

PEI-LAC REGIONAL REPORTING

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JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Annual report (January-December 2016)

Program title: Poverty and Environment Initiative – Latin America and Caribbean region

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List of acronyms

AECID	Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Program Support
CAH	Agricultural Credit Institution
CMCA	Common Multi Country Assessment
CNCCMDL	National Council for Climate Change and Green Development Mechanisms (DR)
CONADUR	National Council of Rural and urban planning
CO	UNDP country Office
CODEDE	Development Departmental Council
CONAP	National Council of Protected Areas
COP	Community of Practice
COREDUR	Regional Council of Rural and Urban Planning
DGODT	General Directorate of Territorial Planning (DR)
DEAG	Direction of Agrarian Extension now depending (Paraguay)
GEF	Global environmental fund
GIZ	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation
GTRS	Technical Group of Solid Waste (Peru)
HDR	Human Development Report
INAB	Forest National Institute
IVAM	Environmental vulnerability index
ICA	Institutional Context Analysis
IVACC	Vulnerability to Climate Hazards Index
LQI	Life quality index
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Paraguay)
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Guatemala)
MARN	Ministry of Environment (Guatemala)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MECIP-DAR	Department Coordination Table for Rural and Agrarian Development
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MEPYD	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (RD)
MIDES	Social Development Ministry (RD)
MINAM	Ministry of Environment (Peru)
MM	Ministry of Women (Paraguay, Peru)
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
PAGCC	National Gender and Climate Change Plan (Peru)
NDA	National Development Agenda (Guatemala)
PIGARS	Municipal Plan of Waste Management (Peru)
PDM	Municipal Development Plan (Guatemala)
PLANRES	National Waste Management Plan (Peru)
POT	Land Use Plan (Guatemala)

PPA	Food Production Program
QALI-WARMA	School feeding program of the MIDIS (Peru)
REGATTA	Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in LAC
RHDR	Regional Human Development Report
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SAS	Social Action Secretariat (Paraguay)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAM	Environmental Secretariat (Paraguay)
SEGEPLAN	General Planning Directorate (Guatemala)
SIGERSOL	National integrated system for solid waste management information (Peru)
SISCA	Secretary of Social Central American Integration
SISFOCH	Household focalization System (Peru)
SIUBEN	Unified Beneficiaries System (Dominican Republic)
ToC	Theory of Change
TEKOPORA	Conditional Cash Transfer Program (Paraguay)
TENONDERA	Economic Inclusive Activities Program (Paraguay)
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNREDD	United Nations Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UNMSDF	United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (for English speaking Caribbean)
UNVs	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAVES	Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of regional strategy in context of PEI Global Programme and regional orientations

The PEI LAC Regional Implementation Strategy for 2013-2017 contributes to the successful implementation of the PEI Global Programme and reflects the global PEI Outcomes and Outputs 2013-2017 which are:

PEI Outcome: Enhanced implementation of development policies, plans and budgets that combine environmental sustainability and poverty reduction to contribute towards inclusive and sustainable development goals.

Output 1: P-E approaches and tools for integrated development policies, plans and coordination mechanisms applied.

Output 2: Cross-sectoral budget and expenditure processes, and environment-economic accounting systems institutionalized.

Output 3: P-E approaches and experiences documented and shared to inform country, regional and global development programming by the UN and Member States.

The PEI LAC team has supported the COs throughout the year, coordinating with PEF in order to ensure continuity of the projects and provide confidence in their execution, as well as leading several strategies strengthening country projects. The Theory of Change process, which was done as a way for the three projects to re-evaluate outcomes and related outputs to adjust to changing contexts, has strengthened their capacities, adjusting the expected results and aligning the activities accordingly. This was done during the first semester of 2016 as a joint effort with country counterparts.

To ensure country ownership of the projects and a sustainable transition during project closure, the exit and sustainability strategies were elaborated in close collaboration with the counterparts, following the PEI Global Guidelines. This has helped the countries have a better understanding of what needs to be phased over and what can be achieved during the last year of project implementation.

With aims to both ensure that gender is mainstreamed across the three projects and raise awareness of poverty-environment approaches and language, two regional strategies were elaborated, a gender and a communication strategy for the region. This has resulted in actions at country level, for example, for Peru, an article about the gender focus of the PEI project was produced, in collaboration with the gender team of UNEP in Nairobi. In terms of communication, with the objective of increasing PEI LAC projects visibility, a document to

update the [LAC section of the PEI global website](#) was elaborated. This document provides all relevant project information, updates and annexes to date, thus contributing to indicator 3.3.

In addition, the regional team has supported and closely worked with UNDP COs in order to provide guidance towards working with transitional and new governmental teams in Guatemala and Peru to ensure the maintenance of PEI themes among government's priorities.

A key priority during the year has been strengthening the team relationship across all levels of project implementation, by building trust through closer communication with COs and global team during missions, meetings and a retreat that facilitated knowledge exchange and aligned the different country views towards a common understanding of project approaches and views, along with identifying South-South cooperation opportunities. These meetings also ensured a smooth transition towards the post-2017 phase by exploring the different opportunities for the LAC region.



Regional retreat. November 2016

During November 2016, the VII Ministerial Forum for Social Development was held in Dominican Republic. For this forum, the PEI LAC team contributed the necessary inputs for papers that were presented in this forum, ensuring that the environmental perspective was also included in discussions related to poverty and social protection, to make the appropriate linkages that PEI aims to highlight.

These strategic actions were all done in the framework of financial constraints, which required the team to be proactive towards achieving project objectives. It is important to acknowledge the commitment of the different stakeholders at country level to continue progress on the established goals during a moment of uncertainty.

1.2 Outline of 2016 workplan.

The PEI LAC Regional and national workplans for the year 2016 have been adapted to the analysis performed during the ToC exercises. A special emphasis was given to strengthening monitoring & reporting capacities of the different country teams, by reaching a regional understanding of what needs to be reported and how, aligned with the global datasheet. At the same time, the regional workplan included a focus on ensuring that country teams would have the tools to report advances reflecting the objectives that resulted from the ToC process. This was done at the Regional Retreat with counterparts from the three country projects, and resulted in a higher level of appropriation among the teams.

Guatemala's workplan focused on repositioning with the new authorities the previously formulated National Development Plan and Region Oriente Development Plan. At the local level, it focused on strengthening the local stakeholders' capacities for sustainable land use management, via disseminating the information of the finalized TSA study and ensuring the results of the study are ready to be included in participatory land schemes, using an ecosystems approach.

Paraguay's workplan was centered in strengthening the coordination mechanisms at national level, so that the Social Action Secretariat (SAS) works jointly with the Environmental Secretariat (SEAM), so that programs designed to alleviate poverty (such as Tekopora) can include a sustainable exit strategy with an environmental focus. The workplan also considered further exploration of the inclusion of an environmental dimension in the poverty measures to strengthen exit criteria for Tekopora beneficiaries.

Peru's workplan was centered in the final approval of the National Solid Waste Plan (PLANRES), the design of a national investment program, the update of the National Integrated information System for Solid Waste Management (SIGERSOL) and advancing the Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan (PIGARS) in Arequipa incorporating P-E objectives, indicators and views, in order to consolidate the municipal management model proposed by the project.

Commented [VL1]: Wouldn't this work be reported under 2.2? I am also including a section on poverty and social inclusion. Let me know in which of the 2 sections you see this as being more relevant.

2. Progress and achievement reporting for 2016

The expected PEI LAC Outcome is: *Enhanced implementation of development policies, plans and budgets that combine environmental sustainability and poverty reduction to contribute towards inclusive and sustainable development goals.*

2.1 Outcome level achievements

The global PEI PRODOC 2013-2017 proposes three outcome indicators, linked to the global outputs:

- 1) Rate of application of ENR sector and linked socio-economic indices
- 2) Amount of public sector financial expenditure for P-E results in PEI countries (environment and NRM).
- 3) Level of integration of P-E mainstreaming approach and tools in UN (UNDP, UNEP) and partner strategies and programmes at country, regional and global levels.

Table 1¹ Improved integration of poverty-environment issues in bilateral and multilateral (other than UN) donor planning frameworks and implementation processes.

Assessment of countries against rating (Dec 2016)	Rating	Description of Status (ascending where highest rating reflects intended result)
	1	P-E linkages are not acknowledged or reflected in short or long term donor strategies or operational plans. Level of collaboration on PE mainstreaming low.
Guatemala Paraguay Peru	2	P-E linkages are identified and acknowledged in short or long term donor strategies or operational plans but not reflected in the main sections of their strategies or operational plans.
	3	P-E issues are reflected into some extent and P-E indicators identified/developed in donor strategies or operational plans. UN-gvt-donor collaboration established to identify long term opportunities for sustainability of P-E mainstreaming.
	4	P-E issues integrated into sections and/or objectives of donor strategies or operational plans and monitoring systems. Donor-gvt-UN mechanisms established and operational for PE mainstreaming.
	5	Donor strategies or operational plans and budgets reflect PE objectives and/or indicators and UN-gvt-donor collaboration on PE mainstreaming at (sub) national level takes place for sustainability of PE mainstreaming.

