



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

# Poverty and Environment Initiative

Latin America and the Caribbean

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## List of acronyms

AECID	Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency
CAM	Municipal Environmental Commission (Peru)
CONADUR	National Council of Rural and Urban Planning (Guatemala)
CO	UNDP Country Office
CODEDE	Development Departmental Council (Guatemala)
CONAP	National Council of Protected Areas (Guatemala)
COREDUR	Regional Council of Rural and Urban Planning (Guatemala)
DEAG	Direction of Agrarian Extension (Paraguay)
FONDOEMPLEO	National Fund for Labor Training and Employment Promotion (Peru)
GCPS	Social Policy Coordination Cabinet (Dominican Republic)
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GTRS	Technical Group of Solid Waste (Peru)
IVACC	Vulnerability to Climate Hazards Index (Dominican Republic)
LQI	Life Quality Index (Paraguay)
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Paraguay)
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Guatemala)
MARN	Ministry of Environment (Guatemala)
MECIP-DAR	Department Coordination Table for Rural and Agrarian Development (Paraguay)
MIDES	Social Development Ministry (Uruguay)
MIDIS	Social Development and Inclusion Ministry (Peru)
MIMP	Ministry of Women and vulnerable populations (Peru)
MINAM	Ministry of Environment (Peru)
MM	Ministry of Women (Paraguay)
MPA	Provincial Municipality of Arequipa (Peru)
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NDA	National Development Agenda (Guatemala)
PDM	Municipal Development Plan (Guatemala)
PIGARS	Municipal Plan of Waste Management (Peru)
PLANRES	National Waste Management Plan (Peru)
POA	Annual Operative Plan (Guatemala)
POM	Multi-annual Operative Plan (Guatemala)
POT	Land Use Plan (Guatemala)
PPA	Food Production Program (Paraguay)
QALI-WARMA	School feeding program of the MIDIS (Peru)
RHDR	Regional Human Development Report
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SAS	Social Action Secretariat (Paraguay)
SCDR	Council System for Urban and Rural Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAM	Environmental Secretariat (Paraguay)
SEGEPLAN	General Planning Directorate (Guatemala)
SIGERSOL	National Integrated Information System for Solid Waste Management (Peru)
SINAE	National Emergencies System (Uruguay)
SIUBEN	Unified Beneficiaries System (Dominican Republic)

ToC	Theory of Change
TEKOPORA	Conditional Cash Transfer Program (Paraguay)
TENONDERA	Economic Inclusive Activities Program (Paraguay)
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNREDD	United Nations Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UNVs	United Nations Volunteers

## Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

During 2017, The PEI LAC team has supported national PEI teams in operational, management and technical issues specially focused on the preparation for project closure and the implementation of the sustainability and exit strategies. As part of this support, the team has strengthen virtual communication and working meetings throughout the year, engaging in specific joint activities in which the regional support was relevant, and also carried out three monitoring missions to Guatemala, Paraguay and Peru. These missions, followed up on project advances and perspectives to date, adjusted project budget and prioritized remaining activities, reviewed the sustainability and exit strategy with national counterparts and held working meetings with main stakeholders (including donors) to increase their engagement in the sustainability of the projects. Additionally, two annual work plan and budget revisions, which were essential for ensuring efficient allocation of resources for achieving project results, were supported by the team.

**Figure 1: Monitor visit to a recycler's association in Lima, Peru.**



**Figure 2: Accompanying a "Field day" where 250 family farmers received training on sustainable agroecological production, Tavaí, Paraguay.**



**Figure 3: Discussing the PDM-OT process in the Municipality of Taxisco, Guatemala**



In February 2017, the LAC Team participated in the PEI Global retreat in Nairobi. Operational and management issues identified by regional teams were discussed; and mitigation and prevention measures were agreed upon to counteract current financial flows challenges. A closer engagement and communication between PEF and Regional teams was [agreed](#)<sup>1</sup>, in particular in budget management and in the development of key strategic documents. During the retreat, the components of the new programme (Poverty Environment Action for SDG, i.e. PEAS 2018-2021) were presented and discussed, providing guidance to develop [PEI LAC inputs](#)<sup>2</sup> that were sent to PEF in March.

Complying with the requirements of the initiative, the LAC team has launched, in a participative manner with COs and PEF, the process of the final evaluation. As agreed, one evaluator has carried out the three national evaluations to ensure a homogenous methodology and that an aggregated strategic view of PEI in LAC is produced and to facilitate the interaction with the “evaluation reference group”. To date, the evaluator has delivered an analysis of the three countries, [Guatemala](#), [Paraguay](#) and [Peru](#) and reflecting a very positive result for all of them (72%, 77.7% and 91%, respectively).

Following the [management response](#)<sup>3</sup> to the 2008-2013 regional evaluation, the implementation of the gender and communication strategies has continued to be a priority.

The [regional gender strategy](#), which was developed by PEI and validated by the COs, has resulted in the implementation of actions aiming to quantify and reduce the gender gap in Guatemala and Peru. In Guatemala, inclusive language was used in the elaboration of the [nine municipal development and land management plans](#) (PDM-OT) and the Guide for the elaboration of the PDM-OT, also efforts were taken through the Municipal Directorate for Women in order to ensure equal participation of women and men in the elaboration of nine municipal development and land management plans (as an example, PDM-OT for the Municipality of Jocotán, see pages [8](#), [22](#) and [23](#)). These plans included a gender analysis in the problem definition stage, studying the current employment situation for women in Guatemala, as well as the division of labour, school attendance, managing household finances and reproductive health. The municipalities have developed goals towards 2032 in their plans, which include strengthening health and education of women and girls and the promotion of productive projects managed by women. (see pages [26](#), [29](#), [50](#) and [53](#))

Following the [regional communication strategy](#), the regional team has been active in communicating project results and advances, achieving 25 new publications throughout the year in

<sup>1</sup> Internal report of the global retreat in Nairobi

<sup>2</sup> Internal working document

<sup>3</sup> Internal working document

social media platforms like [Facebook](#) (PEI LAC posts reached a total of 5.586 individuals during 2017), [Twitter](#) and [Youtube](#), and a press coverage of 60 national press releases from national newspapers. The PEI LAC posts are among the top ones in terms of reach and user engagement, which demonstrates interest in the activities that are happening in the region. Support for translation of documents produced by the COs ([brochures](#), [press releases](#), articles, [videos](#) and [life stories](#)) has been actively given by the regional team during 2017, resulting in more communication materials in English that have been shared with a wider international audience.

Figure 4: Life stories from Paraguay PEI project



Figure 5: Brochure from Peru PEI project



At the end of April, the [First Regional Forum on Sustainable Development of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean](#) was held in Mexico. This was the first regional follow up of the 2030 Agenda implementation and countries reaffirmed their collective commitment to attain the SDGs and agree on inputs for the High Level Political Forum. As discussions were held on the different dimensions on sustainable development and how to articulate them, the regional PEI analysis on the articulation of social and environmental goals through specific policy tools already in use in the region ([Articulating Social and Environmental Policy for Sustainable Development: Practical Options in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)) was distributed as an input. Section 9 of the [summary of the chair of the Forum](#), demonstrates the priority of the LAC countries to advance poverty measures that include all its dimensions (page 8), as well as to develop policies for social welfare and environmental protection (page 9), topics in which PEI has relevant experience and tools

Following the [management response](#)<sup>4</sup> to the 2008-2013 evaluation, visibility and communication has been a priority of the LAC Region in 2017, through the use of social media platforms like [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and Youtube. The regional team has been active in communicating project results and advances, achieving 25 new publications throughout the year. The PEI LAC posts are among the top ones in terms of reach and user engagement, which demonstrates interest in the activities that are happening in the region, and are a basis for a good platform to communicate results by the end of the project. Support for translation of documents produced by the COs ([brochures](#), [press releases](#),

<sup>4</sup> Internal working document

articles, [videos](#) and [life stories](#)) has been actively given by the regional team during 2017, resulting in more communication materials that can be shared with a wider international audience.

In this almost final year of PEI in LAC, regional efforts have also been focused in promoting South-South Cooperation and exchange. For example, the IVACC tool has attracted significant attention from several stakeholders, including national institutions in other countries such as the Social Development Ministry (MIDES) and the National Emergencies System (SINAE) in Uruguay. A South-South exchange with these institutions [took place in Dominican Republic](#)<sup>5</sup>, facilitated and coordinated by the regional team, to get to know the tool’s design process, in order to build a similar one adjusted to their national context.

The IVACC was also considered relevant for the adjustment process of the Quality of Life Index in Paraguay, on-going as part of the PEI project. Therefore, an [exchange was](#)<sup>6</sup> organized by PEI to also allow information sharing at this respect, and MoU was signed between the two countries.

Figure 6: Twitter from the Vice-presidency (Dominican Republic)



<sup>5</sup> Internal document (BTOR)

<sup>6</sup> Internal document (BTOR)



## 1.2 Outline of 2017 workplan

In this last year of project implementation, efforts have been focused on ensuring project results and their sustainability. In fact, a greater [inter-institutional](#) coordination, a higher [ownership](#) of the processes fostered by the [national counterparts](#), and an increased [communication](#) of activities and project products have been promoted by PEI national teams, in order to ensure the sustainability of country level initiatives. The workplan envisioned communication products for every target group: in Peru the systematization of Arequipa's experience and its lessons developed specifically for municipal technical staff. In Paraguay, brochures and videos developed with decision makers in mind. And in Guatemala, articles in the SEGEPLAN website were aimed to a wider audience, including the municipalities in order to follow-up on the PDM-OT process.

### 1.2.1. Guatemala

The focus for 2017 workplan in Guatemala has been on both: (i) increasing [knowledge](#) and information on poverty-environment links, and [their relation to land dynamics](#) and ecosystem services at territorial level, and (2) working on more robust regulatory tools for sustainable land use. The PEI team has been formulating [the nine municipal development](#) and land management plans agreed after the ToC revision, as well as finalizing activities to ensure the country has a monitoring system that will allow following up on the indicators of the National Development Plan, and all related plans and policies.

In terms of sustainability of the project, the workplan included the elaboration of a [methodological guide](#)<sup>7</sup> for the elaboration of municipal development and land management plans, which will guide municipalities in these processes incorporating P-E principles.

### 1.2.2. Peru

In Peru, the work has centered in strengthening institutional capacities, both at the national ([Ministry of Environment](#), Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population) and subnational level ([Provincial Municipality of Arequipa](#)), with aims to improve the integrated management of solid waste through the incorporation of social, poverty and gender variables in local policies, instruments and tools. To achieve this result, work has advanced on four major products: (i) Updating and launching [the national solid waste information](#) system, in order to improve data generation and collection in regards to inclusive solid waste management. (ii) A [technical proposal](#)<sup>8</sup> to finance municipalities for solid waste management through various methods has been finalized, and is in the process of being approved and socialized by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. (iii) the elaboration of the Municipal Plan for Waste Management for Arequipa ([PIGARS](#)<sup>9</sup>) with an emphasis in social inclusion (iv) The systematization of municipal solid waste management approaches and tools, which can be replicated in other municipalities.

