

**Annex 6: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)**

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in BOLIVIA
2. Project Number	PIMS 5731
3. Location	BOLIVIA

**Part A. Integrating overarching principles to strengthen social and environmental sustainability**

**QUESTION 1: How does the Project integrate the overarching principles to enhance social and environmental sustainability?**

*Please briefly describe below how the Project incorporates the human rights-based approach*

One of the objectives of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Bolivia is to integrate human rights throughout the areas and scope of its work, following the principles of the country's general commitment to human rights, both at the international and national levels. In accordance with the corresponding international conventions of the United Nations System ratified by Bolivia, all forms of discrimination and exclusion are strictly prohibited.

SGP Bolivia fully supports the application of these measures considering the following elements:

- By strengthening local organizations, capacity building, and technical assistance SGP improves the availability, accessibility, and quality of benefits and services for potentially marginalized individuals and groups - including women, youth, and indigenous peoples. Moreover, SGP seeks to increase their inclusion in decision-making processes through landscape management platforms and committees, made up of all representative organizations of the territory, including local producers, community organizations, and local government authorities.
- SGP Bolivia supports the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders - in particular individuals, local communities, and community organizations – in the processes of identification, prioritization and selection of initiatives, including the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. This is achieved - for example - through inclusion, active participation, and capacity building, which create an enabling environment for stakeholders' ownership and empowerment.
- Improvement of the educational processes of school-age children is achieved by incorporating environmental issues into school curricula, by developing tree-planting and polluting-waste collection campaigns, and by holding educational fairs. The objective is to increase students' awareness, sensitization and knowledge, as well as to reach the majority of the population in their communities.

***Please briefly describe below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment.***

- Gender has been considered throughout the design and implementation of this project. The project design prioritizes working with women's groups as well as girls' groups and establishes measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment. A Gender Action Plan has been designed to specifically address how gender implications in activities should be structured and addressed.
- The Project will support productive activities and innovative initiatives with the potential to support participation and inclusion, and to generate particular benefits for women and/or women's organizations (already established or in the process of creation) through the strengthening of their capacities, participation in fairs and opening of markets, where they can bid and sell their products.
- SGP Bolivia will promote a specific strategy to involve women's groups as important actors in landscape management, in guidelines' development, in resource management and general management of their productive initiatives.
- SGP Bolivia will support the Gender Focal Point - who will act as a member of the National Steering Committee - in identifying, prioritizing and selecting potential project ideas that promote actions focused on gender empowerment and awareness in the communities, as well as that ensure gender sensitivity in all projects for approval.
- Several civil society organizations led and/or directed by women will be considered as strategic partners of the Project for the implementation of initiatives that promote gender-sensitive activities and actions, active participation, inclusion and empowerment in their productive initiatives.
- The project design scores 2 as per the ATLAS Gender Marker and 1 according to the OECD Gender marker (Significant (marked 1) means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective.

***Please briefly describe below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability.***

- Through the strengthening of capacities and the development of activities focused on the conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems, as well as on sustainable production, the project supports local communities of the ecoregions in enhancing social, ecological, and productive resilience of landscapes. These activities are framed in national and departmental policies and regulations related to the conservation, protection, comprehensive and strategic management of protected areas and their areas of influence.
- Since the previous Operational Phase, SGP Bolivia has been supporting the development and implementation of social, economic and environmental resilience-building strategies, which contribute to the strengthening and development of local capacities for the conservation, protection and comprehensive management of natural resources and life systems. Within this framework, local platforms, management committees and local populations take ownership of actions or projects that are part of these strategies and assume commitments for their sustainability.
- The project will promote activities and actions for conservation and sustainable production contributing to the restoration and recovery of ecosystems and the environmental functions that forests fulfill, strengthening capacities and governance structures in landscapes to ensure that these activities are carried out in a sustainable way and optimize the benefits for local communities.
- SGP will promote the development of innovative initiatives, as well as the replication of successful initiatives that contribute to improving income and livelihoods of the local population, based on management plans and sustained management of biodiversity resources, such as non-wood forest products.
- SGP permanently contributes to the generation of institutional synergies through the establishment of agreements with strategic partners (Municipal Governments, NGOs, academic entities and others), in order to strengthen the implementation of projects and to generate additional or complementary support in the medium and long term. Thus, continuity and consolidation of environmental achievements is ensured, as well as project's durability, replication, and/or scaling up of actions developed.

## Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the significance level of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Please answer to questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to question 6.</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been carried out and/or are required to address the potential risks (for moderate and high importance risks)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures reflected in the project design.</i>
<p><b>Risk 2:</b> Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender.</p>	<p>P2 I3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Women are generally underrepresented or little respected in productive activities of the intervention area and in decision-making organizations, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. They are also traditionally excluded from accessing the economic and social benefits of income-generating projects. Some organized women's groups are already challenging those norms and moving forward with some difficulties.</p>	<p>The project promotes an assertive and equitable distribution of benefits generated among women and men (e.g. capacity building, technical assistance, support for participation and inclusion in productive organizations). The Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been developed, with specific activities, indicators and budget to ensure gender participation and gender equality. This document (see Annex 11) includes considerations that address their different needs and impacts of environmental degradation and climate change on women in selected landscapes. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by the National Steering Committee made up of experts in different fields, including an expert or focal point on gender and development.</p>
<p><b>Risk 3:</b> Poor selection of sites within or inside buffer zones close to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas -such as public protected areas - may enable inappropriate production and use of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.</p>	<p>P2 I3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Due to the fact that the project intervention area includes three national protected areas, it is likely that some projects will be carried out within or close to critical habitats or sensitive areas in the target landscape, such as national parks, wetlands and other key areas for biodiversity. The project will facilitate reforestation and natural</p>	<p>During project development, communities close to critical habitats were queried about an assessment of the potential impacts of their projects on critical habitats. SGP Bolivia has a long tradition of working in close collaboration and coordination with the National System of Protected Areas (SERNAP), to ensure that projects are aligned with national legislation and regulations in</p>

			<p>regeneration of degraded areas for restoration of the target landscape.</p>	<p>relation to protected areas and - in any case - that they contribute to the conservation and management of the protected areas themselves.</p> <p>During the development stage of the project, an evaluation of the most affected and degraded areas has been completed. These areas have been defined as priority areas of work, where reforestation, recovery, and landscape restoration actions will be primarily carried out. Furthermore, all SGP projects are reviewed, selected, and approved by a National Steering Committee, composed by experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable management of natural resources, and others. In addition, the implementation of the project is assisted in his execution and monitored by the team of the National Coordination, as well as by NSC members, who often accompany monitoring and evaluation field visits. Civil society - represented by professional NGOs with recognized institutional presence in the intervention areas of the country - also provides local communities with an additional level of technical assistance and support.</p>
<p><b>Risk 4:</b> The project can potentially affect human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous communities in the project area.</p>	<p>P2 I3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate risk due to potential impacts on intellectual property rights, lands, territories, and traditional livelihoods (Question 6.3)</p>	<p>As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Projects will not be imposed on indigenous communities; in fact indigenous communities will be encouraged to develop proposals so as to capacitate and strengthen communities. Recording or otherwise documenting traditional knowledge held by indigenous communities will only</p>