¹ The purpose of this table is to start tracking more consistently PE mainstreaming work supported by PEI in the context of sustainability. It is therefore important to reflect on opportunities per country and this work will be useful in the context of Theory of Change in our countries and identifying exit/sustainability strategies.

Commented [VL2]: I am missing here a reference to progress made towards the outcome indicators even if I understand that you do not feel comfortable reporting any change in levels or any expenditure. You have valuable work to report in terms of progress, in particular linking different aspects of the work in Peru towards outcome indicator 1. It is true that it is focused on a particular sector (waste mgt) but nevertheless you are aiming at a coherent application of tools and policy coherence. I would encourage the inclusion of a reflection of the progress made in line with the definition levels

Commented [VL3]: Need to be updated with revise dones (2015)

2.2 Output level progress and achievements

Output 1: P-E approaches and tools for integrated development policies, plans and coordination mechanisms applied.

Output indicator 1.1 Number of national policies and subnational/area development plans that integrate PE objectives in target countries

Guatemala is aligning the elaboration of nine land use plans, with ecosystems approach, with the National Development Plan

In Guatemala, the new SEGEPLAN authorities with PEI support are in the process of elaborating nine municipal land use plans with an ecosystems approach. SEGEPLAN has developed a proposal to align all regional and local plans to the National Development Plan (NDP) and the SDGs. As a first phase, during the second semester of 2016, the process for aligning the PDMs and POTs to the NDA has been validated through several workshops with relevant national and local stakeholders.

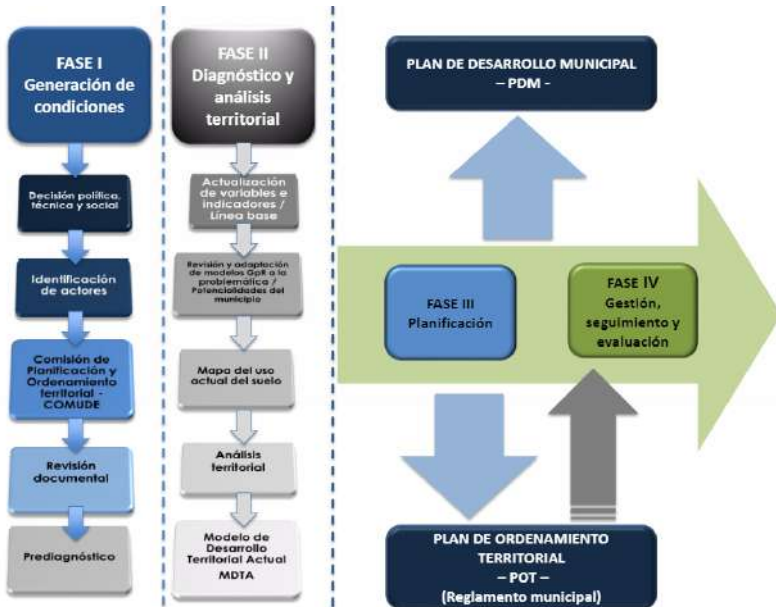


The methodology for land management has an ecosystem's focus, taken into account the previous work of PEI at this regard. PEI has been contributing to the on-going adjustment process by co-leading it with SEGEPLAN in four departments of the country (Zacapa, Chiquimula, Jutiapa and Santa Rosa), and [nine municipalities](#) (Zacapa, San Jorge, Jocotán, Quesada, Jalpatagua, Moyuta, Culiapa, Taxisco, Chiquimulilla). The methodological process has four phases: I. Generating conditions. II. Territorial diagnosis and [analysis](#). III. Planning.

Commented [VL4]: Please provide wrap up summaries highlighting cumulative totals for each indicator and output and which are 2016 specific as intro (see Africa report)

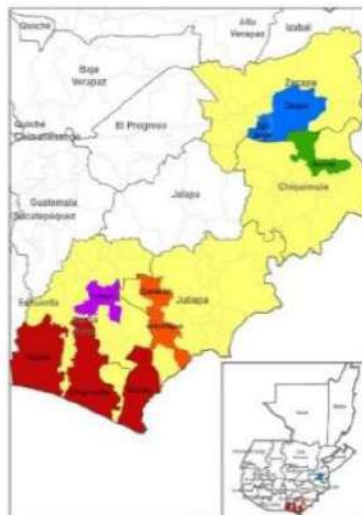
Commented [VL5]: In due course (when officially approved/endorsed) the methodology should be reported under 1.1.1 and the local plans under 1.1.2

IV. Management, follow up & evaluation. The first two have been completed in 2016, and the remaining two will be finalized in 2017.



9 MUNICIPIOS PRIORIZADOS

- DEPARTAMENTO DE ZACAPA:**
Municipio de Zacapa
Municipio de San Jorge
- DEPARTAMENTO DE CHIQUIMULA:**
Municipio de Jocotán
- DEPARTAMENTO DE JUTIAPA:**
Municipio de Quesada
Municipio de Jalpatagua
Municipio de Moyuta (zona marino costera)
- DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTA ROSA:**
Municipio de Cuilapa
Municipio de Taxisco (zona marino costera)
Municipio de Chiquimulilla (zona marino costera)



The 9 prioritized municipalities for the elaboration of land management plans

This alignment process is the first step to create a national system of land use management based on ecosystems services and, by standardizing the methodology and process, will allow having comparable indicators and a homogenous M&E framework.

Commented [VL6]: When?

Output indicator 1.2 Number of key sectoral policies and plans that integrate PE objectives in target countries.

Peru has approved the Solid Waste Management National Plan (PLANRES)

During the first half of the year, the National Plan for Solid Waste Management (PLANRES) was validated internally after reaching its final draft. This plan, which includes several mentions to P-E objectives:

- Incorporation of health, security and hygiene aspects into the work of solid waste collectors (this objective includes the eradication of child labor in the solid waste sector)
- Promote and improve organized participation of the population in solid waste management
- Develop and promote funds for technology transfer and industrial reconversion and promotion of SMEs associated to solid waste management
- Formulation of legal frameworks at the national, regional and local level that are required to comply with the solid waste general law (this objective includes having a law protecting pregnant women in the solid waste sector)
- Recover and restore environmentally, socially and economically the spaces degraded by dumps

It also includes other indicators to measure and monitor impact on sound environmental management (volume of collected waste, recycled waste, number of recyclers associations created, number of recyclers disaggregated by sex, volume of appropriate final waste disposition, etc.), poverty reduction, the inclusion of women and youth empowerment and participation and green jobs creation linked to the recycling sector. These indicators are of importance for PEI because they are key for monitoring and ensuring that poverty-environment links are being made and have proper follow-up in a sector policy, including the integration of gender issues.

Commented [VL7]: Rather under 1.3



A recycler for the Arequipa Municipality

After internal validation and review by the authorities at MINAM, the document was approved via [Ministerial Resolution No. 196-2016-MINAM](#) on 26 July 2016. The PLANRES is the basis of the national investment program design (see output 2.1.), that is planned to be included in national budgets during the 2017 budgetary planning process.

Peru has updated the National Integrated Information System for Solid Waste Management (SIGERSOL) and is the process of launching the first phase

The proposal for updating the solid waste management information system platform was [finalized](#) according to the terms of reference originally requested. In terms of PEI, this update looked for strengthening the management of solid waste information provided by local governments, by consolidating it into a more efficient system that enhances solid waste management strategies in both a centralized way and at the local level. Additionally, the proposal now incorporates relevant gender indicators, such as the amount of men and women workers in waste collection services, selective waste collection, street sweeps, treatment plants, transportation and final disposal, along with other indicators that can be disaggregated by sex (recycled material volume collected, existence of solid waste collection center, number of formalized recycled associations, and more).

There is a synergy with the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NOAK-NEFCO), which will allow the system to be further strengthened in terms of data security, while at the same time serve for greenhouse gases (GHG) monitoring. These observations will be included in the update of SIGERSOL being done by NOAK-NEFCO, and will result in a more robust

platform. The rollout will be in two phases, with the first phase including the platform updated according to the original terms of reference by MINAM, and phase two will be what is being developed by NOAK-NEFCO.

The platform will be officially launched by MINAM in 2017.

Peru is in the process of updating its Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan (PIGARS) for the Provincial Municipality of Arequipa (MPA)

The PIGARS update process has been ongoing during the year, as the [terms of reference](#) were published and a consultant was hired, with the objective to count with updated social, economic and environmental characteristics for the solid waste management sector in Arequipa to promote a more efficient management with an improved methodology that incorporates data that is more relevant to the current situation in Arequipa. The PEI team is ensuring that this update includes gender and poverty-environment aspects in waste management in Arequipa, along with a strong socio-environmental component.