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<sup>7</sup> To be published in Q1 2018

<sup>8</sup> This draft document was presented to the Minister of Environment to support decision making on investments for the waste management sector

<sup>9</sup> This document will be published after its presentation to the Municipal Environmental Commission (Q1 2018)

### 1.2.3. Paraguay

Paraguay's workplan has been focused on delivering results at the national level, following the recommendations made in the Theory of Change. Efforts of the PEI team have been aimed at [building capacity](#) to mainstream [pro-poor](#) and [gender focus](#) with environmental outcomes into national planning processes and social protection programmes. Therefore, the lines of action are focused on activities in coordination with SAS, SEAM and STP, prioritizing three major results: i) The elaboration of the [urban and land planning guide](#). ii) The elaboration of [the sustainable business plans guide](#) for the Tenondera programme beneficiaries. The inclusion of environmental indicators in the [Quality of Life Index](#)<sup>10</sup> was also project for the year, however due to issues with the consultancy contracted, this product has not been finalized in 2017, and is reprogrammed for Q1 2018. Also foreseen was measuring the change in the 2013 base line reflected in the project document, which states that beneficiary families in Tavaí will see an increase in their monthly family income. One of the main areas of work of PEI in Paraguay has been strengthening the local interinstitutional [coordination](#) between SAS, MAG and SEAM to [strengthen capacities](#) for [family farming in families](#) participating in the Tenonderá Programme.

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<sup>10</sup> First product of the consultancy, working document

## Progress and achievement reporting for 2017

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

### 2.1 Outcome level achievements

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

1. Level of application of PE approaches and tools for integrated development policies plans and coordination mechanisms
2. Increased public sector financial expenditure for PE results in target countries
3. Level of integration of pro-poor environmental mainstreaming approach and tools in UN and partner strategies and programmes at country and regional levels.

Table 1<sup>11</sup> Improved integration of poverty-environment issues in bilateral and multilateral (other than UN) donor planning frameworks and implementation processes.

Assessment of countries against rating (July 2017)	Rating	Description of Status (ascending where highest rating reflects intended result)
	1	P-E linkages are not acknowledged or reflected in short or long term donor strategies or operational plans. Level of collaboration on PE mainstreaming low.
<b>Paraguay</b> <b>Peru</b>	2	P-E linkages are identified and acknowledged in short or long term donor strategies or operational plans but not reflected in the main sections of their strategies or operational plans.
<b>Guatemala</b>	3	P-E issues are reflected into some extent and P-E indicators identified/developed in donor strategies or operational plans. UN-gvt-donor collaboration established to identify long term opportunities for sustainability of P-E mainstreaming.
	4	P-E issues integrated into sections and/or objectives of donor strategies or operational plans and monitoring systems. Donor-gvt-UN mechanisms established and operational for PE mainstreaming.
	5	Donor strategies or operational plans and budgets reflect PE objectives and/or indicators and UN-gvt-donor collaboration on PE mainstreaming at (sub) national level takes place for sustainability of PE mainstreaming.

After evaluating the current state of the project in Guatemala, the RT has considered increasing the level to 3. Guatemala is using the PEI experience (nine municipal plans and technical guide for the

<sup>11</sup> The purpose of this table is to start tracking more consistently PE mainstreaming work supported by PEI in the context of sustainability. It is therefore important to reflect on opportunities per country and this work will be useful in the context of Theory of Change in our countries and identifying exit/sustainability strategies.

municipal development and land management), as a base to prepare [100 municipal development and land management plans \(PDM-OT\) in 2018](#), this is due the president's request to government institutions to execute high impact projects aligned with the National Development Plan. The 100 municipal plans will be done partially with external funding. One of the donors is [Partnership for Resilience \(PFR\)](#), which SEGEPLAN [signed an agreement](#) in February 2017 to work together in "resilient municipalities". In this way, PFR has incorporated the P-E approach in their operational plans, and is currently (January 2018) supporting SEGEPLAN to [deliver training](#) on the PDM-OT process to technical experts in municipal development and land management at national level.

The RT has considered to maintain Peru and Paraguay in the same level, although donors will be supporting the process and results started by PEI, this has not been formally set up yet.

In Peru, at the provincial level, the government holds a cooperation agreement with the [government of Korea](#), and as a result, funding from this agreement will be used in order to keep strengthening the results of the PEI project in Arequipa. At the national level, there is financial support from the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NOAK-NEFCO), which will allow the SIGERSOL information system to be strengthened and be used for greenhouse gases (GHG) monitoring.

Finally, in Paraguay the Land Management Guide will be used as the base for the implementation of municipal plans. Five of them will be elaborated with funding from the Moroccan government.

## 2.2 Output level progress and achievements

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

Progress towards Output 1 is measured through four different output indicators focusing on the integration of poverty-environment objectives in national, sub-national and sector policies and monitoring and evaluation frameworks as well as functioning cross-sector coordination mechanisms for poverty-environment related issues. Table 2 provides a summary of the overall progress towards the Output indicator 1 since 2013 and the following sections provides details on 2017 progress towards the respective indicator.

Table 2. Summary of progress towards output 1 per indicator

Indicator	No. Policies/Plans	No. Country
1.1. Number of national policies & sub-national/area development plans that integrated P-E objectives and indicators in target countries	13 (+9 2017) 9 PDM-OT in Guatemala	3
1.2. Number of key sectoral policies and plans that integrate P-E objectives in target countries	3 (+1 2017) 1 PIGARS in Peru	3
1.3. Number of M&E systems that integrate P-E indicators in national and sub-national M&E frameworks	7 (+3 2017) 3 M&E in Guatemala	4
1.4. Number of countries that report functional cross-sector coordination mechanisms	5 (+1 2017) 1 Commission in Guatemala	3

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

##### **Guatemala has approved nine municipal development and land management plans integrating P-E objectives**

After PEI support for the elaboration of the [National Development Plan](#) (NDP), and specific P-E inputs for the natural resources chapter, Guatemala is continuing the process of aligning public policies and development plans to the NDP.

Following the work done in 2016 with SEGEPLAN to align the land use plans to the NDP, this year the team has concluded the elaboration of [nine municipal development and land management plans](#), and a [the guide for municipal development and land management planning \(PDM-OT\)](#).

In terms of project sustainability, future land management plans are well positioned, as Guatemala identified its 10 national priorities for development, [approved](#) by CONADUR, two of which are:

- Valuation of ecosystems (Goal: By 2020, introduce ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, SDG 15.9).

- Land Management (Goal: 100% of municipalities have land planning plans being implemented in a satisfactory manner, Goal: by 2032, the municipal governments achieve higher capacity to attend need and request from the community)

The development of the nine municipal plans focused in the alignment methodology of the PDMs and POTs to the NDA. These plans have a vision and goals towards 2032 and have been the result of a participatory process, in which stakeholders from municipalities, departments, local businesses and civil society provided inputs. These plans are the tools for municipalities to design strategic projects to attain a sustainable and inclusive development. Throughout the year, the PEI team has been working on phase III of the PDM-OT process (which has [4 phases](#)): planning and land management, by analyzing and developing the following in each of the municipalities:

Territorial vision: to determine how the municipality complements and contributes towards the country development plan, considering particular territorial identity characteristics.

Future land organization: to define the land occupation scheme and patterns, to rethink central areas in the municipalities as a way to improve internal and external mobility, ensuring a better access to and sustainable use of ecosystem services.

Land use categories and sub-categories: to define areas according to their potential use, challenges, risks and characteristics.

Based on the characteristics defined above, a Future Territorial Development Model (MDTF) for each municipality was defined in participatory workshops, as well as the strategic goals for each municipality and the monitoring guidelines of the plans.

All the nine plans have a strong component of social inclusion, poverty eradication and environmental protection. As an example, the [PDM-OT for Jocotán](#) has set up goals to 2032 to significantly reduce unsafe, unsanitary and vulnerable housing, promote health programmes that respect indigenous beliefs and worldview (page 50), foster ecotourism, promote productive projects managed by women (page 53), increase natural forest by 800 Ha, facilitate access to local communities to incentives for sustainable management of the forest (page 56), among others.

Figure 7: Nine municipal development and land management plans (PDM-OT)



In order to ensure the sustainability of these processes, there have been parallel efforts in capacity building for municipalities. PEI has been working together with SEGEPLAN, MARN, CONAP and San Carlos University to deliver the [Planning and Land Management Diploma](#) aimed at technical municipal staff, as a complement to the PDM-OT processes that are underway in the municipalities. Several municipalities from seven departments have received training in land and development planning, gender and ethnic approaches, as well as risk management and ecosystems valuation tools (see [2017-2018 Presidential Report](#), page 158).

Figure 8: 44 technical municipal staff completed the [Planning and Land Management Diploma](#)



At the subregional level, the [Region Oriente Development Plan](#) has gained new relevance as the indicators included in the strategic axes of the plan have been linked to the methodological process used to develop the nine municipal development and land management plans, in order to integrate

them in the land planning processes. As a result, during the month of May, the Plan has been socialized with the authorities of the Departmental Development Council (CODEDE) of Jalapa, to show how it is being used as the orienting and visionary document in the process of these nine municipal development and land management plans.

Along with this, the national team has provided technical support to the elaboration of the Strategic Institutional Planning (PEI), the Multiannual Operative Planning (POM) and the Annual Operative Planning (POA) processes in the nine municipalities. This process is being supported by PEI in order to align these municipal plans both with the NDP and the SDGs, ensuring policy coherence and the inclusion of key aspects such as climate change adaptation and mitigation. While the PEI team is technically supporting this planning process through August 2017, SEGEPLAN is leading it and it is the responsible institution by mandate. Therefore, it will lead and ensure continuity after the finalization of the project, by integrating P-E values into development processes, demonstrating the already existing high degree of institutional ownership.

After years of support from PEI, there is a growing awareness in the country and policy relevance given to sustainable land management issues. Going forward, this lends itself to the development of plans and public policies driven by national government institutions and with the necessary involvement of local governments.

#### The route towards sustainable municipal development in Guatemala

This PDM-OT process is expected to be replicated throughout the country and a Methodological guide has been developed at this regard. [The deputy secretary of SEGEPLAN stated](#) that the guide and the development plans that have already been developed through the PEI project, will be useful as a model in the process of strengthening their commitment to elaborate, reformulate and align at least 100 municipal development and land management plans in 2018, aligned with the National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals. This guide will also impact on the institutionalizing of the ecosystems approach in developing land management plans as well as municipal development plans. The guide also includes gender equality, climate change and ecosystems management considerations, with the final aim of improving the wellbeing of populations. A gender approach is being ensured in the strategies and development plans through coordination and joint work with the Ethnic and Gender Equality Directorate in SEGEPLAN.

