

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Region: Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC)
Substantive Revision
13/12/2016

Project Title: Multidimensional progress for human development in Latin America and the Caribbean
Project Number: 00092631
Implementing Partner: UNDP
Start Date: 18/12/2014 **End Date:** 31/12/2018 **PAC Meeting date:** 02/12/2016

Brief Description

The overall purpose of the substantive revision of the project 'A Multidimensional Progress Agenda for Human Development in Latin America and the Caribbean' is to complete the production and disseminate the innovative tools proposed by the HDR Report, in conjunction with a select number of other tools which would become the UNDP LAC SDG offer to address the multi-dimensional development challenges of middle-income countries (MIC) and small-island developing states (SIDS) –with a particular focus on the well-being of populations that were not able to get out of poverty, and populations that are today at risk of falling back into poverty. These tools, are embedded in the MAPS framework- in order to land the SDGs within the national priorities, while avoiding fragmentation and preserving an integrated approach.

The 2016 Regional Human Development Report, makes the link between the 2030 Agenda and the region. Published in two volumes (one covering Latin America and the Caribbean and the other covering the Caribbean) it estimates country-specific multi-dimensional indicators of progress –that run parallel to the \$4/day, \$10//day and \$50/day income-based poverty, vulnerability middle class lines and propose baskets of resilience.

The theoretical analysis of both Reports has been validated: i) at every national launch of the Reports, which included technical discussions with counterparts in more than 16 countries of the region; ii) at the technical workshops held in Bolivia and Guatemala with government representatives from over 20 countries; iii) at the Ministerial Forum in Dominican Republic, where the Declaration of Santo Domingo confirms its pertinence moving forward.

In order to support governments regarding national implementation of the SDGs, a regional network of experts will be constituted and made available at their request. This network, composed of UNDP staff, government officials –who will foster south-south cooperation- and consultants, will receive technical virtual trainings and workshops, which will combine theoretical lessons with hands-on practical cases in real time, according to country priorities.



Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

OUTCOME 1 (SP 1) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

Indicative Output(s):

Output 1.1. Regional, sub-regional and national policies have the necessary analytical perspective and strategic planning tools to promote Human Development with special emphasis on the structural factors of inequality

INPUTS	Actual Budget	Previous Budget	Variation
Total resources required	4,841,638	3,077,160	1,764,478
Total allocated resources	2,428,536	2,428,536	0
Regular	1,101,631	1,101,631	0
Other			0
Donor 52600	1,326,905	1,326,905	0
Unfunded budget	2,633,200	648,624	1,984,576

Agreed by:	Name	Title	Date	Signature
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UNDP

Print Name:

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I Brief Background of the Project

The project has focused on the process of formulation and dissemination of the Regional HDR reports between 2014 and 2016, with the aim of being a key contribution to the implementation of Agenda 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean countries. The current phase will now focus on the application of the tools presented by the report, as well as other methodologies to support countries as they advance with the Sustainable Development Agenda.

The first phase included gathering all the data and evidence to fully elaborate both the Regional and the Caribbean Human Development Reports. This was done as follows:

- **CEDLAS** provided harmonized data for 18 countries of the region in three moments in time over a period of 20 years, composed by more than 60 indicators that allowed to analyze which are the factors associated with exiting poverty and the ones associated with falling into poverty;
- **Edwin St. Catherin**, head of statistics at the Government of Saint Lucia, run a similar analysis with available data for countries of the Caribbean;
- **Country Offices** in twenty countries carried out focus groups and in-depth interviews complementing the quantitative analysis with qualitative research;
- **Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)**, provided four papers dealing with various aspects of multidimensionality, from missing dimensions of traditional multidimensional poverty indexes (MPI) to the participation of the private sector in the 2030 Agenda;
- **Thirteen consultants** researched several topics related to hard exclusions in the region in their multiple forms.

The second phase, which ran in parallel to the first, included drafting the Reports, gaining ownership by stakeholders and defining tools that would be first applied to the Report itself and later made available for policymakers.

- **Subregional meetings:** Three subregional meetings were held between February and March 2015 to share the concept note of the Report with all UNDP country offices of the region. The clear outcome of these exercise was that the proposed concept note resonated very well with the narrative for Latin America, while the Caribbean required an additional thought regarding the economic framework and current context.
- **Advisory panel meetings:** Two separate advisory panels were established, one for the broader regional Human Development Report (RHDR) and one for the Caribbean (CHDR). These panels met every four months and proved extremely valuable to undertake iterative evaluations of the drafted versions of the Reports, indicate where further analysis or emphasis was required, where weak coherence was identified, which the strong points were and which ones needed to be dealt carefully. Minutes of all these meetings are included in the annexes.
- **Technical meeting:** In April 2015 a group of experts was conveyed together with the Government of Ecuador to have a better understanding of alternative multidimensional measurements of wellbeing originated in the region, such as “buen vivir” and “vivir bien”, reflecting the cosmovision of indigenous population. Minutes included in the annexes.
- **Peer review groups:** As was the case with the advisory panels, two peer review groups were established: one for the RHDR and one for the CHDR. The final version of each of the Reports was shared with the respective group for a final review.

The third phase of the project, which run in parallel to the first, second and fourth phases with different levels of intensity, dealt with communications. This component was subsidiary to the rest and reinforced them as needed.

- **App – digital kiosk:** Aiming at making the findings of the Report available to a broader audience and taking advantage of new technologies, an app was created both for iOS and for Android, where audiovisual content was release periodically.
 - Android [here](#) to download;
 - iOS [here](#) to download;
- **Website:** www.masqueingreso.org or www.morethanincome.org. This website hosts all key public information produced by the Report or linked to it.
- **Animations:** Two short 3 minutes animations were prepared to easily share the key messages of each Report.
 - **RHDR:** <http://bcove.me/emftibwf>
 - **CHDR:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VldG2F7SWqA>
- **Liaising with COs:** 20 Country Offices carried out qualitative research, recorded including in-depth interviews and pictures. All materials were made available. Some COs even elaborated some short videos to share a day in life:
 - **Peru:** <https://youtu.be/14i-la-JFQY> \t
 - **Brazil:** <https://youtu.be/a972L0rhd6g>
 - **Nicaragua:** https://youtu.be/8P_XqI1ppxE
- **MPI simulator:** Given the relevance of multidimensional poverty for the Report and specifically for the Caribbean region, a simulator was created for its wide understanding. <http://www.masqueingreso.org/take-part/>
- **Organization of regional and national launches:** Once the Reports were ready, their proper diffusion, making materials available, organizing live streaming, making sure adequate media echoed the findings, recording interviews and many other key actions were key.
- **Covering press releases, OpEds...** during the entire life of the project, choosing relevant moments to prepare the broader audience and sensitize them regarding some key findings and messages.

The fourth phase has to do with making the tools developed for the elaboration of the Reports available and useful to policymakers in the region, as well as other available methodologies to advance with the 2030 Agenda. This includes:

- **Poverty transitions:** The first tool was developed to carry out in-depth analysis of poverty transitions in the region. This was highly valued by Governments and UNDP headquarters. BPPS requested to turn it into a global tool, including support to train additional staff from other regions to undertake similar exercises in countries around the world.
- **Fiscal simulation:** This is not a tool specifically developed for the HDR, but was adapted for this exercise, trying to overcome the gap by gap limitation.
- **Qualitative analysis:** On the third place, considering the very rich and deep qualitative analysis coordinated by the project and undertaken by 20 COs, was the methodology, adapted from El Salvador, to capture perceptions of wellbeing, poverty and progress in the very diverse region of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- **Combos:** Considering the information above, the extensive knowledge generated regarding poverty in the region allowed to build a first proposal of a “combo” to address poverty in its multiple forms. From this first proxy, a methodology to build combos was proposed. This methodology allows to link national priorities to national implementation of SDGs.

- **Socializing** the findings and discussing the pertinence of the tools with governments and other counterparts: Following the regional launches –first, that of the RHDR in Parlatino and, second, that of the CHDR with CARICOM and OECS–, national launches were organized in almost every country of the region.
 - These national launches were requested by Governments and held in the broader context of missions to explore the pertinence of the tools proposed by the Reports. In the case of Jamaica, this broader mission included an interdisciplinary joint effort with other teams from BPPS at headquarters level.
 - Bolivia and Guatemala: Two technical workshops were organized with government counterparts from the entire region to present tools for SDG mainstreaming. Countries from Mesoamerica and the Caribbean met in Antigua, Guatemala, while those from South America met in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. During two days, the “combo” tool provided an overarching framework to learn about additional tools that UNDP can offer in the region, their complementarity and sequencing. This was precisely the kick off regarding ownership of the tools by governments. Attendees were in most of the cases at the directorate level and appointed by the Ministers that would two weeks later participate in the Ministerial Forum. They were accompanied in each case by UNDP programme officers from their respective countries.
 - Ministerial Forum: The Ministerial Forum was the place to reaffirm the political will of the interest expressed by technicians during the entire exercise. The Santo Domingo Declaration confirmed the pertinence and existing interest in the region to pursue these exercises.
- **Complementary tools:** The before mentioned workshops in Bolivia and Guatemala allowed to bring coherence between the tools proposed by the Regional HDR and additional tools being used by other colleagues at the Regional Bureau related to the 2030 Agenda, such as RIA, SIGOB-SDGs and others.

Besides the regional and national launches, the Reports were also launched in Madrid together with the Spanish Cooperation and in Brussels. Potential donors expressed clear interest in supporting the second stage of the project. While these interests translate into financial resources, UNDP has made available additional funds for the first year of the second phase. The socialization of funding was completed in 2016; however, the elaboration of the toolkit and its appropriation by stakeholders has somehow progressed, but financial constraints (30% of the budget was unfunded) have prevented the project from fully accomplishing the output.

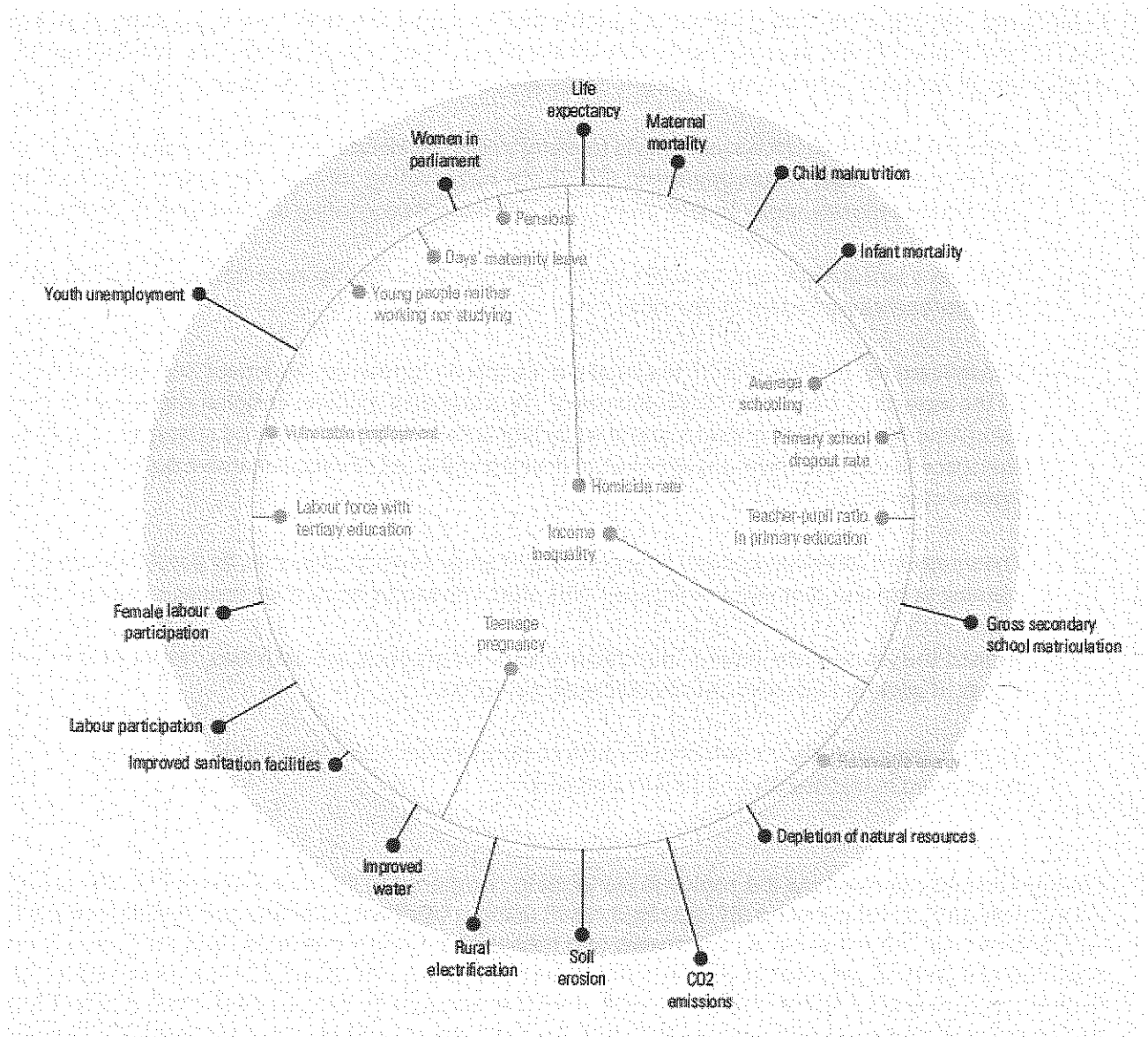
Considering the tools were highly valued and recognized by governments; considering the diverse requests received by Honduras, Panama, Jamaica, Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Argentina, Cuba, Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago among others; considering that eight out of the 31 voluntary reports to be presented at the 2017 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) are from the region; and considering that besides the clear interest shown by governments of the region to advance on the SDGs they have expressed concerns regarding how to advance in implementing them and keeping the coherence with national priorities; the tools made available by the report and other corporate tools need to be escalated and a team needs to be trained and put in place to respond to the growing demand.