				<p>be made upon free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).</p> <p>The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Bolivia that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC. One of the SGPs priorities in its strategic projects is to encompass and support the advocacy for rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, and to celebrate and replicate the successful fire management practices and agroecology initiatives that have been initiated in indigenous communities.</p>
<p><b>Risk 5.</b> Possible extension of the COVID-19 pandemic, as a result of eventual uncontrolled outbreaks, that may delay project implementation, affect the health of the beneficiaries, limit the areas in which the project can be implemented, limit face-to-face consultations among stakeholders and further exacerbate conditions of marginalized people who have limited access to resources and technology.</p>	<p>P3 I3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Given the characteristics of the pandemic both at a global and national level, it is not known yet when this disease will stop being a risk for humanity. It is still unclear when the COVID-19 vaccine will be available and what effective results it may trigger over time. Likewise, there is no certainty of when the entire population will have access to this vaccine. Due to the above described situation, it is likely that - at least in 2021 - some restrictions will still be applied to prevent pandemic outbreaks. As of October 2020, although the COVID-19 pandemic in Bolivia continues to affect a large part of the country, incidence levels have dropped and the areas where the project will work do not show high levels of impact, although the future</p>	<p>The execution of the projects will be carried out applying and complying with strict bio-safety measures, reducing the possibilities of contagion from COVID-19.</p> <p>The UNDP office has established specific rules for participation and requires Project staff to have special permits for field visits. Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address potential operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, in order to follow the latest guidelines and warnings. More communication attempts with local beneficiaries will be ensured; moreover, site-specific protocols related to potential impacts will be applied.</p> <p>Changes to the scope or schedule of planned activities may be necessary through adjustments to the work plan. SGP Bolivia works in close collaboration and coordination with State institutions such as SERNAP and Protected Areas, mainly at field</p>

			<p>situation is volatile and unstable.</p>	<p>offices and campsites levels. At local level, the staff members of these institutions are less susceptible to travel restrictions than UNDP staff. Therefore, a close connection, coordination and technical assistance can be maintained with the majority of potential beneficiaries without affecting the progress of the project.</p> <p>The program will consider the specific situation of each project in order to consider a flexibilization in the execution of some activities, such as established schedules' and workplans' deadlines. The local population, executing organizations and the National Steering Committee will coordinate these actions.</p> <p>However, to make up for possible delays due to the impossibility for SGP staff to visit the field, communication will be maintained through virtual means (WhatsApp, Skype, Zoom, etc.). The communication strategy must include specific considerations to facilitate interactions among staff members and support the exchange of information under such circumstances.</p>
<p><b>Risk 6.</b> Climatic unpredictability and extreme scenarios may undermine efforts to arrest biodiversity loss, land degradation, and promote better livelihoods.</p>	<p>P3 I3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Climate change, including climate variability, has a recurring effect, - caused by either human or natural events - on the normal execution of projects, the achievement of some of their results, and the delays in their implementation.</p> <p>In recent years, the alteration of the hydrological cycle and of environmental functions of ecosystems has been exacerbated by deforestation events and forest fires in Bolivia and neighboring countries (Brazil, Paraguay). Therefore, droughts have been occurring more frequently, affecting</p>	<p>As part of the activities and actions for ecosystems' restoration and recovery, priority will be given to reforestation and enrichment of forests with native species, but also to the development of good practices for the adoption of agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems.</p> <p>Practices that mitigate and reduce the risks of increasing vulnerability and climate change hazards will be promoted.</p> <p>Likewise, management committees and multi-stakeholder platforms may merge into the framework of resilience strategies the prevention and community management issue of climate change and fire risks to reduce threats and vulnerabilities,</p>



			<p>productive activities and forests' natural restoration processes.</p>	<p>also promoting public awareness on this issue. Likewise, actions will be developed to protect water recharge zones and water sources, through enclosures and the development of community regulations.</p>
<b>QUESTION 4: What is the general categorization of project risk?</b>				
			<b>Please select one (see <a href="#">SESP</a> for guidance)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<i>Low risk</i>				
<i>Moderate risk</i>			X	<p>Given that the risks considered in the project belong to the low to moderate range categories, the general category of project risk is moderate.</p> <p>Although the COVID-19 pandemic health crisis continues, the level of contagion risk is gradually reducing, and the population is assuming biosecurity measures with greater awareness.</p> <p>With more than 25 years of SGP experience accumulated in Bolivia, the Project has established programming, governance, and operation mechanisms of the SGP Country Programme. UNDP is part of the Country Programme National Steering Committee, which reviews and approves the Project Document, landscape strategies, project eligibility criteria and proposals for approval along with other NSC members including government representatives, academic institutions and civil society organizations, representatives of indigenous peoples, and other rural actors. The project focuses on conserving biodiversity, protecting, and preserving forest ecosystem services, adopting and</p>