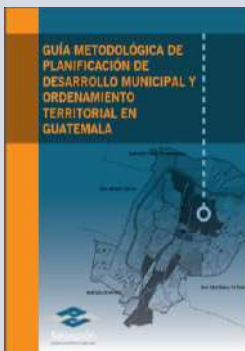


Figure 9: Guide for municipal development and land management planning



**Output indicator 1.2 Number of key sectoral policies and plans that integrate P-E objectives in target countries.**

**The new Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan (PIGARS) for the Provincial Municipality of Arequipa (MPA) has been finalized and approved**

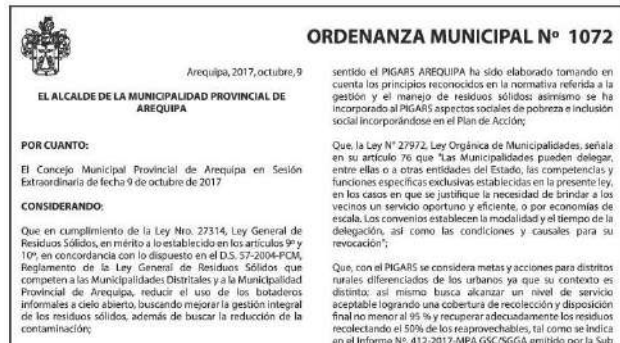
The [2017-2028 PIGARS<sup>12</sup>](#) for Arequipa and its 29 districts, with a population of 986,921 in urban areas and 56,570 in rural areas, has been approved by [Municipal Ordinance 1072](#) after validation by the PEI team, MINAM and the MPA. The PIGARS formulation process had the involvement of Arequipa municipalities and diverse solid waste sector stakeholders. Its long term goal is to reach universal coverage of sweep, collection and disposal services, as well as reusing and recycling urban and rural waste. It is the first plan of its nature in Peru that seeks to improve technical and operational areas as well as workers’ conditions, by incorporating social inclusion and green jobs elements.

The PIGARS establishes objectives, goals and common actions for the short (2017-2019), medium (2020-2023) and long term (2024-2028) for every district in the provincial municipality. For the elaboration of the updated document, two separate analyses were applied to the solid waste sector in the Arequipa region: a solid waste management diagnosis and a socioeconomic diagnosis for recyclers and operative personnel. The latter included gender and poverty variables in order to determine inequalities, gaps and opportunities.

**Figure 10: Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for Arequipa (PIGARS)**



**Figure 11: Municipal Ordinance that approved PIGARS**



These diagnoses provided disaggregated information by sex regarding the vulnerability of recyclers (formal and informal). For example, poverty analysis were enriched with other variables apart from income finding that while most formal recyclers (92.78%) are not income-based poor, they have

<sup>12</sup> To be published in Q1 2018 by MPA

other important unsatisfied needs: 51.52% do not meet the “room to sleep” need, while 20.2% do not have access to water supply. Additionally, the diagnosis recognizes that 66.22% of recyclers in Arequipa are women. In the formalized sector, the majority are women (85.8%), although, most of the recycling activity is informal and women are majority here too (79% in dumps) (see [page 91](#)).

Among the indicators included in the PIGARS is the % of men and women trained in solid waste management and gender equality, which will show the work towards strengthening capacities of authorities, workers and recyclers regarding continuous improvement of solid waste with a gender approach.

In the recommendations, the document highlights the need to apply strategies to disaggregate information by sex, which will be very valuable in reporting to the national SIGERSOL information platform.

As established by the new solid waste management law 13, the PIGARS and Solid Waste Management Plans (PMRS) are aligned with the PLANRES and the new national solid waste law<sup>14</sup>.

The process of elaborating the updated PIGARS, as well as its final products, has been systemized in order to collect lessons learned that can be useful to similar municipal planning processes. Some of these lessons learned include specific recommendations to: integrate poverty, gender, green growth and environment related variables, achieve the financial sustainability of services, strengthen capacities of managers and personnel (including recyclers); foster business plans for recycling through private-public partnerships, incentivize public and private investment in waste management activities, promote the participation of civil society and private sector in the waste management sector.

#### The route towards inclusive municipal waste management in Peru

PEI has coordinated the elaboration of two guides with MINAM, aimed at government officials, professionals and technical staff from provincial and district municipalities for the elaboration of Municipal Solid Waste Management [provincial](#) and [district plans](#). These plans have a span of five years, and are technical and operational planning instruments which entail a participative process. These guides detail the steps, criteria and stages for the elaboration of the plans, and support the variables and operational indicators for the formulation and monitoring of the plans. The provincial plans guide supports the identification of the need for big investments at the provincial level, and the district plans guide supports mainstreaming the gender and social inclusion focus, aligned with the PIGARS and PLANRES.

These guides have been disseminated and analyzed along with representatives of district municipalities in Lima, and MINAM is currently adjusting them to be presented and published in March 2018

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<sup>14</sup> During 2017, in Peru, the “Constitution and Regulation Commission of the Congress” has been requesting the modification of certain legislative decrees that include a “gender focus”. This has been the case of the Solid Waste Law, which in its article 53 included the “gender focus” which has been replaced by “sustainability focus”. This is a result of the commission considering that including this exceeds the powers of the executive branch in regards to solid waste.

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

**Guatemala has an open access monitoring system which provides information regarding achievement of National Priorities, Municipal Land Planning and SDGs**

A key element of the [K'atun National Development Plan](#) (NDP) is monitoring and evaluation. [Measuring the performance](#) of the plan, as well as the impact of related programmes will allow more relevant decision-making. Concrete evidence regarding advances and the fulfilment of specific goals will be available to government institutions and can be very useful for their operational planning.

PEI has supported SEGEPLAN in the process of designing and creating an open access [platform](#) which provides information regarding achievement of National Priorities established in the National Development Plan, municipal performance and land planning and the SDGs. SEGEPLAN will continue this work during 2018 and 2019.

The National Development Plan includes 83 indicators for each of which a technical reference sheet has been developed. The PEI team supported the criteria to define the territorial information management system and related indicators, and ensure consistency and direct relationship with the large-scale policy and budget monitoring and evaluation processes related to the National Planning System (SNP). As this effort is part of the SEGEPLAN's land management planning process, it is expected to generate a national methodological guide, ensuring that there is a clear alignment with and contribution to the National Development Plan.

**Figure 12: Monitoring [system](#)**

[Plataformas de Información > Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales](#)



The [M&E system for the National Development Plan](#) (NDP) links the objectives of this plan with public policies, territorial plans and institutional operational planning, ensuring the connection to the work of municipal and departmental development councils. The system has a municipal territorial information management module, with 125 indicators to follow-up the NDP goals and the SDGs at local level.

The [Territorial Information System's](#) indicators have been developed to be integrated both with the monitoring process of the NDP (that includes policies, subnational development plans, SDGs and other international commitments), as well as with the Public Investment Planning and Programming processes. The later has been achieved through the construction of the modules of Strategic Institutional Planning (PEI), Multianual Operational Planning (POM) and Annual Operational Planning (POA).

Finally, an innovative module developed by SEGEPLAN follows-up on the implementation of the [SDGs in Guatemala](#). This tool provides statistical information for five of the SDGs, their targets and indicators. This tool allows Guatemala to follow-up and manage the information on the five SDGs the country reported in the 2017 National Voluntary Review, as well as communicate this information in a systematized way. The tool is actively updated in order to gradually include more SDGs with their targets and indicators. This tool is showing to be useful to report on integrated projects that are working on intersectoral themes which contribute to several SDGs. This process was driven by SEGEPLAN and has been technically and financially supported by PEI.

Figure 13: Online statistical tool for SDG monitoring in Guatemala



### In Peru, the National Integrated Information System for Solid Waste Management has been launched, along with a user's guide for municipal officers

The information system used to track solid waste management in Peru, known as SIGERSOL, was updated to strengthen the information on solid waste provided by local governments. SIGERSOL has the objective of logging information regarding management of solid waste from over 1,800 municipalities in Peru, who populate this system with their information. This [system](#), which is managed by the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) is part of the National Environmental Information System (SINIA), was updated with support of the PEI project and was launched officially during the first semester of 2017.

The update ensured the alignment with the PLANRES and includes data on relevant P-E indicators. For example, it incorporates [data](#) disaggregated by sex (recycled material volume collected, existence of solid waste collection center, number of formalized recycled associations, and more), and relevant gender indicators such as the number of men and women working in the collection, sweep, transport, treatment, and final disposal of solid waste. As of July 2017, the system had collected information from 792 municipalities (42% of the 1,874 municipalities in the country).

In May 2017, municipalities received a [comprehensive training](#) on the operation of SIGERSOL during the Incentives Programme workshops. A [user's guide](#)<sup>15</sup> has been elaborated to illustrate the process

<sup>15</sup> Guide to be published in MINAM webpage in Q1 2018

needed to enter information into the system, aimed at municipal employees who will be handling the tool. This guide has step by step instructions detailing the areas to input information and what needs to be filled in. Additionally, a [demo<sup>16</sup> video](#) showing these steps has been produced, providing a detailed visual representation of the system and the steps to use it.

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

**Table 3. Level of country leadership, ownership and coherent engagement towards promoting P-E objectives/mainstreaming by national and sub-national institutions.**

Assessment of countries against rating (July 2017)	Rating	Description of Status (ascending where highest rating reflects intended result)
	1	National partners (MPF, MENR) not demonstrating engagement and leadership towards promoting PE objectives. Limited engagement of other sector institutions, civil society and other partners.
<b>Paraguay</b>	2	Partial engagement of national partner(s) through establishment of intra-coordination mechanisms, occasional participation of representatives from sector institutions and civil society.
<b>Guatemala</b>	3	Mid-level leadership (i.e. Director/PS) by national partner(s) through establishment of cross-sector coordination mechanisms and regular participation of key, commissioning of guidance notes, briefing notes, etc.
<b>Peru</b>	4	High level political leadership (Ministerial) by PEI national partner(s) and key stakeholders promoting PE mainstreaming through communications, directives and coordination in national and sub-national policy and planning initiatives.
	5	Political leadership at the highest level (Presidency, Cabinet) and key stakeholders promoting PE mainstreaming through communications and directives in national and sub-national policy and planning initiatives.

**In Guatemala, SEGEPLAN has established the Land Planning Commission to elaborate the Municipal Development and Land Management Plans**

The RT has considered to move Guatemala to level 3 due to the establishment of a coordination mechanism to design and implement the Municipal Development and Land Management Plans. This coordination mechanism is called Land Planning Commission, and has already been set up for the nine municipal plans and it has been systematized and explained step by step in the [Guide PDM-OT](#) (page 35-37).

The Land Planning Commission is articulated at high level by the Council System for Urban and Rural Development (SCDR), having the Municipality the responsibility of conducting (formulation, approval and implementation) the PDM-OT process with the direct support of SEGEPLAN and other national institutions.

<sup>16</sup> To be published in Q1 2018

The Land Planning Commission is to be approved by Municipal Act and must be composed by three components: political component, technical component and an extended component. The roles and responsibilities can be seen in the table below and in [page 36](#) of the Guide for PDM-OT.

Figure 14: Responsibilities of each component of a PDM-OT process.

