

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
BELIZE 2013 -2016**



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2013-2016

The United Nations System (UNS) in Belize, in collaboration with Government institutions and development partners, has developed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2016. The Belize UNDAF constitutes the framework of reference for the collaborative actions of the entire UN system in Belize and is anchored to the national development vision and priorities as outlined in Horizon 2030, as well as in national sector plans, policies and strategies.

The UNDAF adopts both the UN system's five programming principles (the human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management, and capacity development) tailored to the country context, as well as the five principles of the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action (ownership, alignment, harmonization, results and mutual accountability), with the purpose of ensuring adequate and meaningful development cooperation support to Belize.

The UNDAF process, based on the analysis factored within the *Common Country Assessment (CCA)*, identified four broad priorities for the UN assistance and development cooperation framework:

- *Advancing Human Rights with Equity, Equality and Non-Discrimination*
- *Promoting Economic and Social Well-being, Citizen Security and Justice*
- *Environmental and Natural Resource Management, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Mainstreamed into Public Policies and Development Processes*
- *Democratic Governance*

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

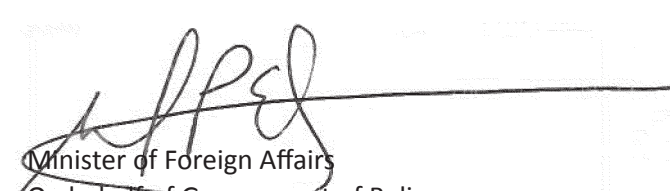
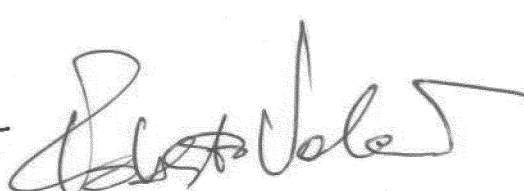
The UN System in Belize hereby confirms its commitment to support the People and Government of Belize in the efforts to realize their long term development goals as expressed in Horizon 2030. This vision supports the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and represents a clear and shared roadmap towards the attainment of human sustainable development for the people of Belize.

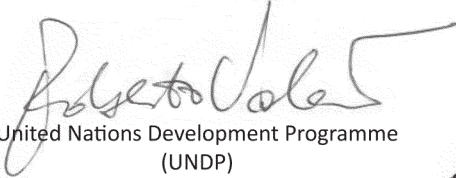
This United Nations Development Assistance Framework will guide the development assistance activities of the UN System in Belize over the period 2013 – 2016. The UNDAF priority areas of engagement will be implemented by the UN participating organizations, both resident and non-resident, working together with national and international development partners, including government, civil society and private sector.

The Government of Belize hereby commits to provide national leadership in support of the UNDAF and participate in periodic programme reviews and planning meetings related to the UNDAF to ensure that UN support remains relevant to Belize's national development priorities. The Government further commits to support and establish national and sub-national coordination structures in order to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the UNS assistance to Belize. It also commits to support and participate in the monitoring and evaluation structures for the implementation and achievement of the UNDAF outcomes.

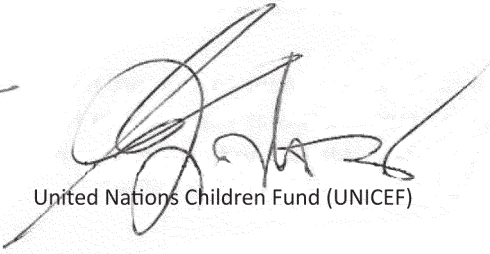
The UNS is committed to ensuring the attainment of the results of the UNDAF, which would be pursued through joint, collaborative and complementary programmes by participating UN agencies.

We, the undersigned, affirm our commitment to achieve the outcomes described in the UNDAF 2013-2016 and pledge to work together over the next four years to ensure the most efficient and effective use of resources for the implementation of the framework's goals, signing this Memorandum of Understanding on 25th April 2012, Belize City.

