee at the closing of the PNG Agro

<i>Dear colleagues, representatives of institutions and organizations, friends:</i>

Today we are closing an important chapter in the history of gender-sensitive agricultural policies. As representatives of the Monitoring Commission, we are here to express our deepest gratitude for having been part of the development of this National Gender Plan for Agricultural Policies. This plan was not just a document, but a genuine commitment to transforming the lives of rural and agricultural women, joining forces with state institutions and civil society organizations.

In our regard, it has not only been a tremendous learning experience, but also a great responsibility. This journey began with a strong commitment: to work hand in hand, to identify the needs and priorities of those women who contribute so much from the countryside, but whose voices are often lost in the echoes of distance. Together, rooted in our communities, we embarked on a path of dialogue and collaboration that encompassed a wide diversity of situations and approaches. There were 16 sessions in the commission since October 28, 2021, where we had a direct impact on several of the policies that rural women have had access to. We were heard and had the opportunity to contribute our perspectives, our struggles, and our dreams. It wasn't an easy path. There were differences, as in any human process, but the most important thing is that these differences didn't separate us; on the contrary, they have made us closer. Together, we built a shared vision that was enriched by our diverse perspectives and that, at the end of the day, made us stronger.

Several years have gone by since we started, and at the time, we didn't know what this journey would be like. It was a slow, painstaking, and meticulous process, but today we can see the results. Today, we see empowered, more self-confident women, who are able to diversify their activities, achieving economic independence, and transforming not only their own lives, but also those of their communities.

This is why we say that this plan must transcend successive administrations. We also emphasize, as a matter of continuity, the importance of strengthening current initiatives and the connection with the national commissions on gender, the environment, and agroecology. We suggest for the accountability report to address the significant inequalities that gave rise to the plan and which, despite its implementation, persist. What we value most about this process is the transparency and trust built between the institutions and our organizations. We highlight the commitment of the agricultural institutions that fully embraced this process and the team behind this plan. At every event, in every region, at every mid-term evaluation, we felt that this plan was more than just a policy: it was a way of working closely together, with empathy and collaboration. Today, we can say with pride and excitement that we have achieved real changes and transformations. This is just the beginning. The path towards equal opportunities and justice for rural women continues, but today we celebrate what we have accomplished it together. To all the rural women, organizations, and institutions that made this possible, thank you. Thank you for your commitment, your courage, and for demonstrating that working together make us unstoppable.

PNG Agro Monitoring Committee, 1.10.2024

Source: Representative organizations on the PNG Agro monitoring committee

What solution does it propose?

The Sectoral Gender Policy for Agriculture aims at establishing an institutionalized policy, capable of transcending government administrations, that incorporates gender equity as a mandate and effective objective of the agricultural sector. This medium-term policy includes an updated assessment, guidelines for achieving equity in the sector over the next 15 years, and concrete, measures that can be monitored to implement these guidelines during the 2025-2029 government administration. This product, developed through a participatory process with significant input from the Monitoring Commission that oversaw the 2021-2024 plan, prioritizes making substantial progress towards equity through actions that simultaneously combine social relevance, technical feasibility, and political-strategic alignment. The Sectoral Gender Policy for Agriculture is structured around five components aimed at improving gender equality in rural areas and the agricultural sector: (i) Production systems, value chains, and agricultural networks with gender equity; (ii) Agricultural knowledge management and rural extension with a gender perspective; (iii) Women's agency in actions related to the environment and nature in the agricultural sector; (iv) Participation and influence of rural women; and (v) Agricultural institutions with equity. Within its implementation, a fifth component of management and monitoring will be especially key and makes the basis of the current proposal within the framework of Open Government.

First, the commitment focuses on building upon the successes of the previous PNG Agro monitoring process. In this regard, it is proposed for the Monitoring Commission to remain operational and be strengthened through a more prominent role in the design of the Sectoral Policy ¹³. Specifically, it is expected to: (i) create a functioning and engaged commission; (ii) increase the visibility of the Commission's work.

Secondly, it is understood that it is possible to improve how the transparency of the policy is made visible and monitorable, not only at the commission level, but also by allowing, for example, for the monitoring to be carried out by other civil society actors or even through academic research. To this end, it is proposed to: (i) transform the baseline information for monitoring and transparency of the policy into open data; (ii) improve how the monitoring information is made available in an open government viewer; (iii) make the Agro Gender Policy itself available in an online book, published on the institutional website, with a hyperlink in each measure to the relevant section of the viewer, so that the Agro Gender Policy remains

¹³Consider that the commission was created to monitor the PNG Agro, which was a participatory policy, but whose commission is appointed after the fact, while the PSG Agro is created with the Monitoring Commission already in place, so the permanent instances of the commission are added to the participatory process during construction.

connected to its monitoring report, in keeping with the principle of “a policy to be implemented.”

Finally, in order to improve access to general public policy information, a *sub-page will be designed in conjunction with the Monitoring Commission* within the MGAP website where public policy information will be organized, grouped in a single space and with links to the sources.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- To deepen citizen control over gender policies in the agricultural sector.
- To institutionalize the agricultural sector policy by allowing citizen oversight not only for a five-year period, but also for a 15-year projection.
- To democratize access to public policies for rural and agricultural women.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

It will allow access to information from a monitoring committee and through access to open data.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The commitment itself includes semi-annual accountability reports, both in the commission's instances and on the transparency platform.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

An active and leading monitoring committee is planned, representative of 7 to 10 national rural and mixed agricultural women's organizations.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institutions
1	Co-design of information space and web	Design of information and interest survey form, organized with the Monitoring	March 2026	MGAP

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institutions
	space layout.	Commission.		
2	Website implementation.	Website with available information.	October 2026	MGAP
3	Active Monitoring Committee.	15 sessions of the Monitoring Commission.	October 2029	MGAP
4	PSG Agro newspaper reports.	8 periodic reports.	October 2029	MGAP
5	Active transparency platform (Mirador).	Public monitoring space, updated semi-annually.	October 2029	MGAP
6	Visualizer.	Open data, design and implementation of a viewer.	March 2026	MGAP

32 - Strengthening the community broadcasting sector

Brief description of the commitment: The commitment consists of designing and implementing a roadmap to strengthen community broadcasting through a participatory approach. It seeks to contribute to the objectives of promoting diversity, pluralism, and equal opportunities in Audiovisual Communication Services, involving various actors in the community sector in the development and monitoring of this public policy.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), National Directorate of Telecommunications and Audiovisual Communication Services (Dinatel).

Political representative: Pablo Siris, National Director of Telecommunications and Audiovisual Communication Services. Contact: secretaria.dinatel@miem.gub.uy.

Technical Manager: Marcos Liberman (Head), Marcelo Sosa (Alternate). Management Advisors. Contact: radiodifusion@miem.gub.uy.

Actors:

1. Government: Regulatory Unit for Communications Services (URSEC), Ministry of Culture and Education (MEC) and Ministry of Social Development (MIDES).
2. Civil Society: Community Broadcasting Associations, groups of people and other interested civil associations, community and trade radio networks
3. Other actors: University of the Republic (UdelaR), Faculty of Information and Communication (FIC), UNESCO, actors from various areas of the community communication sector, civil society and organizations linked to human rights and democratization of communication.

Implementation period: September 2025 - March 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The need to strengthen community broadcasting as a key tool for local communication and citizen participation, create specific public policies and institutional support based on an adequate identification of needs and challenges and mechanisms for transparency and monitoring.

What are the causes of the problem?

Lack of an articulated and participatory public policy in the sector; insufficient recognition and institutional support for community broadcasting; scarce systematization of information and data on the sector; limited access to accountability mechanisms and citizen participation in its development.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Isolated efforts have been made by various institutions to support community broadcasting, but without having an integrated roadmap or a sustained participatory approach. Today, there is no consolidated national strategy with this approach.

What solution does it propose?

To develop and implement a roadmap, created collaboratively with actors from the community sector and interested citizens, that includes diagnosis, formulation, execution, monitoring, and evaluation. This will incorporate consultation tools, regular participation mechanisms, and open data. It will also include the creation of a specific budget line for community radio stations within the framework of this commitment.

What are the Expected resultss regarding the implementation of this commitment?

A public and agreed roadmap for strengthening community broadcasting that enables a greater institutional and intersectoral coordination, improved transparency and accountability, greater participation of community actors in public policies of the sector, public visibility of indicators and progress, and an open channel for regular participation.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

In line with the details outlined in the item below, public access will be provided to all information generated during the design, implementation, and evaluation of the roadmap, facilitating access to information on public matters and decisions arising therefrom. Furthermore, a course of action will be promoted to monitor the evolution and operation of the sector, making this information publicly available in open data format on a periodic basis to be defined, in order to facilitate subsequent analysis and evaluation by actors.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

Citizens and actors will be given the opportunity to monitor and track the public management of the sector's policy within the framework of the roadmap. This will be achieved through the publication of the proposed roadmap, which will guide the work of actors, along with an agreed-upon and implemented mechanism to ensure transparency and accountability for the actions taken.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Citizen participation is an intrinsic part of the development of this proposal. It is considered from the design of the roadmap with the actors involved and other actors in the sector, through the implementation and monitoring process, enabling a channel for participation in monitoring the execution and planned exchanges, and allowing for the reception of opportunities for improvement and continuity, as well as accountability.

Furthermore, it is expected that, allowing public access and monitoring of the issues addressed during the implementation of the roadmap, will contribute to the identification of interests and proposals related to community broadcasting that may be brought forward by other interested actors to be considered by the public institutions with competence in the area.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Survey and characterization of the community sector.	Community sector diagnosis report.	September 2025	MIEM – Dinatel
2	First day of participation and exchange on the community sector.	In-person and/or virtual meeting with actors in the sector.	December 2025	MIEM - Dinatel
3	Systematization and draft of HR.	Draft published on the MIEM-Dinatel website.	March 2026	MIEM - Dinatel
4	Second day of participation and	In-person and/or virtual Meeting with actors in the	June 2026	MIEM - Dinatel

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	exchange on the draft HR.	sector.		
5	Final HR publication and implementation.	Final document validated and published and start of execution. Angled and installed mechanism to make transparent and accountable the actions carried out.	June 2026	MIEM - Dinatel
6	First Annual HR Accountability Day.	Annual participatory accountability instance.	March 2027	MIEM - Dinatel
7	Second Annual HR Accountability Day.	Annual participatory accountability instance.	March 2028	MIEM – Dinatel
8	Third Annual HR Accountability Day.	Annual participatory accountability instance.	March 2029	MIEM – Dinatel

33 - National Postal Policy Roundtable

Brief description of the commitment: the commitment proposes the creation of an institutionalized space called the National Postal Policy Roundtable for dialogue and debate with relevant actors in the postal chain, with the purpose of gathering input and monitoring the sector's needs. Based on this, public policy will define actions to address the identified demands and challenges, in coordination with other actors involved in its development.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM), National Directorate of Telecommunications and Audiovisual Communication Services (Dinatel)

Supporting Institutions/organizations: Regulatory and Communication Services Unit (URSEC)

Political representative: Pablo Siris, National Director of Telecommunications and Audiovisual Communication Services. Contact: secretaria.dinatel@miem.gub.uy.