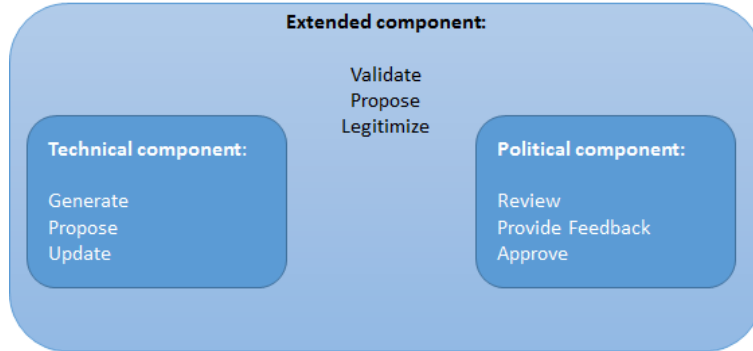
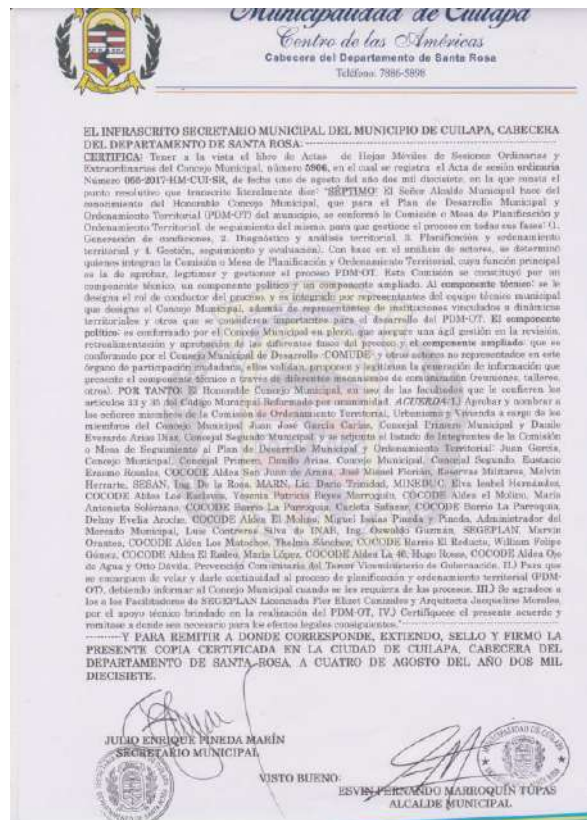


Figure 15: Municipal Act approving the Land Planning Commission, designating the three components. Municipality of Cuilapa



### In Paraguay, SAS and SEAM strengthen their mutual collaboration and coordination following the agreement signed in 2016

After the coordination agreement signed in 2016 between [SAS and SEAM](#), which was supported by PEI, their interactions at local level have been increasing. For example, with the facilitation of the PEI team, 13 department coordinators and 80 district coordinators of the [SAS Tekopora](#)<sup>17</sup> social protection programme have been trained by SEAM on environmental issues, such as solid waste management, indoor air quality and conservation of protected areas. This capacity building emphasized the importance of disseminating this information to the Tekopora beneficiary families. The PEI team supported this training by presenting the links between the environmental dimension and the implementation of social programmes, while facilitating communication between SAS and SEAM on related best practices.

SAS and SEAM are also working together in the elaboration of the Tenondera<sup>18</sup> Guide for Sustainable Business (see output indicator 2.3).

**Figure 16: SEAM instructor training TEKOPORA coordinators**



### In Peru, coordination between the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) leads to joint management in the solid waste sector for increased municipal access to financial resources (Incentives Programme and Investment Fund)

The [National Incentives Plan for the Improvement of Municipal Management](#) involves funds transfers to municipalities conditioned to the completion of specific goals. These goals are formulated by different government institutions, two of them ([17](#) and [25](#)) are directly related to solid waste management, which MINAM is in charge of, and provides strategic guidance to municipalities for their implementation.

<sup>17</sup> This is an official link inside [SAS webpage](#) / Documents

<sup>18</sup> Tenondera social protection programme from SAS

PEI has supported the elaboration of these methodological guidelines for the implementation of the two goals for the National Incentives Plan for the Improvement of Municipal Management. These guidelines are aimed to guide 827 municipalities in the process of achieving the requirements and goals of the programme and access its benefits.

**Figure 17: Methodological guidelines for the incentives programme developed jointly by MINAM and MEF with PEI support**



**Figure 18: Detailed steps that municipalities must follow to achieve the requirements and access the financial resources of the incentives programme.**

**B. ACTIVIDADES PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LA META**

**Actividad 1: Capacitación en "Gestión y Manejo de Residuos Sólidos"**

Para cumplir esta actividad deben asistir obligatoriamente a la capacitación un (01) personal del área responsable de la implementación de la meta y un (01) representante de la Oficina de Presupuesto o Planificación o quien haga sus veces, acreditados por la municipalidad mediante oficio.

**PASOS A SEGUIR**

**Paso 1** **Designación de los representantes para el taller de capacitación de la meta 10**  
 La municipalidad debe designar mediante oficio (firmado por el alcalde o gerente municipal) de acuerdo a lo señalado en el Anexo N° 01 a dos (02) representantes para asistir al mencionado taller:

- Un (01) personal del área responsable de la implementación de la meta (funcionario del servicio de limpieza pública o similar).
- Un (01) representante de la Oficina de Presupuesto o Planificación.
- Ambos representantes deben ser trabajadores o funcionarios de la municipalidad.

Asimismo, la municipalidad deberá remitir el oficio escaneado al correo electrónico: [incentivos.residuos@minam.gob.pe](mailto:incentivos.residuos@minam.gob.pe)

**Paso 2** **Inscripción virtual de los participantes**  
 Los funcionarios designados mediante oficio deberán inscribirse en el siguiente enlace: <https://goo.gl/forms/PWWZV5V3FeYBA5wX2>

**NOTA:** El Ministerio del Ambiente entregará un certificado de participación a los funcionarios que asistan a los talleres de capacitación.

**Medio de Verificación**  
 La verificación la realizará la Dirección General de Calidad Ambiental (DGCA) en la base de datos de registros de capacitaciones.

**Actividad 2: Considerando que el presente año se brindará a los funcionarios municipales un usuario y clave respectiva.**

Para cumplir esta actividad la municipalidad deberá suministrar y registrar la información sobre la gestión y manejo de los residuos sólidos municipales de la gestión 2016 en la plataforma virtual del Sistema de Información para la Gestión de Residuos Sólidos (SIGERSOL).

On other realms, an analysis of a Solid Waste Investment Fund was elaborated, aiming to close the gap between waste collection, disposal and treatment through different investment possibilities. A [report](#)<sup>19</sup> for this fund, which would be managed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, has been supported by PEI identifying ways to channel solid waste related investments at the national level. The priority would be to use the National Environment Fund ([FONAM](#)) as the first option, as it has the following advantages:

- Already installed institutional architecture, capacities and a record of good management (good reputation and no need for additional capacity building)
- Already allocated resources
- It is not bound to budgeting mechanisms
- It has clear transparency and accountability mechanisms established

<sup>19</sup> This document was presented to the Minister of Environment to support decision making on investments for the waste management sector.



- Availability of a large arrange of financing instruments and control mechanisms of incentives, restrictions and compromises
- It can ensure faster implementation
- It can leverage private resources

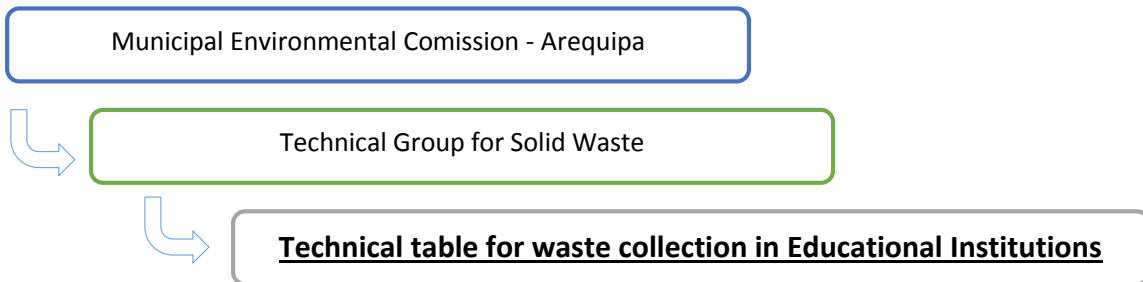
The FONAM is [composed](#) by representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Confederation of Private Institutions, the academic sector and environmental civil society organizations.

The proposal was presented by the General Directorate of Solid Waste Management to the Viceministry of Environmental Management, so that it can later be reviewed by the Minister of Environment and then approved and socialized with the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

**In Peru, the coordination between MINAM and MIDIS has resulted in the incorporation of the educational institutions into the segregation and recycling in source municipal program.**

Following the coordination between MINAM and the Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion (MIDIS), the educational institutions that are part of the Qali Warma School Feeding Programme in Arequipa have defined an additional [requirement](#) for food suppliers related to the elaboration of a solid waste management plan. Also, the Qali Warma programme has signed an [agreement](#) with Arequipa municipality to implement a technical proposal for waste collection that includes: i) the definition of collection routes for recyclable material in educational institutions, ii) the training of workers at the educational institutions in the segregation of materials, iii) the support to municipalities to achieve the goals to access the Incentives programme.

**Figure 25: Articulation between Municipality in Arequipa and Qali-warma programme**



**Figure 19: Characterization of recyclable material in schools by municipal workers**



**Figure 20: Implementation of collection routes for schools**



**In Peru, a coordinated work between Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Environment brings up an Action Plan to strengthen recyclers' capacity to be green entrepreneurs**

In November 2014, the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion, and the National Fund for Labor Training and Employment Promotion (FONDOEMPLEO), began the Sub Project 4 Agreement called "Employment Promotion and Labor Training for the improvement of the Employability of Vulnerable Groups through the Employment Center"; where the "Validation of a training strategy for recyclers" was a component of the project's products.

In May 2016, the "Action Plan to train recyclers from Lima, Arequipa, Iquitos, Piura and Trujillo regions" was approved by [Ministerial Resolution No. 096-2016-TR](#). This plan was not implemented at that moment due to the change of government.

During 2017, PEI and PAGE worked in a coordinated manner to bring together the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Environment and elaborate a training plan for recyclers in Arequipa.

This plan aims at training 25 recyclers in Business Plans and Management skills for green entrepreneurship and to provide them with material to start the business. The [procurement process for this consultancy](#) was carried out by UNDP in Peru and the implementation will done through the GIZ country office in Peru.

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

Progress towards Output 2 is measured through three different output indicators focusing on the integration of poverty-environment objectives into budget, expenditure and investment frameworks. To date, PEI LAC has achieved results in one country (Dominican Republic) in relation to “beyond GDP measurements”.

Additionally, work is being carried out in Paraguay to ensure the inclusion of the environmental dimension into the Life Quality Index. Furthermore, the social institution (SAS) has increased their expenditure towards the institutionalizing of environmental management as it can be seen in the 2017 Institutional Management [accountability and transparency](#) report from the Social Action Secretariat (page 5).

Table 4 provides a summary of the overall progress towards output indicator 2 since 2008 and the following sections provides details on 2016 progress towards the respective indicator.

Indicator	No.	No. Countries
2.1 Number of national budgeting and expenditure processes that integrate P-E objectives in target countries	0	0
2.2. Number of countries introducing beyond GDP measurements	1 (+0 in 2017)	1
2.3 Number of (sub)national guidelines and tools to manage private sector investment decisions that integrate P-E objectives	0	0

**Output indicator 2.2 Number of countries introducing beyond GDP measurements**

**Paraguay is in the process of adjusting the quality of life index adding an environmental dimension**

The process of integration of environmental variables into the criteria to access social protection schemes [continues in SAS](#). After the creation of an environmental unit inside the institution and the certification ISO 14001 (view 2015 and 2016 reports), SAS is now facing the modification of its poverty measuring system. To date, SAS is using the quality of life index (LQI) to measure poverty, with no consideration of environmental variables whatsoever. With PEI support, and after a regional presentation on the work done in the Dominican Republic (creation of the IVACC, modification of the household level survey, and the new Multidimensional poverty index), SAS is willing to modify its social survey. A study has therefore [been commissioned](#)<sup>20</sup> to analyze possibilities to include environmental variables in an update of the LQI methodology and will be ready in Q1 2018. As a result, the criteria to define whether families are in poverty or extreme poverty is being updated to incorporate environmental vulnerability related indicators. This is expected to impact the selection of beneficiaries for the social protection programs.