 Minister of Foreign Affairs On behalf of Government of Belize	 Resident Coordinator* United Nations System
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United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP)



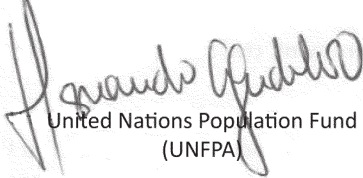
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)



International Labour Organization
(ILO)



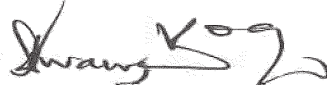
Pan American Health Organization/World
Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)




United Nations Population Fund
(UNFPA)



United Nations Environment Programme
(UNEP)




United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)




United Nations Office on Drug and Crime
(UNODC)



Office of the High Commissioner for
Human Rights (OHCHR)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women
(UN Women)



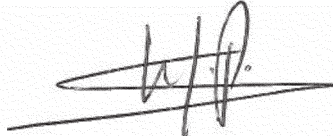
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations (FAO)



International Atomic Energy Agency
(IAEA)



BUTI KALE
DEP. REG. REPR.
Office of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



Joint United Nations Programme
on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

* The Resident Coordinator signs on behalf of International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations World Food Programme, United Nations Office for Project Services and United Nations Volunteer.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UN System in Belize, in collaboration with Government institutions and development partners, has developed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2016. The UNDAF constitutes the framework of reference for the harmonization and articulation of the UN system's actions to maximize the effectiveness and complementarities of their interventions in support of the country's development objectives. The UNDAF is the common UN framework through which the System supports the efforts of Belize as it strives to accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other global and national policy objectives.

The UNDAF responds to key national challenges as defined in the Common Country Assessment (CCA), which provides a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the principal development opportunities and challenges facing Belize, with a people-centered, human rights-based approach. A major focus of this analysis is on equity, whereby a key challenge identified relates to persistent inequalities facing the Latin American and Caribbean countries, including Belize. It also integrates the comprehensive notion of "well-being", one that seeks to capture the full range of dimensions to human development, and it highlights the importance of social protection in the struggle against poverty.

The UNDAF process is underpinned by five broad guidelines: 1) national ownership that is inclusive of all stakeholders in all stages of the process; 2) alignment with national development priorities, strategies, systems and programming cycles; 3) inclusiveness of the UN system with full involvement of resident and non-resident agencies; 4) integration of the five programming principles (human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management, and capacity development) tailored to the country context; and 5) mutual accountability for development results.

In recent years, Belize has identified development priorities and challenges through a variety of analyses and planning processes, some of which entailed broad stakeholder consultations. Among them are the 2002 and 2009 Country Poverty Assessments; the 2007-2010 and 2009-2013 National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plans (NPESAP); Horizon 2030: Belize for All and the Medium-Term Development Strategy (2010-2013). In addition, specific plans and policies as the National Health Plan and Policy, National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents, National Plan towards Eradicating Child Malnutrition in Belize, and the Food and Security National Policy also identified key areas for action. The UNDAF is fully congruent with, and guided by, the national development objectives reflected in these documents.

The priority areas identified for engagement between the Government of Belize and the UN country team in Belize, with support from non-resident UN agencies, are the following:

- PRIORITY 1: Advancing Human Rights with Equity, equality and non-discrimination**
- PRIORITY 2: Promoting economic and social well-being, citizen security and justice**
- PRIORITY 3: Environmental and natural resource management, disaster risk reduction and climate change mainstreamed into public policies and development processes**
- PRIORITY 4: Democratic governance**

PRIORITY STRATEGIC AREAS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

This section describes in narrative form the priority areas for development cooperation, building on the content of the CCA. It presents an overview of the UNDAF 2013-2016 Results Matrix (Annex 1), which identifies four priority areas, seven outcomes and their corresponding outputs, indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, risks and assumptions, role of partners and indicative resources.