Therefore, this update includes in the terms of reference the incorporation of:

- Elaboration of the new objectives, policies, scope, alternatives and strategies of the PIGARS, showing the inclusion of the promotion of gender, poverty, environment and promotion of green jobs aspects.
- Updated information about social, economic and environmental characteristics of the province of Arequipa.
- Socioeconomic diagnosis with gender and poverty indicators on solid waste management in the 29 districts of Arequipa and the general province of Arequipa, disaggregating the rural and urban parts.

Within the [objectives](#) of the update process, gender and poverty-environment targets and indicators are identified:

- *“By 2018 all urban municipalities have solid waste management programs with recyclers prioritizing gender equality and formal commercialization of inorganic waste.”*
- *“Build capacities for recyclers associations to establish an organizational system based on the principles of equality, transparency, solidarity, gender, poverty...”*

So far, an evaluating committee for the PIGARS deliverables was created in September, including a representative from a municipality, a representative from an NGO and a representative from the regional government of Arequipa. Several workshops have been organized ranging from a recyclers’ focal group and a presentation of the process of elaboration of the PIGARS to the presentation of the solid waste management diagnosis and the socioeconomic diagnosis.

The updated PIGARS will allow municipal solid waste management in Arequipa to be aligned with the PLANRES, adapting a national policy to the local level, which gives additional coherence to solid waste management and will capture lessons learned to be replicated in other municipalities.

Ways in which the solid waste management sector must operate for social inclusion:

In Peru, the PEI project strives to make the solid waste management sector more self-sustainable, helping create a robust framework so the recyclers can take full advantage of the recycling process, generating income and formal jobs for one of the most vulnerable and marginalized population group, while improving the efficiency of the selective solid waste collection system. Recycler's associations are private sector players in the project's context; they collect recyclable waste, treat it, add value to it and sell it privately to intermediates or to the general public in order to generate their own income, thus becoming another actor into the recycling chain. Improving recyclers associations' capacities, presence and knowledge plays a key role to strengthen the contribution to this actor in the solid waste management sector. By formalizing job conditions, these vulnerable groups also improve their economic and social integration.

By considering these aspects, the updated PIGARS of Arequipa is expected to be the first plan of its nature to incorporate a social inclusion and economic empowerment approach, thus laying the basis for a national guidelines and lessons learned to be applied in other municipalities.

After the PIGARS is updated, the monitoring sheet that has been used to follow-up on the goals of the 2012 Arequipa PIGARS (which had a 51% fulfillment rate) must also be updated.

Peru approves solid waste law with a social component of formalization of recyclers in the solid waste management sector

Peru has approved an integrated solid waste management law via [Legislative Decree No. 1278](#). This law, which replaces the solid waste management law approved in 2000, deals with solid waste management in an environmentally safe way with proper sanitary measures, with the principles of minimizing waste, prevention of environmental risks and the protection of health and wellbeing of individuals.

The PEI team and the MINAM team have made incidence in this process and thus the law includes several articles aligned with PEI approaches, and reflect the experience developed by the programme in the sector in the past three years, such as articles 7 and 15, which make direct reference to the PLANRES as a tool for an efficient use of materials and solid waste management, establishing it as the main regulation policy for solid waste management in the country. The law establishes that MINAM is the competent authority for the coordination with other institutions to apply what is included in the PLANRES, including

the formalization of recyclers by municipalities. Article 53 includes how municipalities must use the level of formalization of recyclers associations to measure the results of their administration. The general outlook of the law has a gender and social inclusion focus: *“The solid waste plans designed and implemented by the municipalities, must consider the process of waste characterization, contain concrete segregation and valuation objectives and have a gender and social inclusion focus while promoting local employment.”*



The approval of this law is an important step in ensuring the sustainability in Peru of the proposals developed in the framework of PEI, especially regarding the formal recognition of the role of the recyclers.

Output indicator 1.3 Number of M&E systems that integrate PE indicators in target countries

Guatemala is designing a national M&E system for its National Plan.



In Guatemala, the new government recognized the social participative nature of the formulation process of the “Plan K’atun Nuestra Guatemala 2032”, confirming it as the main document of national priorities (PEI contributed to its elaboration in 2014 with technical studies for the elaboration of the chapter on “Natural resources for today and tomorrow”). The

Plan has been renamed as the “[National Development Agenda](#)” The work promoted by PEI on mainstreaming natural resources management in the national plan as well as the priority given to land management planning as a tool to land it at local level are well placed in the political agenda of the new administration.

The government has elaborated and approved a [National Government Policy](#) aligned with this National Development Agenda. Sustainable land management is one of the big thematic areas of this document that includes, as one of its priorities, environment and natural resources. *“With the municipalities, coordinate the promotion of integral processes of land management linked to development planning...give special attention to rural areas; reduce risks and organize urban growth, in the framework of sustainability of natural resources and the conservation of the environment.”* (Chapter: Environment and Natural Resources, section F)

The central government is now in a process of aligning every plan at regional, departmental and municipal level to the National Development Agenda, mentioned above. In addition, the government is using it as a driver for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation, so a space is being opened for contributions of PEI in the framework of the readiness process for the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda as well. Since this Agenda had no associated M&E system, the government decided to give priority to its creation. A system, able to store, process and analyze data is under development, considering necessary links with existing systems to ensure that it will comprehensively monitor implementation of national public policies and the National Development Agenda. So far, the development of this system has required strengthening the institutional technical capacity, which has mobilized institutional funds for long term implementation and monitoring of the National Development Plan. [This is a long-term process to which PEI is contributing to its first stages, the indicators system is still to be defined.](#)

Commented [VL8]: Fantastic but how are we envisioning sustainability?

The PEI project is supporting SEGEPLAN in the process of elaborating an information technology platform that will serve as a national information center, and ensuring it includes poverty and environmental policies, linked with the NDA. This platform, called territorial information system, will be the basis from which all policies and programs will be monitored and evaluated at central level. The PEI is creating capacities in SEGEPLAN supporting this exercise and building a strong team (ten people, including land use, environmental and IT experts) in order to put in place this platform. SEGEPLAN is investing its own resources in this process so the institutionalization and sustainability of the platform is guaranteed.

Output indicator 1.4 Level of functional Government-led cross-sector coordination mechanisms in target countries

In Guatemala, changing national priorities have altered previous achievements in terms of cross-sector coordination related to land management

In Guatemala, after the change of Government and the presentation of the new work plan the national interinstitutional commission born from CONADUR for the formulation of the PNOT is less active and the involvement of SEGEPLAN is weaker than in previous years.

At Department level, the Region Oriente Development Plan approved in 2015, has been endorsed by the new authorities. As a way to reactivate its relevance, it has been presented to key stakeholders, including public sector, academy, private sector and civil society, in the Departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula. This has been done in ordinary meetings of the Development Department Councils (CODEDEs) where the participants stated the importance of increasing the awareness of the plan among higher level decision makers, such as national Ministries and Institutions, in order to ensure its implementation. The already existing interinstitutional platform, created for the elaboration of the regional plan and supported by PEI, still exists and it is envisioned as an important space for the institutional decision making process needed to operate the plan. .

However, due the loss of momentum related to the change in authorities and despite recent efforts to position the previous work in the policy agenda at national and local levels, the rating for Guatemala in relation to this output has been diminished from “3” to “2”.

In Paraguay, bilateral coordination agreements have been put in place to create synergies between institutions with relevant poverty-environment topics

Following the creation of the [Environmental Management Department](#) inside the [SAS](#) in 2016, as part of the Technical Assistance Directorate, the scaling up of environmental issues within the institutional agenda of the SAS resulted in two bilateral agreements with institutions that have an impact on the issues the project manages. These agreements will be useful in strengthening institutional capacities towards the work of implementing poverty-environment policies, and can be used as a launching point for further interinstitutional coordination mechanisms.

The first coordination agreement, between [SAS and MAG](#), [has a focus relevant to programme objectives, with:](#) *“Promotion and creation of spaces at the municipal and departmental government levels, for coordination and articulation of programs and projects focused on family and indigenous agriculture.”*

The cooperation agreement signed between [SAS and SEAM](#) has a strong focus on facilitating counseling on climate change and interinstitutional coordination, with the goal to establish

Commented [VL9]: Excellent job linking to level explanation as conclusion of each example

Commented [VL10]: Could we include this under the risk section with a little more detail to understand how we are managing it?

a closer link between the two institutions. SEAM commits to technical assistance in programs and projects with an environmental component in SAS, as well as capacity building workshops for SAS employees. SAS will cooperate with SEAM, offering technical assistance in the social components of programs and plans that it carries. This agreement works towards the state goal of SEAM which, within the framework of Paraguay's National Environmental Policy, is looking to mainstream the environmental dimension with human rights approach at every institutional level, especially with SAS.