<sup>20</sup> Draft document

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

**Paraguay produced a guide for rural families to include environmental management in their entrepreneurial activities**

[Tenondera](#) social protection programme provides its beneficiaries with technical assistance and small funds to implement sustainable business plans. In Tavaí, the Tenondera programme has targeted 400 families, including the families within the PEI project, and at national level it has worked with 11,000 families.

With the objective of providing environmental guidelines for developing businesses (livestock, agriculture, services, small stores, prepared meals) as part of the Tenondera programme, PEI has supported SAS in the elaboration of a “[Guide for sustainable businesses](#)”. The guide will provide the requirements to have environmental sustainability in any family entrepreneurial activity, and includes contents related to legislation and best practices in rubber production, more efficient and



sustainable use of resources and proper disposal of solid waste. These guidelines will ensure that Tenondera entrepreneurs include environmental considerations in their business plans, integrating the links between income generation for the poor and environmental sustainability of business options.

The guide has been constructed in a participatory way, with the SAS and Tenondera entrepreneurs, and it is structured in thematic areas such as: livestock, agriculture, service, trade, among others. It is also using the lessons learned and field experience acquired in the programme since its creation in 2015, as well as the incorporation of the PEI conceptual-theoretical framework.

Figure 21: Tenondera Guide for sustainable bussiness

**In Peru, Arequipa municipal waste management model successfully engaged with private sector and is in the process of systematizing the experience to prepare guidelines for its replication at national level**

Arequipa municipality has been engaging the private sector into the segregation and recycling at source programme since XXX. This engagement has been a success and most (85%) of the private companies in Arequipa are now participating in the programme. Some results from this experience include (1) the optimization of collection routes, (2) the guide for the private sector involvement in the recycling value chain, and (3) the [award](#) to [environmental and social responsible business](#) in Arequipa. In September 2017, 140 companies participated in the [award](#) and [17 more](#)<sup>21</sup> signed a commitment with the municipality to engage with the recycling programme.

<sup>21</sup> Internal documents

With this experience as a main source, the PEI team is now elaborating “[Guidelines](#) for private sector engagement in waste collection and segregation”, collecting lessons learned and best practices.

Figure 22: Award to [environmental and social responsible business](#) in Arequipa



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

Progress towards Output 3 is measured through five different output indicators focusing on the integration of poverty-environment objectives into budget, expenditure and investment frameworks. In 2017, poverty-environment considerations have been included in two new publications, three international forums and two new brochures. A major area of work this year has been knowledge management of best practices and lessons learned from PEI experiences in LAC as well as the communication of project results and advances. Also, both the IVACC of Dominican Republic and the experience in Arequipa, Peru, have created great interest, being shared and analyzed in the region by international think tanks and international development agencies.

Table 5. Summary of progress towards output 3 per indicator

Indicator	No.
3.1 Number of UNDAFs and CPDs that integrate PE objectives	5 (+1 2017) 1 UNDAF in Dominican Republic
3.2 Number of UN strategic documents such as UNDG guidelines and Post-2015 debate that reflect PEI inputs	1 (+1 2017) 1 VNR from Guatemala presented in HLPF
3.3 Number of PEI knowledge products shared with regional and global networks	21 (+17 2017) 2 from Guatemala, 8 from Peru, 4 from Paraguay, 3 Regional
3.4 Number of references to PE approaches and tools in UN and other development agencies/strategies/plans	6 (+5 2017) 4 from Dominican Republic, 1 Regional
3.5: Number of south-south exchanges involving PEI and also non-PEI countries and Triangular Cooperation	4 (+3 2017) 2 SS exchanges in Dominican Republic, 1 SS exchange with Peru

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

##### **The Dominican Republic has approved the new UNDAF for the period of 2018-2022**

The United Nations system and the Dominican Republic have finalized the elaboration of the [UNDAF](#), which was signed in April, 2017. Out of its three strategic areas of work, one is directly related to PEI work, linking poverty and environment themes: Poverty, Food Security and Environmental Sustainability

This strategic area has two expected results in line with P-E principles:

- By 2022 the Dominican Republic will have achieved greater equality through reducing economic and social gaps, with a gender focus, to promote social mobility, resilience and food and nutritional security without affecting environmental sustainability

- By 2022, the Dominican Republic will have elevated socio-environmental sustainability and resilience to climate change and other natural threats, through the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns and the efficient management of natural resources, hydrographic basins and disasters risk.

Out of the 48 indicators included in the results matrix, 4 demonstrate the influence of P-E principles, including one that makes reference to the IVACC, which was implemented under the PEI project in the Dominican Republic. These indicators are:

- Proportion of households with vulnerability to climate events IVACC < national average lower <0.524
- Percentage of the population under multidimensional poverty
- Percentage of local governments that have risk management plans and adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in accordance to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The PEI regional team was closely involved in all the UNDAF process through the regional coordination for development officer of UN Environment. A memorandum of understanding was signed with the RC Office to strengthen an integrated approach to sustainable development and the integration of the environmental sustainability and resilience principle in all the process. Technical assistance has been provided and a close revision of all the UNDAF related products has been conducted in order to ensure that P-E issues were considered in the Roadmap, CCA, Theory of Change, and Results Matrix, among others.

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

#### **Guatemala positions municipal development and land management in their Voluntary National Report**

Guatemala submitted their [Voluntary National Report](#) in the framework of the [High Level Political Forum](#). In this report, Guatemala provided an overview of the implementation progress of the Agenda 2030. CONADUR has lead the alignment of the [SDGs](#) to the [NDP \(K'atun 2032\)](#), as well as the elaboration of this report. The report highlights the national commitment towards an inclusive development and land management aligned to SDGs and NDP (page 14 and 34)



**Figure 23:** [Voluntary national Report](#) Guatemala 2017

### **3.3 Number of PEI knowledge products shared with regional and global networks**

#### **Three Regional papers on integrated socio-environmental policy tools, Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes and Multidimensional Poverty Index**



The PEI regional team published “[Articulating social and environmental policy for sustainable development: Practical options in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)” in both [Spanish](#) and [English](#) languages.

**Figure 24: PEI Regional publication**

The paper highlights concrete examples of existing tools and models in Latin America and the Caribbean that generate combined positive impacts on poverty reduction, social protection and environmental sustainability. The paper concludes that:

- Multidimensional poverty measures that include environmental vulnerability variables improve the identification of factors affecting household deprivations, thus providing the basis for a more integrated analysis for poverty alleviation.
- Social protection should be articulated with other public policies, including environmental policies, in order to be truly effective and sustainable. Likewise, environmental programmes and initiatives should include a pro-poor component to ensure marginalized and vulnerable populations play a role and to promote equal access to natural resources.
- Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes can build in environmental actions in their design, to foster poverty reduction efforts that simultaneously are environmentally sustainable.
- Environmental policy instruments, such as payment for ecosystem services, can improve the quality of life of rural populations and involve them in the protection of key environmental services. Social inclusion and poverty reduction should be included as goals from their inception.
- The links between social protection systems and food security and sustainable agriculture are fundamental to create opportunities to transition out of poverty in rural areas.
- Integrated social protection policies can promote resilience to climate change and disasters.



The IVACC experience is presented on pages 23-25 of the publication, as a tool applied to the Standardized System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN) to measure the environmental vulnerability of households, and a mechanism that is useful in developing action and mitigation plans for climate hazards. The document was launched coinciding with the [Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development](#), held in Mexico City from 26-28 April.

This publication caused great interest in social media, receiving more than 170,000 visits during its launching week, which represented half of the visits to the UN Environment LAC website. It was also shared through [UNDP](#) website.

Furthermore, in July, in the framework of the [High Level Political Forum](#), the International Institute for Sustainable Development newsletter analyzed relevant documents to SDG and makes a reference to this publication and its relation to SDG integrated implementation at country level.

Figure 25: IISD guest article on PEI LAC publication

The screenshot shows a webpage from the IISD SDG Knowledge Hub. The article title is "PEI Report Focuses on Poverty-Environment Nexus in Advancing SDGs" by Leila Nicad, dated 19 July 2017. The main image depicts a landscape with palm trees and damaged structures, likely after a natural disaster. Below the image, there are "STORY HIGHLIGHTS" and a short introductory paragraph. On the right side, there is a vertical bar with the UN logo and a list of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**STORY HIGHLIGHTS**

- > The Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) has published a report that presents practical examples of an integrated approach for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs in LAC.
- > The report recommends actions that will help realize SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), among other Goals.

12 July 2017: The Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) has published a report on social and environmental policy for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The report aims to improve policy tools by providing practical examples of an integrated approach for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in LAC, with a focus on the poverty-environment nexus.

The report, titled "Articulating Social and Environmental Policy for Sustainable Development: Practical options in Latin America and the Caribbean," identifies entry points to integrate environmental sustainability and social protection objectives. The report identifies potential policy tools that could advance an integrated approach to SDG implementation in the region, including conditional cash transfer systems.

**SDGs**

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH
4. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
5. LIFE ON LAND
6. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



The PEI Regional team finalized and published the Regional “[Study on the incorporation of environmental variables in conditional cash transfer programs](#)” elaborated in 2016. The study provides conclusions regarding the general lack of integration of environmental considerations in the CCTS of the region, but also identifies some programmes that have a more integrated approach at this regard and, based on them, proposes possible lines of action to incorporate elements of environmental sustainability and improve emergency response in CCT programmes. The report was also used as an input to the UNDP Regional Human Development Report of 2016.

**Figure 35:** “[Study on the incorporation of environmental variables in conditional cash transfer programs](#)”

The regional team is currently working in a study on “Environment in the Multidimensional Poverty Indexes”. The document analyzes the linkages of environmental indicators in poverty measurement mechanisms, exploring the compatibility of environmental and social indicators in the measurement of poverty in the region. This study is addressed to government authorities and decision makers, as well as to the academic sector, international organizations and civil society. It has five case studies of multidimensional poverty measurement in Latin America: Mexico, Chile, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic and Panama.

The study will be published in February 2018 and it will be used for capacity building and South-South Cooperation processes in LAC.