The outcomes respond to the challenges identified in the CCA and are specific, realistic and measurable, as well as focused on those interventions where the UN system has a comparative advantage and capacities to make a meaningful contribution.

PRIORITY 1: ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS WITH EQUITY, EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Outcome 1: By 2017, a culture of human rights with equity, equality and non-discrimination is institutionalized at all levels

This priority area responds to the eight MDGs, the Millennium Declaration and Horizon 2030. A human-rights based approach to development is one of the five core principles underlying UN development programming. The Statement of Common Understanding, which emerged from the 2003 Inter-agency Workshop on the Human Rights-based Approach to Development Cooperation, underscored three broad principles: 1) All programmes of development cooperation, policies and technical assistance should further the realization of human rights as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and other human rights instruments; 2) human rights standards contained in, and principles derived from, the UDHR and other human rights instruments guide all development cooperation and programming in all sectors and in all phases of the programming process; 3) development cooperation contributes to the development of the capacities of “duty bearers” to meet their obligations and/or of “rights holders” to claim their rights.

Belize has signed and ratified 7 major international human rights treaties to date. These include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention Against Torture (CAT), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), both optional protocols for CRC (OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC), the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families (CRMW) and most recently, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). While signatory status regarding these conventions is commendable, at present the conventions are insufficiently mainstreamed into the work of the responsible government ministries, actual policy follow-through has been selective, there has been insufficient operationalization and allocation of resources and there is need for further progress in the reporting system.

In response to these challenges, the UNDAF has formulated a range of specific outputs to ensure the broader goal of the institutionalization of a culture of human rights at all levels. One area of UN system intervention would support the promotion of research and the drafting and circulation of reports available to policy-makers to inform legislative reform and policy development with respect to international human rights standards. Another important dimension would be critically important capacity building provided to key stakeholders including government decision-makers, municipal authorities, community leaders to integrate human rights principles, international standards and agreements into national development plans. The launching of district-level public campaigns to

increase awareness of human rights instruments and national goals and commitments would further strengthen the process of institutionalizing rights at the local level.

Another response to the challenge of mainstreaming a human rights-based approach to national development is to support culturally diverse and participatory plans of action to promote equal rights. There is an array of possible innovative interventions in this regard. For example, capacity-building initiatives and south-south based collaborative activities that aim to build a wider human rights culture could be implemented through the National Institute of Culture and History (NICH) and would greatly assist with contributing to the goal of an expanded human rights culture in Belize. Overall, developing a draft strategic framework in favour of human rights and equity would serve to foster better collaboration between the Government and civil society organizations.

Progress in human rights reporting is constrained by knowledge and capacity deficits in ministries regarding how to operationalize human rights into their work, a general lack of public awareness of fundamental human rights and overall societal apathy towards the need for constant vigilance in ensuring that all human rights are respected all the time. Technical support to strengthen national capacity for independent monitoring and implementation of national legislation in support of human rights would contribute to addressing these capacity gaps. This capacity-building also needs to serve to mobilize the media and social networks to promote positive well-being and respect for rights of citizens who are victims of human rights abuses.

PRIORITY 2: PROMOTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING, CITIZEN SECURITY AND JUSTICE

Outcome 2: By 2017, institutional and human capacities in facilitating the goal of universal access to responsive, safe, and quality health services across the life cycle are strengthened

Outcome 3: By 2017, boys and girls regardless of social status, ethnic group, cultural or religious affiliation and place of residence (urban/rural) have expanded access and increased opportunity to complete a basic, quality education up to at least secondary level.

Outcome 4: By 2017, enhanced institutional and line ministries' capacity to implement Belize's national citizen and violence prevention response plans (including Belize's agreed actions under SICA and CARICOM social development and crime prevention plans).

Outcome 5: By 2017, line Ministries, local government and selected national research institutions have enhanced capacity for developing and evaluating evidence based social policy

These outcomes correspond to MDGs 4, 5, 6, and 7 as well as to the Horizon 2030 goals of fostering the development of healthy and productive individuals through the life cycle. They conform to the comprehensive notion of well-being, measured by UNICEF in six dimensions: material well-being; health and safety; educational well-being; family and peer relationships; behaviour and risks and subjective well-being.