Furthermore, an Interinstitutional Technical Committee had been expected for the project, to create a space in which several institutions (SAS, SEAM, MAG, but also CAH) could coordinate and agree on joint planning strategies. The initial goal established in the project document was to develop an interinstitutional coordination guide as a tool. However, not enough political will has been achieved for the elaboration of this tool, despite the fact that work on it started and adjustments were made. For this reason, there has been a stronger focus on specific bilateral coordination agreements with clear objectives.

Commented [VL11]: Also a lesson learned

Because of this, we are maintaining Paraguay at rating 2 in terms of leadership, ownership and capacities to implement P-E links.

In Peru, interinstitutional coordination has been advancing at horizontal and vertical levels, led by MINAM

MINAM has been actively establishing specific working mechanisms to improve coordination and joint actions with both sector Ministries and the municipality of Arequipa as results explained below show.

Coordination with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) has the objective of utilizing knowledge from specialists in the area of gender and women's economic empowerment, so the gender aspect of the PEI project in Arequipa can be strengthened. In this regard, coordination with MIMP has led to joint trainings in gender in the workplace and conciliation of familiar and professional life to the members of the recyclers associations.

The National Gender and Climate Change Plan (PAGCC) has been [approved](#) in 2016. Developed under AECID and MIMP leadership and with USAID, Belgium and Canada support, it had also financial and technical contributions from PEI during 2015. Solid waste management is one of the priority areas of this plan due the contribution of this sector to GHG emissions in the country. One of the focus of this priority area is "Knocking doors to save the planet", based on the experience of the women recyclers supported by PEI, which has been identified as a key initiative due it high potential for scalability.

Coordination between MINAM and the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion (MTPE) has continued throughout the year. For example, [joint capacity building workshops](#)

were designed to train 600 recyclers from 5 cities, including Arequipa where 100 recyclers will be part of this training.

With PEI support, MINAM is starting a collaboration with the Vice-Minister of Tourism and Foreign Affairs to, based in the PEI experience and philosophy, take advantage of the potential benefits of integrating the hotels and other tourism related institutions into the local selective collection plans. Advances have been made to grant the support of the Minister so it is expected that a hotel recycling route will be active in Arequipa during 2017.

Commented [VL12]: Interesting to have the context here too but this is very much 2.3

At local level, the Solid Waste Management Technical Group (GTRS), which integrates members of the MINAM, the provincial municipality of Arequipa, 19 district municipalities, the regional management services of health and sanitation, housing, communications and transport, hold several meetings in order to discuss the elaboration of the PIGARS, together with members from the private sector, as well as representatives from the Regional Government of Arequipa, the Qali Warma National School Feeding Programme (initiative led by MIDIS), the roundtable for the fight against poverty (MCLP) and NGOs. [During these meetings](#), technical aspects of the PIGARS as well as potential partnerships were discussed. One of them is the already existing interinstitutional agreement between the MPA and the Qali Warma Programme (see 2015 annual report for more details). This initiative, supported by the PEI team along with the MPA, is an example of the possible synergies that can be established among public institutions to increase the volume of recycling materials collected, in this case from schools in the Arequipa Province. It is foreseen by the MPA to scale up this initiative in the whole province, incorporating 697 education centers and involving 116 formal recyclers that joined the program with PEI support.



Part of the Qali Warma Project

Finally, to increase coordination with the national and local components of the PEI project in Arequipa and to strengthen the links between MINAM and the MPA, a new coordination position was created and fully assumed by MINAM. This means the institutionalization of a strong coordination between both institutions, that ensures close positioning of the Arequipa initiative in MINAM (Lima), close monitoring of Arequipa progress with regular communication and field missions, and the incorporation of lessons learned and advances made at local level as orientations of national wider policies and documents, and vice versa. Thanks to this support an [agreement](#) has been recently signed between the Vice-Minister of Environment and the Mayor of the MPA formalizing the relationship and responsibilities of each part within the project. Arequipa is really being closely followed up at the national level as a pilot from which get solid basis for replication. This fact is also confirmed by the [visit to the project](#) of Ms. Elsa Galarde, Minister of Environment.

Commented [VL13]: This is the type of information that would be useful to report under outcome indicator 1

The continuous compromise and leadership of MINAM during 2016, despite the change of government, and the approval of the PLANRES and the Solid Waste Law make us increase Peru score from 2 to 3 in terms of both leadership and ownership of the process; and in relation to capacities.

Commented [VL14]: I would argue that it could even go up to level 4 if we explain that it is in the context of sector work

Table 2 Level of country leadership, ownership and coherent engagement towards promoting P-E objectives/mainstreaming by national and sub-national institutions.

Assessment of countries against rating (June 2016)	Rating	Description of Status (ascending where highest rating reflects intended result)
	1	National partners (MPF, MENR) not demonstrating engagement and leadership towards promoting PE objectives. Limited engagement of other sector institutions, civil society and other partners.
Guatemala Paraguay	2	Partial engagement of national partner(s) through establishment of intra-coordination mechanisms, occasional participation of representatives from sector institutions and civil society.
Peru	3	Mid-level leadership (i.e. Director/PS) by national partner(s) through establishment of cross-sector coordination mechanisms and regular participation of key, commissioning of guidance notes, briefing notes, etc.
	4	High level political leadership (Ministerial) by PEI national partner(s) and key stakeholders promoting PE mainstreaming through communications, directives and coordination in national and sub-national policy and planning initiatives.
	5	Political leadership at the highest level (Presidency, Cabinet) and key stakeholders promoting PE mainstreaming through communications and directives in national and sub-national policy and planning initiatives.

Table 3. Improved capacity for the integration of poverty-environment issues in key planning frameworks for poverty reduction and growth and in relevant sectoral policies, plans and implementation processes.

Assessment of countries against rating (June 2016)	Rating	Description of Status (ascending where highest rating reflects intended result)
	1	PE linkages are not acknowledged or reflected in short or long term national/subnational/sectoral policies or plans. Planners unaware of the contribution of environment to poverty reduction and growth.
Guatemala Paraguay	2	Poverty-Environment linkages are identified and acknowledged by national/subnational/sectoral planners but not reflected in the main sections of the planning documents or in the planning frameworks.
Peru	3	Poverty-Environment issues are reflected into some extent in national/subnational/sectoral planning frameworks and policies e.g. in the background sections of planning documents, planning guidelines, sector policies. PE indicators identified/developed for national monitoring systems.
	4	PE issues integrated into sections and/or objectives of national/subnational/sectoral plans and policies and national monitoring systems. Sectors are supported by the central planning agency to integrate PE in their respective planning and monitoring frameworks.
	5	Institutional setups for mainstreaming PE are in place and central (Ministries of Planning, Finance, Local Government, Environment), sectoral (e.g. Agriculture, forestry, energy) and subnational planners are able to systematically integrate and monitor PE issues in their respective policies and planning frameworks (PE reflected throughout long & short term planning documents e.g. vision documents, PRSPs, national sub-national plans and their implementation and monitoring frameworks).

Output 2: Cross-Sectoral budget and expenditure processes, and environment-economic accounting systems institutionalized.

Output indicator 2.1 Number of budgeting and expenditure processes that integrate PE objectives in target countries.

Peru is in the process to create the first national investment programme for the solid waste management sector

In Peru, the design of an operations manual for a [solid waste management national investment program](#) has been finalized. This is an important step to ensure the operatization of the investment program implementation of the PLANRES. The programme

will strengthen coherence and will consolidate the work MINAM does in relation to solid waste management as it will include the integration of other solid waste programs that are already on-going in prioritized cities in the country (e.g. the PIGARS of Arequipa). It will contribute to the improvement of coverage and quality of municipal services by improving infrastructure and required equipment. It also will have an emphasis on attending population who face greater health and environmental risks, such as those informal waste collectors who face serious health risks by exposing themselves to hazards in dumps. . The initiative will engage local governments to be able to access and implement investment projects in the most critical areas of municipal solid waste management and reduce the infrastructure gap in the sector at municipal level. The investment programme integrates poverty and environment objectives into its structure and operation, by aiming to contribute to the sustainability and quality of public waste services for the population, as well as coordination with local, regional governments and private and public entities for support in the development of programs and projects for public waste for the population in the country.

The programme proposal includes the creation of an institutional unit in MINAM to strengthen the support to municipalities in developing solid waste investment projects. One of the most relevant aspects of this new plan is it will allow MINAM to access funds via loans and thus undertake priority investments and works that now are not possible due to financial limitations. Municipalities will have access to these funds via this program too.

In the first quarter of the year, all necessary documents were drafted resulting in a technical report, a statement of purpose and the operations manual itself. The approval of the initiative has been delayed as a result of the national political transition. However, the documents have already been reviewed again and approval by the National Ministers Council is expected in 2017.