II Justification of the Substantive Revision

Considering that i) the late disbursement of Spanish funds resulted in a reduction in financial resources due to depreciation of the euro; ii) the limited availability of TRAC allocation and; iii) that 30% of the project was unfunded, a substantive revision is necessary to increase project funds to:

- Reinforce UNDP and UN system efforts to mainstream, accelerate, and provide policy support on SDGs to Member States timely and effectively, by providing, through the reports' conclusions and other corporate tools, an SDG entry point for countries according to their specific needs.
- Promote a better alignment between UNDP corporate tools for implementing Agenda 2030 and the approaches presented by the HDR.
- Consolidate the findings of both Regional and Caribbean Human Development Reports in terms of the aspects of well-being "beyond income", by addressing multidimensional challenges in the Latin America and the Caribbean countries including their vulnerabilities and strengths, allowing the space for stakeholders' engagement to develop a new set of comprehensive policy intervention plans.
- Encourage the development and strengthening of governments' capacities by providing virtual training processes that will also include UNDP staff, promoting knowledge management as well.
- Expand the scope of the project reflected in additional products and activities, responding to the needs of governments and country offices of the region.
- Address the emerging CO demands for new comprehensive policy intervention plans as established in the Results Resource Framework.

The figure below shows how the region is performing compared to the rest of the world. The result of each indicator is considering an expected result using a worldwide benchmark against the GNI. As imperfect as the exercise is, it conveys two messages: on the one side, that GDP is not an accurate measure of well-being; on the other hand, that the two previous themes analyzed in the two previous Regional HDRs, inequality and violence, account for the greatest challenges of the region. Brining these two conclusions together, we can clearly build the case for the need to carry multidimensional analysis that will result in inter sectoral public policies. These challenges cannot be understood nor addressed disconnected ones from the others. That's where the relevance for the kind of interventions that this Report and the tools derived from it becomes evident.



III Summary of the Substantive Revision

In this substantive revision the following aspects have been included:

The project was conceived from its formulation stage as a practically applicable policy toolkit based on strong evidence. Thus, the output of the project stated that the toolkit derived from the Human Development Reports would be appropriated by stakeholders. In addition, as Agenda 2030 and the SDGs were approved in 2015 and implementation started in January 2016, UNDP has also advanced in the development and /or use of specific tools for Agenda 2030 implementation, such as the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) for example.

The current substantive revision intends to make additional funds available to advance on the mechanisms, tools and a network of experts to support governments of the region own and implement

these tools to inform the design and implementation of comprehensive/multidimensional policy interventions.

In addition, this substantive revision will:

3.1 ***Changes to the Results Resource Framework:***

- The one output of the project remains practically the same: **“Based on the human Development Reports (Regional + 2), toolkit appropriated by stakeholders, including the broader audience”**. However, the budget revision dated 5 October 2015 specified that the late reception of funds had a negative impact on the availability of resources due to the depreciation of the euro. Thus, two Human Development Reports were elaborated (one for Latin American and the Caribbean; and one for the Caribbean) rather than three (the one for Central America was dismissed). Therefore, the output is reformulated to: **“Based on the human Development Reports (Regional + Caribbean), Toolkit to incorporate a multidimensional progress approach to development policies appropriated by governments, civil society and Academia”**.
- Out of the four activities the first two have been fully accomplished: i) Regional HDR published; and ii) Caribbean HDR published; the other two are partially achieved to the extent that financial constraints allowed: the 1,073,520 USD unfunded resources impacted the ability to fully implement them. Resources being added to the project will be directed towards these activities and mainly towards activity 3: toolkit. Both the Results and Resources Framework as well as the Annual Work Plan further detail their scope.
- Additional indicators have been incorporated to better define the follow-up regarding this second stage of the project.

3.2 ***Resources being added to the original project and its sources of funding:***

- This substantive revision will increase the budget in US\$ 1,984,576. The expected sources of funding for the additional requested budget + the previously unfunded budget (648,624) are: US\$ 619,000 TRAC and US\$2,014,200 from donor contributions under negotiation.

3.3 ***Implementing strategy***

The 2016 Regional Human Development Report

The first incursion into the debate on development beyond income started with the publication of the first Human Development Report of 1990 (UNDP, 1990). Since then, the demand for multidimensional measurements and development policies has gained in strength and importance at the global level, with the publication of the Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi (2010) report on economic and social progress and the definition of the current 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015.

The 2016 Regional Human Development Report defines multidimensional progress as a space for development regulated by certain limits: nothing that diminishes the rights of people and communities or jeopardizes the environmental sustainability of the planet can be regarded as progress.

- The first part of the Report (chapters 1, 2 and 3) analyses changes in income and beyond income. None of the recent social and economic achievements in the region were the result of laissez-faire policies. The rate of economic growth and social achievements in employment, social protection

and in gender equality have all been shaped by innovative public policy and strategic interventions in the development process.

- The second part of the Report (chapters 4, 5 and 6) offers a number of public policy responses. As multidimensional problems require multidimensional solutions, this Report ends by offering a new perspective on the challenges facing public policy. It offers a new agenda based on multisectoral interventions and with the effective achievement of universal rights at its core.
- The final part of the Report (chapters 7 and 8) considers future challenges. The capacity-building process focuses on people, households and communities. This Report advocates thinking beyond the pressing issues of the current context and defining possible ways of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The new public policy architecture will be put to the test with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This historic agreement, signed by 193 Member States in September 2015, provides a broad framework for social, economic and environmental development. The new Agenda is founded on three principles: i) universality, because the objectives and targets are relevant to all Governments and actors in line with the principle of shared responsibility — universality does not imply uniformity but differentiation; ii) integration, which involves the harmonization of social, economic and environmental dimensions of the Agenda, and comprehensiveness, in the form of an evaluation of the opportunity costs of achieving the different targets and maximizing synergies; and iii) the commitment to ensuring the inclusion of all people, beyond their income level, job status, or sexual, cultural or ethnic/racial identity. The emphasis on inequality is critical to the construction of a comprehensive agenda.

Sustainable Development Goals – MAPS approach towards 2030 Agenda

The new Agenda is structured around three principles. The first is that of **universality**: identical goals and targets are proposed for all Governments and actors. Universality does not mean uniformity. Rather, it involves differentiating between countries based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The second principle is that of **integration**, which refers to harmonizing social, economic and environmental dimensions throughout the Agenda. An integrated approach also involves weighing up the overall benefits resulting from the achievement of the range of goals, as well as maximizing synergies between them. The third principle is “**no one left behind**”.

The common framework of United Nations Development Group (UNDG) for the 2030 Agenda takes the form of the three-pillared **Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS)** strategy, which pays special attention to crosscutting factors related to data, monitoring and partnerships. The work of UNDP takes place within this management scheme.

In relation to **mainstreaming**, the aim is to generate greater awareness and knowledge of the 2030 Agenda at all levels of Government, in the private sector and in civil society, and to strategically implement a gradual process to incorporate the goals and targets into national development plans, budgets and planning instruments. The mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda also poses some important challenges in terms of statistics. In many cases, this will mean gathering new types of information to monitor and evaluate actions, using indicators to estimate the level of achievement of SDG targets: there are currently no data on certain targets for the majority of countries in the region. Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda also requires efforts to gather information on the ground regarding the implementation of policies at local, subnational and regional levels. Deploying effective inter-institutional coordination and territorial articulation will be key to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The Rapid Integrated Assessment: As part of corporate tools, the Rapid Integrated Assessment allows to determine the level of preparedness of a country for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The results will serve as input for the definition of priorities, identification of missing dimensions and validation of consistency between planning and SDGs.

In reference to **acceleration**, many of the goals and objectives of the 2030 Agenda — some of which have been taken from the MDG agenda — are already being implemented in policymaking processes. The aim is to help Governments accelerate progress by providing tools to help identify barriers to achieving the targets, and focusing on the objectives that are most relevant to each country. The MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) was created for this purpose. It allowed countries to design and implement national and subnational action plans to achieve the MDGs, and is being used to construct a new set of implementation tools for the 2030 Agenda.

When it comes to **policy support**, it is crucial that support is given to the policies designed to implement the 2030 Agenda, since their high level of mainstreaming and complexity could achieve the principles of universality and integration, as well as the principle of “no one left behind”. These policies must be designed to link the different targets, with special emphasis on the inclusion of environmental sustainability on the agenda.

Combos: a strategy for addressing the 2030 Agenda

The holistic nature of the SDG agenda requires an approach that promotes solutions capable of going beyond a sectoral and territorial approach and bureaucratic fragmentation, to encourage coordination and efforts to achieve the goals in every country.

This approach also makes it possible to prioritize the creation of indicators for monitoring those targets that contribute to the achievement of the specific agenda in each country. Ultimately, it enables areas to be identified where there are structural problems that need to be addressed through democratic dialogue, the creation of a consensus, the strengthening of institutions, and so on. Understanding how the targets are interconnected helps guide policymakers in identifying the specific areas that require political actions to be implemented in order to achieve the desired results.

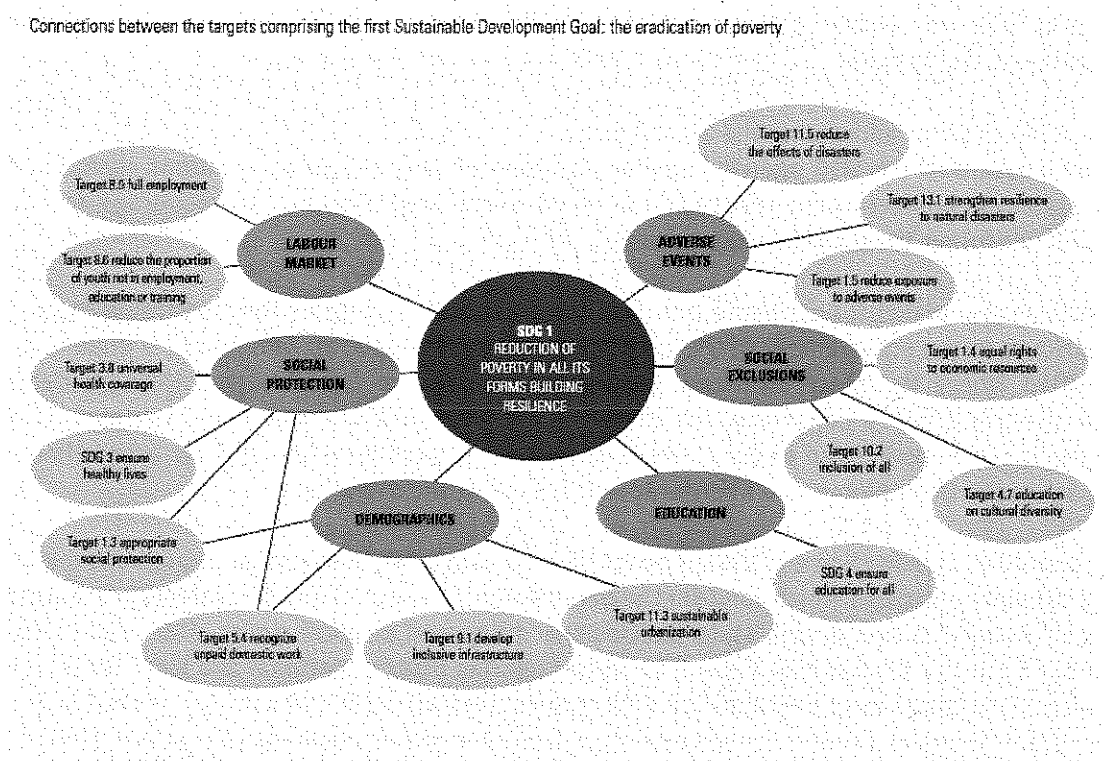
Political dialogue, coordination and the exchange of information will be essential throughout this process. Inclusive dialogue processes which consider the participation of a wide range of stakeholders will generate a sense of ownership and enable state policies that transcend political cycles. The work with multi-stakeholder bodies or forums may imply i) to review existing plans at national and local levels in light of new agenda; ii) to foster deep conversation with citizens on landing SDGs at national, subnational or local level, to inform visioning process for national plan; and iii) to foster public-private partnerships in order to leverage the ingenuity, scaling-up ability, and investment potential of business.

The definition of combos or clusters of targets will provide a starting point for the intersectoral and inter-territorial coordination of policies. Moreover, exercises to accelerate achievements by eliminating obstacles to specific targets can be used to expand the impact of a group of targets. The definition of clusters of targets will also clarify the action of sectoral ministries, subnational government levels and specialized agencies providing real political support.