**Figure 36:** Environment in the Multidimensional Poverty Index

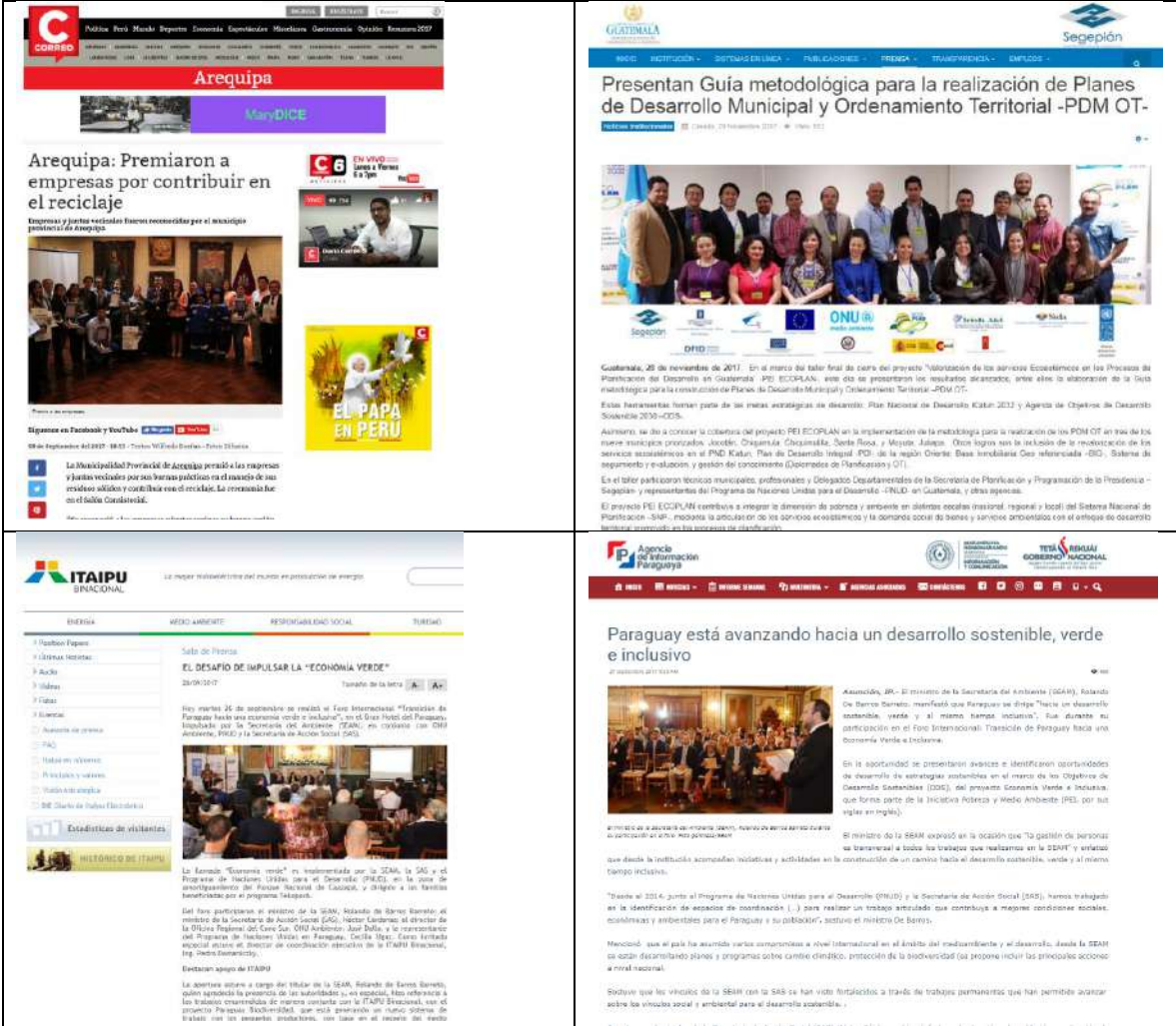


### Major increase of PEI articles in social media platforms

The regional and country teams have been very active this year in communicating project results and advances, there has been a great increment of the use of social media compared to previous years. It is estimated that approximately 50 Facebook posts were uploaded during 2017 from the national institutions: [SAS](#), [SEAM](#), [MPA](#), [MINAM](#), [SEGEPLAN](#), [SIUBEN](#), and from the [country offices](#) and [PEI](#).

There has been great interest in the region in relation to PEI activities, approximately 60 press releases were published from [local newspapers](#), [national institutions](#) and [UNDP country offices](#).

Figure 26: press releases in LAC about PEI activities



Twitter has also been a tool to communicate results, the most active twitter has been the Vice-presidency and SIUBEN in Dominican Republic (15 tweets), promoting [IVACC tool](#), the [MoU signed with Paraguay](#) and the [knowledge exchange workshop with Uruguay](#).

Figure 27: Twitters promoting the SSC events in Dominican Republic



Videos and brochures have also been a way of communicating the work done in the region. Peru has presented a [video which promotes the work done by volunteers](#) in the framework of the PEI project, as well as presenting life stories in Arequipa and a [brochure](#) which gives an overview of the project. Paraguay has elaborated similar [products](#) to communicate the impact of the project at different levels.

Figure 28: Video Peru



Figure 29: Brochure Paraguay



Furthermore, as part of this effort to increase visibility of project results, the regional team presented a PEI experience in the [VIII Ibero-American Congress](#) on Sustainability and Environment. For this, a poster demonstrating the [results of the Targeted Scenario Analysis](#) in the Chiquimulilla Channel in Guatemala was elaborated, and presented in front of an international academic audience.

**Figure 30: Poster presented during the VIII Ibero-American Congress on Sustainability and Environment**



**International workshops reflect on P-E linkages and approaches**

The [Guatemalan](#) experience presented internationally in the Nexus Dialogues developed in the framework of the High Level Political Forum. The General Planning Directorate (SEGEPLAN) has been leading the institutionalizing of P-E approaches and tools within the national planning methodology and processes, including those related to the SDGs. This experience was presented during the [EMG Nexus Dialogue: Poverty and Environment in the SDGs](#), in the framework of the HLPF. The event was broadcasted internationally and shared in the [media](#).

**Figure 31: Ms Gramajo, from SEGEPLAN, presents Guatemala experience during the [EMG Nexus Dialogue](#), proving the high ownership of the project by the institution**



**Management of the nexus between poverty and environment through vertical and horizontal alignment of development planning instruments**

Ministerio de Planificación y Programación de la Economía

Arequipa's experience in social inclusion and gender focus in the waste sector is presented internationally. The international forum "Clean Peru", held in June 5, provided a space to present "Innovative experiences in the recycling sector". The [PEI Arequipa experience](#) was invited and Alejandra Mamaní Tacca, a recycler from the AQP Recicla Programme presented and shared the work done with the Recicla Vida association in the framework of the PEI project, and emphasized the gender perspective of this experience.

**Figure 32: International Forum "Clean Peru"**



**Figure 33: Recycler presenting the experience in Arequipa PEI project**



In December, MINAM coordinated the [XVII Annual Meeting](#) for Municipal Solid Waste Management. During this international meeting, progress and innovations on waste management were [presented](#), as well as the new Solid Waste Law, the new PLANRES, and funding mechanisms. The PEI project was [presented by Ms. Patricia Bedoya](#) from MPA.

Paraguay held in [September](#) and International Forum on [Green Economy](#) to present and socialize the advances of the project to date, facilitate a discussion over the options for a transition to an inclusive green economy in the country. The forum provided a space to identify opportunities in [sustainable development strategies](#) in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The [minister of the Environment Secretariat](#) in Paraguay participated in the forum, emphasizing the direction development in Paraguay is taking is sustainable, green and inclusive, in line with the UNDP-UN Environment PEI project that has been implemented in the country the past four years. In the context of a dynamic development agenda, which evolves through inputs provided by different stakeholders engaged in the project, knowledge exchange and experiences were shared among participants regarding national and [sectorial strategies and policies](#), including elements from the project such as the creation of sustainable businesses to promote sustainable income creation in an equitable way. The links between SEAM and SAS were highlighted by the minister of SEAM, by describing the strengthening of this coordination through technical coordination meetings, environmental education training, as well as concrete actions which have allowed the country to advance the links between poverty and environment in sustainable development planning.

Figure 34: International Forum on Green Economy and a press release from STP



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

At the regional level, PEI experiences have been presented in publications and forums throughout the year.

**To Build a Better Future Together: Dominican Republic Policy Notes**

World Bank released a publication with policy notes and recommendations about key policies for development, titled *“To Build a Future Together: Dominican Republic Policy Notes”*. In this



document, the IVACC experience is mentioned in pages 41 and 43, in relation to wellbeing of families being affected not only their vulnerability to climate hazards, but because of the uncertainty surrounding their magnitude and effects. The IVACC is mentioned as a successful way to measure the probability of a household being affected by climate hazards, taking into account geographic and socioeconomic factors.

The IVACC was also mentioned as a positive risk management index that could support defining measures to alleviate the effects disasters can have on households, especially on the poorest and most vulnerable, and develop preventive actions that are incorporated in public planning.

Figure 35: World Bank publication mentions IVACC tool

**Reactive social protection against emergencies in Latin America and the Caribbean**

The World Food Programme (WFP) and the Oxford University released “[Reactive Social Protection Against Emergencies in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)”, a study which aims to generate evidence related to improving emergency preparation and response a more flexible social protection systems. A box detailing the IVACC experience is found on page 13, where it is used as an example of a tool that can be taken up by local governments to: prepare disaster risk mitigation and response plans, optimize resources and allow social protection investments to be more responsive. The document mentions the need to have data that is useful and relevant to assess contextual vulnerabilities after hazards.



**Protección social reactiva frente a emergencias en América Latina y el Caribe**

Marco teórico y revisión de la literatura

Rodolfo Beazley, Ana Solórzano y Kokoni Sossouvi

**Figure 36: WFP-OPM publication mentions IVACC tool**

**Linking social protection with disaster risk management and climate change adaptation strategies with a focus on children in Latin America**

UNICEF has released a [research paper](#) where it analyses seven case studies in Latin America of the linkages between social policy and resilient development efforts, with a special focus in the rights of



boys, girls and adolescents from the region. One of the tools analyzed in the paper is the IVACC (page 19).

The paper concludes that from the specific viewpoint of children, it is crucial to ensure linkages between social protection and resilience policies, so that the impacts of climate change and natural disasters do not affect the well-being of boys, girls and adolescents. In light of the interdependence of the factors causing vulnerability and the multiple dimensions of poverty (particularly in relation to children), from a rights-based perspective the actions by the State as guarantor of those rights should be directed towards articulation and joint planning of solutions.

**Figure 37: UNICEF publication.**



**IVACC is used to identify the vulnerable households during Hurricane Irma (September 2017)**

Due to the unfortunate events of September 2017, where Hurricane Irma hit parts of the Dominican Republic, the IVACC tool once again became relevant as it was used by international agencies ([Sit Rep](#) elaborated by the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian agencies) to determine the amount of people who are living in areas which could be vulnerable to this hurricane. The Sit Rep identified 24 provinces under red alert and 1,636,499 vulnerable people.