Output indicator 2.2 Number of countries that use natural wealth values and other 'beyond GDP' measurements

Guatemala elaborates a pilot case for recommendations based on the valuation of ecosystem services within a study of different scenarios of public policies in the Chiquimulilla region.

The PEI project elaborated the natural capital ecosystem valuation and study of different public policy scenarios for the Chiquimulilla Channel. The Chiquimulilla region is a coastal ecosystem with high biodiversity value that, due the lack of specific regulations, has for a high incidence of uncontrolled intensive agriculture, intensive shrimp industry and unsustainable tourist practices that seriously threatens the sustainability of the ecosystems and, thus, the means of living of the local population. The study presents an alternative valuation system beyond just direct economic benefits, by providing a valuation of the ecosystem services that these areas contain.

Combining the TSA (Targeted Scenario Analysis) and INVEST methodology, in collaboration with the Conservation Center in Monterico of the University of San Carlos, this [study](#) is divided into several sections:

- Brief biophysics description, land use dynamic and socioeconomic indicators of the area of intervention.
- Description of public policies and main actors (public and private).
- Building scenarios: BAU (business as usual) scenario implies non sustainable usual practices for producing or proving services by the fishing, shrimp or tourism sectors, and SEM (sustainable ecosystem management) describes the transition to sustainable practices that consider the role that ecosystems are playing and that intervene minimizing impacts on the environment and natural resources.
- Conclusions and recommendations for different actors (SEGEPLAN, Taxisco Municipality and the private sector), and specific topics (land use planning, water management, mangroves, solid waste management, fishing, tourism and shrimp fishing).

Examples of Recommendations per Sector:

Fishing: Definition of zones and seasonal closure times in the Chiquimulilla channel.

Tourism: Definition of state territorial reserves zoning compatible with sustainable touristic development.

Aquiculture: A protocol for requirements needed for the approval of licenses to construct shrimp farms.

Linked to water management: Define criteria for maximum extraction for the authorization of residential, industrial, touristic and agricultural development.

Solid Waste Management: Design a solid waste management plan for the municipality, with special attention to the coastal and touristic area.

Wastewater: Implement regulations for management and disposal of wastewater, such as the use of natural filters for the treatment of sewage, reducing the contamination of subterranean aquifers.

The results of this study have been presented by the new SEGEPLAN authorities in the CODEDE and have been used as material for the training on alignment of local plans to the NDA. Its recommendations and conclusions will be integrated contributing to the elaboration of local Land Use Plans to jointly manage the natural resources in a more sustainable, inclusive and integrated way.

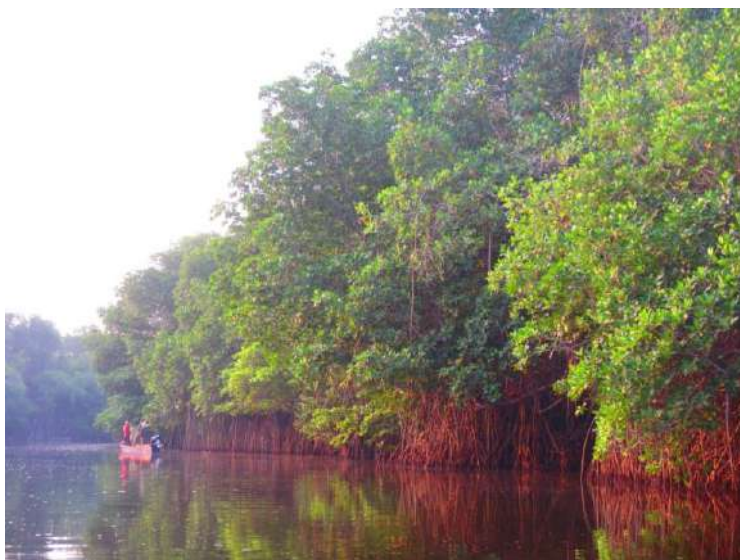
Commented [VL15]: I am not sure that this is truly 2.2 at least as reported but where would you propose to report? I am thinking about making a story in the section poverty/social inclusion

Output indicator 2.3. Number of guidelines and tools to manage private sector investment decisions that integrate PE objectives in target countries.

In Guatemala, the Targeted Scenario Analysis has elaborated evidence-based recommendations to the productive sectors.

In Guatemala the elaboration of the TSA has given concrete and specific recommendations to the shrimp, tourism and fishing sectors to sustainably manage their investments in the Chiquimulilla channel region in a way that is beneficial for communities and protects the ecosystem services that these same communities depend on. These three sectors are particularly dependent on the health and services of the ecosystems. Using the shrimp sector as an example, this area alone produces around 20% of the shrimp of the country mainly in intensive ponds; the study has identified under BAU (Business as usual) some non-sustainable practices for the sector, such as sewage discharge into the Canal, the spill and non-sustainable treatment of chemical products into the Canal or the destruction of mangrove to build the ponds due to land use change, among others. To keep a healthy ecosystem, the SEM scenario proposes the establishment of environmental management plans, application of protocols for the use of chemicals, and reforestation of mangroves.

The study then establishes the cost of a hectare of shrimp farming under BAU in 44.723,34 USD, while the transition to the SEM scenario to produce the same hectare would be of 46.171,17 USD, just 1,400 USD of difference. The non-transition to the SEM scenario could mean the extinction of the shrimp industry in the medium term.



The Chiquimulilla channel provides valuable ecosystemic services, it's a bird sanctuary and has an important touristic potential if properly managed.

This kind of systematic approach undertaken in the study for the 3 areas (fishing, shrimps and tourism) provides concrete and specific guidelines to orient private sector investment and management towards a more sustainable use of environmental services. Private actors are a key part of the consultations for the elaboration of the different POTs; the project and SEGEPLAN staff is supporting the implementation of these recommendations by the private sector and its integration into the POTs and local regulations through presentations and workshops.

Commented [VL16]: This is great work but the indicator is about guidelines. As long as the recommendations are not shaped as guidelines for private sector engagement we cannot report, which would be a shame. Any chance to move this in 2017?

In Peru, recycling associations are developing business plans to ensure their financial sustainability

The formalization of the recyclers and strengthening the recyclers' associations are key element to ensure their sustainability and the success of the model being applied in Arequipa. Both the MPA and the PEI team have been supporting the further development of their capacities especially to increase the efficiency of selective solid waste collection and therefore income generation. The MPA has also actively looked for new financial resources and ways to create economies of scale and increase the collection of materials, by for example putting in place a new collection center and facilitating materials transportation with three vehicles to reduce costs.



The van provided by the MPA for the Arequipa Recicla project

One key aspect at this regard is the systemization and improvement of the waste collection routes by engaging both the private sector and local households. PEI has supported a consultant specialized in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) who worked on optimizing the routes by mapping out elements like household data, location of participating households, recycling zones (Nuevo Mundo, Recicla Vida, Commercial, Industrial and new routes), and businesses location.

The terms of reference for the elaboration of a business model that will strengthen the collection center were drafted and approved in October, with the consultancy being

developed through December. This resulted in a business plan that presents three scenarios involving the Recicla Vida and Nuevo Mundo recycling associations, with the conclusion that the third scenario, in which the routes for both associations double the amount of participating households, and triple the collection for the commercial and business routes. This model will include a marketing scheme that will aim to deliver this increase in collection for the routes via flyers, banners and studying consumer patterns.

In addition, the “industrial route”, consisting in incorporating the private industrial park of Arequipa in selective waste collection has begun its implementation showing important results in terms of increasing the volume of collected recycled product and the collector’s association’s revenue. Ten new private institutions have signed agreements with the MPA and entered the segregation and recycling in source program during 2016, generating around 1.000 KG in the first month of implementation with the associated increase in the recyclers’ income.



Waste collection by a formalized recycler in the MPA

In terms of diversified income opportunities, a pilot test with *Asociación Recicla Vida* has started in June. Support has been given towards developing business opportunities based on new market products to be developed by the recyclers, and which will be used to lay the groundwork for a more structured work at this regard. The business plans include: 1) a crafts business oriented to foreign visitors and 2) the elaboration of artisanal recycled paper and related products. The objective of these plans is for the recyclers to be able to generate additional income from recycled products, adding value to the materials that are collected.

Commented [VL17]: Again, great work but we need some type of government guideline to be able to give this work the credit it deserves.

Output 3: P-E Approaches and experiences documented and shared to inform country, regional and global development programming by the UN and Member States.

Output indicator 3.1 Number of UNDAFs and CPDs that are P-E mainstreamed

Peru has approved the new UNDAF for the period of 2017-2021

Peru and the United Nations have finalized the process of elaborating the UNDAF that has been signed in May². This UNDAF document is guided by three programmatic principles:

- 1) Human rights based approach that addresses inequalities and discrimination and ensures gender equality
- 2) Environmental sustainability, disaster risk reduction, fight against climate change and increasing resilience
- 3) Accountability backed by strengthened national capacities, quality data and results based management

All the outcomes are focused in the most disadvantaged populations of Peru and the drivers of inequality/vulnerability. The relation between P-E is clearly present through two specific results:

- 1) By 2021, every person in a state of vulnerability, poverty and discrimination improves their access to livelihood and productive employment and decent jobs, via sustainable development that strengthens social and natural capital, integrating an appropriate risk management.
- 2) By 2021, every person in a state of vulnerability, poverty and discrimination improves their access to basic, essential and universal quality services and to an integrated and inclusive social protection system.