Technical Head: María José Franco, Advisor to the Directorate. Contact: mariajose.franco@miem.gub.uy, Virginia Alonso, Advisor to the Directorate. Contact: virginia.alonso@miem.gub.uy, for coordination at the Postal Desk in Dinatel.

Actors:

1. Government: Regulatory and Communication Services Unit (URSEC), National Postal Administration (ANC) and agencies linked to cross-border trade.
2. Civil Society: Chambers of commerce, workers' associations and consumer associations.
3. Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.): Universities and research centers linked to logistics, transport, digital commerce, innovation, sustainability, etc., international organizations (UPU, UPAEP, MERCOSUR, ECLAC), other actors related to the postal value chain.

Implementation period: September 2025 - August 2028.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The operation of the postal sector lacks the necessary cohesion and coordination for its various actors to be benefited by synergies, coordination, and opportunities currently offered by the development of e-commerce and digitalization. During the past decade, postal activity has been shifting from mail to package delivery, making greater collaboration among these diverse actors essential.

At a national level, there is no strategic national policy designed for the medium and long term, explicitly defined for a more comprehensive approach of the needs, requirements, and opportunities for the development of the postal sector. Likewise, the agency responsible for postal policy, namely the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (MIEM) through the National Directorate of Telecommunications (Dinatel), has committed to supporting development initiatives in the sector. However, its legitimacy and connection with the actors (postal operators) have not been decisive in generating change to these days.

What are the causes of the problem?

Digital transformation, the rise of e-commerce, and new consumer trends have driven changes in the postal sector, forcing postal service providers to rapidly adapt their processes and to incorporate technology to meet these new needs. While this is acknowledged, rigidities persist in the management models of the actors involved in the postal supply chain, requiring a comprehensive review and approach among all parties involved in the operation of this activity.

Among the various challenges and demands for its development and expansion, we can point the lack of investment in the postal sector, the low level of user confidence in the system, the high operating costs, the rapid changes in the determinants of the service, with times that are not in sync with the resilience capacity of the operators, and the high demand for these services from the population and the demand on the postal network to carry out its activity in a timely, efficient and quality manner to respond to other activities, services and operations that require it.

Likewise, the existence of actors with diverse activities in the postal chain generates interests, demands and needs that are not always aligned and/or homogeneous, in addition to a fragmented public intervention where actions are developed more reactively in contact with specific actors in response to concrete proposals.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Within the framework of the Second National Open Government Plan, the commitment defined and implemented by the Regulatory Unit for Communication Services (URSEC) established a precedent to move forward along the path outlined by this project, with the creation of the Postal Dialogue Sessions. These sessions were held annually from then on, evolving into training courses on topics of interest and addressed by public agencies with jurisdiction in the sector, aimed at representatives of public operators, private operators, and postal workers' organizations. This proposal seeks to take this a step further by establishing a working environment with ongoing dialogue between the parties, fostering an exchange that will contribute to the improved definition and implementation of public policy in order to address the challenges and demands of this sector.

What solution does it propose?

The current dynamics of the postal sector requires for the national policy to keep pace with recent changes, in order to promote the development of this activity, keeping up with the need for innovation, engaging and enabling coordinated work among all actors in the supply chain, and meeting user demands. Establishing this permanent framework will allow for collaborative work among the public and private institutions involved, as well as other actors in the operational functioning of the postal sector, to propose initiatives that capitalize on opportunities and address existing challenges.

Therefore, the purpose is to contribute to the better definition and execution of public policy on the subject, as well as to facilitate its follow-up and monitoring in order to make transparent and accountable the actions that result in this framework.

In order to achieve this, the National Postal Policy Roundtable proposes a series of activities, beginning with the formal establishment of the framework, followed by a participatory process to identify needs and priority issues for the sector. This will lead to the development of action plans, which will be addressed and agreed upon in various working groups created within this framework. These groups will then request responses from the public agencies involved in postal matters, which will also be required to provide accountability regarding their actions, ensuring transparency in agreements and progress. A final evaluation of the framework's performance is planned to gather new input and identify opportunities for future improvement.

What are the Expected resultss while implementing this commitment?

Through the implementation of this participatory framework, it is expected to move forward in the development of a more efficient sector, which aims at innovation and to adapt the services and operations to the expectations of customers, with streamlined and reliable processes, based on the legitimacy conferred by the exchange and ongoing construction with interested counterparties.

The aim is for the creation of this area to have a positive impact, improving the experience of users of postal services (companies or individuals), and adapting postal operations to meet the development objectives proposed for the sector.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

In line with the details in the following point, public access will be provided to the work agenda, agreements, and implementation commitments managed within the framework of the exchange mechanisms, facilitating access to information on public matters and resulting decisions. Furthermore, the outputs of the working group will be promoted to generate information that enables to monitor the evolution and functioning of the sector, making them publicly available as open data on a periodic basis to be defined, in order to facilitate subsequent analysis and evaluation by actors.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

Citizens and actors will be provided with the opportunity to monitor and track the public management of the sector's policy resulting from the working group, through the formalization of its institutional framework and the publication of its operating mechanisms, as well as the minutes of the meetings held and the progress made in implementing the agreed-upon lines of action. This information will be publicly available on the Ministry's website in a dedicated section for the postal sector within the Dinatel *sub-homepage*.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Part of this commitment involves formalizing and developing an open forum for actor's participation, enabling them to formulate and introduce their demands and needs related to the sector so that these can be addressed within this institutional framework. Furthermore, it is expected that, allowing public access to and monitor the issues addressed by the

participating parties within the Roundtable, will contribute to identifying interests and proposals that other actors may bring forward to complement and exchange within this forum.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Creation and implementation of the National Postal Policy Board.	<p>Rules of operation agreed at the level of government institutions.</p> <p>Angled and installed mechanism to make transparent and accountable the actions carried out at the table.</p> <p>Communication channel for receiving concerns or proposals to be addressed within the framework of the established table.</p>	March 2026	Dinatel
2	Definition of the working method of the participatory process for the identification of needs and Topics to prioritize.	<p>Formal launch of the working group's work with at least one plenary session for the identification of problems and challenges.</p> <p>Document that compiles the needs identified and prioritized By the participating actors.</p>	August 2026	Dinatel
3	Process of monitoring progress on the proposed lines of action/improvements.	<p>Working groups established for the definition of the lines of action.</p> <p>Meeting schedule established.</p> <p>Semi-annual accountability reports on the actions taken by each working group, including the record of the results</p>	September 2027	Dinatel

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
		achieved from the defined lines of action.		
4	Conducting an accountability session on the actions taken and evaluating the functioning of the area in which contributions can be gathered for its continuity and improvement.	<p>Report on the execution of the work period published with objectives, working groups and lines of action evaluated.</p> <p>At least one public accountability mechanism.</p>	August 2028	Dinatel

34 - Reinforce access to information and promote the participation of Uruguayans abroad (Uruguayan diaspora)

Brief description of the commitment: this commitment aims at improving access to information for the Uruguayan diaspora by creating a centralized online access point on the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This will integrate the participation of Uruguayans abroad to identify their needs and demands regarding. It will also enable mechanisms to promote diaspora participation in the design of public policies related to Uruguayan citizens residing abroad.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE), General Directorate for Consular and Liaison Affairs, Liaison Directorate.

Supporting institution/organization: Advisory Councils, associations, organizations of Uruguayans abroad, Consulates and Embassies of the Republic, Agestic.

Responsible for the commitment: Ambassador Jorge Muiño, General Director for Consular and Liaison Affairs. Contact: dgconsulares.vinculacion@mrree.gub.uy.

Technical Head: Secretary Jimena Borges, Director of Outreach. Contact: vinculacion@mrree.gub.uy.

Actors

1. Government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agency for Electronic Government and Information and Knowledge Society (Agesic).
2. Civil Society: Advisory Councils and Associations of Uruguayans, organizations of compatriots abroad.
3. Other actors: Public and private research centers and civic development centers, as well as organizations linked to governance, migration and development.

Implementation period: March 2026 - December 2028.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Uruguayans residing abroad, around 600,000, have access to information and communication channels with the Uruguayan government, primarily through the Republic's consulates and embassies. However, challenges remain in ensuring more systematic, up-to-date, and reliable access to relevant information on engagement opportunities, cultural

activities for the community, return programs, and various consular services, as well as in establishing a fluid and efficient dialogue with national authorities regarding the needs of the Uruguayan diaspora.

Furthermore, the absence of a legal framework enabling their participation in national elections limits their full participation in Uruguayan electoral life. The purpose is not only to establish a connection with those residing abroad, but also to create initiatives that allow them to be assisted in various situations, such as returning home, issuing or renewing documents, responding to emergencies, participating in educational and cultural activities, and participating in Uruguayan elections, which is currently prohibited since there is no legislation in that regard.

What are the causes of the problem?

The basic causes of the problem are the following:

- Weakening of ties with the Uruguayan diaspora in the period 2020-2025.
- Need for greater coordination in the generation and dissemination of information aimed at Uruguayans abroad.
- Insufficient incorporation of digital technologies aimed at promoting citizen participation of the Uruguayan community abroad, facilitating their access to services.
- Requirement for continuity and sustainability in public policies of connection and communication with the Uruguayan community abroad.
- Limitations in the allocation of specific funds for the promotion of Uruguayan culture abroad.
- Need to strengthen support for projects proposed by the Advisory Councils and Associations of Uruguayans, in order to reinforce their impact and scope.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Institutional portals with relevant information, preparation of newsletters, circulars and manuals with information regarding various documents and consular procedures.

Functioning of Advisory Councils and Associations as mechanisms for participation, and other civil organizations of Uruguayans abroad.

World Meetings of Advisory Councils and Associations in the Republic.

Communication with the diaspora by Diplomatic Missions and Consulates.

What solution does it propose?

Design and implement a centralized access point on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website, based on the identified needs and information demands of the diaspora, strengthening intra-institutional coordination to provide up-to-date, high-quality information and facilitate access to services available abroad and digital services available in the country. Design and implement a dissemination plan to promote the use of this tool by its intended users.

Face-to-face consultation spaces within the framework of the world meetings of the advisory councils and associations of Uruguayans abroad established by law, virtual consultations with the diaspora, consultations with the highly qualified diaspora, coordination with consular offices and diplomatic missions and the surveyed through the registration of Uruguayans abroad, to contribute to the design of public policies.

Prepare an accountability report and public policy recommendations.

What are the Expected resultss regarding the implementation of this commitment?

A greater and better access to updated and quality public information, through the publication of content on the Institutional Platform regarding services, procedures and programs aimed at Uruguayans abroad.

Increased participation of citizens residing abroad in national domestic affairs through two-way exchange mechanisms: consultations, surveys, virtual and face-to-face forums, strengthening the participation of the diaspora in matters of national interest.

Improvement in the time and efficiency of procedures related to Uruguayans residing abroad.

To reinforce the links between the Uruguayan State and the diaspora, by preparing and publishing an annual accountability report on the consultations received and the information disseminated, with public access from the Institutional Platform.