When grouping the targets into clusters, two temptations arise. **The first is the temptation to make selections based on narrow sectoral mandates.** Rather than choosing two or three SDGs, it is more effective to link various targets across several SDGs with a single political strategic objective — for

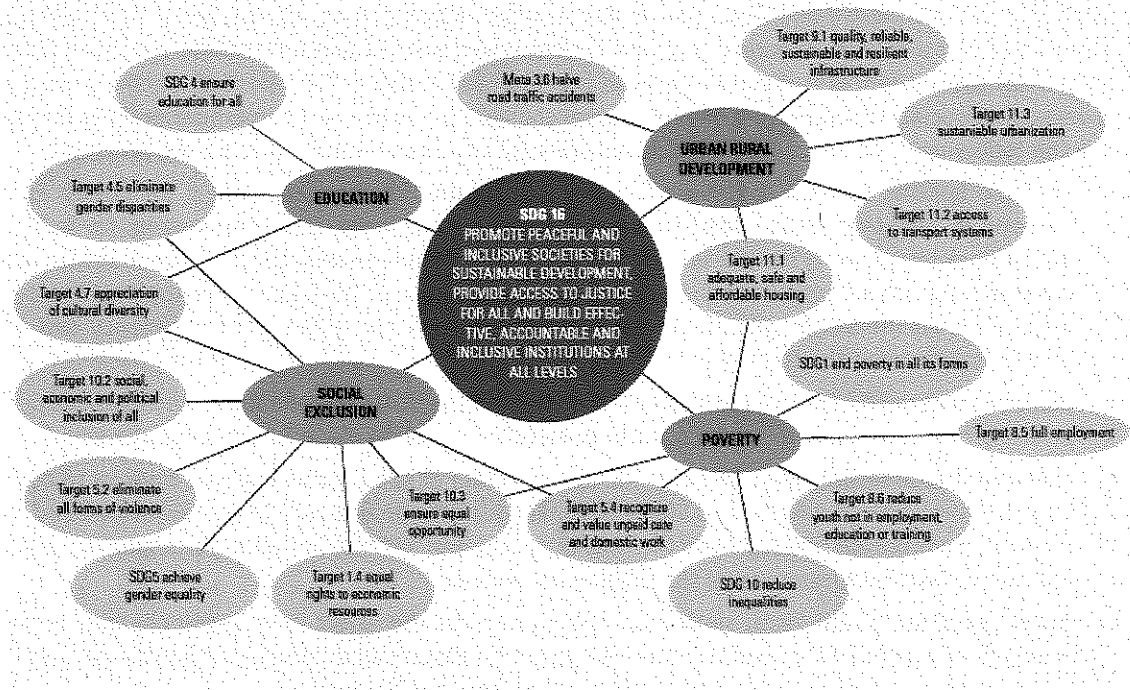
example, “no one left behind”— to include targets that address actions linked to education, health, the fight against poverty and various other dimensions. **The second temptation is to break down the 2030 Agenda, gap-by-gap, sector-by-sector.** In this case, identifying a critical mass of interventions has a greater impact than promoting dozens of actions with a low level of funding, high territorial dispersion and high bureaucratic fragmentation. If political decision makers can increasingly and persistently focus their attention on strategic and structural matters, there will be a better chance of achieving sustained impacts.

For example, an approach focusing on the eradication of poverty (SDG 1) is supported by the information available from the breakdown of data on income poverty and multidimensional poverty, as well as long-term trends illustrating a structural situation characterized by the presence of hard exclusions. In order to make progress on poverty eradication, 20 to 30 targets are set linked to employment and social and environmental issues, as well as gender equality, the prevention of natural disasters, climate change, and access to assets that can strengthen people’s capacity to weather a crisis. Only a holistic, intersectoral agenda makes it possible to address the interconnections that exist within this critical mass of interventions.



Another example of a grouping of targets sets out the cluster of targets required for the achievement of SDG 16, linked to the promotion of inclusive, fairer societies. This new grouping of targets deals with fundamental issues concerning the promotion of citizen security and inclusion, which encompass spheres such as youth employment, young people at risk, urban development, work to combat gender-based violence, the quality of institutions, and information systems that track changes in households and communities at the neighbourhood level. This cluster also includes 20 to 30 SDG targets linked to an integrated policy approach. As an example of this, we might examine the case of the Government of El Salvador, which is working on SDG 16, linking the goal of citizen security to other targets in social, economic and environmental dimensions.

Connections between the targets that make up SDG 16: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



This grouping approach, illustrated by the case of SDG 1 and SDG 16, sets out a strategy to implement policies aimed at achieving the SDGs in the region's countries. It demonstrates the multidimensional scope of each public policy objective and is key to accelerating the achievement of the goals.

Project Strategy

The Toolkit and set of methodologies that will be generated through the project will support policy makers in their efforts to formulate solutions following a multidimensional (intersectoral and inter-territorial) approach that tackles more effectively specific development objectives at country level. To this end, the project will develop a multidimensional progress toolkit, which aims to provide country-specific landing of SDGs based on government priorities. Through the development of sets or “combos” of specific policies that link processes of social, economic and environmental change, the toolkit will implement in demand driven manner the following three instruments which will finalized and disseminated through the project:

- **Country Specific Metrics & Drivers.** Construction of multidimensional metric for countries who demand it, analyzing: i) for countries where poverty is a priority, the determinants for exiting or sliding back into poverty and the vulnerability condition of people and groups; ii) for countries where environment-related issues are the priority, data gathering and analysis on this topic will guide the discussion; iii) the same logic would apply for citizen security, adolescence pregnancy and other priorities defined at the country or territory level.
- **Planning and public investment information vis-à-vis the SDGs** will enable a benchmark regarding prioritization of SDGs at any given country or territory willing to move forward the agenda.
- **Demand-driven interlinkage.** Includes the identification of specific public policy options to address inter-sectoral, inter-territorial and life-cycle challenges. This process will be data-informed and it will probably incorporate findings from the previous step, and will also consider participation, dialogue and subjective measurements on the topic to be covered.
- **Fiscal space for SDGs.** Fiscal simulation tool to analyze the effect of possible changes in taxes, transfers and subsidies; as well as microsimulation for closing labor, social and gender of gaps. This tool is currently under-revision and its first step consists on fine-tuning it

To help implement the set of tools developed, the project will create a roster of consultants in the region that will include experts, UNDP Programme Officers, and Government Officials who will be trained in the use of one or several tools to provide assistance to countries in their application for the advancement of the SDGs.

In addition, the project will continue presenting the findings of the Report in field offices as well as workshops with national counterparts for the implementation of the tools at the national level.

Through the set of tools developed, the project will assist in the definition of combos which will provide a starting point for the intersectoral and inter-territorial coordination of policies, enabling to bring together national priorities with the 2030 Agenda. The output of the analyses, which fully respects the MAPS approach, will guide on how to accelerate achievements of policy efforts by eliminating obstacles to specific targets.

Understanding the needs and articulating the offer

The “combo” tool, rather than becoming a straitjacket, provides an overarching framework, within the broader MAPS approach, that enables an articulated narrative for the tools that UNDP is currently able to offer in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, the offer is modular and countries can determine whether their needs will be met by taking advantage of the whole package or they'd rather receive certain supports that will complement their ongoing efforts given the specific context of their respective countries.

The project has followed the following process to disseminate the products available and to detect countries interests and demand.

Milestones towards adapting combos:

2015

June/Sept 2016

2nd half 2016

Oct 2016

Nov 2016

2017

The project carried out two workshops, one in Bolivia and another in Guatemala as a first step towards both better understanding the demand and articulating the offer of existing tools that UNDP can currently make available to countries in the region. The two days' workshop in Santa Cruz, Bolivia with countries from South America were mirrored in Antigua, Guatemala, with countries from Meso-America and the Caribbean. The benefit of combining tools derived from the Regional HDR together with other corporate tools was a clear outcome of the workshops.

Governments had the chance to first share their achievements thus far regarding the SDG Agenda, their priorities and their expectations. Programme officers from their respective countries accompanied government representatives, heard first hand their interventions and worked with them to better understand which of the tools were useful to them.

Key steps to implement the strategy:

- MAPS as framework;
- Combos as strategy:
 - Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA), which allows for a comparison between national planning tools of a given government and their alignment towards the SDGs;
 - SIGOB SDG-platform, which allows for a comparison between national investments of a given government and their alignment towards the SDGs, being a very pertinent complementary tool for management purposes as well;
 - Dialogue and participation / focus groups, which is a key step towards building consensus and prioritizing the SDGs within the national agenda;
 - Metrics, which should inform the dialogue process and help determine the links amongst the multiple dimensions associated with the defined priority;
 - Financing / micro fiscal simulation, which enriches the exercise by providing information on the consequences of certain decisions and allowing to understand the fiscal space above and below the line;
- Outcome of process: Based on the human Development Reports (Regional + Caribbean), toolkit to incorporate a multidimensional progress approach to development policies appropriated by governments, civil society and academia. In order to achieve it, the following activities will be carried out:

Main Project Activities

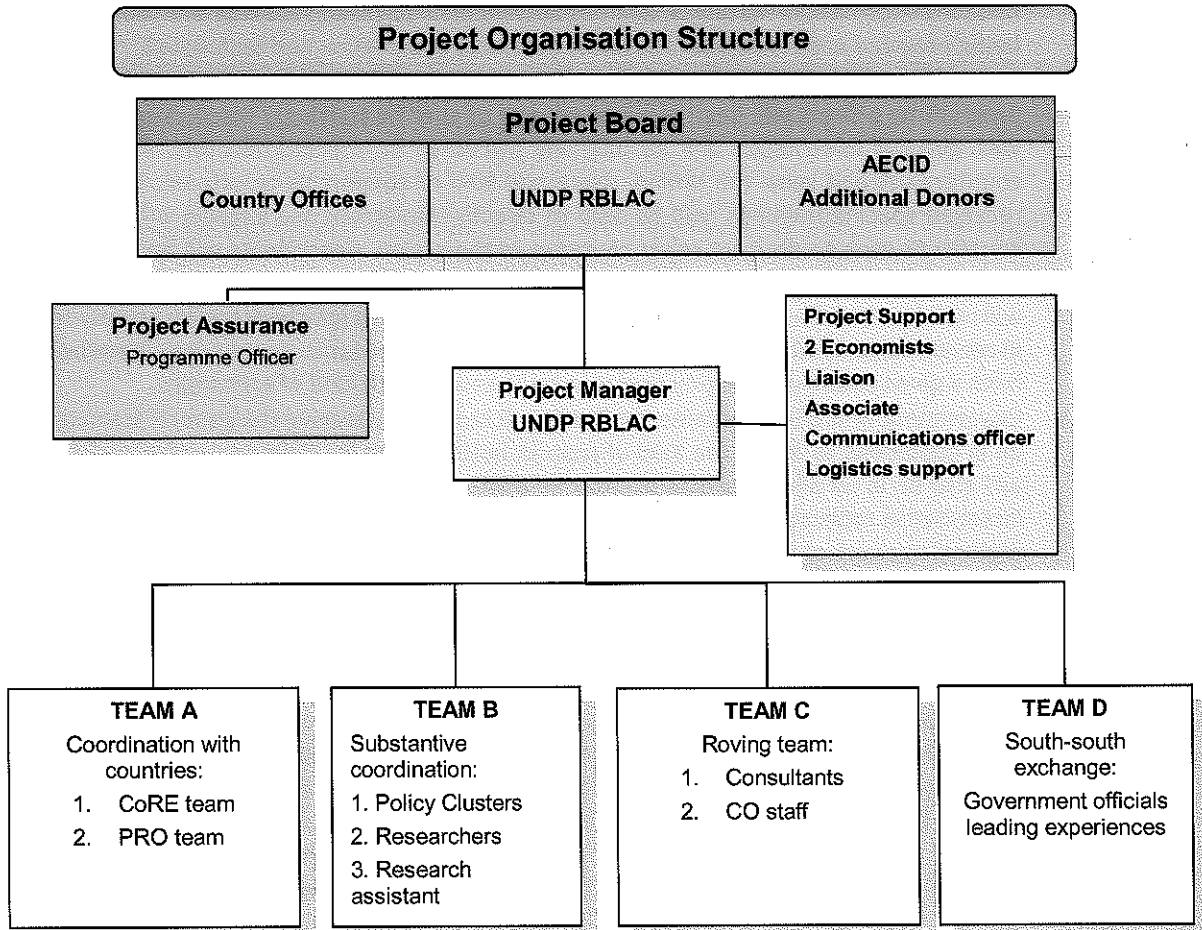
1. **Development of training modules and delivery of courses**
 - General training modules for Government officials, UNDP programme officers and other stakeholders.
 - Specific training modules for consultants and certain UNDP programme officers: Poverty transitions, RIA, Combos, SIGOB, Micro Fiscal simulations
2. **Building a regional network of experts and associated people:**
 - Those who have undertaken the general course will be in conditions to properly understand which are the current opportunities and make part of the network by sharing information with others, updating the network and seizing opportunities when they arise.
 - Those who have undertaken the specific courses will be deployed to support governments of the region with their requirements, in coordination with country offices and with the overview of the team of experts in charge of each of the tools.