The UNS in Peru has identified with its partners comparative advantages related to technical assistance, policy advice, and expertise in terms of, among others, the following topics:

- Capacity for impact and influence for critical topics in the national agenda in relation to: human rights and discriminated groups, gaps reduction, gender equality agenda, improvement of quality of essential public services, environmental sustainability.
- Technical assistance to the state to overcome existing gaps in terms of development; on the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of public policies in support of different sectors.
- Expertise in the preparation of legal frameworks for public policies in diverse human rights areas that cover several types of public policies.

An UNDP Country Programme Document ([CPD](#)) for Peru was available in August of 2016.

² http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2016/Second-regular/DPDCPPER3_UNDAF%202017-2021.pdf

Honduras has approved the new UNDAF for the period of 2017-2021

Honduras and the United Nations have finalized the process of elaborating the [UNDAF](#) that has been signed in August, 2016. This UNDAF includes strategic areas of work that focus on disadvantaged populations in need of assistance, and includes direct outcomes that can be related to P-E principles:

- 1) Population in poverty and vulnerable to food insecurity in the prioritized regions, has incremented their production and productivity, access to dignified employment, income and sustainable consumption taking into account climate change and ecosystems conservation.
- 2) Excluded populations in prioritized municipalities have access to integral and quality health services, from an approach of health factors towards the advance of the right to good health.

This second outcome is of special relevance, as the comparative advantages identified by the UNS will offer help in working towards:

- Achieving a sustainable use of forest resources, working alongside ecosystem service conservation mechanism and strengthening resilience to environmental degradation and climate change.
- Support for the inclusion of environmental risk factors in public investment management, as well as push the implementation of the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation, to count with a sustainable response against environmental effects, with public and private investment against disasters and public policies with a human rights approach.
- Territorial governance approach to be incentivized through strengthening organizational community structures that are inclusive and democratic, via interinstitutional agreements, dialogue and common agendas that take into account the characteristics of indigenous and non-indigenous populations, as well as afro-Honduran population in decision making and land management.

The Honduras [CPD](#) was available in July of 2016.

Output indicator 3.2 Number of UN strategic documents such as UNDG guidelines and Post-2015 debate that reflect PEI inputs

Thanks to the work of the PEI regional team, P-E inputs have been integrated in the following strategic documents during 2016.

VIII Ministerial Forum on Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santo Domingo, October 2016)

The PEI team worked closely with the team in charge of developing the background papers supporting the Ministerial discussions of the VIII Ministerial Forum on Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santo Domingo, October 2016). The aim of this forum is to provide ministers and decision-makers with a platform to discuss experiences in social policies and gain insight into responses to new challenges in the region. This meeting gathered together Ministers of Social Development to



discuss public policy effectiveness and sustainable progress towards equality in the region. P-E approaches, views and PEI LAC examples were incorporated in the working document to support the technical committees on: [“Existing Challenges to Optimize Social Protection Programs and Reduce Vulnerability in Latin America and the Caribbean”](#), which reflects the different social protection systems linked to environmental risks in the region, such as “Bolsa Verde” in Brazil and “IVACC” in Dominican Republic. The second working paper, [“Guidelines for the Renovation of Social Policy in Latin America and the Caribbean for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals”](#), makes an analysis on the different social policies in the region that point towards sustainable development, such as the green jobs in solid waste sector project in Peru.

During this meeting, the video produced by the PEI LAC team on the IVACC work in Dominican Republic, which shows the advantages of integrating the environmental dimension in poverty measures and the use of this index to identify the vulnerability of households that are at a greater risk of falling into the poverty trap because of climatic events was also presented and attracted attention to this initiative from the attendants.

The [Ministerial declaration](#) resulting from the forum considered P-E topics as it, for example, refers to: *“the concept of multidimensional progress as a development space with normative limits: ‘nothing that reduces the rights of individuals and communities, or anything that threatens the environmental sustainability of the planet can be considered progress.’”* Agreements were done in order to advance in *“deepen the application of tools for*

measuring multidimensional poverty such as the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) [...] and enrich the analysis to include missing dimensions as well as the determining factors that generate exclusion and inequality, such as environmental and cultural variables, exposure to disasters, [...], as well as define “critical interventions to balance the social, political and environmental pillars in the implementation of the SDGs”.

Sustainable Development in Practice: Applying an integrated approach in the LAC region

In the framework of the project “Integrated Approach to Environmental Sustainability in Development Planning”, UN Environment has been working on identifying and systematizing experiences from the region, which show the efforts of a diverse range of stakeholders to solve complex issues with an integrated approach that advances sustainable development at local, national or regional levels. These experiences are collected the “[Sustainable Development in Practice](#)” publication in order to foster South-South cooperation and one of them is related to PEI’s work in Dominican Republic, which shows how an effective inter-institutional work mainstreams climate

change adaptation and risk management policies into social protection policies, an effort that results in the Vulnerability to Climate Hazards Index (IVACC) which calculates the probability that a household will be affected by hurricanes, storms and flooding, were of particular importance. This work can contribute to an integrated SDG implementation of

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PRACTICE

VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE HAZARDS INDEX

BREAKING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENTAL VULNERABILITY

AREA VULNERABILITY IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Measuring environmental and climate vulnerability offers opportunities to better target the beneficiaries of social programmes.

Location
Dominican Republic

This Dominican Republic has been more and more frequently and primarily impacted by natural hazards like climate events. The evidence suggests that the links between poverty, environmental degradation, and vulnerability to disasters feed off each other, aggravating the poverty and vulnerability of households.

In the Dominican Republic, a National Resilience Program was developed between 2012 and 2014 to integrate the variables of poverty, environment, and climate change into development planning and reduce the vulnerability of at-risk poor households to climate shocks. The program proposes to integrate policies for climate change adaptation into two specific planning and development processes – land use planning and social protection strategies – in order to reduce this vulnerability. UNEP, one of the key institutional partners, has now started talking about developing a new multidimensional poverty index (MPI) that would represent an evolution of this current quality of the index and would also incorporate environmental variables for targeting subsidies and transfers.

VARIABLES AND DIMENSIONS OF THE VCHI

- HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**
Wall and roof
- INCOME**
Average and income for 9+ family
- PROXIMITY OF THE HOME TO A SOURCE OF DANGER**
River, creek, beach

SYNERGIES WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 1. No Poverty
- 2. Zero Hunger
- 13. Climate Action
- 17. Partnerships for Development

SDGs 1 (poverty), 2 (hunger), 13 (climate change) and 17 (partnerships). In this document the importance of P-E approaches to foster integrated sustainable development planning and implementation is also stated and its potential to be replicated in the region is recognized.

LAC Regional Human Development Report

Additionally, during 2015 the PEI LAC team provided inputs for the inclusion of poverty and environment issues in UNDP's Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Human Development Report (launched in 2016) on "*Multidimensional progress: well-being beyond income*". To ensure that PEI approaches were considered, the regional team played a coordination and management role between the RHDR team in New York and LAC COs. More concretely, the case of Dominican Republic was included as an example (IVACC, page 120). The rest of the specific contributions done (Paraguay case, Uruguay experience and the technical paper that was commissioned by the regional team as a revising state of the art in the integration of environmental variables into conditional cash transfers programmes in the region) will be uploaded to the HDR web page as complementary material at early 2017.



Output indicator 3.4 Number of references to P-E approaches and tools in UN and other development agencies/strategies/plans

In "[Gender Equality and the Environment](#)" report, published by UN Environment, a best practice titled "Recycling for Life – And a Living" based on PEI's work with Arequipa's recyclers was included. This article makes reference to the fact that three quarters of recyclers in Arequipa are women, like Alicia Cruz, the focus of this story, who visits 40 houses per week and is just one for the 14 women whose lives have been changed by the Recicla Vida Association. The article makes reference to PEI's support efforts towards achieving the goal of improving livelihoods and living conditions of the recyclers, along with implementing environmentally sound waste management processes. From the UN programmatic point of view, it serves as a concrete example on how to mainstream gender in environmental management initiatives.

2.3 Success / human interest stories (“Most Significant Change”)

In Peru, MINAM decided to create a new position to improve coordination and synergies between the national and local level scopes of the project, technically support the MPA and foster the implementation of local activities. Ms. Lisseth Diaz was appointed for this position, funded with under MINAM resources during 2016 showing the strong institutional commitment with project goals and objectives, as well as a high level of appropriation of project results. Ms. Diaz, based in Lima but traveling to Arequipa at least monthly under MINAM expenses, has helped in the process of integrating local level ‘s lessons learnt into national processes and tools, and has at the same time contributed to align MPA activities implementation with the newly created national instruments. This, together with the approval of the PLANRES and the solid waste management law, shows the high level of appropriation and impact of the project, even within the framework of the change of government that occurred in 2016.