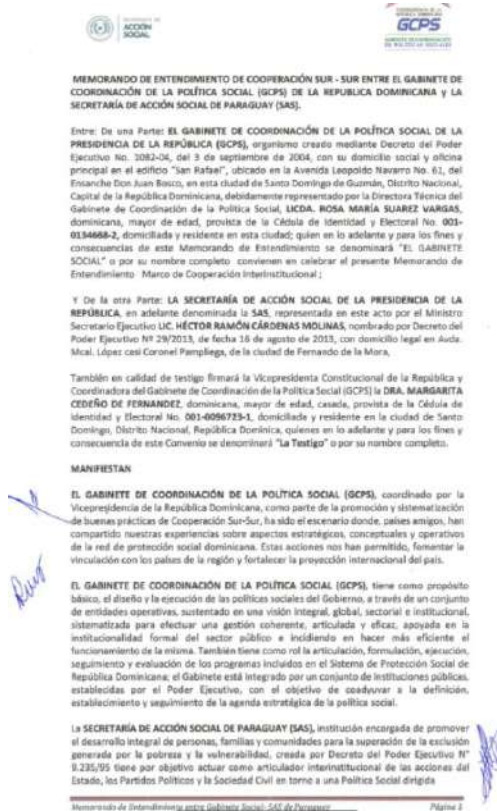
**Figure 38: Situation Report, Hurricane Irma**



The experience in Arequipa, specifically the [life story](#) of the recycler Gregoria Cruz, has been shared and promoted through several UN platforms, such as the “[Estate of Sustainable Development](#)”, the [UN portal](#), the [UN Volunteers](#) website,

**Output indicator 3.5 Number of south-south exchanges involving PEI and also non-PEI countries and Triangular Cooperation**

**Knowledge exchange on household vulnerability to climate hazards measures**



Two knowledge exchange events were held in Dominican Republic, in September, the Social Action Secretariat from Paraguay visited the Social Policy Coordination Cabinet (GCPS) from Dominican Republic and agreed to do joint work in social protection and initiatives with a special focus on gender, risks, environment and productive sectors. As a result of this, they [signed a Memorandum of Understanding \(MoU\)](#). (See picture below). This experience has been of great importance for PEI results in Paraguay, since it had implications in the strategic direction of the construction of the LQI being carried out by PEI in Paraguay. SAS decided, after discussion with GCPS, to use the Multidimensional Poverty Index methodology (Alkire Foster) and integrate the Proxy Mean Test into the methodology. The new LQI is estimated to be finalized by Q1 2018.

Figure 39: MoU signed between GCPS and SAS

Figure 40: Signature of the MoU<sup>22</sup> between Dominican Republic and Paraguay



<sup>22</sup> The parts: Paraguay: Mr Francisco Sánchez, Technical Advisory Director and Head of Mission (SAS), Mr José Soler, Director of International Cooperation (SAS); Mr Ricardo Yorg, Director of Promotion and Social Protection (SAS). Dominican Republic: Ms Margarita Cedeño de Fernández, Constitutional Vice-President of the Dominican Republic and Coordinator of the Cabinet for the Coordination of Social Policy; Mr Pedro Sánchez, Ambassador of Paraguay in the DR; Ms Rosa María Suárez, Technical Director of the Cabinet of Coordination of Social Policies; UNDP: Ms Luciana Mermet, Deputy Resident Representative UNDP RD, PEI: Ofeliz Valdez (Paraguay); PEI: Ofelia Valdez.

Additionally, in October 2017, three representatives from the Uruguayan Government, from the Social Development Ministry (MIDES) and the National Emergencies System (SINAE) participated in a [knowledge exchange](#) event facilitated by PEI in Dominican Republic. In this event, the participants got to know the tool's design process, in order to build a similar one adjusted to their national context. Currently, the MIDES and SINAE is developing an online territorial analysis of flooding vulnerable areas, as a baseline to construct an IVACC similar tool.

### **Arequipa is now part of the network of the “Municipal Solid Waste Initiative”**

The Climate & Clean Air Coalition, along with the Center for Clean Air Policy (UN Environment) held a [Latin American Municipal Solid Waste Workshop](#) in Santiago, Chile on 24-25 April. In this workshop, municipal policies from different countries were presented, including the Arequipa's experience that was shared by Patricia Bedoya, the Deputy Manager of Municipal Environmental Management.

This workshop provided a space for the exchange of experiences and knowledge between countries as well as fostered contacts among municipalities. The solid waste management systems of Sweden were shared, as well as the financial structures needed to run a successful municipal solid waste management system.

This coalition is building a series of regional networks around the world, in which Arequipa is now a member of the LAC regional network, to facilitate collaboration and strengthen capacities to manage municipal solid waste, and is providing the opportunity for countries to receive technical assistance from waste management experts in order to make these systems more efficient and make use of best practices from other cities.

**Figure 41: Arequipa's stakeholder is part of the**



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

**Dominican Republic launches its Multidimensional Poverty Measurement System including environmental aspects from the IVACC.**

The [multidimensional poverty index](#) of Dominican Republic has five dimensions: (i) Health, (ii) Education and Child Care, (iii) Livelihood and Work, (iv) Housing and Environment, and (v) Digital Divide and Coexistence. The Dominican Republic is also the first country to include gender violence, entrepreneurship and access to ICTs as poverty-related indicators.

The work done by PEI-REGATTA defining the Vulnerability to Climate Hazards Index (IVACC) has been key to support the poverty dimension related to Housing and Environment. Two of the variables already in use by the IVACC were incorporated: (a) housing characteristics and (b) proximity of the house to a source of danger, being two out of the 24 indicators of the recently presented National Multidimensional Poverty Index.

The new index will be applied to the database of SIUBEN through the Socioeconomic Study of Households 2017.

**Figure 42: Presentation of the MPI by the Vice-president, June 2017**



**In Guatemala and Paraguay, the Presidential and Secretariat Report make direct references to national achievements supported by PEI**

The level of appropriation that the government of Paraguay has with PEI is reflected in the 2017 Institutional Management [accountability and transparency](#) report from the Social Action Secretariat. This report includes a mention to the institutionalization of environmental management (page 5).

Furthermore, the [2017-2018 Presidential Report](#) presents in page 158 the work done by the PEI project on Land and Development Planning and the [methodological guide<sup>23</sup> launched](#) as the strategic tool to orient municipalities in their elaboration of development and land management plans. Also, this report reflects on the importance of updated and consolidated monitoring systems and an intersectoral coordination to ensure a sustainable development (page 277)

### #MeToo

Due to most recyclers in Arequipa being women, the team has strengthened the training programme for recyclers that the Provincial Municipality of Arequipa already has. Following the coordination started in 2016 between the project in Arequipa and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable populations (MIMP), [workshops to strengthen social capacities with a gender equality focus for recyclers](#) have been held during 2017, training a total of 204 recyclers (men and women). This initiative, done in coordination with the Women Emergency Center (CEM) and MIMP, is a key part of the strategy to promote the leadership of women recyclers. The seven themes approached in this [training](#) on action against domestic and sexual violence are: gender, self-esteem, assertive communication, social skills, family violence, guidelines to raise families, and teamwork.

As several cases of domestic and sexual violence were identified during the course among the participants, specialists from CEM counseled them in relation to preventing and responding to this type of violence, bringing them closer to the state services aimed at providing tools to improve family conditions and having access to protection and reporting mechanisms in the case of intra-family violence events.



<sup>23</sup> To be published in Q1 2018

## Risk Analysis for PEI LAC Country Level Implementation

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Due to a late decision in the approval of the no-cost extension, there was uncertainty about how to proceed with operational closing activities and clarity regarding audit processes. As a result, personnel in some offices joined new projects from 1 January 2018, and as a result were not available to continue leading and coordinating these closing processes. This was managed in two different ways: in one case, an administrative UNV joined the team for the closing processes, and in another the country project coordinator is shared between several projects, making PEI closing one of her responsibilities.

In **Guatemala**, the most important risk is ensuring that municipalities allocate budget for the implementation of the PDM-OT, and these plans stalling at the design phase. SEGEPLAN is working on advocacy and awareness raising regarding the importance of having these plans implemented to reach the NDP goals for 2032, so municipalities throughout the country can work jointly towards achieving these results.

In **Paraguay**, the upcoming elections in April 2018 can cause delays due to a possible complex pre-electoral period in the official approval of some products that are already underway, such as the Life Quality Index, and the launching of the methodological Guide for POUT elaboration. The PEI team and UNDP CO are working in anchoring all the on-going processes at institutional level in order to avoid delays.

In **Peru**, a major risk is losing the gender focus the project is promoting, as seen in the removal of any mention of it in the solid waste law approved in late 2016, and modified in mid-2017, and replacing it with a “sustainability focus”. However, the approved PLANRES, which is the document containing the guidelines and principles to follow in municipal solid waste management in the country, has a strong gender approach mainstreamed throughout. Additionally, as a result of the change in government in Arequipa, there is a risk of losing project continuity. To manage this risk, the team is working on systematizing the experience as a way of replicating it in several municipalities throughout the country.

## Operations and programme management

### Regional team technical assistance

During 2017 the Regional team supported several key areas in order to ensure that PEI interventions were aligned to expected project results and the SDGs. The table below shows the areas identified for support (Initiative) and the final product (Deliverable) that the Regional team produced to achieve the desired impact.

Table 5. Correspondences between PEI regional support and final deliverables.

Operational management	Dates / Duration	Deliverables
<b>2016 annual reporting</b>	January- 1 month	2016 annual report finalized in English and Spanish
<b>2017 biannual reporting</b>	1 month – July	2017 biannual report finalized
<b>AWP and Budget revisions</b>	3 weeks – July, September, December	The PEI team reviewed and adjusted the work plan and the budgeted activities to ensure the delivery of the results
<b>PEI LAC evaluation</b>	April- Ongoing	ToRs for the PEI LAC final evaluation elaborated, recruitment process finalized, and evaluator has presented two preliminary evaluations (Guatemala and Peru). It is expected the finalization of the evaluation by February 2018.
<b>PEI LAC Coordination and handover meeting</b>	1 day – December	The PEI LAC <a href="#">met</a> in December to agree the workplan for 2018, analyse the 2008-2013 evaluation management response, and prepare UNDP's Programme Manager (Jaime Mira) handover to the team
<b>Technical initiative</b>	<b>Dates / Duration</b>	<b>Deliverables</b>

<p><b><u>Analysis on “Articulating social and environmental policy for sustainable development: Practical options in Latin America and the Caribbean”</u></b></p>	<p>4 months- January- April</p>	<p>Paper on social protection schemes and environment in LAC finalized and disseminated.</p>
<p><b>Systematization for the IVACC and South- South cooperation exchanges</b></p>	<p>April- Ongoing</p>	<p>Concept note for the systematization for the IVACC elaborated, recruitment process completed. Consultant is working in the document and a lessons learned workshop to be held in February 2018. Two South-South cooperation exchanges during October (Uruguay and Paraguay)</p>
<p><b>Analysis on the integration of environmental variables into MPIs in LAC</b></p>	<p>January- ongoing</p>	<p>Document on the integration of environmental variables into MPIs in LAC finalized and in the process to be diagrammed</p>
<p><b>Working synergies between PAGE and PEI in PERU</b></p>	<p>May- October</p>	<p>Joint PEI-PAGE-MINAM-MINTRA action plan for recyclers training agreed by all parts. To be implemented by GIZ in Q1 2018.</p>



### Key partnerships and inter-agency collaborations

During 2017 the collaboration and joint management of the portfolio between UNDP and UN Environment has been strengthened to ensure the effective management of the program.

**UNDP's Regional Bureau for LAC & Regional Service Centre (RSC):** The PEI team continues to work in an integrated manner in collaboration with the UNDP poverty reduction and SDGs implementation team. The PEI team has supported the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) for Guyana as a previous step for MAPS and the elaboration of the Green State Development Strategy for Guyana.

Thus, the UNDP LAC specialist on the MPI supported the revision of the draft study on how to integrate the environmental dimension into national multidimensional poverty measuring systems. Additionally, together with an intern and in collaboration with UNDP headquarters in New York, a methodological proposal for a poverty and environment combo is jointly being prepared as a tool for SDGs acceleration at country level. There is available a [powerpoint](#) presentation of this tool.