3. **Missions to countries:** Based on the specific demand of each country, missions will be adapted to provide tailor-made responses.
 - *Exploratory missions:* challenges to national implementation of SDGs will vary depending on the country and on the circumstances. An initial mission –already undertaken in most of the countries of the region- allows to better understand those challenges and to help the government define the path forward.
 - *“Simple” mission:* This kind of mission is composed by one or two UNDP members and respond to a somewhat bounded demand by the requesting authority.
 - *LAC-adapted MAPS-style mission:* When a given government requires a broader support to understand all available options or is interested in the whole package, an interdisciplinary mission composed of different profiles leading the diverse tools can be organized.
 - *Initiation missions:* This could be an extension of the exploratory mission –can happen simultaneously or in two separate moments- and serve the purpose of defining the road map.
 - *Follow-up missions:* Depending on the defined requirements and on the road map, the duration and composition of these missions will vary. Whenever possible, the expert consultant(s) supporting the process will be based in the very same country and missions will only happen in specific moments to orientate key decisions.
 - *South-south missions:* When the support entails an exchange of experiences between two or more countries, specific missions of one government to the other will be promoted to ensure that the exchange is being properly made.
 - *Closing missions:* This mission will officially close the process and will certify full satisfaction by the recipient.
4. **Scorecard / Management Database**
 - A database will be created to allow proper follow up of the kind of support being provided to each country, which defines the consultant(s) providing the mentioned support, the supervising person, the stage of each process and a mechanism to provide feedback.
 - Every person dealing with this database will receive a one-day training to get used to it.
5. **Exchange Workshop:** In the third quarters of 2017 and 2018 one or two workshops will be held so that governments of the region can exchange with each other where they stand, successful experiences, lessons learnt, suggestion and possibilities for south-south cooperation. This might be included as part of the Ministerial Forum.
6. **Advocacy Events.** National SDG champions throughout the region: Some country offices have identified personalities in their respective countries to champion the SDGs. This project will create a link with them when judged pertinent.
 - Periodical exchange with the Permanent Missions: At least one session will be conveyed to share with the Permanent Missions the ongoing progress regarding the application of the tools and recommendations provided by the Regional and Caribbean HDRs.
 - Private sector workshop: Given the relevance of the private sector to the success of the 2030 Agenda, a regional workshop will be organized to discuss possible ways of implicating in the implementation and follow-up of the SDGs, as well as to learn from ongoing experiences.
7. **Updating regional data:** The poverty transition analysis have been carried up to the date when data was available. New releases of data may be made available during 2017, enabling a more accurate assessment of these transitions and a deeper understanding of certain dimensions.
8. The **communications** component will remain key, both supporting the rest of the efforts (internal communications) and translating them in a comprehensive manner, via OpEds, website updates, mass releases, etc (external communications).

- **Changes to Implementation Arrangements**

Considering the first stage was primarily focusing on activities 1 and 2, the implementation arrangements were consistent with it. At this point, supporting governments of the region own and implement the tools derived from the HDR Reports requires even further coordination with policy clusters, as well as the CoRE and PRO teams, which impacts on the implementation arrangements.

Implementation Arrangements



➤ **About responsible parties**

As previously stated, both Reports have been published in 2016. Their evidence based analysis confirms that factors associated with exiting poverty differ from those associated with falling into poverty. The Report elaborates on key public policies to be considered, based on the in-depth analysis regarding twenty years of poverty transitions in 18 countries in Latin America. It targets mainly two types of population: hard excluded peoples and those in risk of falling into poverty. This multidimensional analysis enables to create an integrated proposal to land SDG1, interconnected to additional seven SDGs at least. It requires to be adapted to the specificities of each country and region but represents a very good starting point. Replicating this same exercise for other SDGs or, even more important, for national priorities, under this methodology coined as “compos”, offers a unique opportunity to an integrated national implementation of the SDGs.

- PRO and CoRE teams: Proper coordination with both teams will be key to ensure adequate communication both with Permanent Missions and with Country Offices, who are the ones to define the scope of support that can be provided in a given country, considering priorities, constraints and context specific issues. Resources may be transfers to the CoRE team in some specific cases, as for training materials for instance.
- Policy Clusters and researchers: Coordination with policy clusters will be essential to properly articulate the offer and to supervise the technical support, to identify the consultants to be trained and hired, to provide the trainings and to maintain the iterative process of revisiting all materials and methodologies; researchers –be them individuals or institutions- will enable updated information –datasets, analysis documents... to make sure that the tools and support being provided are in-line with the latest evidence, information and techniques.
- Programme Officers, country offices and Consultants: Depending on their areas of expertise, programme officers will have received general or specific trainings. Those programme officers with general information will be uniquely placed to be the interlocutors with government counterparts and seize the timing, scope and kind of support to be offered; those who have received specific trainings, will be able to directly implement the support in their respective country or even to do it for other countries of the region. Consultants will be in conditions to also provide technical support in the specific tools they have been accredited to implement. They will make part of the regional network of experts. Resources may be transfers to country offices in certain cases as when missions are being organized for instance or consultants are being hired from a given country or for practical reasons in south-south kind of exchanges.
- Government officials: Government officials will most likely receive the general training and will be in conditions to define the kind of support better suited for their respective countries. They will also be in an advantageous position to lead a south-south exchange with other countries interested in replicating or adapting their success and lessons learnt. They will make part of the regional network of experts.

➤ *About sustainability of the results*

The project has been designed in order to build sustainable results. The iterative strategy of developing and redefining the tools together with governments is key. The consultation process began with the concept note for the regional HDR itself. Since then, the process undertaken has been described in the previous pages. The final aim of these tools is to be useful for governments. The success of the project depends on the appropriation and utilization of these tools. Should they help governments in their endeavour to land the SDGs in the region and to build better interconnected public policies, the result will be achieved.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:
OUTCOME 1 (SP 1)¹ Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

Output 1.1. Regional, sub-regional and national policies have the necessary analytical perspective and strategic planning tools to promote Human Development with special emphasis on the structural factors of inequality (Regional output)

Output 1.2. Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection (SP output 1.2)

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Multidimensional Progress for Human Development in Latin America and the Caribbean 00092631

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE					FINAL	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					
					2015	2016	2017	2018		
Tools derived from the Human Development Reports (Regional + Caribbean), and other corporate tools to land the SDGs appropriated by governments, civil society and Academia	1.1 Number of countries utilizing the tools to incorporate a multidimensional approach to development policies	<i>Project report</i>	0	2016		0	5	14	19	<i>Disaggregated analysis of which tools used per country</i>
	1.2 Number of institutions (NGOs and academia) sensitized with the tools developed by the project		0	2016		0	8	20	28	
	1.3 Number of policy interventions developed that incorporate a multidimensional approach disaggregated by country.		0	2016		0	5	20	25	
	1.4 Number of references made (newspapers, speeches by government officials, etc.) to information directly related to HDRS and their tools		<i>Comms compilatoin</i>	210	2016		210	410	510	

¹ Since it could also be linked to Output 7.7. (SP), indicator 7.7.1 is included in the results framework.

IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		

<p>Project Report</p>	<p>A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.</p>	<p>Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)</p>			
<p>Project Review (Project Board)</p>	<p>The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>	<p>Specify frequency (annually)</p>	<p>Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.</p>		

V. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ²³

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned budget by year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		2017	2018		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount 2017	Amount 2018
Tools derived from the Human Development Reports (Regional + Caribbean), and other corporate tools to land the SDGs appropriated by governments, civil society and Academia	Toolkit finalization and implementation 1. Development of training modules and delivery of courses 2. Building a regional network of experts and associated people based on course participants 3. Missions to countries: Based on the specific demand of each country to provide tailor-made responses. 4. Scorecard / Management Database of the support being provided to each country, 5. Advocacy events to champion the landing of the SDGs in the different countries.	1,280,800	1,089,800	Country Offices Regional Hub CEDLAC OECS CARICOM	4230	71200-Inte	210,000	50,000
					4230	71300-LoCa	60,000	50,000
					4230	71600-Trav	10,000	30,000
					4230	74200-Audi	15,000	15,000
					4230	75700-Trai	60,000	35,000
					4230	72100-Cont	90,000	20,000
					4230	74500-Misc	15,000	15,000
					52600	71200-Inte	370,000	500,000
					52600	71300-LoCa	100,000	60,000
					52600	71400-Cont	30,000	50,000

² Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

³ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

6. Private sector regional workshop to identify their involvement in the implementation and follow-up of the SDGs, and to learn from ongoing experiences.	52600	71600-Travel	90,000	80,000
	52600	74200-Audi	10,000	20,000
	52600	74500-Misc	20,000	20,000
	52600	75100-Faci	60,800	64,800
	52600	75700-Trai	140,000	80,000
	52600	76100-Fore		
	4230		460,000	215,000
52600		820,800	874,800	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Y3	Y4	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
					Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount 2017	Amount 2018
	Communication strategy implemented	140,500	292,100	Country Offices	4230	63400-Lear		
					4230	71200-Inte	10,000	10,000
					4230	71600-Trav	12,000	12,000
					4230	7100 - Cont	20,000	20,000
					4230	74200-Audi	15,000	10,000
					4230	74500-Misc	2,500	2,500
					4230	75700-Trai		
					52600	71200-Inte	25,000	50,000
					52600	71600-Trav	10,000	20,000
					52600	74500-Misc	15,000	15,000
					52600	72100-Cont		35,000
					52600	74200-Audi	25,000	100,000
					52600	75100-Faci	6,000	17,600
					4230		59,500	54,500
					52600		81,000	237,600

TOTAL	4230	519,500	269,500
TOTAL	52600	901,800	1,112,400

ANNEX 1: OFFLINE RISK LOG
(see Deliverable Description for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)



Project Title: Multidimensional Progress for Human Development in LAC **Award ID:** **Date:** 12/12/2014

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Economic constraints rest relevance to SDGs	14/12/16	Political	Decrease interest in the tools P = 2 I = 3	Propose tools that can be of greater use at times of crisis	Alejandro Pacheco	Alejandro Pacheco	14/12/16	
2	SDGs are perceived as an imposition over national plans	14/12/16	Organizational	Reluctance to use the tools P = 2 I = 3	Formulate combos so that SDGs are subordinate to National Plans	Alejandro Pacheco	Alejandro Pacheco	14/12/16	
3	Demand exceeds capacity to respond on time	14/12/16	Operational	Negative perception of UNDP's capacities P = 2 I = 4	Consultants begin action (supervised) while being trained	Alejandro Pacheco	Alejandro Pacheco	14/12/16	
4	Articulation challenges prevent from an UNDP integrated response	14/12/16	Organizational	Interventions integrated anticipated P = 2 I = 2	Intensify virtual interactions	Alejandro Pacheco	Alejandro Pacheco	14/12/16	
5	Delayed delivery of papers does not allow to update country data during 1 st 4 months	14/12/16	Operational	Use of outdated data P = 2 I = 3	Penalty clause in the contract	Alejandro Pacheco	Alejandro Pacheco	14/12/16	

V. ANNEXES

- A. **Minutes of the PAC meeting (substantive revision)** – as indicated in the PPOP, substantive revisions must be reviewed by a Project Appraisal Committee which should involve the key stakeholders of the project.
- B. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
- C. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [English][French][Spanish], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*
- D. **Supporting Documents.**
 - 1. Annual progress report.
 - 2. Government letters supporting the project document.
 - 3. Previous DIM authorization.

ANNEX B. Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: IMPLEMENTATION				
OVERALL PROJECT				
EXEMPLARY ⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	HIGH ⊙⊙⊙⊙○	SATISFACTORY ⊙⊙⊙○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT ⊙⊙○○○	INADEQUATE ⊙○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The SES criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONTINUE AS PLANNED – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. All management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • TAKE REMEDIAL ACTION – the project has issues that must be addressed or the project may be suspended. If the Social and Environmental Standards criterion is below satisfactory, the project may be suspended if the deficiencies are not addressed. All management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • TAKE URGENT ACTION – the project has significant issues that require urgent management attention, or the project may be cancelled. If the Social and Environmental Standards criterion is Inadequate, the project may be cancelled.