Data generation to improve public migration and linkage policies.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Commitment will contribute to the principle of transparency of Open Government by ensuring that Uruguayans abroad have access to clear, up-to-date and reliable public information, centralized in the Institutional Platform of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, related to procedures, services, programs and policies, which will improve the diaspora's reliance on the actions of the State.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

Commitment will promote accountability by making verifiable information available in a single official and accessible space through periodic publications, monitoring diaspora inquiries and demands, recording responses provided, and centralizing data on consular procedures and services carried out from abroad, allowing citizens to know the results of the management, evaluate them, and exercise informed control.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The commitment will improve the civic participation of Uruguayan citizens abroad by improving online consultation mechanisms to gather input from the diaspora on services, programs, and policies.

From the beginning of the process, the active participation of Advisory Councils, Associations and other actors of civil society are promoted, which will be convened and consulted, creating spaces for dialogue and fluid participation and guaranteeing access to information and two-way communication.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Identifying information of interest, demands and needs of the diaspora, through consultations with interested actors.	Report with identified information and communication needs.	March 2026	MRREE
2	Design and implement a centralized online access point for information access	Platform with systematized and updated information on consular services, programs, return procedures, and cultural activities.	December 2026	MRREE
3	Implement mechanisms to involve Uruguayans abroad in the country.	Implementation of at least two annual online consultation and feedback sessions with the diaspora.	December 2027	MRREE
4	Design and implement a dissemination plan.	Use of consular channels, digital channels and active community networks.	June 2028	MRREE
5	Accountability and recommendations.	Final report with recommendations based on the data collected and diaspora participation. Dissemination of results.	December 2028	MRREE

35 - National Plan for Reading, Writing and Orality

Brief description of the commitment: The commitment aims at creating and implementing the first National Plan for Reading, Writing, and Orality (PNLEO), to ensure an actively

participation of the various actors involved. The objective is to build a long-term public policy, comprehensively coordinated and evaluated, that recognizes reading, writing, and orality as citizens' rights, as essential tools for human development, and a means to boost critical citizenship and participatory democracy. Furthermore, to develop and implement mechanisms for monitoring and accountability in the execution of the PNLEO, as well as for its effective dissemination.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Culture and Education (MEC) through the National Directorate of Education (DNE), National Institute of Letters (INLET).

Responsible for the commitment: Gabriel Quirici, National Director of Education of the MEC.
Contact: educacion@mec.gub.uy.

Technical head: Magdalena Raffo, Coordinator of Human Rights Education Programs, National Directorate of Education of the Ministry of Culture and Education. Contact : magdalena.raffo@mec.gub.uy

Actors

1. Government: Ministry of Culture and Education (MEC), National Administration of Public Education (ANEP), University of the Republic (Udelar), Technological University (UTEC), Institute of Children and Adolescents of Uruguay (INAU), Plan Ceibal.
2. Civil Society: National Academy of Letters, National Network of Reading Clubs, popular and municipal libraries, House of Writers.
3. Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.): Private sector, Private education, Uruguayan Association of Catholic Education (AUDEC), Uruguayan Book Chamber (CUL).

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

This National Reading, Writing, and Orality Plan, unlike others already in place, aims at addressing a range of issues related to reading skills and access to written culture, with a vision that extends beyond formal education. It is conceived as a cross-cutting public policy that serves the entire population by coordinating efforts with public agencies, civil society, and the private sector, and by recognizing the diversity of reading and writing styles.

According to various sources, it could be argued that Uruguay has low levels of functional literacy. A large percentage of students graduate without solid reading and writing skills. The 2020 ARISTAS assessment recorded a high percentage of students at the lowest performance levels, with a growing inequality between those who achieve solid learning and those who do not reach basic levels of comprehension. Similarly, in the 2018 PISA tests, 47% of students did not reach the minimum level of reading proficiency (level 2), and only 1% reached advanced levels of critical evaluation of complex texts. Furthermore, according to a 2018 study by ANEP (National Administration of Public Education) on reading habits among Uruguayan adolescents, 38% of students declared themselves non-readers, demonstrating a deficit in the development of reading habits among secondary school students. This deficit is also reflected upon entering university, where 41% of incoming students at the University of the Republic (Udelar) are unable to perform complex critical reading tasks.

Regarding incarcerated individuals, according to a study published in 2025 (Report: A Model for Diagnosing Illiteracy in the Incarcerated Population in Uruguay), 46% of incarcerated individuals are unable to use reading, writing, and arithmetic for their personal and social development. The study, conducted between September and December 2024 in 15 prisons across the country, showed that, of the 1,803 participants, 763 (42%) were functionally illiterate, and 66 (3.7%) were completely illiterate.

Access to books is unequal depending on the social context and reading is not perceived as a tool for personal development, so although Uruguay has library infrastructure, most of the population does not access or know about its services.

Therefore, although reading policies have been implemented in Uruguay, there is an emerging emergency that makes inter-institutional work with common goals increasingly necessary to eradicate low reading rates and improve reading habits and the value of reading.

What are the causes of the problem?

The low level of reading skills in Uruguay and unequal access to written culture are symptoms of a complex, multi-causal problem that manifests itself on various levels: educational, sociocultural, institutional, and territorial. Broadly speaking, one could identify four causes:

1. There is a lack of a coordinated and sustained public policy on reading. Efforts to promote reading have been scattered, intermittent, or focused solely on formal education. There has been no inter-institutional coordination with shared goals, nor a stable budget allocation.
2. Inequality in access to reading spaces and materials. Public and school libraries are not adequately equipped or integrated with community projects, which means that in more vulnerable areas access to books and reading is very limited.
3. Often, educational practices that are not very meaningful and focus more on decoding and reading comprehension than on enjoyment lead to widespread deficits in reading comprehension and writing.
4. Reading is scarce in the social environment and at home. Many families do not have books at home or in their immediate surroundings, nor do they enjoy regular reading practices because it is not seen as a pleasurable or valuable activity in daily life. In many contexts, reading is not perceived as a tool for personal development, enjoyment, or civic participation, but rather as a school obligation. Furthermore, other activities, such as social media, displace these practices.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The Reading Program, under the National Directorate of Education (DNE), initially emerged in 2005 as the National Reading Plan, within the framework of the Ibero-American ILIMITA Plan. Its purpose was to coordinate efforts and connect diverse social actors—state institutions, the private sector, international organizations, and civil society—that included reading in their activities. However, some areas, such as research, were not fully developed, nor was it possible to study the impact of the actions, nor could significant activities, such as the “First Symposium on Teaching Reading in collaboration with ProLEE,” held in 2014 with the participation of more than 800 national and international educators and specialists, be sustained over time.

Starting in 2015, the advisory committee was dissolved, and the budget and staff of the National Reading Plan were significantly reduced. In 2021, the program was renamed the Reading and Language Education Program, defining two priority lines of action: 1) Training, aimed at creating, strengthening, and improving initial and ongoing training programs. 2) Awareness and dissemination, focused on dialogue with society and the effective dissemination of its own actions and those of other actors in reading and writing.

While the promotion of reading became institutionally linked to the National Directorate of Education (DNE), other public agencies also developed initiatives aimed at strengthening reading skills and reading-related behaviors. In 2011, the Central Board of Directors (CODICEN) of the National Public Education Administration (ANEP) created the Spanish Reading and Writing Program (ProLEE), with the objective of improving reading and writing levels in schools with the greatest educational challenges. Initially, ProLEE coordinated actions with the National Reading Plan, especially regarding teacher training; however, over time, this coordination was reduced to specific advisory sessions, with both programs coexisting for more than fourteen years. In 2024, without any prior dialogue, the National Administration of Public Education (ANEP) presented a document entitled “National Reading Plan: A Didactic and Pedagogical Proposal for Improving Learning.” Its purpose is to provide teachers with a document outlining various teaching strategies to help them develop a course of action. It is not what is typically understood as a reading plan, but rather a pedagogical support tool designed to improve learning through the development of reading skills within the educational setting.

From the private sector, the House of Writers of Uruguay also presented in 2024 a proposal for a National Book and Reading Plan that seeks to strengthen the literary and publishing ecosystem.

Within this context, we can say that in the second half of 2025, Uruguay still lacked a national reading plan. While scattered actions and intentions from various actors can be identified, real and effective coverage has not reached the entire population, leaving rural areas and communities with less access to cultural, technological, and/or educational resources largely excluded.

What solution does it propose?

To create and implement a National Reading, Writing and Orality Plan as a cross-cutting, sustained public policy with clear leadership from the Ministry of Culture and Education (MEC), which will convene public bodies, civil society, the private sector and communities in a consultative manner, with the objective of guaranteeing equitable access to written and oral culture throughout the country.

The Plan proposes a nationwide collective construction process, resulting from agreements and consensus among all actors. It aims at becoming a long-term public policy that transcends changes in governments.

Unlike some previous efforts, this strategy aims at a strong governance, improved inter-institutional coordination, and shared goals. It proposes to address some of the potential structural causes of the problem, such as unequal access to reading materials, certain limitations in school practices, a possible social devaluation of reading, and the discontinuity of previous policies.

The following stages will be carried out to develop the Plan:

- The development of a situational framework, at the national and international level, on reading, writing and orality, and the drafting of a first draft of the base document with an initial definition of the conceptual framework and strategic objectives.
- The creation of a Commission made up of a representative from each organization linked to reading, writing and orality, in charge of supporting the development and validation of the PNLEO.

- To conduct working groups with the participation of key actors to define lines of action derived from the strategic objectives.
- The implementation of virtual participation spaces, through the digital platform for citizen participation, in order to receive input on the lines of action and submit the draft of the Plan to public consultation.
- Official approval of the Plan and public launch.
- To start the implementation, along with the launch of monitoring and execution mechanisms of the PNLEO.
- The implementation of a public viewpoint for citizen monitoring.
- To enable a feedback space on the citizen participation platform regarding the implementation of the Plan.
- Submission of annual monitoring reports.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Through its implementation, the following results and transformations are expected to be achieved:

- Changes in knowledge, skills, and abilities: The National Reading and Writing Plan (PNLEO) will seek to strengthen reading skills at all educational and social levels (with a special focus on vulnerable sectors), promoting critical comprehension, reading for pleasure, and independent access to written culture. To achieve this goal, the plan aims at continuing training new reading facilitators in various settings—educational, community, prison, and family—expanding the reach and quality of reading practices throughout the country.
- Changes in behavior and practices: The aim is to achieve a social revaluation of reading, consolidating its presence in daily life, at home, in the media, and in public policy, through campaigns, networks, and collective spaces. Efforts will be made to coordinate the work of multiple institutions with collaborative actions, a territorial presence, and a shared focus. Above all, the goal is to improve access to books and strengthen reading spaces, especially in vulnerable communities.

- Institutionalization and sustainability of changes: to ensure the continuity of these advances, the PNLEO contemplates the drafting of the necessary regulatory instruments to turn it into a state policy:
 - PNLEO base document.
 - Draft Bill for the Promotion of Reading and Books.
 - Resolution creating a National Council for Reading and Books as a governing, coordinating and monitoring body.