In Guatemala, the elaboration and publication of the TSA is turning to be an important tool for the different municipalities and institutions to inform land management in the context of the elaboration of the POTs of the Chiquimulilla Channel region. Following the target scenarios development, the population in the Chiquimulilla Channel region can benefit from an increased recognition of the value of ecosystem services. This will impact positively their health, wellbeing and sustainability of livelihoods, by reducing the threats associated to this increasingly resource strained area which has been strongly affected by unsustainable economic activities. This information is already being used for the elaboration of the POT of Taxisco funded via the GEF project “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal and Marine Protected Areas”, which aims to “*strengthen land/forest management processes and biodiversity conservation in order to secure the flow of multiple ecosystems services while ensuring ecosystem resilience to climate change*”, by:

- Tracking 164,297.40 hectares of marine and coastal ecosystems under protection in the Pacific area.
- Increase by 15% in the management effectiveness of five marine-coastal protected areas as measured through the METT scorecard.
- Increase by 25% in the financial capacity of the protected areas according to the total average score in the Financial Sustainability Scorecard.

In Dominican Republic, the IVACC experience developed with PEI and REGATTA support is turning to be a milestone in the region’s work regarding the environmental missing dimension in multidimensional poverty measures. The Department of Socioeconomic Analysis of SIUBEN from the Government of Dominican Republic has been presenting the experience, lessons learned and benefits in different regional fora attracting the attention of both development practitioners and policy makers. For example, the experience was presented, as a specific example of the necessary Science-Policy Dialogue to implement the

SDGs, at the [Regional Symposium on the Integrated Approach for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) held in October 2016 in Brasilia, where 21 countries participated. The experience was also presented in the 4th International High Level Meeting of the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) (Mexico, November, 2016), a world meeting of poverty specialists and policy makers.

The use of the IVACC at national level is also showing important implications in policy of the analysis of the information it provides. For example, during the Mathew cyclone, long-lasting rains happened in the North area of the Dominican Republic causing an important emergency. An interinstitutional analysis of the IVACC information, allowed identifying at community level the most vulnerable families and anticipating needs that were considered while prioritizing the emergency response.

3. Risk Analysis for PEI LAC Country Level Implementation

In Guatemala, the change of government in January 2016 has still unresolved implications in the land use planning sector as there are open discussions to create a new Ministry of Land Use and Housing and take this competence from SEGEPLAN. However, SEGEPLAN has not stopped its field work at this regard and the process of aligning local plans to the national development plan is on-going with PEI support.

At the same time, drought and the El Niño phenomenon have heavily affected the Region Oriente and increased the problem of malnutrition and food crisis in the area, creating an emergency situation. In this context, medium-term planning processes and documents loose relevance versus emergency response mechanisms. Project staff is working with local authorities to clearly underline the importance of the implementation of P-E mainstreamed planning documents to face the links between climate change, poverty and food security crisis and prevent further crisis. The documents developed by PEI in Guatemala are being considered in the joint work FAO and UN Environment are undertaking in order to elaborate a sustainable proposal for food security and adaptation to climate change in the Dry Corridor as a request of the Ministers of Environment and of Agriculture of Central America.

In Paraguay, changes in national government staff and ministerial structures have caused delays in project activities implementation, resulting in the PEI team needing to build trust again. The PEI project staff has held coordination meetings to present project results, views and approaches to the new representatives to maintain political interest and keep the project relevant. Some of the changes have resulted beneficial for the project as some of the former PEI staff has been promoted to higher positions: for example, the person who acted as secretary of productive council of Cazaapá, who hosted the meetings for the elaboration of the productive plans supported by the project, has become the new Director of Agrarian Extension (DEAG) opening a collaboration opportunity with MAG.

In Peru, at the local level the variability of the prices of the recycled material is affecting the recyclers' commitment to the associations, which could risk the results already obtained by the initiative in terms of formalization and improvement of working conditions. The increase of the amount of waste collected, as well as the possibility to store it before selling it, is crucial to ensure a sustained increase in income through economies of scale which would contribute to eliminate this risk.

Finally, PEI global 2016 cash flow situation has been an important financial and management risk this year in terms of the implications it has had in results attainment. It is expected that this will be the case also during 2017 as the funds approved by AWP are not totally available for COs yet and there is not enough clarity on the timing of the disbursements. In the final year of the project, this implies a difficulty for planning the

remaining activities, including the sustainability and exit strategies. Improved information flows and closer communication between national and regional teams and PEF in Nairobi will help plan adaptive strategies in advance and avoid administrative delays to avoid, in the last year of the projects, being unable to attain all the expected results and products.

4. Operations and programme management

4.1 Regional team technical assistance

During 2016 the Regional team supported several key areas in order to ensure that PEI interventions were aligned to expected project results and SDGs. Some areas that would benefit from regional support were identified, such as gender mainstreaming in all PEI projects or positioning P-E approaches at the high level discussions in the region. The table below shows the areas identified for support (Initiative) and the final product (Deliverable) that the Regional team produced to achieve the desired impact.

Table 4. Correspondences between PEI regional support and final 2016 deliverables.

Initiative	Dates / Duration	Deliverables
UNDP Regional gender team technical support to mainstreaming gender in PEI LAC	12 months- January-December	Gender PEI LAC strategy under implementation.
Apply the methodology of Theory of Change (ToC) at project level and analyze how the impact of PEI can increase in the context of the SDGs and after 2 years project implementation	5 months-January-May	Theory of Change for Paraguay, Peru and Guatemala.
Dissemination of the Vulnerability to Climate Hazards Index (IVACC) among high level policy makers	3 months-October-December	Video on the IVACC presented in the LAC Forum of Development (Dominican Republic, October, 2016).
Analysis of social protection schemes, environment and policy choices in the region	6 months- September-ongoing	Paper on social protection schemes and environment in LAC to be presented in the Forum of the Countries of LAC on Sustainable Development (Mexico, April 2017).
Technical contributions on P-E to the elaboration of the Regional Human Development Report	6 months- January/June	Regional Human Development Report published incorporating one P-E example and specific PEI documents added to additional references.

4.2 Key partnerships and inter-agency collaborations

During 2016 the collaboration and joint management of the portfolio between UNDP and UNEP has been strengthened to ensure the effective management of the program.

UNDP's Regional Bureau for LAC & Regional Service Centre (RSC): The PEI team continues to work in an integrated manner in collaboration with the UNDP poverty reduction and SDGs implementation team. Thus, inputs have been provided to the elaboration of the HDR and two technical papers presented at the Social Forum in the Dominican Republic, and a joint paper is being prepared to be disseminated in the first LAC Regional Forum on Sustainable Development to be held in 2017.

Additional synergies are being strengthened with the arrival of Mr. Iván González de Alba, UNDP LAC specialist on the MPI methodology to UNDP LAC team. He is expected to follow up and provide technical assistance to the work being done in supporting the inclusion of environmental variables in poverty measures. His participation in the 4th International High-Level Meeting of the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN)³ was supported by PEI with the purpose of:

- 1) Networking with specialist and policy makers that are working on the application of multidimensional poverty measures;
- 2) Presenting the work PEI is doing regarding multidimensional poverty measures, also known as "greening the MPI". Mr. González was the panelist of the session "Sharing experiences and case studies" during which the video on the IVACC was also presented.
- 3) Offering PEI assistance towards including environmental variables in national MPIs.

Additionally, at regional level the PEI LAC team continued to work with the UNDP RSC Gender Unit, to support countries to implement the PEI gender strategy for LAC. Thus, a gender fiche was designed to support COs to make its gender assessment and define their needs and strategy of intervention and technical assistance by the gender team was provided on-line or in the field to adjust the activities.

UN Environment headquarters

Collaboration has been established during the first semester with the Gender and Social Safeguards Unit Office for Operations and Corporate Services resulting in the insertion of an article about PEI Peru's gender work in a publication of 'success stories' about UNEP's work on gender equality and women's empowerment.

³ The annual international high-level meeting of the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network is a space where poverty specialists meet policy makers from around the globe. The first took place in Oxford, UK, in 2013 having Amartya Sen as keynote speaker. In 2014 it was celebrated in Germany and in Colombia in 2015, hosted by the President and Peace Nobel laureate Juan Manuel Santos.

PAGE

In Peru, the PEI team continues to support the joint work of MINTRA and PAGE intervention with MINAM and the MPAs. For example, the database created by PAGE in Arequipa in the solid waste management sector will be a key source of information for the elaboration of the PIGARS in Arequipa. Information exchange will continue as no joint specific actions have been identified so far.