RATING CRITERIA	
STRATEGIC	
<p>1. Is the project pro-actively taking advantage of new opportunities, adapting its theory of change to respond to changes in the development context, including changing national priorities? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project team completed and documented a horizon scanning exercise in the past year to identify new opportunities and changes in the development context that require adjustments in the theory of change. There is clear evidence that the project board has considered the implications, and documented changes to the project’s theory of change, RRF, partnerships, etc. made in response, as appropriate. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project team has undertaken some horizon scanning in the past year to identify new opportunities and changes in the development context. The project board discussed the scanning and its implications for the project, as reflected in the board minutes. There 	2
	1
	Evidence

<p>is some evidence that the project took action as a result, but changes may not have been fully integrated in the project's theory of change, RRF, partnerships, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: The project team may have considered new opportunities and changes in the development context since implementation began, but this has not been discussed in the project board. There is limited to no evidence that the project team has considered changes to the project as a result. This option would also be selected if no horizon scanning has been done to date during project implementation. 	
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<p>2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work⁴ as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas⁵; implementation is consistent with the issues-based analysis incorporated into the project design; and the project's RRF includes at all the relevant SP output indicators. (<i>all must be true to select this option</i>) • 2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (<i>both must be true to select this option</i>) • 1: While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectorial approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This option is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three SP areas of development work. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for score of 1.</p>	2
	1
	Evidence

<p>3. Evidence generated through the project has been explicitly used to confirm or adjust the programme/CPD's theory of change.</p>	No (3)	(1)
RELEVANT		

<p>4. Are the project's targeted groups being systematically engaged, with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized, to ensure the project remains relevant for them? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Systematic and structured feedback has been collected over the past year from a representative sample of beneficiaries, with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized, as part of the project's monitoring system. Representatives from the targeted groups are active members of the project's governance mechanism (i.e., the project board or equivalent) and there is credible evidence that their feedback informs project decision making. (<i>all must be true to select this option</i>) • 2: Targeted groups have been engaged in implementation and monitoring, with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized. Beneficiary feedback, which may be anecdotal, has been collected over the past year to ensure the project is addressing local priorities. 	2
	1
	Evidence

⁴ 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

⁵ sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience

<p>This information has been used to inform project decision making. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Some beneficiary feedback may have been collected over the past year, but this information has not been used to inform project decision making. This option is also selected if no beneficiary feedback has been collected. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>				
<p>5. Is the project generating knowledge – particularly lessons learned (i.e., what has worked and what has not) – and has this knowledge informed management decisions and changes/course corrections to ensure the continued relevance of the project towards its stated objectives, the quality of its outputs and the management of risk? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Knowledge and lessons learned backed (gained, for example, from Peer Assists, After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops) by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, analysis and monitoring have been discussed in project board meetings and reflected in the minutes. There is clear evidence that the project’s theory of change has been adjusted, as needed, and changes were made to the project to ensure its continued relevance. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by relatively limited evidence, drawn mainly from within the project, have been considered by the project team. There is some evidence that changes were made to the project as a result to ensure its continued relevance. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: There is limited or no evidence that knowledge and lessons learned have been collected by the project team. There is little or no evidence that this has informed project decision making. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	2	1	Evidence
2				
1				
Evidence				
<p>6. Are the project’s measures (through outputs, activities, indicators) to address gender inequalities and empower women relevant and producing the intended effect? If not, evidence-based adjustments and changes have been made. (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project team has systematically gathered data and evidence through project monitoring on the relevance of the measures to address gender inequalities and empowering women. Analysis of data and evidence were used to inform adjustments and changes, as appropriate. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project team has some data and evidence on the relevance of the measures to address gender inequalities and empowering women. There is evidence that at least some adjustments were made, as appropriate. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: The project team has limited or no evidence on the relevance of measures to address gender inequalities and empowering women. No evidence of adjustments and/or changes being made. This option should also be selected if the project has no measures to address gender inequalities and empowering women relevant to the project results and activities. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	1	Evidence
3				
1				
Evidence				
<p>7. Is the project sufficiently at scale, or is there potential to scale up in the future, to meaningfully contribute to development change? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	1	Evidence
3				
1				
Evidence				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: There is credible evidence that the project is reaching a sufficient number of beneficiaries (either directly through significant coverage of target groups, or indirectly, through policy change) to meaningfully contribute to development change. • 2: While the project is currently not at scale, there are explicit plans in place to scale up the project in the future (e.g. by extending its coverage or using project results to advocate for policy change). • 1: The project is not at scale, and there are no plans currently to scale up the project in the future. 	
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SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS		
8. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights based approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Credible evidence that the project furthers the realization of human rights, on the basis on applying a human rights based approach. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights are actively identified, managed and mitigated through the project’s management of risks. (<i>all must be true to select this option</i>) • 2: Some evidence that the project furthers the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on the enjoyment of human rights have been identified, and are adequately mitigated through the project’s management of risks. • 1: No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights are managed. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	█	2
	1	Evidence
9. Are social and environmental impacts and risks (including those related to human rights, gender and environment) being successfully managed and monitored in accordance with project document and relevant action plans? (for projects that have no social or environmental risks the answer is “Yes”)	█ (3)	No (1)
10. Are unanticipated social and environmental issues or grievances that arise during implementation assessed and adequately managed, with relevant management plans updated? (for projects that have not experienced unanticipated social and environmental risks or grievances the answer is “Yes”)	█ (3)	No (1)

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING		
11. Is the project’s M&E Plan being adequately implemented? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project has a comprehensive and costed M&E plan. Baselines, targets and milestones are fully populated. Progress data against indicators in the project’s RRF is being reported regularly using credible data sources and collected according to the frequency stated in the Plan, including sex disaggregated data as relevant. Any evaluations conducted, if relevant, fully meet decentralized evaluation standards, including gender UNEG standards. Lessons learned, including during evaluations and/or After Action Reviews, are used to take corrective actions when necessary. (<i>all must be true to select this option</i>) • 2: The project has a costed M&E Plan, and most baselines and targets are populated. Progress data against indicators in the project’s RRF is collected on a regular basis, although there may be some slippage in following the frequency stated in the Plan and 	3	2
	█	Evidence

<p>data sources are not always reliable. Any evaluations conducted, if relevant, meet most decentralized evaluation standards. Lessons learned have been captured but may not have been used to take corrective actions yet. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: The project has an M&E Plan, but costs are not clearly planned and budgeted for, or are unrealistic. Progress data is not being regularly collected against the indicators in the project's RRF. Evaluations may not meet decentralized evaluation standards. Lessons learned are rarely captured and used. Select this option also if the project does not have an M&E plan. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>							
<p>12. Is project's governance mechanism (i.e., the project board or equivalent) functioning as intended? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project's governance mechanism is operating well, and is a model for other projects. It has met in the agreed frequency stated in the project document and the minutes of the meetings are on file. There is regular (at least annual) progress reporting to the project board or equivalent on results, risks and opportunities. It is clear that the project board explicitly reviews and uses evidence, including progress data, knowledge, lessons and evaluations, as the basis for informing management decisions (e.g., change in strategy, approach, work plan.) <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project's governance mechanism has met in the agreed frequency and the minutes of the meeting are on file. A project progress report has been submitted to the project board or equivalent at least once in the past year, covering results, risks and opportunities. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: The project's governance mechanism has not met in the frequency stated in the project document over the past year and/or the project board or equivalent is not functioning as a decision making body for the project as intended. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1279 531 1347 569">3</td> <td data-bbox="1347 531 1421 569"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1279 569 1421 606">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1279 606 1421 1140">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1		Evidence	
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
1							
Evidence							

<p>13. Are risks to the project adequately monitored and managed? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project has actively monitored risks every quarter including consulting with key stakeholders at least once in the past year to identify continuing and emerging risks to project implementation and to assess if the main assumptions remain valid. There is clear evidence that relevant management plans and mitigating measures are being fully implemented to address each key project risk, and have been updated to reflect the latest risk assessment. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project has monitored risks every quarter, as evidenced by an updated risk log. Some updates have been made to management plans and mitigation measures. • 1: The risk log has not been updated every quarter as required. There may be some evidence that the project has monitored risks that may affect the project's achievement of results, but there is no explicit evidence that management actions have been taken to mitigate risks. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1279 1178 1347 1218">3</td> <td data-bbox="1347 1178 1421 1218"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1279 1218 1421 1255">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1279 1255 1421 1722">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1		Evidence	
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
1							
Evidence							

EFFICIENT		
<p>14. Adequate resources have been mobilized to achieve intended results. If not, management decisions were taken to adjust expected results in the project's results framework.</p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (1)

15. Are project inputs procured and delivered on time to efficiently contribute to results? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project has an updated procurement plan. Implementation of the plan is on or ahead of schedule. The project quarterly reviews operational bottlenecks to procuring inputs in a timely manner and addresses them through appropriate management actions. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project has an updated procurement plan. The project annually reviews operational bottlenecks to procuring inputs in a timely manner and addresses them through appropriate management actions. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: The project does not have an updated procurement plan. The project may or may not have reviewed operational bottlenecks to procuring inputs in a timely manner, however management actions have not been taken to address them. <p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</p>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1	
	Evidence	
16. Is there regular monitoring and recording of cost efficiencies taking into account the expected quality of results? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: There is evidence that the project regularly reviews costs against relevant comparators (e.g., other projects or country offices) or industry benchmarks to ensure the project maximizes results that can be delivered with given resources. The project actively coordinates with other relevant ongoing projects and initiatives (UNDP or other) to ensure complementarity and seek efficiencies wherever possible (e.g. joint activities.) <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project monitors its own costs and gives anecdotal examples of cost efficiencies (e.g., spending less to get the same result,) but there is no systematic analysis of costs and no link to the expected quality of results delivered. The project coordinates activities with other projects to achieve cost efficiency gains. • 1: There is little or no evidence that the project monitors its own costs and is considering ways to save money beyond following standard procurement rules. 	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1	
	Evidence	

EFFECTIVE		
17. Is the project is <u>on track</u> to deliver its expected outputs?	Yes	No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(1) <input type="checkbox"/>
18. Have there been regular reviews of the work plan to ensure that the project is on track to achieve the desired results, and to inform course corrections if needed? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Quarterly progress data has informed regular reviews of the project work plan to ensure that the activities implemented are most likely to achieve the desired results. There is evidence that data and lessons learned (including from evaluations and/or After Action Reviews) have been used to inform course corrections, as needed. Any necessary budget revisions have been made. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: There has been at least one review of the work plan during the year to assess if project activities are on track to achieving the desired development results (i.e., outputs.) There may or may not be evidence that data or lessons learned has been used to inform the review(s). Any necessary budget revisions have been made. • 1: While the project team may have reviewed the work plan at least once over the past year to ensure outputs are delivered on time, no link has been made to the delivery of 	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1	
	Evidence	

desired development results. Select this option also if no review of the work plan by management has taken place over the past year. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1		
19. Are targeted groups being systematically identified and engaged, prioritizing the marginalized and excluded, to ensure results are achieved as expected? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project is targeting specific groups and/or geographic areas, identified by using credible data sources on their capacity needs, deprivation and/or exclusion from development opportunities relevant to the project's area of work. There is clear evidence that the targeted groups are being reached as intended. The project has engaged regularly with targeted groups over the past year to assess whether they are benefiting as expected and adjustments were made if necessary to refine targeting. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project is targeting specific groups and/or geographic areas, based on some evidence of their capacity needs, deprivation and/or exclusion from development opportunities relevant to the project's area of work. Some evidence is provided to confirm that project beneficiaries are members of the targeted groups. There has been some engagement with beneficiaries in the past year to assess whether they are benefiting as expected. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: The project does not report on specific targeted groups. There is no evidence to confirm that project beneficiaries are populations have capacity needs or are deprived and/or excluded from development opportunities relevant to the project area of work. There may have been some engagement with beneficiaries to assess whether they are benefiting as expected, but it has been limited or has not occurred in the past year. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Evidence	

20. Are at least 40 per cent of the personnel hired by the project, regardless of contract type, female?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	No (1)
SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP				
21. Are stakeholders and national partners fully engaged in the decision-making, implementation and monitoring of the project? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Only national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluation, etc.) are used to fully implement and monitor the project. All relevant stakeholders and partners are fully and actively engaged in the process, playing a lead role in project decision-making, implementation and monitoring. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: National systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluation, etc.) are used in combination with other support (such as country office support or project systems) to implement and monitor the project, as necessary. All relevant stakeholders and partners are fully and actively engaged in the process, playing an active role in project decision-making, implementation and monitoring. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: There is relatively limited or no engagement with national stakeholders and partners in the decision-making, implementation and/or monitoring of the project. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2	
	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	
	Evidence			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			1	

<p>22. There is regular monitoring of changes in capacities and performance of national institutions and systems relevant to the project. The implementation arrangements⁶ have been adjusted according to changes in partner capacities. (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: In the past year, changes in capacities and performance of national institutions and systems have been comprehensively assessed/monitored using clear indicators, rigorous methods of data collection and credible data sources including HACT assurance activities. Implementation arrangements have been formally reviewed and adjusted, if needed, in agreement with partners according to changes in partner capacities. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: In the past year, aspects of changes in capacities and performance of relevant national institutions and systems have been monitored by the project using indicators and reasonably credible data sources including HACT assurance activities. Some adjustment has been made to implementation arrangements if needed to reflect changes in partner capacities. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: Some aspects of changes in capacities and performance of relevant national institutions and systems may have been monitored by the project, however changes to implementation arrangements have not been considered. Also select this option if changes in capacities and performance of relevant national institutions and systems have not been monitored by the project. <p><i>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</i></p>	<p>Evidence</p>
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<p>23. The transition and phase-out arrangements are reviewed regularly and adjusted according to progress (including financial commitments and capacity). (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project’s governance mechanism has reviewed the project’s sustainability plan in the past year, including arrangements for transition and phase-out, to ensure the project is on track in meeting the requirements set out by the plan. The plan has been adjusted according to progress as needed. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: There has been a review of the project’s sustainability plan, including arrangements for transition and phase-out, to ensure the project is on track in meeting the requirements set out by the plan. • 1: The project may have a sustainability plan, but there has not been a review of this strategy since it was developed. Also select this option if the project does not have a sustainability strategy. <p><i>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</i></p>	3	2
	<p>Evidence</p>	

⁶ Responsible Parties, Direct Country Office Support (DCOS), MOUs/LOAs

ANNEX C. Social and Environmental Screening Template

ANNEX [#]. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Multidimensional Progress for Human Development in Latin America and the Ca
2. Project Number	00092631
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Regional project (New York)

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environ

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The human-rights based approach is fundamental to this project as reflected in its alignment with UNDP's Strategic Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and excluded, and also with its linkage to the Regional Programme Document 2014-2017 Output 1.1. Regional, sub- have the necessary analytical perspective and strategic planning tools to promote Human Development with specific factors of inequality (Regional output) and Output 1.2. Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable s

The overall purpose of this initiative is to produce and disseminate a set of analytical and policy tools that address development challenges of middle-income countries (MIC) and small-island developing states (SIDS) –with a particular populations that did not benefit from a decade-long commodity boom, and populations that are today at risk of fa Regional Human Development Reports are produced, which share the same narrative: the Regional Human Development - covers the entire region, while deepening the analysis on Latin America; and the Caribbean Human Development I approaches the multidimensional challenges of sustainable development and human progress taking into consideration Caribbean. The rights based approach is embedded in the core of the project's objectives as reflected in one of the which emphasizes multidimensional progress as a space for development regulated by certain limits: "nothing that di and communities or jeopardizes the environmental sustainability of the planet can be regarded as progress". mainstreamed in the analysis of development challenges for the people, considering that it addresses multidimer *poverty line* –to include issues such as the quality of work, social protection across the life cycle, systems of care, u women, citizen security, and freedom from shame and humiliation, among others which is also fully integrated into project.