Adopting these instruments will provide a clear institutional framework, budget allocation, and long-term monitoring. A key component will be the creation of an impact monitoring and evaluation system to measure progress, correct deviations, and ensure sustainable results.

The Plan will not solve the problem completely and immediately, but it will allow us to address its root causes and move towards a more equitable, critical, and participatory society. Overall, it seeks to establish a robust, participatory, and lasting public policy that will transform access to and practices in reading in Uruguay.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The commitment will promote greater transparency and access to information on the public policy it addresses, increasing availability and facilitating timely access to information through digital tools and other instruments.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The commitment made to the National Reading, Writing and Orality Plan will promote a culture of accountability by establishing concrete mechanisms that require the institutions involved to report on their actions, results and use of resources, and at the same time, enable citizens to exercise their right to control and participate.

The PNLEO will contribute to improving institutional accountability through:

- The implementation of a public observation platform for citizen monitoring where the agents involved will account for what has been done and the MEC will validate them before they are published.

- Enabling a feedback space on the citizen participation platform regarding the implementation of the Plan, which will allow adjusting the policy based on the real needs of the territory.
- The definition of public and measurable indicators, which will allow monitoring of progress and evaluation of the impact of the policy from an inter-institutional perspective.
- The annual publication of progress reports, prepared by the Plan's coordination team and validated by the National Council for Reading and Books, which will account for the fulfillment of goals, coverage of actions and use of funds.

In this way, the commitment undertaken will not only facilitate access to information, but will also establish a logic of co-responsibility and public control that will strengthen the legitimacy of the Plan, guide its continuous improvement and consolidate its institutionalization as a state policy.

How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The entire process of developing the Plan will have a participatory approach, involving the various actors linked to and interested in the topic, including civil society organizations, NGOs, libraries, educational institutions and other actors at the local and national level to support and reinforce common policies that in some cases are already being implemented.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Mapping of actors linked to the PNLEO and construction of the situational and conceptual framework.	Map of potential partners and definition of PNLEO objectives.	December 2025	MEC
2	Creation of the commission in charge of the design, articulation and implementation of the PNLEO.	Administrative resolution.	December 2025	MEC
3	Design of the co-construction process of the First PNLEO.	Timeline of stages in the design of the Plan.	December 2025	MEC
4	Implementation of the participatory process for the construction of the PNLEO.	Working groups and consultation on the citizen participation platform. Report and draft document.	April 2026	MEC
5	Publication of the draft of the PNLEO for public consultation	PNLEO on a digital participation platform.	April 2026	
6	Launch and implementation of the PNLEO.	PNLEO	June 2026	MEC
7	Monitoring and accountability process.	Commissioning of the viewpoint. Citizen feedback space Report/Evaluation	October 2026	

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
8	Dissemination and accountability	Dissemination of the activities carried out within the framework of the construction process and implementation of the PNLEO.	December 2029	

36 - Second National Plan for Human Rights Education 2026-2029

Brief description of the commitment: creation of the Second National Human Rights Education Plan 2026-2029 through the implementation of a participatory process involving actors from formal and non-formal education, both public and private, with the aim of promoting and strengthening a human rights culture through inclusive, participatory, and inter-institutional educational policies. Implementation of the Plan and the establishment of a mechanism and tools for monitoring, tracking, and ensuring accountability for its execution.

Organization leading the commitment: coordinating Commission of the National Education System of the Ministry of Culture and Education, with the support of the Secretariat of Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic.

Supporting institutions/organizations: Secretariat of Human Rights of the Presidency

Responsible for the commitment: Gabriel Quirici, National Director of Education of the MEC.
Contact: educacion@mec.gub.uy.

Technical Head: Magdalena Raffo, Coordinator of Human Rights Education Programs, National Directorate of Education of the Ministry of Culture and Education. Contact: magdalena.raffo@mec.gub.uy.

Actors

1. Government: Ministry of National Defense (MDN), Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), Ministry of the Interior (MI), Ministry of Public Health (MSP), National Administration of Public Education (ANEP), Institute of Children and Adolescents in Uruguay (INAU), Attorney General's Office (FGN), Departmental and Municipal Governments, and Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI).
2. Civil Society: National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ANONG).
3. Other actors: National Parliament, Judiciary, National Institution for Human Rights and Ombudsman (INDHDP), Technological University of Uruguay (UTEC), University of the Republic (Udelar), Private education sector, Non-formal and community training centers, International Organizations, National and international Human Rights Organizations, Institutions representing the United Nations in Uruguay (UN).

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029 .

Problem definition.

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The National Plan seeks to address policy fragmentation, the lack of evaluation and public visibility, and the profound inequalities that limit the effective exercise of human rights. It acknowledges that significant weaknesses persist in the systematic, cross-cutting, participatory, and effective integration of human rights into formal, non-formal, and informal educational processes in Uruguay, which hinders the development of a conscious, critical, inclusive citizenry committed to democracy, social justice, and equity. Furthermore, it recognizes that the participation and involvement of public and private actors concerned with the issues to be addressed guarantee their commitment to generating actions that strengthen a human rights culture based on respect, diversity, dialogue, and peaceful coexistence.

It aims at transforming situations that limit effective access to education, giving continuity to a process already initiated by educational policy, so as to make these practices cyclical constructions that feed back into the cycles of public policy as a state policy with a human rights approach.

What are the causes of the problem?

Weaknesses in human rights education in Uruguay stem from a combination of structural, institutional, and social factors. These include the historical absence of a comprehensive and sustained public policy on this matter, limited specific teacher training, lack of mainstreaming across the curriculum, weak inter-institutional coordination, and a limited social and cultural understanding of human rights as tools for democratic life.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Between 2013 and 2019, the National Commission for Human Rights Education (CNEDH), under the coordination of the National Public Education System (SNEP), designed and implemented Uruguay's first National Human Rights Education Plan. This plan incorporated participatory processes with actors from both formal and non-formal education, both in its design and implementation. The evaluation and accountability report for this first plan identifies strengths and weaknesses and offers suggestions for future plans that will build upon the work done during that period. This first Plan is recognized as a public policy that created a conceptual framework regarding human rights. Its participatory nature and appropriation by institutions were highlighted, as they carried out several interventions in an articulated, networked, and sustained manner between 2018 and 2019. Among its weaknesses were the absence of a budget allocated to its implementation, the frequent change of teaching and workshop teams which limited the medium- and long-term monitoring of socio-educational processes, the lack of widespread knowledge of the Plan by educational institutions in the formal and non-formal sectors, and the limited training opportunities available to officials on Human Rights Education and its subsequent implementation in different work environments.

What solution does it propose?

The formation and implementation of the governance of the co-creation process of the Second National Plan for Education in Human Rights, through the National Commission for Education in Human Rights under the coordination of the National Education System.

The design and implementation of the Plan's co-creation process, including holding dialogue sessions with actors in formal and non-formal education. The use of the Digital Citizen Participation Platform to receive proposals during the co-creation phase and to make the draft plan available for public consultation.

The approval, launch, and implementation of the Second National Human Rights Education Plan. This plan will continue its implementation beyond the completion date of the Sixth National Open Government Plan.

The implementation of a mechanism for the monitoring, tracking and public accountability of the execution of the Plan, through an online public viewpoint and reports with action reports on a semi-annual basis.

Continuous dissemination during the implementation of the commitment that enables informed participation during all stages of the co-creation process and the implementation of the second National Human Rights Education Plan.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The creation of the second National Human Rights Education Plan allows for updating, building upon, and following up on the work done in previous years by the first plan (2013-2019). This second plan also seeks to reinforce institutional frameworks and networking related to human rights in general, and specifically to human rights education across its various educational levels and subsystems, engaging diverse actors in society and across age groups. It promotes inclusion, respect for diversity, violence prevention, non-discrimination, and active citizen participation in the country's democratic life. It reaffirms the government's commitment to advancing a rights-based development model, in which education plays a fundamental transformative role. Human rights education should not only be part of the educational system's curriculum but also a comprehensive public policy that encompasses all individuals and communities, extending beyond formal socio-educational settings.

The results to be achieved once these commitments are implemented intend to promote and improve a culture of human rights, and involve:

- To incorporate human rights across all educational systems and levels.
- To strengthen human rights training for officials, teachers, educators and the general population, particularly for those who replicate this training in the areas where they work.
- To promote human rights education actions in formal and non-formal educational contexts (community, media, work, etc.), both public and private.
- To promote public awareness campaigns on human rights.
- To strengthen coordination with the Human Rights Secretariat of the Presidency, in matters of human rights education within the framework of its general leadership of the human rights approach in the public policy of the executive branch.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Through the integration of the Digital Citizen Participation Platform, the co-creation process of the Plan will be publicized and the progress and results of said process will be made transparent.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

A viewpoint will be created and periodic reports will be produced that will allow for public monitoring and tracking of the implementation of the public policy instrument that will be created as a result of the commitment.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The commitment will generate new opportunities and make available mechanisms to implement citizen participation in the design of public policy.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Creation and implementation of the governance of the co-creation process.	Governance structure through the National Commission for Education in Human Rights under the coordination of the National Education System.	September 2025	National Education System of the Ministry of Culture and Education
2	Design and implementation of the co-creation process of the second National Human Rights	Design of the co-creation process: timeline and actions. Report on the consultative process (dialogue tables and information collected on the Citizen Participation Platform).	March 2026	National Education System of the Ministry of Culture and Education

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	Education Plan 2026-2029.	Draft document of the Plan for your approval.		
3	Approval, launch and implementation of the second National Human Rights Education Plan.	Second National Plan for Education in Human Rights.	June 2029	National Education System of the Ministry of Culture and Education
4	Implementation of a mechanism for the monitoring, tracking and public accountability of the execution of the Plan.	Semiannual/annual reports, human rights education lookout.	June 2029	National Education System of the Ministry of Culture and Education
5	Dissemination and accountability.	Audiovisual records, publications in the Plan's commitments showcase, social networks, and others to be defined with the National Commission for Education in Human Rights.	June 2029	National Education System of the Ministry of Culture and Education

37 - Process of building the Second National Human Rights Action Plan 2027-2030

Brief description of the commitment: participatory development of the Second National Human Rights Action Plan 2027-2030 to establish institutional public policy commitments at the national and subnational levels, subject to a process of public monitoring and follow-up through a web platform where progress in implementation is reported. The development of national human rights action plans strengthens the institutionalization of the human rights approach and promotes the adoption of the relevant regulations to ensure the sustainability of the cyclical process for their development.

Organization leading the commitment: Secretariat of Human Rights of the Presidency.

Person responsible for the commitment: Collette Spinetti , Secretary of Human Rights of the Presidency. Contact: collette.spinetti@presidencia.gub.uy .

Technical Manager: Perla Rodríguez, Technical Advisor. Contact: perodriguez@presidencia.gub.uy .

Actors:

1. Government: National and departmental.
2. Civil Society: Leaders in actions with a human rights focus.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029 .