			implementing sustainable production practices, and developing alternative livelihoods, with the aim of enhancing resilience in these landscapes.
	<i>High Risk</i>		
	<b>QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what SESP requirements are relevant?</b>		
	Please select all that applies.		Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Principle 2: Gender equality and women empowerment</i>	X	Moderate risk of discrimination against women due to affirmative actions and the incorporation of a gender-centered approach to select projects and to develop capacities considered in the gender analysis and action plan.
	<i>1. Biodiversity conservation and natural resource management</i>	X	Moderate risk, as SGP specifically funds projects to preserve and use biodiversity in a sustainable way. As part of the project preparation, consistency of activities with biodiversity conservation standards has been ensured. The SGP National Steering Committee has high level experience in biodiversity conservation among its members; NSC reviews all proposals to determine eligibility and then approves funding if deemed eligible.
	<i>Climate change mitigation and adaptation</i>	X	Moderate risk: the project area is vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural threats. The project promotes adaptive biodiversity, resource planning and management actions at landscape level to counteract the potential effects of climate change.
	<i>3. Community health, safety</i>	X	Moderate risk: The COVID-19 pandemic could affect the health

	<i>and working conditions</i>		<p>of the parties involved in the project, interfering with the normal development of their activities. However, in the country the levels of contagion risk are decreasing, and the general population is applying and complying with biosafety measures in an increasingly responsible manner.</p> <p>Likewise, the project is ready to take advantage of alternative forms of communication and implementation, by using technology and virtual means to carry out remote follow-ups, monitoring, and evaluation of projects.</p>
	4. <i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. <i>Displacement and Resettlement</i>		
	6. <i>Indigenous peoples</i>	X	Moderate risk: Impacts on indigenous peoples' livelihoods are expected to be positive. As part of the preparation of the project, the coherence of the activities with the standards of the indigenous peoples and local population has been guaranteed, respecting their norms, principles, and traditions.
	7. <i>Pollution prevention and resource efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Final Closure

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor: 	29-jun.-2021	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver 	30-jun.-2021	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.

PAC Chair  <i>Luciana Mermel</i>	30-jun.-2021	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.
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### SESP Attachment1. Social and environmental risk screening checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	NO
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	NO
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	YES
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO

4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	NO
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	NO
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	YES
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	NO
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	NO
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	YES
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	NO
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	NO
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO

2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	YES
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	NO
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	NO
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	NO
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	YES
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	NO
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO

5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	YES
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	YES
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO

7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

<b>Firma</b>	<b>Fecha</b>	<b>Descripción</b>
Rocío Chaín Oficial de Programas Asesor de Garantía de Calidad (GC)	29 de junio de 2021	Funcionario del PNUD responsable del proyecto; suele ser un Oficial de Programas del PNUD. La firma final confirma que ha o han "verificado" para garantizar que el SESP se ha ejecutado correctamente.
Dennis Funes Representante Residente Adjunto Aprobador de la Garantía de Calidad	29 de mayo de 2021	Director superior del PNUD, normalmente el Director Adjunto para el País (DCD), Director para el País (CD), Representante Residente Adjunto (DRR) o Representante Residente (RR). El Aprobador de la GC no puede ocupar simultáneamente el cargo de Asesor de GC. La firma final confirma que ha o han "visado" el SESP antes de enviarlo al CEP.
Luciana Mermet Representante Residente Presidente del CEP	28 de mayo de 2021	Presidente del CEP de parte del PNUD. En algunos casos, también puede ser el Aprobador de la Garantía de Calidad. La firma final confirma que el SESP se consideró parte de la evaluación del proyecto y se ha tenido en cuenta en las recomendaciones del CEP.