As a recommendation, the report suggest a new policy architecture that goes beyond a sectoral focus, articulates t different levels of Governments, constructs policies for different stages of the life cycle, and fosters greater citizen pai people at the focus of development.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The response to multidimensional problems involves designing and implementing solutions that go beyond sectoral spl complex forms of exclusion by building a new framework for public policy. Thus, Gender equality and women's empov

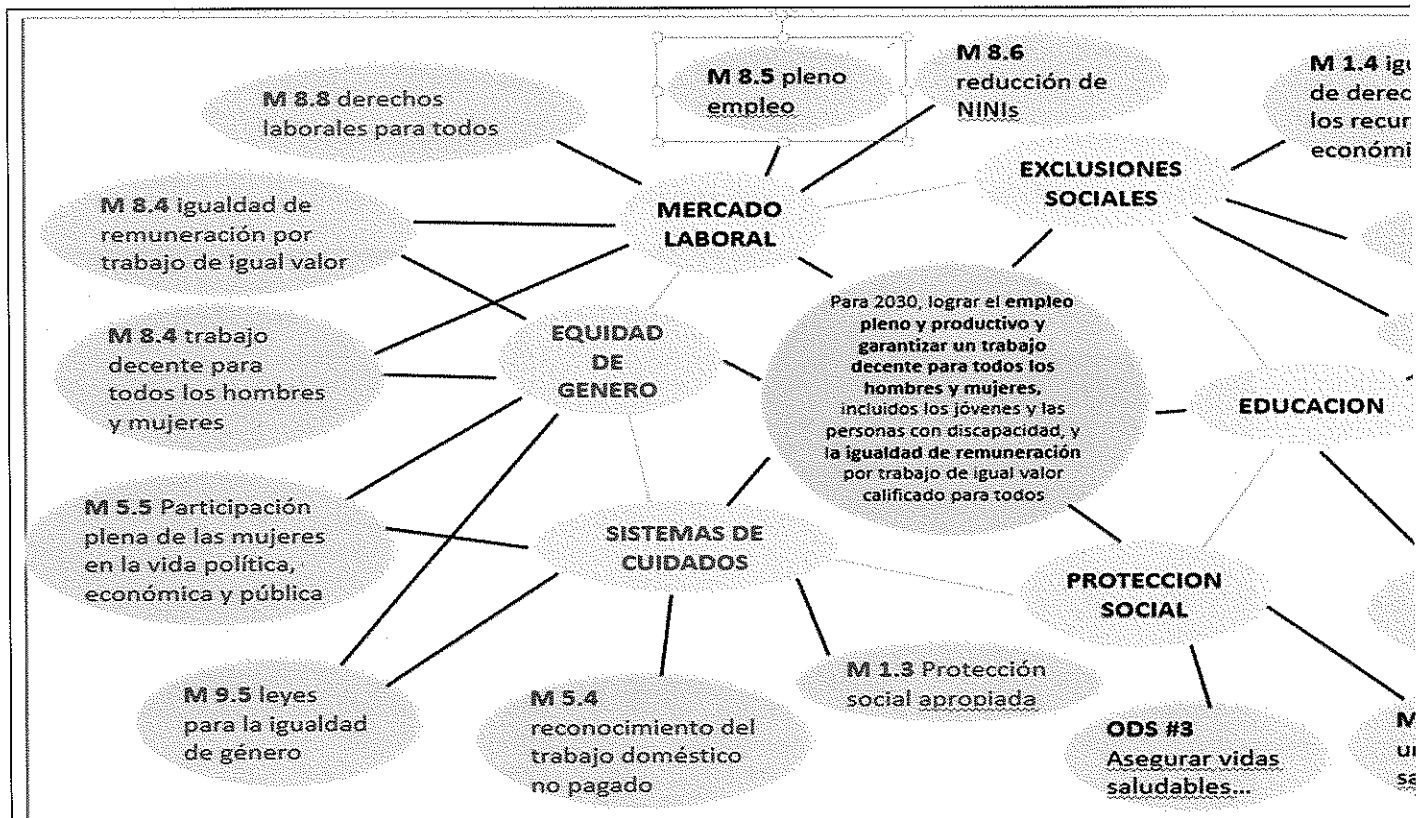
of the project. The project benefits from a participatory process that includes gender analysis provided by our Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) stages of the project. It also incorporates sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics when possible.

The proposals put forward in this Report provide data and policies that aim to protect the achievements of the past and address the most complex forms of exclusion that go beyond income. The key agenda proposed includes to encourage policies that go beyond income to protect people in the long term. Therefore, it promotes the development of social protection systems, the expansion of care services, the broadening of the boundaries of gender equality, as well as the development of better quality employment and of the skills required for decent work, especially for women, along with improved access to physical and financial assets. It also entails inclusion policies that address forms of exclusion that go beyond the poverty line, including discrimination against indigenous people and Afro-descendants, violence against intimate partners perpetrated by men and suffered by millions of women; and other forms of exclusion related to rural areas, or sexual identity.

In an effort to generate practical proposals, specific case studies of public policies in the region were undertaken; challenges and local institutions were analyzed; success stories were identified, as well as barriers to holistic integration that were identified and gathered in focus groups from 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Out of the overall dozen papers elaborated on women's issues and were jointly discussed with the RBLAC Gender team.

Additionally, a new public policy architecture will be put to the test with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the first universal, holistic and multidimensional development agenda. It requires a leap in the capacity to accelerate development and to be implemented in the sphere of public policy. The achievement of the goals and their targets requires interventions that enable the connections and synergies between these targets to be identified, in line with the specific priorities. A key challenge in achieving these goals and targets is to fully integrate the Agenda into national development plans and budgets from a holistic perspective, as the following chart prepared by the authors based on the correlation of indicators carried out at the household level in household surveys indicates.

Connections between the targets comprising the eighth Sustainable Development Goal: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The challenge of achieving development based on environmental sustainability, which was posed in the 2030 Agenda, is unfamiliar to — the region of Latin America and the Caribbean. The pressure exerted in recent years by the current climate change on the Earth and its water resources has caused demand on ecological resources and the services they provide to reach 1.5 times the capacity of our planet at present. It is estimated that satisfying this demand will require the capacity of 1.5 times the capacity of our planet at present. It is estimated that satisfying this demand will require the capacity of 1.5 times the capacity of our planet at present. (Borucke et al., 2013). The priority objective of the 2030 Agenda is to issue proposals for the reform of the current policies to reduce the amount of natural resources employed in production processes. This is based on improved efficiency and the transformation of consumption patterns, and minimization of the environmental impact of processes, while social changes from translating into negative consequences for potential economic and social progress. The region of Latin America and the world in general — is therefore facing a need and a challenge in transiting towards a development model that integrates social and environmental dimensions in an effective, harmonized and sustainable way.

This Report joins the growing chorus of voices calling attention to an unfinished agenda that seeks progress without neglecting the environment, focusing on building intersectoral, holistic and universal policies that are able to respond to the multidimensional challenges. Precisely, one of the main assets of this Report comes from its comprehensive approach to development challenges, addressing all of the problems identified. Remarkable approaches to development already present in the region have also been taken, such as the concepts of "good living" and "living well", for which harmony with the nature and the community are intrinsic elements. Recognizing the multicultural and plurinational rights of peoples and communities, improving public security in communities, recognizing the environment, ensuring access to renewable energies and improving people's resilience to natural disasters. Four elements are emphasized in this regard i) greater intersectoral coordination between the ministries responsible for health, social development, urban development, and housing and town planning; ii) greater territorial articulation to recognize the diversity of each country; iii) emphasis on the consolidation of social protection policies addressing the various stakeholders.

greater citizen participation throughout the public policy process, from the identification of problems to the design, management, monitoring and evaluation of the results.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: [Redacted]

Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.

QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?
Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6

QUESTION 6: What assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or planned to address potential risks (for Risk Significance)?

Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment measures as reflected in the SESA or SESA is required. The project should consider all potential risks.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)				Cor
<i>Low Risk</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Moderate Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>High Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply				Cor
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	

	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		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		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		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.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
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? ⁷	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?	No
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

⁷ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

4.	<p>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?</p> <p><i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i></p>	No
<p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below</p>		
<p>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>		
1.1	<p>Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p> <p><i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i></p>	No
1.2	<p>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?</p>	No
1.3	<p>Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)</p>	No
1.4	<p>Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?</p>	No
1.5	<p>Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p>	No
1.6	<p>Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</p>	No
1.7	<p>Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</p>	No
1.8	<p>Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?</p> <p><i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i></p>	No
1.9	<p>Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</p>	No
1.10	<p>Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?</p>	No
1.11	<p>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?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>	No

Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁸ 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?	No
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)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
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 increased vulnerability 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?	No
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
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
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	No

⁸ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

	or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
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? ⁹	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
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
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)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
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?	No

⁹ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

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
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
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? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	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

ANNEX D. 1. Annual progress report.

**INFORME DE AVANCE
(diciembre 2014 - junio 2016)
PROYECTO: Progreso multidimensional para el desarrollo humano
en América Latina y el Caribe
(Informe de Desarrollo Humano para América Latina y el Caribe 2016)**

FONDO FIDUCIARIO ESPAÑA-PNUD PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

**INFORME DE AVANCE
(diciembre 2014 - junio 2016)**

I. INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

Periodo del programa:	<u>2014-2017</u>
Principal área de resultados (Plan estratégico)	_____
Identificación Atlas Award:	_____
Fecha de comienzo:	<u>18-12-2014</u>
Fecha de finalización	<u>31-06-2016</u>

El concepto de progreso multidimensional se inscribe en el enfoque de desarrollo humano —que

entiende el desarrollo como un proceso de ampliación de las capacidades de "ser" y "hacer"—. Este enfoque, propuesto por Amartya Sen y Mahbub Ul Haq, se operacionalizó por primera vez con la estimación del Índice de Desarrollo Humano (IDH) publicado en el primer Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano de 1990 (PNUD, 1990). El IDH planteó una alternativa concreta para trascender la consideración del ingreso per cápita como medida única del bienestar.

Desde entonces, en el desarrollo de este enfoque se han incorporado índices que permiten medir: i) las desigualdades en la distribución del ingreso y en el acceso y los logros educativos y de salud, medidas con el IDH ajustado por la desigualdad; ii) las brechas de género que estructuran las relaciones humanas en todos los estratos sociales, medidas con el Índice de Desarrollo de Género y el Índice de Desigualdad de Género, y iii) los niveles de carencias experimentadas en dimensiones distintas del ingreso, medidos con el Índice de Pobreza Multidimensional (IPM) que sustituyó en 2010 al Índice de Pobreza Humana.

Este Informe Regional sobre Desarrollo Humano para América Latina y el Caribe de 2016 amplía nuestra forma de pensar las múltiples dimensiones del bienestar, aplica el enfoque del desarrollo humano a la nueva agenda holística de desarrollo sostenible, y lo adapta por igual a las necesidades y las aspiraciones de los países de renta media y de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo.



Las ideas clave de este Informe se resumen en el propio título: "Progreso multidimensional: bienestar más allá del ingreso". Entre las razones por las que hemos de centrarnos en el progreso se encuentra, en primer lugar, el proceso de transformación histórica que han experimentado los países de América Latina y el Caribe, mediante el cual se han remodelado tanto las dimensiones del bienestar relacionadas con el ingreso como aquellas ajenas a él. Desde 2003, gracias a la adopción de políticas sociales innovadoras y a un crecimiento económico inclusivo, más de 72 millones de personas han salido de la pobreza y cerca de 94 millones se han incorporado a la clase media. En segundo lugar, estos logros se encuentran coyunturalmente amenazados por la actual desaceleración económica internacional y los cambios en los precios del petróleo y las materias primas. En los países de renta media, el "desarrollo" no termina en el umbral del PIB. Las desigualdades, la discriminación y las exclusiones de

larga data —incluidas las brechas por razones de género, etnia o raza— requieren la atención de las políticas por encima y por debajo de los niveles de ingreso. Las estrategias de salida por crecimiento económico no están bien adaptadas para aquellas personas ignoradas por las políticas actuales

Este Informe plantea la necesidad de construir nuevas medidas que reflejen los retos que, más allá del ingreso, genera el desarrollo en los países de la región.