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The participatory development of national human rights action plans strengthens the mechanisms for articulating, mainstreaming, and integrating public policy responses to the human rights problems of the population. This second edition not only ensures the institutionalization of the human rights approach in public policy but also provides continuity to the cyclical mechanisms for developing, monitoring, and ensuring accountability for actions undertaken by public institutions. Furthermore, integrating new strategic perspectives, such as territoriality, ensures the incorporation of the unique realities of departmental, local, and community contexts, creating spaces for open dialogue with all relevant social actors.

What are the causes of the problem?

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. If possible, identify the root causes. Use problem-solving tools when necessary (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other related methods) and provide evidence whenever possible.

The fragmentation of public policies and the lack of coordination among institutions are causing difficulties in responding comprehensively to human rights problems. National Human Rights Action Plans are a fundamental tool for fulfilling and reviewing the obligations the States undertake towards their citizens. These obligations and responses require collective processes of public deliberation that generate the necessary input for accurate diagnoses, which strengthen institutional responses and enable adjustments for continuous improvement of actions through monitoring, follow-up, and accountability mechanisms.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The creation of the first National Human Rights Plan sought to establish the appropriate institutional framework, legitimizing the tool through an Executive Decree, setting a roadmap for building a second national action plan, and thus complying with international recommendations on human rights.

What solution does it propose?

The participatory development of the Second National Action Plan on Human Rights not only aims at responding with actions and institutional commitments to public policy at the national and departmental levels, but also generates regulatory instruments to ensure the sustainability of human rights through the submission to the legislature of the draft law on the cyclical mechanisms of national action plans, following approval by the Board of Directors of the Secretariat of Human Rights, as the competent governing body. Furthermore, the use of the Digital Citizen Participation Platform as a tool to receive input from citizens during the co-creation process of the strategic vision document, which serves as the conceptual framework for institutional commitments, enables collective and consensual construction among participating actors, thus initiating the participatory consultation process. Finally, to monitor the committed actions, a public web platform is being created to track progress and the degree of compliance.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

To effectively comply with the legal provisions of the SDH, as the governing body for the human rights approach in the public policies of the Executive Branch. In such capacity, to promote participation in the development processes of institutional responses during their design, implementation, and evaluation stages, as well as the impact that these commitments of action would have on the reinforcement of public policies with an approach on human rights, and therefore, on people's lives.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

It will help citizens to have better access to information, its progress and impact on public policies regarding human rights.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

It will help public institutions to boost mechanisms for participation, transparency and accountability to the people, and to guarantee the human rights of all people, by having participatory public tools such as web viewpoints, where institutional commitments will be uploaded and made visible.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Citizens and civil society groups will be proactively involved through trips inside the country, in-person and virtual departmental and/or local meetings, generating dialogue tables, a citizen participation platform, and annual reports or follow-up reports uploaded to the public viewpoint as a form of accountability.

Commitment planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Submission to the executive branch of the bill on the cyclical mechanism of National Action Plans on Human	Bill submitted to the Legislative Branch.	June 2026	Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH)

Milestone one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	Rights.			
2	Participatory Process for the construction of the PNADH, collective development of the draft document of the strategic vision of the plan.	Public consultation for Validation on the Citizen Participation Platform. Dialogue tables with institutional leaders in the field of Human Rights.	August/September 2026	Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH)
3	Approval of the Second National Action Plan on Human Rights by the Board of Directors of the SDH.	Decree of the Executive Branch.	October/December 2026	Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH)
4	National Public Launch of the Second National Action Plan on Human Rights and implementation of the Web Observatory for public monitoring and follow-up of its execution.	Dissemination and call for the presentation of institutional commitments and actions.	May 2027	Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH)
5	Monitoring and follow-up of national and departmental institutional commitments presented and published in the Mirador.	Update on progress at the Mirador. Annual progress report on commitments	May 2028 to December 2028	Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH)
6	Accountability and closing report.	Closing report on the implementation of the actions committed to by the institutions.	June 2029	Secretariat of Human Rights (SDH)

38 - Quality of participatory processes and strengthening of citizen participation.

Brief description of the commitment: in order to consolidate citizen participation in public policies, a governance mechanism will be established which will design and implement a plan aimed at strengthening such participation. This plan will include the definition of quality criteria applicable to different participatory areas and processes, it will promote their adoption, and seek to develop an ecosystem to measure citizen participation and the visibility of its effects, as well as the results of public policies.

In parallel, capacity building will be promoted in the teams responsible for coordinating and managing participation spaces, as well as the systematization and application of good practices that contribute to the ongoing improvements.

Likewise, the use of the digital environment will be promoted through the incorporation of the Digital Citizen Participation Platform. This initiative will intend to expand involvement opportunities, thus guaranteeing inclusive access for everyone, with special attention to vulnerable groups.

Asimismo, se fomentará el aprovechamiento del entorno digital mediante la incorporación de la Plataforma de Participación Ciudadana Digital. Esta iniciativa procurará ampliar las oportunidades de involucramiento, garantizando un acceso inclusivo para todas las personas, con especial atención a los grupos en situación de vulnerabilidad.

Finally, in the educational field, the revitalization of spaces for participation in the governance of university services inside the country will be promoted, recognizing their fundamental role in building an active and committed citizenry.

Organization leading the commitment: Agency for Electronic Government and Information Society (Agesic), National Institution for Human Rights and Ombudsman (INDDHH), University of the Republic (Udelar).

Supporting institution/organization: Intendencia de Canelones, Anong, IPRU, Universidad Centro Latinoamericano de Economía Humana (UCLAEH).

Responsible for the commitment: Daniel Mordecki, Executive Director of Agesic. Contact: direccion@agesic.gub.uy; Jimena Fernández, Director of the National Human Rights

Institution. Contact: jfernandez@inddhh.gub.uy; Vice-Rector for Management, Udelar. Contact: prgestion@udelar.edu.uy

Technical Manager: Virginia Pardo, Information Society Area of Agesic. Contact: virginia.pardo@agesic.gub.uy; Santiago Nuñez, Human Rights Institution. Contact: snunez@inddhh.gub.uy; Gabriel Kaplún, Udelar. Contact: gabriel.kaplun@fic.edu.uy

Actors:

1. Government: Executive Branch bodies that manage areas of citizen participation and develop participatory processes, second and third level of government through bodies that bring them together -Congress of Mayors, Plenary of Municipalities and National Decentralization Policy-.
2. Civil Society: Civil society organizations grouped in Anong, Honorary Advisory Council of Organized Civil Society of and for People with Disabilities (CAHD).
3. Academy: Udelar, Regional University Centers inside the country (CENURES).

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The fundamental problem is the low level of citizen participation and consequently its low impact on the design and subsequent evaluation of public policies, particularly within the framework of the digital transformation of government and new ways of connecting with people.

Citizen participation is an essential component of modern democracies, as it allows citizens to influence public decision-making, strengthen institutional legitimacy, and promote transparency (Kaplún et al., 2024). In the digital context, this participation takes on new forms and possibilities, but it also faces structural and cultural challenges that require attention.

In Uruguay, according to the 2025 "Study on Institutionalized Citizen Participation," there is broad consensus on the importance of citizen participation in state decision-making: 9 out of 10 Uruguayans consider it as "very important" or "quite important." This assessment is also reflected in the high level of support for the existence of institutionalized spaces (86%).

However, effective participation is low: 8 out of 10 people report never having participated in these spaces.

In the case of the digital dimension, the same study reveals significant potential for deepening participatory processes. Among the main advantages are: greater reach, efficiency, and transparency; faster dissemination of information; the ability to manage large volumes of data; and reduced bureaucracy.

Despite this progress, digital participation also faces challenges, primarily those related to fundamental digital divides within the digital environment: gaps based on educational level and age, misinformation, loss of interpersonal connection, and limited visibility of existing platforms. It is worth noting that 82% of the population is unaware of the Citizen Participation Platform.

Another dimension of the problem is the role of the State and the public's perception of it. The majority (70%) believe that the state does "little" or "no" encouragement regarding citizen participation and that their opinions are not incorporated into public decisions (60%), an aspect that has a negative impact on their motivation to participate.

What are the causes of the problem?

The absence of a solid ecosystem, with consensual governance and adoption of uniform standard criteria are some of the reasons identified, as well as a set of dispersed efforts in different public institutions with different degrees of development and adoption of good participation practices.

Opportunities for citizen participation have declined in the country. The first national survey of citizen participation opportunities in 2017 reported more than 900, while the updated Citizen Participation Catalog in 2022 registered fewer than 500.

Furthermore, the aforementioned study has identified the main disincentives regarding participation reported by individuals, and the main ones are associated with institutional weaknesses:

- Distrust in the effectiveness of institutional mechanisms.
- Excessive bureaucracy, long waiting times and lack of response.
- Perception of partisan political influence.

Regarding digital participation, the perceived inhibitors to the adoption of the Platform were:

- Limited training and technical support on the strategic use of the platform.

- Perception of the tool as a merely formal instrument and not useful for influencing real decisions.
- Lack of full accessibility for all people with disabilities (technological, cognitive, communicational).
- Weak institutional culture of digital participation, and of promoting processes with broad criteria of transparency and accountability.
- Insufficient promotion and visibility of the platform and its participatory functionalities.

Additionally, in the spaces that are currently functioning, there are difficulties related to the lack of specific and cross-cutting guidelines, as well as the training and specialization of the technical teams that drive and promote these institutionalized spaces and environments. As an example, the process of the Honorary Advisory Council of Organized Civil Society for and by People with Disabilities stands out. In 2024, this council incorporated the Citizen Participation Platform as a tool to facilitate meetings and participation by the Council, yet its use has been limited by both its members and the general public. This prevents it from consolidating as an effective channel for exercising the rights established by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The Uruguayan government has been developing and implementing institutionalized citizen participation mechanisms at different levels of government-national, departmental, and municipal-to improve the identification of needs, citizen oversight, and influence on public policy formulation. These mechanisms have provided an opportunity to enrich public policy management and decision-making processes, allowing public organizations to incorporate the knowledge, experiences, and perspectives of diverse social actors. Today, the catalog of institutionalized participation mechanisms includes more than 400 initiatives promoted by public institutions.

The Uruguayan government has also made progress in developing digital platforms aimed at deepening citizen participation, such as the Digital Citizen Participation Platform launched in 2019—based on the Decidim project—with the goal of enabling all citizens to participate in the various processes of designing and creating public policies. These days, public institutions have begun using the platform to create public policies with an open government approach, fostering national dialogues.

A baseline study of knowledge and perception of citizen participation in Uruguay has been developed.

However, as detailed in the problem description, despite all the efforts made, gaps in access, lack of knowledge and appreciation of the available mechanisms persist, limiting the transformative potential of these tools.

What solution does it propose?

It is proposed to develop a set of actions:

- To establish a governance mechanism that allows for the design and implementation of a plan aimed at strengthening this participation.
- To define and agree upon quality criteria applicable to the different areas and participatory processes, and promote their adoption.
- To implement a training and experience exchange program that strengthens the capacities of the teams that manage spaces for participation.
- To develop guidelines and best practices to integrate the open government approach, ensuring the replicability and sustainability of the model at the national and subnational levels, seeking the adaptation of participatory processes with an inclusive and transparent approach.
- To develop a measurement ecosystem for citizen participation that allows for monitoring strategic management indicators and the outcomes of different policies, with special attention to the participation of people from vulnerable social groups. Within this framework, the Civil Society Participation Index will be expanded, adapting it to diverse territorial and social contexts, and strengthening its scope as a diagnostic and planning tool.
- To implement an adoption plan for the Digital Platform for Citizen Participation, including communication, training, and accessibility and usability improvements. Specifically, a plan will be designed to strengthen the strategic use of this platform by the Honorary Advisory Council of Organized Civil Society for and by People with Disabilities, promoting digital empowerment and the direct influence of this group on public policy.