UN REDD

In Paraguay, joint meetings with UNREDD on areas of common interest provided the opportunity for both programs to ensure a more comprehensive approach and strengthened the capacity to negotiate and attract key players. Because of this collaboration joint workshops have been made jointly presenting UNREDD and PEI objectives. As UNREDD is preparing its final evaluation and closure in Paraguay, systemization of lessons learnt and good practices is being prepared and the PEI team is participating in exercise to benefit from good practices and lessons learnt.

GEF Projects

In Guatemala, the GEF project "[Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal and Marine Protected Areas](#)" is using the result of the TSA to support the elaboration of land use plans in the coastal area and review some environmental management plans in the area. The expected output of this project is *"to strengthen land and forest management processes and biodiversity conservation in order to secure the flow of multiple ecosystem services while ensuring ecosystem resilience to climate change"*. By supporting land planning in the same area as PEI but in additional municipalities not covered by our project, complementarities are being ensured in order to allow having a greater area with land management planning including an ecosystems approach.

UNV

In Peru, the synergies with the UNV program continue. The project has currently five active UNVs supporting project activities, one in UNDP CO to support project oversight and quality assurance, one in MINAM national offices in charge of monitoring issues, and three supporting the MPA in Arequipa playing a key role for project activities implementation regarding gender mainstreaming, strengthening of recycler's associations and citizens campaigns to motivate waste separation at the source.

At regional level, the UNV programme has been actively collaborating with PEI for documents translation from English to Spanish and vice versa (ToCs, communication strategies and annexes, and PEI document prepared for the global PEI website update).

4.3 Financial management

In 2016, delivery rates by the end of the year were moderately high for the regional component (88%), Guatemala (90%) and Peru (88%). In the case of Paraguay, the delivery was considerably lower (41%).

The global financial situation, which affected available cash flow, has been difficult during 2016 affecting all PEI implementation. In PEI LAC, it caused delays and/or cancellation of some of the achievements planned for 2016. The cash flow problems caused delays in the funds availability but moreover, during several months, there was considerable uncertainty on when and how much funding was going to be available for each country project. The regional team has supported COs in the process of refining annual workplans and has adapted monitoring and technical assistance activities to a more on-line engagement.

At country level, projects adjusted their workplans to adapt, first, to the delay in the beginning of the year, and, second, to the uncertainty the rest of 2016. The management response included cancelling and/or delaying activities to 2017. The later was specially the case for Paraguay and explains why the delivery rate in this case is considerably lower in comparison to other LAC components.

Table 5. 2016 allocation by country

Project ID	PEI COMPONENT	Allocation for 2016
00088351	Regional Latin America & Caribbean	\$ 226,500
00088353	Guatemala	\$ 200,000
00088354	Paraguay	\$ 200,000
00088355	Peru	\$ 216,741
TOTAL PEI LAC 2016		\$ 843,241

4.4 Programme management

During 2016 the PEI LAC team, based in UNDP and UNEP's LAC Regional Offices in Panama, was composed by:

Table 6. Regional team

Name	Position	% Time for PEI
Gonzalo Pizarro	UNDP LAC Regional Policy Adviser on Poverty, SDGs and Human Development	10%
Jaime Mira Salama	PEI LAC Regional Programme Officer (UNDP)	100%
Juan Carlos Duque	Technical and administrative assistant (UNEP, from May on)	100%
Matilde Mordt	UNDP LAC Sustainable Development cluster leader	5%
Piedad Martín	UNEP LAC Regional Coordination for Development Officer	20%
Pilar Román Galán	PEI LAC Programme Officer (UNEP JPO, from November on)	100%

5. Lesson learned

At regional level, one of the key lessons of 2016 is that creating spaces for knowledge exchange and trust building facilitates the joint elaboration of strategies and an improved awareness of COs in aligning with the global agenda. This was the case during the regional workshop in LAC which was held in Panama in November, and helped prepare towards the last year of project implementation and harmonize criteria and joint comprehension of the roles and competencies of each party. More information regarding this meeting can be found in the attached [minutes](#).

Additionally, other regional lessons learned is that it is possible to use temporary COAs and other regional UNDP TRAC funds to cover some of the regional expenses in the case of delays in availability of project implementation funds, as occurred in the first semester of the year. At CO level this solution has also been used by Peru and Guatemala as well.

Another lesson learned is that it is important to have a gender expert who can provide counseling to the COs for activities done at the national level in the framework of the project. This allows for a unified view on the implementation of the gender strategy and on the integration of gender aspects in workplans, activities and any documentation developed by national projects while ensuring better aggregated monitoring and communication at regional level. The regional team will try to renew the commitment of the UNDP Regional Hub Gender Unit with this purpose.

In Peru, it has been observed that is key to incorporate **more actors** to the recycling chain at early stages of segregation and waste producers, this was experienced in the “Arequipa Recicla” pilot Program. The increment of the volume of recyclable waste made the intervention financially sustainable for the waste collectors associations. Currently, new options are being explored to integrate more public and private sector institutions into the program.

Commented [VL18]: What do you mean? Which?

6. Way Forwards

In 2017, at regional level the team will:

- Support COs in the closure process, supporting the final evaluations, audits, finalization, and diffusion of all products and studies, both at regional and CO level.
- Finalize a paper for the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development (Mexico City, April 2017) with policy suggestions on how and why integrate the environment in social policies, providing concrete experiences from the region and recommendations to further develop this work in the framework of the 2030 Agenda implementation with an integrated approach.
- Finalize two other technical papers: the desk review on the state of the inclusion of environmental variables in conditioned cash transfers in Latin America, and a review on the advances on multidimensional poverty measures in the countries of the region.
- Close follow up and monitoring to ensure a successful closure of the project in the last year of execution and the implementation of the sustainability and exit strategies.
- Develop inputs for a global PEI toolkit to be used in the SDGs implementation with tools from PEI LAC projects that can be replicated in other countries and which will feed into the global PEI toolkit being developed.
The objective of this toolkit is to provide national and subnational government, non-government actors and development partners with a set of integrated planning tools and approaches to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs at the nexus between poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation. During the first semester, the work will be focused on two tools: Vulnerability to Climate Hazards Index, and the Methodological Guide for Land Management with Ecosystem Approach.
- The presentation of the [IVACC video](#) from the Dominican Republic in the VIII Ministerial Social Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean served to raise interest between different delegations. The incorporation of environmental variables in poverty measures and poverty eradication policy choice has been, in fact, identified as one of the strategic lines of action for the continuation of P-E work in the region after 2017.

At national level, all countries will focus 2017 workplans in successfully implementing the exit and sustainability strategies, which will ensure project closure and sustainability.

In [Guatemala](#), focus in 2017 will be placed in continuing the elaboration of the methodology to align regional and local plans with the NDP and the creation of the national M&E framework and the virtual information portal. At local level, efforts will be mainly placed in

finishing the 9 POTs with ecosystem's approach and the implementation of the Eastern Regional Development Plan.

Paraguay. After the ToC exercise and the joint UNEP-UNDP regional office mission held in October 2017 new opportunities and activities were identified to maximize impact in the last year of project implementation (see [BTOR](#)); all the stakeholders, including regional office, the CO and national counterparts will have to work towards achieving the foreseen results in 2017, for which close follow up and support will be provided from the regional office. Some key points for the year:

- A national forum on Green Economy is expected to be held, bringing key stakeholders from the other countries in the Region to exchange experiences and build a network. This event is expected to be key in order to institutionalize the proposals of the project and also position P-E topics in the framework of the presidential elections campaign.
- Incorporation of environmental variables in the SAS beneficiaries' characterization formats and the Permanent Household Survey. South-South cooperation exchanges are expected to be coordinated by the regional PEI team with Dominican Republic.
- At local level, the work will be focused on finalizing the District Development Plan with an inclusive and environmental approach. Also the systemization of the experiences and lessons learned will be elaborated in order to replicate the model.

Peru is looking to:

- Finalize the update of the SIGERSOL platform, to count with disaggregated data for the solid waste sector to monitor implementation of national goals at this regard.
- Prioritize the implementation of the national investment program, which has been on hold and is being revised by the new government. With the approval of the PLANRES and the solid waste management law, this can now be achieved, allowing infrastructure investment for the solid waste sector.
- Complete the update of the PIGARS for the MPA and apply it to achieve improved management of the sector, with more coherence with the gender and social inclusion factors that it espouses.
- Elaborate a guide for the elaboration of PIGARS taking into account Arequipa's experience that will be useful for the replication of this plan in other municipalities, as well as a Manual for Formalizing Recyclers.
- Continue delivering trainings to the recyclers associations on motivation and organization. This capacity building is aimed at promoting the implementation of improvements in the workplace, strengthen business management skills in the "AQP Recicla" program, and build capacities in managing a solid waste business, all focus on increasing income and productivity.