Poverty in Belize is a complex and multi-faceted outcome of a wide range of controllable and uncontrollable variables including global economic recessions which have significantly affected the country's economy, periodic natural disasters, unequal access to economic and educational resources, health protective assets and less than meaningful civil society and political engagement. Development challenges, including systemic conundrums and fixable problems, can be found across sector, gender, geographic, ethnic, socioeconomic and lifecycle areas and contexts.

While the overall rate for pupils completing primary school, and the completion rate for girls is almost fully on track for achieving the respective MDG and associated targets, the educational system in Belize is challenged by a variety of barriers. A serious source of concern is the low and declining rate of enrolment in secondary education which has a direct impact on the current national human resource constraints. A variety of factors have been underscored as contributing to low transition to secondary school and dropping out, among them poor performance, cost, transportation, gender roles, classroom dynamics, school material and quality and motivation. Among the impediments to educational access in Belize, cost has been identified consistently as a major barrier. In addition, the geographic distribution of schools and teachers is not aligned to the population distribution in the country and furthermore, poorer districts such as Toledo fare worse in terms of number of schools and trained teachers proportionate to the schooling population served. Another key issue linked to education quality is teacher training. Presently, the proportion of fully trained or adequately training teachers within the primary and secondary educational levels is less than a half of the national teaching population.

There have been some clearly identifiable successes in the health sector, including in the area of vaccine provision, improved access to anti-retroviral therapy for AIDS patients, prevention of perinatal aids transmission, national health insurance and the completion of a sexual survey study. Overall, Belize is undergoing an epidemiological transition from a national health profile characterized by high levels of communicable diseases (CDs) to one that is primarily characterized by non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The absence of communicable diseases and infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria as leading causes of mortality reflect the usual development transition to more of a lifestyle illness pattern. In general, health indicators in Belize show improved life expectancy and infant mortality rates which are commendable achievements. However, improvements in quality of life, decreases in some preventable causes of death and illness and in the prevalence of chronic undernutrition among children under five years of age (especially indigenous children), remain major health challenges.

There is a pressing need to implement prevention efforts to reach those at high risk for HIV and STI rates, and confront the ongoing stigma surrounding HIV/AIDS, as data show low levels of knowledge regarding transmission risks. Sanitation infrastructure remains a challenge, particularly in rural areas. Lack of attention to mental health concerns also requires renewed efforts.

A major constraint to improved health is linked to significant under-capacity with respect to trained personnel and data systems. The geographical inequalities in health are primarily caused by reduced access to health care facilities and the distribution of health care providers throughout the country with rural areas being significantly disadvantaged in these respects. The fact that the requisite financial and human resources are not proportionately allocated throughout the health system means that health care quality is weakened and health data integrity is compromised in the collection process as monitoring protocols cannot always detect omissions and errors.

The major dimensions of citizen insecurity in Belize include a high and rising crime and murder rate, gang activity, the drug trade, and increasing reports of gender and intra-family violence. The murder rate in Belize is one of the highest in the world (41.7 per 100,000 in 2010) and the 2009 data show that the rate increased by 50% since 2001. Increased narcotics trafficking, already a major cause of crime and violence in Belize, represents a substantial threat to the future of Belize. Belize is already a trans-shipment point and is potentially a significant route for illicit drugs and human and arms trafficking.

Crime and violence have multiple drivers but increasingly in stakeholders' analysis of likely primary factors, poverty is consistently identified as a key cause. Unemployment, marginalization, poor education, poor housing, living conditions and entrenched cultural norms regarding gender roles play important symbiotic roles in generating and sustaining impoverishment. Another key element has to do with capacity gaps in state institutions that relate to

rule of law such as the criminal justice and judicial systems. Consequently, strategies to respond to these challenges need to combine a social prevention dimension in addition to strengthening capabilities of justice administration, including consolidation of mechanisms for greater coordination and oversight functions.