- In the educational sphere, the aim is to promote the revitalization of spaces for participation in the governance of university services in the interior of the country, linking the academic agenda with territorial development and citizen engagement. Simultaneously, a strategy will be implemented to adopt an open government approach, fostering practices of transparency, collaboration, and participation in subnational governments.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The main result of this commitment is to contribute directly to the increase in institutionalized citizen participation of people in general and of specific population groups in particular - such as the case of disability.

Another outcome will be the development of knowledge about institutionalized citizen participation.

To improve both the promotion and management of participation in public organizations, as well as the interest and effective demand in groups with specific sociodemographic characteristics.

In the educational field, it is expected to improve and expand the participation of university and non-university actors in the university governance structure.

The set of measures will also allow for the expansion of spaces for institutionalized citizen participation.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

Transparency will be promoted, in part, by strengthening the availability, visibility, and traceability of citizen participation mechanisms at the national and territorial levels. To this end, a standardized procedure will be established to document and publish deliberative processes, their outcomes, and the effective use of public input in decision-making. The adoption of an open government approach will also be promoted among key institutional actors, fostering active practices of transparency and accountability, and proactively publishing relevant data to facilitate social oversight. The digital participation platform will be enhanced to ensure its accessibility to all.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

To ensure accountability, a system of indicators will be developed and refined to periodically evaluate the effectiveness, inclusivity, and representativeness of citizen participation mechanisms. The data collected will be integrated into accessible public reports, providing citizens and social organizations with concrete input to demand improvements or transformations in institutional processes. Furthermore, deliberative spaces for feedback between citizens and government will be included, where progress, obstacles, and results achieved can be presented. Strengthening the capacities of officials responsible for these spaces will be key to guaranteeing active listening practices, effective response, and institutional commitment.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Citizen participation will be promoted through a strategy that expands opportunities for advocacy, especially for historically excluded groups such as people with disabilities. Awareness campaigns, training on rights, and independent use of the Digital Citizen Participation Platform will be implemented. At the local level, specific plans will be designed to revitalize spaces for university and subnational participation, integrating local agendas and strengthening the link between citizens and public decision-making. Likewise, the role of Advisory Councils will be consolidated as permanent channels for dialogue, representation, and policy proposals from organized civil society.

Commitment planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Governance mechanism and agreed strengthening plan.	<p>Citizen Participation Working Group made up of leading public institutions in Citizen Participation, Academia and Civil Society organizations.</p> <p>Agreed strengthening plan achieving at least the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum quality criteria and standards for institutionalized areas of citizen participation • Community of citizen participation leaders mapped and 2 meetings held • Systematization of learning and publication of adapted best practice manuals, for replicability on a national scale. <p>Adoption plan for the digital citizen participation platform developed.</p>	June 2029	Agesic
2	Evolved ecosystem for measuring participation (quality and effectiveness of citizen participation in Uruguay).	<p>New measurement of the Institutionalized Citizen Participation Study</p> <p>Civil society participation index, evolved and with an expanded scope of application.</p>	June 2027	Agesic
3	Plan to strengthen the strategic use of the Citizen Participation Platform by the	<p>Participatory diagnosis on current use and barriers of the Platform.</p> <p>Strengthening plan and communication strategy validated and disseminated.</p>	July 2027	National Institution for Human Rights and Ombudsman.

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
	Honorary Advisory Council of Organized Civil Society of and for People with Disabilities (CAHD).	Training and technical support plan for the strategic use of the platform to the CADH. Civil society organizations trained and using the platform. Accessibility and usability improvements implemented.		
4	Revitalizing the participation of society in university governance in the interior of the country.	Evaluation of current participation mechanisms Improvement plan built in together with inland communities Integrated digital tools that facilitate more inclusive, accessible, and continuous participation.	December 2028	University of the Republic
5	Model for the adoption of an open government approach in subnational governments and the executive branch.	Model for applying the open government approach in subnational governments (Mapping of participatory areas convened by the government at the subnational level and visualization of existing ones, performance and quality indicators, integration of digital tools, study of local participation among others) Pilot in the Departmental Government of Canelones. Seminar with Departmental Governments. Open government approach model for executive branch agencies.	May 2028 to December 2028	Agesic, Canelones Municipality, Open Government Group

Line of action: childhood and adolescence on the agenda.

With the aim of reinforcing policies for children and adolescents by promoting transparency, access to information and the active participation of children and adolescents, three initiatives will be implemented:

- Transparency of the National Honorary Advisory Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents.
- Observatory of Digital Tools for Children and Adolescents .
- Open Data for transparency and the leading participation of children and adolescents.

The initiative will promote the implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms within the National Honorary Advisory Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents. A virtual platform will be developed to gather information from various institutional sources, including the Executive Branch, the Judiciary, and Parliament. Data on the territorial coverage of services, judicial statistics, draft legislation, and the Council's own documentation will be made available. This tool will allow for visualization of the functioning of the rights protection system and will enable a channel for consultation and dialogue between the Council and the public, fostering more direct and transparent interaction.

Progress will be made in opening up data, allowing people to learn about institutional programs, budgets, and results in detail. The generation of open data will be accompanied by interactive dashboards that facilitate understanding and exploration of the information, adapted to different levels of digital literacy.

Efforts will be made to integrate the participation of children and adolescents in the various initiatives developed through these commitments.

Finally, the creation of the Digital Tools Observatory for Children and Adolescents is proposed—an open and collaborative space designed to generate and facilitate access to technical information about digital platforms that impact children. Through collectively developed criteria, the observatory will evaluate video games, social media, and educational platforms, identifying risks and highlighting best practices. Its comprehensive and ongoing approach seeks to empower families, educators, and communicators with practical guidance for the safe, ethical, and healthy use of technology, promoting informed and responsible decision-making.

By integrating institutional transparency with mechanisms for active participation, the foundations are laid for a democratic culture that recognizes children not only as recipients of policies, but as fundamental actors in building a more just and equitable society (UNICEF 2022).

39 - Transparency of the National Honorary Advisory Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents

Brief description of the commitment: this commitment proposes the installation of transparency and accountability processes within the framework of the National Honorary Advisory Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

The proposed tool is the creation of a virtual platform that allows:

- a) To incorporate the Open Government approach into the governance and operational processes of the process (public minutes, members, operation, accountability, etc.);
- b) To make available the rights, policies, programs and services associated with childhood and adolescence;
- c) To centralize data related to childhood and adolescence (in the form of an Observatory or other format);
- d) To facilitate participation processes for children and adolescents;
- e) To promote transparency processes in public policies related to childhood and adolescence.

Organization leading the commitment: Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) and Ministry of Culture and Education (MEC).

Supporting Institutions/Organizations: Attorney General's Office (FGN), Ministry of Public Health (MSP), Parliament, Supreme Court of Justice, National Administration of Public Education (ANEP), State Health Services Administration (ASSE), Uruguayan Institute for Children and Adolescents (INAU), National Institution for Human Rights and Ombudsman (INDHDP), Civil Society Organizations (National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations Oriented to Development - ANONG -, Uruguayan Association of Catholic Education - AUDEC -, Bar Association, Uruguayan Society of Pediatrics, Morquio Institute), Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN-OEA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Responsible for the commitment: Federico Graña, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Social Development. Contact: secretaria.subsecretario@mides.gub.uy.

Gabriela Verde, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture and Education. Contact: subsecretaria@mec.gub.uy.

Technical Head: National Honorary Advisory Council for the Rights of Children and

Adolescents, through the Advisory Team of the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Social Development. Mariana Silva. Contact: mariana.silva@mides.gub.uy.

Actors:

1. Government: Institutions that make up the Council associated with childhood and adolescence policies, namely: Ministry of Culture and Education (MEC), Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), Ministry of Public Health (MSP), National Administration of Public Education (ANEP), State Health Services Administration (ASSE), National Institute of Children and Adolescents of Uruguay (INAU).
2. Society: National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations Oriented to Development (A NONG), Uruguayan Association of Catholic Education (AUDEC), Morquio Institute, Uruguayan Society of Pediatrics.
3. Other actors: Attorney General's Office (FGN), National Institution for Human Rights and Ombudsman (INDHDP), Parliament, Supreme Court of Justice, Parliament, Bar Association.

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The National Honorary Advisory Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CNCHDDNA) was created by Law No. 17,823 - Children and Adolescents Code - of September 2004 and was established in 2007.

Its objectives are: a) to promote the coordination and integration of sectoral policies for the care of children and adolescents designed by the different public entities linked to the issue; b) to prepare an annual document that includes what is established in the previous paragraph; c) to be heard as required in the preparation of the report that the State must submit to the Committee on the Rights of the Child of the United Nations (article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child); and, d) to give opinions, upon express request, on the budget laws, accountability and other rules and programs that are related to children and adolescents.

Despite its operational history and assigned tasks, it has faced difficulties in carrying out some of them. Successive evaluations have identified challenges in accessing information for the general public and specific populations and sectors regarding the discussions and resolutions

reached. Another identified difficulty lies in the effective participation of children and adolescents in the various established bodies.

These problems have a direct impact on the efficiency of the Council's actions, as well as the processes of transparency and effective promotion of the participation of those involved. This undermines the progress of policies and programs aimed at improving the living conditions of children and adolescents in Uruguay.

What are the causes of the problem?

Part of the reasons for this situation is that Uruguay's institutional development does not favor inter-institutional collaboration or oversight processes. Furthermore, the fragmentation of information systems and the lack of a single platform for systematizing data related to childhood and adolescent policies, are also identified as weaknesses hindering the broader and more effective development of programs aimed at children and adolescents.

Commitment proposal

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

There are no previous experiences regarding the processes of transparency and systematization of information.

What solution does it propose?

It is suggested to establish transparency and accountability processes within the framework of the National Honorary Advisory Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, which promotes access to information and open data, boosts the governance of children's and adolescents' policies with an open government approach, and promotes the participation of children and adolescents.

The central instrument will be the creation of a virtual platform that allows:

- To have an information portal linked to policies for children and adolescents, which can engage in dialogue with the adult world, but also with children and adolescents. Development will be carried out in stages, beginning by facilitating access for decision-makers and, subsequently, incorporating children and adolescents.
- To identify the laws associated with childhood and adolescence and judicial processes.
- To enable access to open information and data.
- To establish a space to make the functioning of the Council more transparent.

- To include a mechanism for consultation and dialogue between the Council and the citizens.