The PEI LAC team was willing to continue working with UNDP RSC Gender Unit to support countries to implement the PEI gender strategy for LAC, given the excellent results in past years. However, given some internal changes in the gender team this could not be done. Gender approach was thus continued with the internal capacities, with some involvement of UNDP CO experts and with PEI regional team support.

For the preparation of the ToRs and to complete the recruitment process for the regional evaluation, the PEI team counted with the support of the regional Specialist on Monitoring and Evaluation.

### PAGE

In Peru, PAGE has facilitated the technical discussion between MINAM and MINTRA and provided the opportunity for a synergistic approach to strengthen recyclers' capacity to be entrepreneurs. The discussion and project design period was during the months of April-October, while the implementation period will be during March-May 2018 by GIZ Country Office in Peru.

### UN Environment

As a result of a timely coordination with the UN Environment "Climate and Clean Air Coalition" (Secretariat UN Environment in Paris), Arequipa participated in the Municipal Solid Waste Workshop in Chile (24-25 April) and presented their experience and strengthened collaboration with other municipalities of the region.

Also, coordination was done with the Environment Management Group (EMG) to ensure the participation of a LAC delegation in the EMG Nexus Dialogue: Poverty and Environment in the SDGs. Finally, SEGEPLAN from Guatemala participated and presented their experience.

### UNV Programme

In Peru, the synergies with the UNV Program continue. This year two new UNVs were hired, one in UNDP CO as a communications specialist and another one based in MINAM national offices in charge

of monitoring issues. The work done by the UNV has been of great impact and a [video](#) promoting their commitment and work was elaborated by UNV.

### **GEF Projects**

In Guatemala, the GEF project “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal and Marine Protected Areas” is using the results of the TSA to support the elaboration of land use plans in the coastal area and review some environmental management plans in the area. The expected output of this project is *“to strengthen land and forest management processes and biodiversity conservation in order to secure the flow of multiple ecosystem services while ensuring ecosystem resilience to climate change”*. By supporting land planning in the same area as PEI, but in additional municipalities, complementarities are being ensured in order to allow having a greater area with land management planning including an ecosystems approach. Additionally, this project, together with the Conservation Center CECON, the University of San Carlos, the Expansion of Coverage Program (PEC), the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Protected Areas National Council (CONAP), during 2017 the [Diploma](#) in Planning and Sustainable Land Use in coastal-marine areas that was supported by SEGEPLAN and PEI in the first years of Project implementation.

## Financial management

The project delivery both at CO and regional level in LAC during 2017 is high (average 86%). During the last months of 2017 PEF allowed a no cost extension of project activities implementation until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018. The presented % of expenditure of the 2017 budget are not therefore final, as several activities are still ongoing and will be implemented during early 2018 at CO level. This is mainly the case of Peru and Paraguay, where several activities were moved to 2018 and will be finished during this period (please see way forward for more information).

At regional level, the contract extension of the P-3 for UNDP-PEI in LAC for January 2018 caused that separation expenses and costs were not paid against this budget during 2017, thus resulting in a lower delivery. A regional workshop in Santo Domingo and the finalization of the evaluations are still to take place during early 2018 under this budget.

Additional budget was provided by PEF for essential closure activities for PEI in LAC in 2018.

Project ID	PEI COMPONENT	Approved budget 2017	Allocated budget to date	% of expenditure (over approved budgets)
00088351	Regional LAC	259,486 USD	259,486	91%
00088353	Guatemala	212,891 USD	212,891	91%
00088354	Paraguay	316,215 USD	316,215	80%
00088355	Peru	327,158 USD	327,158	85%
TOTAL PEI LAC 2017		1,115,750 USD	<b>1,115,750</b>	86%

## Programme management

During 2017 the PEI LAC team, based in UNDP and UN Environment's LAC Regional Offices in Panama, was composed by:

**Table 1. Regional team**

Name	Position	% Time for PEI
<b>Jaime Mira</b>	PEI LAC Regional Programme Officer (UNDP)	100%
<b>Pilar Román</b>	PEI LAC Programme Officer (UN Environment JPO)	100%
<b>Juan Carlos Duque</b>	Technical and administrative assistant (UN Environment)	100%
<b>Piedad Martín</b>	UN Environment LAC Regional Coordination for Development Officer	20%
<b>Meylene Chiari</b>	Financial assistant (UNDP)	20%
<b>Gonzalo Pizarro</b>	UNDP LAC Regional Policy Adviser on Poverty, SDGs and Human Development	10%
<b>Matilde Mordt</b>	UNDP LAC Sustainable Development cluster leader	5%

## Lesson learned

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Following four years of project implementation and a series of evaluations done to the projects, several lessons have been extracted, which can be applied in future projects and towards the sustainability of the current projects, as well as applied towards the continuation of the UNDP-UN Environment joint-work modality.

Projects framed in a period of four years often go through changes in government, whether it's changes at the ministerial level, or at the executive level, and as a result it is necessary to initiate advocacy work with these new counterparts as these changes happen, as well as include more flexibility in the project document for adjustments to be made once priorities shift. As an example, see the paragraph on lessons learned in Paraguay.

Personnel turnover (in agencies and focal points) can lead to possible project implementation delays, as advocacy needs to be done for new personnel and capacities need to be built in order to properly engage in the P-E approach the project has mainstreamed. A way in which the project has dealt with this with positive results has been the elaboration of brochures and guides which contain essential guidelines and information about the most elemental and important elements of activities and approaches within the projects.

Additionally, in regards to financial management of the programme, there are difficulties that are born from the lack of autonomy in budget management on the part of the RT and COs, which has generated problems that range from implementation times to delays in results. The RT has alleviated these issues by communicating the financial situation with the COs in a constant basis, and ensuring activities are prioritized in order to use allocated budget in a more efficient way, foreseeing any possible budget complications.

In Guatemala, building technical capacities in relation to the integration of gender equality and ethnical/cultural approaches proved to be a key process. These help ensured that existing gaps in relation to social inclusion, participatory planning processes and inclusive services are addressed in the elaboration of the municipal development and land management plans. The land planning methodology is therefore mainstreaming these approaches through internal coordination and strengthening of the SEGEPLAN's Gender and Ethnic Equality Directorate.

Also, in Guatemala, partnerships with other organizations have been key for the approach of the land management process and ensure a more multidimensional view is taken into account. For example, in order to strengthen the ecosystems approach in the planning processes, a partnership has been made with the Center for Conservation (CECON), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), with support from the "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas" GEF project. This partnership strengthens capacities in the three coastal marine municipalities of the project through a certification programme.

In Paraguay, after the ToC review, the team has identified various strategies to build relationships with key national institutional stakeholders, investing time in coordination at the national, department and district level to facilitate formal spaces for joint work and communication and defining complementary roles and responsibilities. One key institution because of its relevance at the national level and for PEI sustainability strategy, has been the STP, as a joint [working group](#) has

been set up with SEAM, and they are successfully elaborating the POUT Guide for municipalities with an ecosystems approach.

Also in Paraguay, the Forum on Green Economy was an instrument to set up a common understanding of the 2030 Agenda and it facilitated the dialogue among several sectors. Furthermore, the Forum was held during the election pre-campaign period, proving to be a strategic positioning as Ministers and candidates were able to attend and discuss strategies to leave no one behind, thus positioning the P-E approach in potential new governments.

Coordinating in advance between UN agencies (PEI team Paraguay and UNDP CO in Dominican Republic) in the framework of the South-South Exchange between Paraguay and Dominican Republic, proved to be a successful mechanism in order to facilitate agreements between the countries. Thus, in an environment of elections and possible changes in the government, a decision was made to prepare a draft MoU between the parts (SAS and GCPS) in advance in order to ensure a stable cooperation in social protection themes. The MoU was reviewed and accepted by the governmental representatives and signed after 2 days of discussion and adjustment.

In Peru, from a programme management point of view, constant communication with multiple institutions has been key. An example has been communication and capacity building efforts for MIDIS, MEF, and MINTRA in order to build long term capacities on P-E approaches in the institutions. Also, from an operational point of view, it has been observed that external consultancies do not regularly meet deadlines to hand over the products, extending the time required for revision and approvals. The CO decided to include the correction period in the contractual agreement with consultants to shorten the processes.

At Regional level, in 2017 the I [Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development](#) was held, where countries of the region reaffirmed their commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, by following up on its implementation. PEI had a presence in the forum in the form of the *Articulating social and environmental policy for sustainable development: Practical options in Latin America and the Caribbean* document, however given that this forum will be held annually, it is important for the initiative to properly position itself to have a greater presence in it. To this end, the team will liaise with ECLAC in the early stages of the development of the forum, to ensure participation of the initiative and include P-E values in the discussions and panels.

## Way Forwards

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For the first semester of 2018, at regional level the team will:

2017 activities that will conclude in the first semester of 2018:

- Prepare the Steering Committee Meeting and discuss the LAC role in the new Global Programme (PEAS).
- Finalization, systemization (Arequipa's experience and IVACC) and diffusion of all products and studies at global, regional and national level.
- Finalize and launch the technical paper on environmental mainstreaming into multidimensional poverty measurement systems (MPI), presenting five case studies: Mexico, Chile, El Salvador, Dominican Republic and Panama.

2018 workplan:

- Support COs in the closure process, supporting the final evaluation and the final reporting by the end of Q2.
- Elaborate two virtual trainings consolidating all the knowledge built during PEI implementation in LAC. A 4 weeks course dedicated to the environmental dimension of the MPI, and a 6 weeks course dedicated to PEI approach and tools. These trainings are intended for technical and political counterparts, academic sector and civil society who wish to strengthen their knowledge in P-E approached.

At national level, a no cost extension was awarded, therefore the following activities at the country level will be completed:

- Guatemala is working on project closure operational activities and will be reviewing and implementing the evaluation management response
- Also, the [methodological guide](#) for the elaboration of [municipal development](#) and land management plans will be launched and socialized with municipal stakeholders in March 2018.
- SEGEPLAN is committed to elaborate one hundred municipal development and land management plans and will be using the methodological guide as its entry point.

Paraguay is also working on project closure operational activities and will be reviewing and implementing the evaluation management response

- The country project will be finalizing and presenting the [Urban and land management guide](#) to municipalities. This guide aims to articulate the Urban and Land Management Plans in the municipalities in Paraguay, and is aligned with Paraguay's National Development Plan 2030 Vision. Additionally, it includes a [territorial diagnosis](#) at the national and department levels, emphasizing the environmental aspects, as well [as cartographic documents](#)<sup>24</sup> in order to support planning.

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<sup>24</sup> STP and SEAM are designing the platform to upload these maps

- Also [the sustainable business plans guide](#) for the Tenondera programme beneficiaries are in final stages and it will be presented to SAS programme officers.
- The construction of the new LQI with inclusion of environmental dimension is underway, it is estimated to be finalized and agreed with SAS by March 2018.
- Peru, is also working on project closure operational activities and will be reviewing and implementing the evaluation management response
- The synergy created in 2017 between PAGE - PEI - MINTRA - MINAM will result in the implementation in Arequipa (March-May 2018) of the action plan to strengthen recyclers' capacity to be green entrepreneurs. It will be implemented by the GIZ with MPA, MINTRA and MINAM support.
- Finalization and launching of the Guides for District and Provincial Municipal Solid Waste Management Plans, and the systematization of Arequipa's experience.





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# Poverty and Environment Initiative



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