El análisis de erradicación de la pobreza, probada en 18 países de cara a la elaboración del presente Informe, se centra en la dinámica por la que se sale de la pobreza y se recae en ella. El informe ha conseguido diferenciar los condicionantes de salida de los de recaída en la pobreza y, además, ha señalado que, incluso al mismo ritmo de crecimiento de la década anterior, los rendimientos en reducción de la pobreza y de la desigualdad serían decrecientes. Mientras que salir de la pobreza se relaciona sobre todo con los mercados laborales y el



rendimiento educativo, los factores que impiden que las personas recaigan en la pobreza conciernen principalmente al acceso a la protección social, tanto en lo relativo a las transferencias sociales y las pensiones no contributivas como en lo que se refiere a la universalización de los sistemas de atención, los activos físicos y financieros y la mejora de la calidad y de las competencias laboral. La “canasta de resiliencia multidimensional”, combinada con un conjunto completo de políticas, marca un nuevo curso de acción dirigido a que los encargados de la formulación de políticas sociales, económicas y ambientales garanticen que nadie recaiga en la pobreza después de haber salido de ella. Mientras que en el período comprendido de 2003 a 2013 el 49% de la población de la región experimentó movilidad ascendente, durante el mismo período cerca del 13% sufrió movilidad descendente. Por lo tanto, no basta con centrar los esfuerzos únicamente en la reducción de la pobreza, sino que el fortalecimiento de la resiliencia a fin de evitar la recaída en la pobreza también resulta esencial.

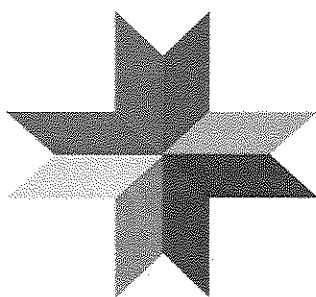
Una de las principales riquezas del presente Informe se ve reflejada en el abordaje integral de los retos del desarrollo, dada la naturaleza multicausal de sus problemas. Hemos exprimido el análisis cuantitativo hasta donde las cifras nos lo han permitido; y lo hemos contrastado, cuestionado y enriquecido con las percepciones que la ciudadanía de veintidós países de la región ha compartido generosamente. Hemos considerado enfoques valiosos sobre el desarrollo en la región, como las nociones de “buen vivir” y “vivir bien”, donde la armonía con la naturaleza y la identidad comunitaria están intrínsecamente ligados al desarrollo.

El Informe se enmarca, además, dentro de las iniciativas del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) y del sistema de las Naciones Unidas destinadas a incorporar, acelerar y apoyar las políticas relativas al logro de los ODS en los Estados Miembros de manera oportuna y eficaz. Una de las novedades fundamentales del Informe es la presentación de una herramienta para combatir la pobreza

en sus múltiples dimensiones, que proporciona a cada país un punto de partida para la consecución de los ODS de acuerdo con sus necesidades específicas.

En este Informe Regional sobre Desarrollo Humano se condensa el esfuerzo de nuestros propios expertos en desarrollo que se desempeñan en 26 oficinas de país y en el Centro Regional de Panamá del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), así como de docenas de académicos y formadores de opinión de la región. Con el objetivo de ahondar en propuestas de calado práctico, hemos estudiado casos concretos de políticas públicas en la región, analizado los retos que las instituciones nacionales y locales enfrentan, estudiado sus éxitos y comprendido las barreras y restricciones que limitan una mayor integración y articulación de las políticas públicas y de un enfoque centrado en la ciudadanía.

II. EJECUCIÓN Y AVANCE EN LOS PRODUCTOS PREVISTOS



Este proyecto, inicialmente acordado en junio de 2014, fue aprobado en la X reunión de Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo celebrada en enero de 2015. Los recursos, asignados vía subvención de Estado, fueron transferidos a PNUD el 12 de mayo y recibidos contablemente por el proyecto el 12 de junio de 2015. Debido a la devaluación del Euro en los meses anteriores, los 1.2 millones de euros se convirtieron en 1,327,433.63 dólares de EE.UU., implicando una pérdida de 173 mil dólares respecto al 1.5 millón de dólares inicialmente presupuestado.

Por el contrario, el compromiso de PNUD ha ido más allá de lo indicado en dicho documento, añadiendo recursos que no se ven reflejados en el mismo pero que deben tomarse en consideración (incluidos en el anexo de ejecución financiera), pues en adición a los 510 mil acordados, se ha asignado personal que se dedica al Informe a tiempo completo, tanto en sede como en las oficinas de campo, con contratos de PNUD que suponen, en una estimación conservadora, 900 mil dólares adicionales, hasta totalizar una aportación de 1.4 millones de dólares por parte de PNUD. Así, la iniciativa queda cofinanciada en un 45% por parte de España y un 55% por parte de PNUD.

Por acuerdo de las partes, y para no retrasar más la puesta en marcha del proyecto, PNUD avanzó en el trabajo con recursos propios para algunas actividades previstas en el documento de proyecto (por ej. reuniones del consejo y contrataciones externas), cuyo costo fue posteriormente repuesto durante el mes de julio con cargo a la subvención recibida.

El Proyecto “Progreso Multidimensional para el desarrollo humano en América Latina y el Caribe” ha avanzado significativamente con respecto a lo definido en la matriz de resultados que aparece en el documento de proyecto:

Actividad 1: Informe Regional sobre Desarrollo Humano publicado – 2015.

Nivel de avance en la ejecución: 99%

Durante el mes de enero de 2015 se consolidó el Consejo Asesor del Informe Regional de Desarrollo Humano, a quien se invitó a participar de la primera reunión el 20 de febrero en Uruguay. Asimismo, se

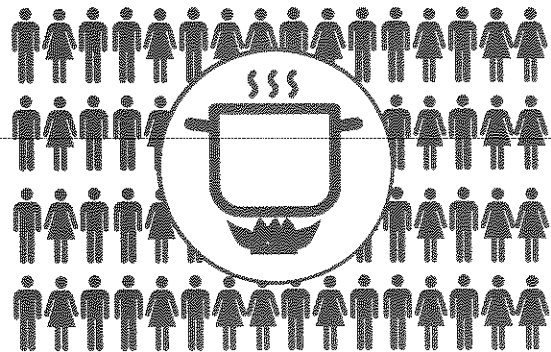
realizaron tres reuniones subregionales en Uruguay (19 Febrero 2015), El Salvador (27 Febrero 2015) y Trinidad y Tobago (26 Marzo 2015) en las que participaron todas las oficinas de campo del PNUD en la región.



Durante el mes de febrero de 2015 se socializó el borrador de nota conceptual del IRDH y SU índice anotado, tanto con los miembros del Consejo Asesor, como con las oficinas de campo, enriqueciéndose ambos documentos con la retroalimentación recibida. Asimismo, se validaron las conclusiones del primer encuentro del Consejo Asesor, recogidas en una nota que se circuló con todos los miembros. Este mismo proceso se repetiría en cada reunión organizada con el Consejo Asesor.

Una vez acordada la nota conceptual, e incorporadas las observaciones al índice anotado y el rumbo a seguir, se dio paso al proceso de contratación de insumos. Se firmó un acuerdo de entendimiento con OPHI - Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative-, para la entrega de cuatro ensayos de base/estudios clave (sobre diferencias conceptuales entre indicadores multidimensionales de bienestar , pobreza y desigualdad –Sabina Alkire-; institucionalización del Índice de Pobreza Multidimensional – Roberto Angulo-; rol del sector privado en el Índice de Pobreza Multidimensional – John Hammock--; y dimensiones ausentes de las mediciones de pobreza multidimensional – Alkire et al-). Hasta la fecha se han recibido tres de dichos ensayos y está por entregarse el cuarto. Asimismo, se abrió una ventana de participación de las oficinas de campo de PNUD en la Región para aprovechar la dilatada experiencia de éstas en el proceso de elaboración de IDHs y la capacidad y conocimiento técnico instalado, así como las redes que cuentan en cada país.

Desde marzo hasta septiembre de 2015 se realizaron 168 grupos focales en 22 países y entrevistas a profundidad en cuatro, con el apoyo de las oficinas de campo del PNUD, para alimentar el octavo capítulo del Informe sobre percepciones del progreso, como parte de las recomendaciones del Consejo Asesor en Montevideo, que subrayó la importancia de analizar rigurosamente dicha dimensión. Este proceso permitió la generación de 10 informes nacionales de análisis cualitativo en América Latina (Honduras, Bolivia, Chile, República Dominicana, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Brasil, Perú, Uruguay y diáspora de la región en EEUU), un informe consolidado subregional que engloba varios países del Caribe y otro específico para Trinidad y Tobago. Adicionalmente, se organizó una reunión de expertos en Quito en abril de 2015, a la que se invitó a los miembros del Consejo Asesor a participar, y en la que se indagó sobre el “buen vivir”, el “vivir bien” y su vínculo con el progreso multidimensional. Asimismo, se contrataron las encuestas de que dispone Gallup para América Latina sobre percepciones de bienestar para América Latina de los últimos diez años.

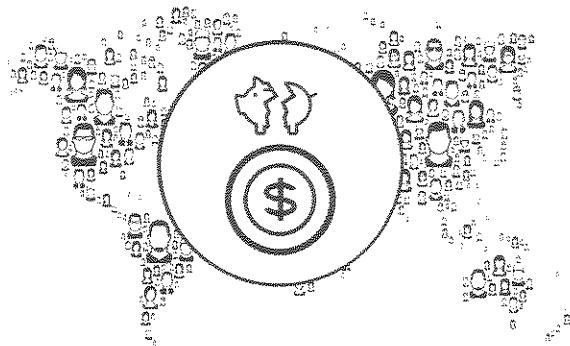


En lo que se refiere a métrica, se ha colaborado con el Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales –CEDLAS–, en Argentina, quien ha provisto datos (la base utilizada para elaborar propuestas de índices de progreso multidimensional) para 18 países de manera consistente para las últimas dos décadas.

Además, se llevó a cabo el proceso de licitación para la contratación de 13 académicos que entregaron ensayos de base/notas conceptuales en las temáticas definidas conjuntamente en el Consejo Asesor (6 de ellos añadieron diversas dimensiones relacionadas con género en temáticas como la violencia, uso del tiempo, pobreza rural, trabajo doméstico e índices de medición), a saber:

- Diego Zavaleta, aspectos de vergüenza y humillación relacionados con la pobreza.
- José Larrú, flujos de ayuda al desarrollo y erradicación de la pobreza.
- Susana Martínez, exclusiones más duras, pobreza y mujeres.
- Liliane Soto, trabajadoras domésticas.
- Sofía Maier, pobreza de tiempo.
- Marta Guijarro, índices de género.
- Juliana Martínez, economía del cuidado.
- Daniel Gayo, contribución fiscal a la financiación para el desarrollo.
- Andíra Hernández, políticas para abordar la violencia doméstica.
- Pablo Rodas, rol de las industrias intensivas en mano de obra en la salida de la pobreza.
- Ana Carcedo, , discriminación, violencia, exclusiones y pobreza de las mujeres
- Nora Lustig, microsimulaciones fiscales.
- Facundo González Alvarado, métrica cuantitativa.

Los primeros cuatro capítulos del Informe fueron presentados en la segunda reunión del Consejo Asesor el pasado 26 de junio de 2015 en Madrid. Éstos se vieron enriquecidos con la incorporación de los comentarios de dicha reunión, por los insumos de los grupos focales y las entrevistas a profundidad, y por la información de métrica con variables adicionales y 3 de los ensayos base/estudios contratados. El resto de ensayos base/estudios recibidos posteriormente se utilizaron para finalizar los 4 capítulos restantes, los cuales se presentaron al Consejo Asesor, en su reunión del mes de diciembre de 2015 en nueva York.



Asimismo, la mitad de las Oficinas de campo del PNUD involucradas realizó un ejercicio de análisis cualitativo, y gobiernos clave de la región, como Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador o México, proveyeron retroalimentaciones positivas sobre la posible incorporación de un análisis como el propuesto en las políticas públicas de sus respectivos países, con posibilidad de vincularlo al aterrizaje de los ODS.