The portal or observatory will centralize and make publicly available a set of relevant information related to childhood and adolescence policies, including:

- Executive Branch: data from public policy services with territorial coverage, such as the Early Childhood Information System (SIPI) of the Uruguayan Institute for Children and Adolescents (INAU), the National Public Education Administration (ANEP), the National Institute of Statistics (INE), and the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES). Information focused on situations of violence against children and adolescents, provided by the Ministry of the Interior, will also be included, as well as data on access to justice with an emphasis on this population.
- Judicial Branch: statistics related to judicial proceedings in which the Children and Adolescents Code is applied. This will include the visualization of three key indicators: total number of cases, duration of proceedings (calculated from start and end dates), and origin of the case (referring agency and geographic location).
- Legislative Branch: identification of bills related to childhood and adolescence, on which the Honorary National Advisory Council could contribute without needing to request them.
- Honorary National Advisory Council: publication of documentation relating to the Council sessions, annual management reports, and data on the actions implemented by the various sectors that serve children and adolescents.

Likewise, a participatory dimension will be developed through the implementation of a space that facilitates the online intervention of groups of children and adolescents in the instances convened within the framework of this commitment.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Generating a web location (on existing pages or creating one) that enables:

- To have access to open information and data.
- The governance of policies for children and adolescents with an open government approach.

- The participation of children and adolescents.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The timely online availability of the minutes and records of the work done is part of the improvement in the transparency processes of public actions associated with the implementation of the Children and Adolescents Code.

Providing information in a centralized virtual space, which would even enable other organizations or groups to send proposals to the Council through the digital citizen participation platform.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

The Council, in its operation, will adopt an Open Government approach, establishing processes and publications that reinforces both the accountability of its operation and of the policies linked to the implementation of the Code for Children and Adolescents.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

One of the dimensions planned for its development is the implementation of a digital portal that facilitates the online participation of groups of children and adolescents in the instances convened within the framework of the commitment established herein.

Efforts will be made to reinforce and promote various initiatives aimed at encouraging the participation of girls, boys and adolescents, in conjunction with the Central Board of Directors of the National Public Education Administration (CODICEN), the Uruguayan Institute for Children and Adolescents (INAU), the National Youth Institute (INJU) and the Ministry of Public Health (MSP).

To achieve this, it will be essential to move forward not only in the design of a viewer that allows children and adolescents to have access to and understand the published data, but also in raising awareness and training actions that enable them to use this information effectively.

Commitment Planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Online publication of data generated in different organizations that work with children and adolescents.	Centralization of data related to childhood and adolescence.	June 2029	MEC MIDES INAU
2	Systematization and institutional articulation of data.	Working agreement on program repertoire.	December 2026	MEC MIDES INAU
3	Virtual platform for the participation of children and adolescents.	Generation of a new virtual platform. Facilitating participation processes for children and adolescents that enhance the participation strategies planned by INAU and ANEP	December 2027	MEC MIDES INAU
4	Annual instances of participation of children and adolescents.	Implementation of at least one annual instance of participation by children and adolescents. Publication of the instances of participation of children and adolescents carried out by INAU, ANEP and the CNHDDNNA.	December 2029	MEC MIDES INAU
5	Online availability of minutes, annual work plans, performance reports and other formal documentation.	Promotion of transparency processes in public policies related to childhood and adolescence.	December 2029	MEC MIDES INAU
6	Guidelines for minutes and records of the Council.	Guidelines developed, agreed upon and validated for the records.	December 2025	MEC MIDES INAU

40 - Observatory of Digital Tools for Children and Adolescents

Brief description of the commitment: The commitment seeks to generate and facilitate access to information on the digital tools to which children and adolescents are exposed and their evaluation based on technical criteria built collaboratively, through an observatory that makes accessible information available and that allows informed decision-making about risks and potentialities in the choice and use of tools.

Organization leading the commitment: Ceibal

Responsible for the commitment: Fiorella Haim, President. Contact: presidencia@ceibal.edu.uy.

Technical Head: Stephanie Estevez, Transparency Officer. Contact: sestevez@ceibal.edu.uy

Actors:

1. Government: Institutions whose duties reach children and adolescents.
2. Civil Society: Organizations linked to the rights of children and adolescents and digital citizenship.
3. Other actors: children and adolescents.

Implementation period: September 2026 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

Children and adolescents are increasingly using digital tools without supervision or adequate guidance from responsible adults. This independent use occurs in a context where adults often lack the knowledge, resources, and technical expertise necessary to assess the risks and benefits of the platforms used by the minors in their care. This gap in guidance and understanding leads to exposure to inappropriate content, interactions with anonymous profiles, and a lack of critical use of digital tools, which can result in rights violations, negative impacts on emotional well-being, and risks to their safety. The problem occurs in various settings—family, school, and community—and particularly affects children and adolescents who access devices without adult supervision, especially since the use of digital technologies has become widespread in daily life and education.

What are the causes of the problem?

Explain your understanding of the causes of the problem. If possible, identify the root causes. Use problem-solving tools when necessary (e.g., problem tree, five whys, fishbone diagram, or other related methods) and provide evidence whenever possible.

Among the root causes of the problem are the growing volume and diversity of digital tools available to minors, as well as adults' lack of awareness about which platforms they use and how they use them. Added to this is the technical complexity of properly configuring safe environments, regardless of the user's level of digital literacy. Many platforms are not designed with adequate protection criteria, hindering responsible, healthy, and recreational use. Given this scenario, there is a need to generate and facilitate access to clear, up-to-date, and high-quality information as a key instrument for harnessing the potential of technology and guaranteeing the full exercise of the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Today, there are no known local precedents for a tool equivalent to the one proposed. While initiatives exist aimed at protecting children in digital environments, a national observatory has not yet been developed to systematically analyze and clearly and accessibly communicate the risks and opportunities associated with the use of digital platforms by children and adolescents. This creates a critical gap in reliable information that would allow families, educators, and other responsible adults to make informed decisions about technology use in childhood and adolescence.

What solution does it propose?

The initiative suggests the creation of an open and collaborative observatory to develop objective and socially validated criteria for the safe, healthy, and ethical use of digital platforms by children and adolescents. This tool will make relevant and up-to-date information publicly available on video games, social media, and educational or informational platforms, focusing on their impact on children. Unlike previous fragmented efforts, this initiative proposes a comprehensive, participatory, and long-term approach.

The Observatory will identify platforms with potential risks, as well as highlight those that meet desirable standards. It will also offer practical guidance for addressing problematic situations, such as references to institutional support resources, guides for the responsible use of screens at home, and other recommendations aimed at adults, the educational community, and the media.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Among the main Expected results there is the creation of a reliable resource for responsible adults, educators, opinion leaders, and decision-makers. The aim is to foster the development of knowledge, skills, and critical thinking regarding digital citizenship and adult guidance in the use of technology. In terms of impact, the project is expected to influence social, educational, and communicative practices related to children's digital environment, promoting the informed and protective use of technological tools.

To ensure the sustainability and institutionalization of the observatory, its development is planned in partnership with key actors from government, academia and civil society linked to children's rights and digital citizenship.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

This commitment will promote transparency by publishing the evaluation criteria used and the results obtained in the analyses conducted. All information will be presented in an accessible and understandable format for diverse audiences. Furthermore, other actors—institutions, social organizations, the educational community, and the general public—will be actively encouraged to use the tool, which will contribute to democratizing access to key information about the digital environment and strengthening citizen oversight of policies and practices related to children and technology.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The commitment includes the active participation of citizens and civil society organizations from the project's initial stages. Their involvement will be promoted in defining criteria, methodological design, and validating the observatory's results. To this end, open calls for participation and strategic partnerships with relevant actors in the digital, educational, and children's rights ecosystems will be established.

In addition, the project will be widely disseminated through Ceibal's institutional channels, allied organizations, and mass media, thus generating opportunities for dialogue and feedback with the community.

Commitment Planning

Milestone	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Creation of the work team and co-creation of the governance model and method of updating.	Articles of incorporation and document with governance model and updates.	September 2026	Ceibal
2	Definition of evaluation criteria based on process agreements, literature review and background information.	Document of evaluation criteria for the tools.	April 2027	Ceibal
3	Evaluation of tools based on the defined criteria.	Document with the results of the evaluation of digital tools.	December 2028	Ceibal
4	Development of the Observatory.	Observatory developed and with a list of evaluated tools.	March 2029	Ceibal
5	Dissemination and adoption of tools.	1 workshop conducted with responsible adults. 1 workshop conducted with	June 2029	Ceibal

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
		children and adolescents Dissemination through Ceibal channels.		

41 - Open Data for transparency and the leading participation of children and adolescents.

Brief description of the commitment: The commitment proposes to establish an updated and reliable Information System that allows citizens to learn about the actions, resources, and results of the Uruguayan Institute for Children and Adolescents (INAU), promoting transparency. In addition, clear and inclusive tools will be implemented for children and adolescents to facilitate access to and easy understanding of the information generated by the Institution.

Organization leading the commitment: Uruguayan Institute for Children and Adolescents (INAU).

Person responsible for the commitment: Ignacio Salamano, Advisor to the Board of Directors of INAU. Contact: ignacio.salamano@inau.gub.uy.

Technical Manager: Graciela Rivero, Director of ICT, Contact: grivero@inau.gub.uy, Vanesa Olivero, Director of Evaluation and Monitoring. Contact: vanesa.olivero@inau.gub.uy.

Actors:

1. Government: Not Applicable.
2. Civil Society: Civil associations that work in the area of promoting the rights of children and adolescents.
3. Other actors: Children and adolescents (organized or not in particular).

Implementation period: September 2025 - June 2029.

Problem definition

What problem does the commitment intend to address?

The organization currently does not have updated open data.

Furthermore, no progress has been made regarding the development of visualization tools that would provide citizens with a variety of information for decision-making and understanding, among other things. This has not only an impact on active citizen participation regarding the information produced by the agency, but also directly affects transparency. This has been an ongoing situation for some time.

What are the causes of the problem?

This is explained by a combination of several factors: fragmentation of information systems, absence of data governance, low institutionalization of active transparency (without a defined proactive publication policy), as well as an institutional culture not very oriented towards accountability, where orientations towards information secrecy predominated.

Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The new Board of Directors (taking office in March 2025) has conducted an initial assessment highlighting the shortcomings described above. In this context, external consultancies are being commissioned to develop a comprehensive open data and institutional transparency strategy.

What solution does it propose?

The commitment includes a series of actions aimed at strengthening institutional transparency and promoting citizen participation, especially among children and adolescents. First, the data available in the National Open Data Catalog will be updated, ensuring its currency and relevance. Simultaneously, new open datasets will be generated related to programs, coverage, budgets, and institutional operations, with the goal of expanding access to high-quality public information.

As part of this initiative, interactive visualization tools and dashboards will be developed to facilitate public understanding and exploration of the data. To ensure these tools are accessible and meaningful for children and adolescents, participatory sessions will be held with them to validate the design and usability of the dashboards and to prioritize the topics most relevant to their perspective.

The feedback gathered in these spaces will be incorporated into the process of updating both the open data and the visualizations, ensuring that the voices of children and adolescents are heard towards building a more open, inclusive, and understandable institutional framework. Finally, a continuous mechanism for reviewing and improving the generated data and interactive tools will be established, consolidating a dynamic and participatory system to have access to information.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

To have an accessible, up-to-date, and reliable information system that allows the general public to learn about INAU's actions, resources, and results, thus promoting transparency. This system aims at generating open data on programs, coverage, budget, and institutional operations.

In addition, interactive panels are planned to facilitate access for children and adolescents to content designed to be understood, explored, and actively used. These resources will be developed in clear and accessible language, with the aim of promoting informed decision-making and strengthening their active participation.

Commitment analysis

How will the commitment promote transparency?

The implementation of accessible and understandable tools such as dashboards interactive tools, public information systems, and inclusive open data publications will make it easier for children and adolescents to access and understand information. This will enable them to exercise their right to have access to information and will also serve as input for evidence-based decision-making.

Having an open data panel, presented in a clear and inclusive way (both in language and visually understandable), will promote the autonomy, empowerment, and participation of an informed citizenship.

How will the commitment help foster accountability?

Generating and making available open data on Programs, Coverage, Budget and institutional functioning, will allow children and adolescents and the general public to know the actions, resources and results of INAU.

How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

In this context, these actions will promote the practice of institutional active transparency, accounting for actions and strengthening democratic control by citizens.

It will allow the collection of opinions and perceptions from children and adolescents that contribute to the design, implementation and results of the commitment.

Commitment Planning

Milest one	Milestone description	Expected results	Completion date	Leading Institution
1	Update of the data available in the National Open Data Catalog.	Updated open data corresponding to: Population Series and Projects and Services of care and coverage at the Country level.	June 2026	INAU
2	Generation of Open Data on Programs, coverage, budget and institutional functioning.	Open data published on: a) Programs and services provided by INAU, b) Coverage, c) Budget, and d) Institutional functioning.	December 2026	INAU
3	Interactive displays and panels.	Interactive panels, public information systems implemented to facilitate the generation of evidence.	December 2028	INAU
4	Participatory sessions with children and adolescents to validate the design and usability of the panels and prioritize open data topics.	Workshops, consultations or digital spaces with children and adolescents that have been carried out and systematized.	June 2028	INAU
5	Incorporating NNA feedback into the updating of open data and visualizations.	NNA recommendations incorporated into the data publishing processes and the design of the viewers.	December 2028	INAU
6	Process of updating generated data and viewers	Updating the data in the National Open Data Catalog.	June 2029	INAU

Follow-up, monitoring and review process

The Sixth National Open Government Action Plan will be subject to a public monitoring process, defined by the Open Government Working Group.

Accountability for the plan's progress will be provided through [the Open Government Observatory](#) and the Commitment [Progress Visualization Panel](#). This will be the responsibility of those responsible for each commitment.

During the plan's implementation process, semi-annual progress reports and country self-assessment reports will be published on Gub.uy/gobierno-abierto. In addition, progress will be published in open data format in the National Open Data Catalog. Each report will use as its source of information the reports submitted by the agencies responsible for implementation to the Open Government Observatory and, where applicable, the findings from monitoring activities.

In order to achieve the highest degree of implementation of the plan, share results achieved, exchange experiences between public institutions, mitigate possible risks and promote the incorporation of civil society organizations, academia and other actors, three types of monitoring instances will be carried out:

- Annual follow-up meetings will be held in June of each year.
- In December of each year, working meetings will be held to enable civil society organizations to monitor each line of action, to help public institutions enhance implementation with the experiences of other institutions, and to establish actions that mitigate any risks in execution.
- At the end of the plan's implementation period, a final accountability meeting will be held.

In order to reinforce the implementation and monitoring of the plan, the operation of subgroups by thematic areas will be incorporated to facilitate monitoring by civil society organizations.

Additionally, and since it is a four-year plan, this cycle will include a mid-term review process that must be carried out in accordance with the procedural rules of the Open Government Partnership ¹⁴and based on the findings of the follow-up and monitoring process.

Activities and timeline of the monitoring process

All follow-up and monitoring activities will involve the teams responsible for the commitments of the Sixth plan and the organizations or other actors involved.

Stage 1: Start of the implementation process (September 2025 - December 2025)

Activities	Goal	Period
Publication of the plan	To publish the action plan and each of the reports of the co-creation process on Gub.uy/gobierno-abierto.	September 2025
Launch of the Open Government Observatory	To publish each of the commitments in the Open Government Observatory as an initial activity of the monitoring process.	September - October 2025
Launch of plan implementation	To develop an initial activity aimed at those responsible for the commitments of the plan in order to socialize guidelines for its implementation and guidelines of the Independent Evaluation Mechanism of the Open Government Partnership.	October 2025
Training for technical experts on commitments	To train the technical teams responsible for reporting the progress of each of the plan's commitments.	December 2025

Stage 2: Follow-up, monitoring and self-evaluation.

Activities	Goal	Period
Year 1: Formation of subgroups by line of action.	In order to strengthen coordination and collaboration in implementation, share good practices, lessons learned and detect implementation risks, working subgroups will be formed and the first meeting will be held.	March - April 2026

¹⁴ <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/MEMO-Planes-de-4-anos-ESP.pdf>

Activities	Goal	Period
Year 1: First Monitoring and Review Meeting of the Year	The annual monitoring meeting and plan review will be conducted, as enabled by the procedural rules of the Open Government Partnership, through which adjustments to the plan can be made. The first follow-up report of the plan will be prepared.	June - July 2026
Year 1: second follow-up report	The second progress report on the plan will be prepared.	December 2026 - January 2027
Year 2: Monitoring Committee and First Country Self-Assessment Report	The annual monitoring meeting will be held and the first country self-assessment report will be submitted to the Open Government Partnership, where the main results achieved will be presented.	June - July 2027
Year 2: third follow-up report	The third progress report on the plan will be prepared.	December 2027 - January 2028
Year 3: annual monitoring meeting and fourth monitoring report	The annual monitoring meeting and fourth progress report of the plan will be held.	June - July 2028
Year 3: fifth progress report on the plan	The fifth progress report on the plan will be produced	December 2028 - January 2029
Year 4: closure of plan implementation and accountability meeting	At the end of the implementation of the commitments, an accountability process will be carried out and the final country self-assessment report will be prepared and submitted to the Open Government Partnership.	June - July 2029

Mid-term review of the Sixth Plan

According to the standards of the Open Government Partnership, countries that design four-year action plans must carry out a mandatory update two years after the start of the plan.

To achieve this, the co-creation standards implemented for the plan's design must be followed. To comply with the defined standards, the following activities will be carried out between May 2027 and August 2027:

At least two participatory instances where topics not included in the current plan, new priorities and/or improvements to current commitments are identified.

- Implementation of a Public Consultation on the Citizen Participation Platform to receive input and comments on new commitments and/or additions to the plan document.
- Publish the new commitments and/or adjustments on the Open Government Observatory and at Gub.uy/gobierno-abierto. Submit the updated document to the Open Government Partnership.

Participants in the creation of the plan

The following is a list of the organizations that participated in the various stages of the Plan's co-creation process.

State agencies

National Administration of Fuels, Alcohol and Portland Cement, National Administration of Public Education (Directorate of Human Rights, General Directorate of Secondary Education), National Telecommunications Administration, Agency for Electronic Government and the Information and Knowledge Society, National Agency for Research and Innovation, State Procurement Regulatory Agency, Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation, Central Bank of Uruguay, Ceibal, Electoral Court (National Electoral Office), Departmental Government of Canelones (Canelones Municipality), Departmental Government of Montevideo (Montevideo Municipality), National Institution for Human Rights and Ombudsman, National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training, National Institute of Statistics, National Institute for Social Inclusion of Adolescents, National Institute for Children and Adolescents, Uruguayan Institute of Meteorology, National Board of Transparency and Public Ethics, Executive Board of the Plenary of Municipalities of Uruguay, Ministry of the Environment (National Directorate of Water, National Directorate of Environmental Quality and Assessment, National Directorate of Climate Change) Climate, Technical Secretariat of the Council and Basin Commissions), Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Social Development (Directorate of Human Rights, Directorate of Disability, General Directorate of the Secretariat, National Institute of Women, National Institute of Older Persons), Ministry of Economy and Finance (Internal Audit Office of the Nation, General Accounting Office of the Nation, General Directorate of Casinos, General Directorate of the Secretariat, General Directorate of the Secretariat - Consumer Protection Unit, General Directorate of Taxation, National Directorate of Customs, National Directorate of Cadastre, National Directorate of Free Trade Zones), Ministry of Culture and Education (General Archive of the Nation, General Directorate of Registries, National Directorate of Culture, National Directorate of Education, National Audiovisual Communication Service, National Museum System), Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (General Directorate of Rural Development, Gender Unit), Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining (National Directorate of Energy, National Directorate of Telecommunications and Audiovisual Communication Services, Strategic Planning and Interinstitutional Coordination Division), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (General Directorate of the Secretariat, General Directorate for Political Affairs), Ministry of Public

Health (General Directorate of the National Health System, National Health Board), Ministry of Labor and Social Security (National Directorate of Labor), Ministry of Transport and Public Works, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning (General Directorate of the Secretariat, National Directorate of Territorial Planning, National Directorate of Housing), Ministry of the Interior (Directorate of Communication, National Directorate of Civil Identification, National Directorate of Gender Policies, Division of Statistics and Strategic Analysis, Secretariat), Planning and Budget Office, National Civil Service Office, Judiciary, Supreme Court of Justice, Power Legislative (House of Representatives, House of Senators), Ibirapitá Program, Secretariat of Human Rights, National Secretariat for the Fight against Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, Court of Administrative Litigation (General Directorate of Legal Services), Public Information Access Unit, Regulatory and Control Unit for Personal Data.

Civil Society

Amnesty Uruguay, National Association of Development-Oriented Non-Governmental Organizations, Uruguayan Association of Animators and Assistants, Uruguayan Association of Style Editors, Migrant Cartographies, Center for Archives and Access to Public Information, Cempre Uruguay, Open City Collective, Comunitaria, DATA Uruguay, Datsoc, Night Vision Group, Institute of Communication and Development, Institute for Economic and Social Promotion of Uruguay, Citizen Observatory of Corruption, Observacom, Latin American Center for Human Economy University, Wikimediaists.

Other organizations participating in the induction talks

AfroFloreciendo, Independent Disabled Association, Third Age and others in Community, Uruguayan Association of Archivists, Trans Collective of Uruguay, National Commission in Defense of Water, Hogar Nuevos Caminos Foundation, Gurises Unidos, Local Innovation Network, Network of Older People, Network of Older People of the Costa de Oro, Pro Care, Life and Education Network.

Academy

ORT University, University of the Republic (Sectoral Commission for Teaching, Department of Academic Technical Support, Faculty of Architecture, Design and Urbanism, Faculty of Economic Sciences and Administration, Faculty of Information and Communication, Bachelor's Degree in Development, Vice-Rectorate of Management), CLAEH University.

Private Sector

Roboto Threat, Chamber of Commerce and Services of Uruguay, Cervieri Monsuarez, NST
- Google Cloud Partner.

International Organization

Inter-American Development Bank, Organization of American States, United Nations
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.