En el mes de diciembre de 2015, el IRDH ya contaba con los informes finales preparados por los 12 académicos, y con informes de apoyo preparados por varias oficinas de la región, entre ellas Ecuador, Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guyana, así como con insumos elaborados por la Unidad de Pobreza y Medio Ambiente del Centro de Servicios en Panamá sobre la incorporación de variables ambientales y una revisión completa realizada por la unidad de género, con el apoyo adicional de una consultora que fue contratada específicamente para este fin. Del acuerdo con OPHI, el proyecto se he beneficiado de un

informe preparado por Sabina Alkire sobre las diferencias conceptuales entre los indicadores multidimensionales, de bienestar, de pobreza y de desigualdad y de otro hecho por Roberto Angulo sobre las lecciones aprendidas del caso colombiano en relación a la evolución de la medición de pobreza multidimensional para su conversión en políticas públicas multisectoriales. De la misma forma, el proceso participativo realizado en 26 países de la región, permitió que los resultados, tanto de los grupos focales como de las entrevistas a profundidad, haya culminado exitosamente y sus hallazgos hayan servido de base no solo para la elaboración del capítulo 8, sino para complementar otros capítulos anteriores. Gracias a la recepción de todos los insumos esperados se pudo culminar el primer borrador tanto del IDRH como del IDHC.

Ambos informes fueron presentados durante la última reunión del Consejo Asesor que tuvo lugar en NY los días 16 y 17 de diciembre de 2015. Los participantes recibieron con antelación la documentación, por lo que durante ambos días se mantuvo un enriquecedor intercambio de ideas para fortalecer los diferentes argumentos presentados en el informe. También se conformó el Grupo de Revisión por Pares, integrado por renombrados académicos de la región, quienes junto a los Representantes Residentes, Representantes Residentes Adjuntos y expertos en Desarrollo Humano de las oficinas del PNUD en LAC proporcionaron comentarios adicionales para la elaboración del borrador final de ambos informes. Los últimos meses de trabajo han servido para afinar el texto final del informe, su edición homogénea y coherencia transversal, su presentación y gráficos, y para la incorporación de los elementos finales (presentación, prólogo, acrónimos, agradecimientos, anexos, cuadros, corrección de estilo, traducción, diseño) hasta su publicación en el mes de junio de 2016.

Avance en las Publicaciones

En el momento de elaboración del presente informe de progreso, el estado de las publicaciones principales es el siguiente:

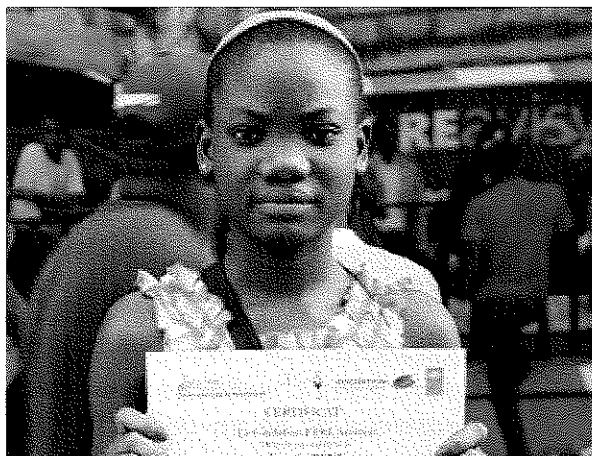
Informe Regional de Desarrollo Humano para América Latina y el Caribe	Ejecución
Informe completo (ES)	100%
Informe completo (EN)	100%
Resumen Ejecutivo (ES)	100%
10 informes cualitativos nacionales (ES)	90% (ya elaborada corrección de estilo, pero pendientes de incluir introducción)
12 + 4 ensayos base (ES/EN)	90% (falta corrección de estilo)

Informe Subregional de Desarrollo Humano para el Caribe	Ejecución
Informe completo (EN)	80% (borrador)
Resumen Ejecutivo (EN)	80% (borrador)
1 informes cualitativo subregional y 1 nacional (T&T)	90% (ya elaborada corrección de estilo, pero pendientes de incluir introducción)

7 ensayos base (EN)nb	90% (falta corrección de estilo)
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Actividad 2: Dos informes sobre Desarrollo Humano publicados – 2015 y 2016

Nivel de avance en la ejecución: 85%



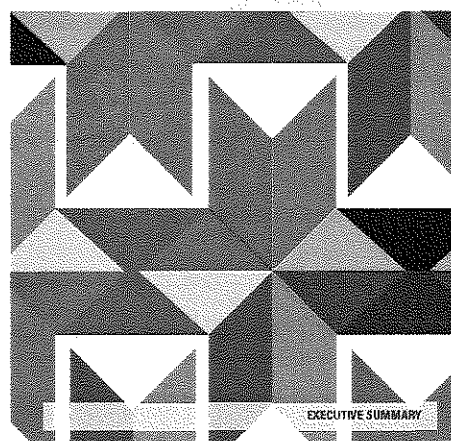
Tras un análisis de factibilidad –consulta a las oficinas de campo, equipo técnico y recursos disponibles y posibilidad de movilizar recursos adicionales tras la reducción de la aportación española por el tipo de cambio desfavorable- se determinó que era más pertinente enfocar los esfuerzos en un Informe Subregional en lugar de dos y, dadas las particularidades y especificidades del Caribe, se acordó que éste fuera el Informe de Desarrollo Humano del Caribe (IDHC), lo cual fue debidamente informado en la primera reunión del Consejo Asesor.

El IDHC toma el IRDH como marco orientador, construye sobre un mismo arco narrativo que gira en torno al progreso multidimensional y profundiza las particularidades de la subregión. En ese sentido, ambos Informes representan dos volúmenes de una misma publicación.

Respecto a la elaboración del IDHC, el establecimiento del Consejo Asesor dio paso a la consiguiente reunión en Barbados, donde se compartió la nota conceptual para el Informe del Caribe y una propuesta de orientación del mismo. Se realizó la definición del Índice anotado por el coordinador, se comisionaron 7 ensayos base y un documento metodológico específico así como un avance de acuerdo con la empresa Kairi, dado que cuenta con las bases de datos para la mayoría de los países, se realizaron 12 grupos focales y se conformó un grupo de revisión por pares de expertos y técnicos de la región que fue consultado en dos ocasiones.

Los borradores iniciales se presentaron en diciembre de 2015 al Consejo Asesor del Informe del Caribe, algunos de cuyos componentes también participaron en el Consejo Asesor del Informe regional, y viceversa, para asegurar la coherencia entre ambos.

Regional Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean
Multidimensional progress: well-being beyond income



En este momento ya hay dos borradores finales, uno del informe completo y otro del resumen ejecutivo, que rescata los elementos del informe regional, con las especificidades de los países del Caribe.

Actividad 3: “Caja de herramientas” (*Toolkit*) considerada como propia y utilizada por los socios – 2015 y 2016

Nivel de avance en la ejecución: 60%

Se está desarrollando una caja de herramientas regional para la implementación de la Agenda 2030 de acuerdo a la realidad de cada país, a través del desarrollo de conjuntos o “combos” específicos de políticas que vinculan los procesos de cambio social, económico y ambiental.

La Caja de herramientas comprende tres categorías de implementación secuencial a nivel nacional, que también podría ser aplicado a nivel sub-nacional en función de la disponibilidad de datos:

La primera, tiene que ver con herramientas de construcción de métrica multidimensional para cada país, analizando los determinantes de salida y recaída a la pobreza a través de pirámides de ingreso y el análisis de las personas y grupos en situación de vulnerabilidad.

La segunda, comprende herramientas para un mapeo multidimensional, que permita la construcción de “combos” o conjuntos de intervención, a través de la identificación de retos inter-sectoriales, inter-territoriales y a lo largo del ciclo de vida y de las opciones de políticas públicas específicas.

La tercera categoría corresponde a herramientas de análisis de espacio fiscal, a través del análisis del efecto de posibles modificaciones en impuestos, transferencias y subsidios; así como micro-simulaciones de cierre de brechas laborales, sociales y de género.

Adicionalmente, existe una cuarta herramienta que complementa las tres anteriores y se puede combinar con cualquiera de ellas en determinados momentos, correspondiente al análisis cualitativo, la cual permite contrastar los hallazgos obtenidos a través de datos duros con prioridades e imaginarios colectivos.



Se está conformando actualmente un roster regional de consultores, que incluye expertos, oficiales de programa del PNUD y funcionarios gubernamentales de la región, los cuales serán seleccionados y formados en el manejo de dichas herramientas para, posteriormente, iniciar el proceso de acompañamiento a los países de la región en la implementación de los ODS.

Ya hay una demanda inicial de 10 presentaciones nacionales del informe por parte de las Oficinas de campo del PNUD, que incluirán una serie de talleres con los gobiernos nacionales para la implementación de dichas herramientas a nivel nacional. Estas presentaciones iniciales, que tendrán lugar entre junio y septiembre de 2016, son, tentativamente, las siguientes:

13, 14 Junio: Panamá (lanzamiento regional)

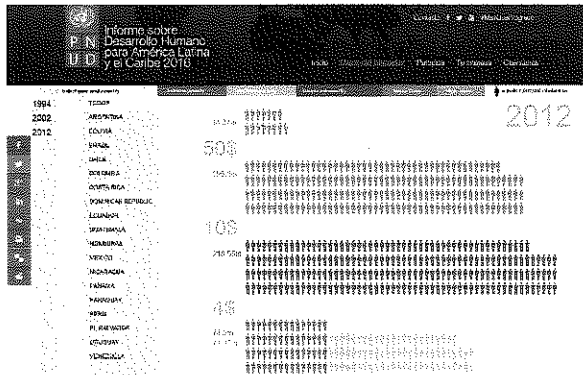
15, 16 Junio: República Dominicana (en ocasión
de la Asamblea de la OEA)
23, 24 Junio: Colombia
7, 8 Julio: Honduras (por confirmar)
19, 20 Julio: Perú (por confirmar)
21, 22 Julio: Argentina
16, 17 Agosto: Bolivia
18, 19 Agosto: Venezuela
Septiembre: Guatemala y Cuba

Los lanzamientos se harán en coordinación con las OTC de la región y en ellas participarán, además, algunos de los miembros del Consejo Asesor, así como integrantes del grupo de revisión de pares.

Actividad 4: Comunicación – 2015 y 2016

Nivel de avance en la ejecución: 90%

En lo que respecta a la campaña de comunicación, se realizó el proceso para la contratación de la empresa de comunicaciones con cierto retraso, debido a las restricciones presupuestarias descritas anteriormente.



Tanto la página web (www.masqueingreso.org) como el app del informe (Android, iTunes) ya fueron lanzados en junio y diciembre de 2015, respectivamente. Se ha abierto un espacio de participación a través de dichas plataformas, desde donde los usuarios podrán compartir su visión acerca del significado del progreso, así como sus vivencias y las maneras a través de las cuales piensan que pueden alcanzar el mismo. La página web cuenta con insumos suficientes para arrancar la campaña de comunicación tras el lanzamiento del

Informe, que permitirá comenzar a socializar hallazgos y mensajes del mismo, así como para capturar información adicional y establecer un diálogo permanente con el público. A modo de prueba se lanzó un primer artículo sobre el progreso visto por sus protagonistas en un blog que resultó en más de cuatro mil quinientos “me gusta” en cuarenta y ocho horas. Cuenta además con:

- un resumen ejecutivo animado del informe regional.
- un simulador del índice de pobreza multidimensional.
- 3 cortometrajes iniciales que visibilizan el concepto de progreso multidimensional desde el punto de vista de los ciudadanos, con historias de vida (invidente en Perú, madre soltera con dos empleos en Nicaragua, indígena en Brasil).
- Incluye el primer número de la revista digital, subida en febrero de 2016, que tendrá una periodicidad bimensual, y que recoge participación de personalidades destacadas de la cultura Latinoamericana y del Caribe. El primer número incluye una entrevista a Guillermo Arriaga – guionista de “Amores perros”, “Babel”, “21 gramos”, y director de cine- y el tercero a Gabriela Wiener, escritora y periodista. Para el cuarto número, está acordada una entrevista con la escritora nicaragüense Gioconda Belli. El tercer número es un especial del lanzamiento del Informe. Los números 2 y 3 de la revista ya están prácticamente listos para su lanzamiento. Durante el lanzamiento del informe en Panamá se realizarán entrevistas a algunas de las personalidades participantes para incluirlas en el número 3 de la revista que será el número especial del lanzamiento del informe.

III. EJECUCIÓN FINANCIERA

Ejecución combinada en USD*

	Presupuestado	Ejecutado	Porcentaje
Resultado 1: IDH Regional publicado	1,168,265.41	1,178,876.21	100.91%
Resultado 2: IDH Caribe publicado	582,556.88	355,612.00	61.04%
Resultado 3: toolkit	90,034.42	38,524.00	42.79%
Resultado 4: comunicaciones	143,750.00	35,409.00	24.63%
TOTAL	1,984,606.71	1,608,421.21	81.04%

*Nota final: Dejando de lado el Informe Caribe, el resto de recursos han sido ejecutados en su práctica totalidad. No se ve reflejada la ejecución en comunicaciones, que en el margen de un mes habrá llegado al 90%. Queda algo de recursos en toolkit, absolutamente mínimo para poder sistematizar el toolkit.

IV. ANEXOS

1. Informe Regional de Desarrollo Humano para América Latina y el Caribe 2016: “Progreso Multidimensional: bienestar más allá del ingreso”.
2. Resumen ejecutivo del Informe Regional de Desarrollo Humano para América Latina y el Caribe 2016: “Progreso Multidimensional: bienestar más allá del ingreso”
3. Borrador del Informe Subregional de Desarrollo Humano del Caribe 2016.
4. Borrador del resumen ejecutivo del Informe Subregional de Desarrollo Humano del Caribe 2016.