Efforts to improve the quality of, access to and utilization of social and protection services points to the need to focus on capacity building in the public sector. There is a need to enhance national capacity for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of national social policies that are evidence-based and designed to improve the overall quality of life for all Belizeans and particularly the social well-being of the most vulnerable populations in Belizean society including children, the impoverished and minorities.

PRIORITY 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE MAINSTREAMED INTO PUBLIC POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

Outcome 6: By 2017, Public policies and development processes are mainstreamed with cross-cutting environmental, disaster risk reduction and climate change dimensions

This prioritized outcome corresponds to MDG 7 which aims to ensure environmental sustainability and to the development targets identified in Horizon 2030: Belize for All, Belize's long-term national development plan, which recognizes the natural environment as the source and basis for the country's future economic and social progress.

The core and associated challenges tied to environmental and natural resources management; disaster risk reduction and vulnerabilities to climate change are at the center of the environmental sustainability equation for Belize. There are obviously strong causal relationships between the state of the environment and human well-being and so by extension, the vulnerability of a population is directly based on the extent of their exposure to environmental challenges, their sensitivity to negative environmental impacts and the ability or inability to cope or adapt to natural or man-made environmental problems. The majority of the throughput and the derived revenues for Belize's economy depend on the natural environment thereby requiring that sustainability issues, mitigating vulnerability to natural disasters and the importance of adaptation to climate change need to be placed at the center of the Belize's national developmental agenda.

As a low-lying coastal state located in a tropical hurricane prone zone, Belize's population is perennially exposed to the impacts of major tropical cyclone systems and hydro-meteorological events. Climate change is predicted to increase the population's exposure to natural hazards. Unsustainable management practices such as unchecked mangrove clearance, unmanaged slope agriculture and the continued concentration of people in highly exposed areas are set to magnify the predicted impacts associated to climate change. Climate change can magnify disaster risk, not only because of the increase of extreme climate events but because it how it influences the drivers of vulnerability, among them food insecurity, loss of ecosystem and migration.

The cycle of poverty, environmental degradation and vulnerabilities must be closely examined in the Belizean context. Previous studies have noted that frequent recurrences of natural disasters can be a key trigger to the dramatic increases in poor and indigent households as communities coping capacities are constantly eroded with insufficient recovery period between events. Reducing urban and rural poverty becomes a critical part of a viable strategy to effective disaster risk reduction. Integrating development, environmental policies, environmental health and education for effective disaster risk reduction provides an opportunity for a joint response by UN, the government and other development partners. Given that approximately one half of Belize's population is concentrated in coastal population centers and that the country's economy is highly dependent on commodity exports and tourism, the nation's economic and social exposure becomes significantly increased when one considers the compounding effects of climate change.

The need to develop a more systematic approach to the issue of unsustainable practices, to rationalize and make more coherent the large number of frameworks, policies, and legislative instruments to ensure better coordination, management and enforcement has been consistently identified as critical in situational analyses of environmental management in Belize. Implementation and enforcement of environment and natural resources management actions have been hampered by institutional capacity gaps and key institutions that are directly responsible for the management of Belize's environment and natural resources are under-resourced, under-staffed and face important individual human capital weaknesses that must be addressed if notable progress is to be achieved. Another issue raised in numerous technical analyses was that of shared responsibility, the need for strong local-level stakeholder involvement and that community buy-in and robust participation is indispensable. Future strategic interventions for this UNDAF therefore presuppose investment in capacity-building with local-level partners, identified activities informed by robust planning initiatives and implemented with the understanding of the evident relationship between sustainable practices and future economic benefits.

PRIORITY 4: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Outcome 7: Democratic Governance, Capacity Development, Effectiveness and Responsiveness enhanced

This priority responds to MDG 8 and to Horizon 2030: Belize for All's prioritized focus on Democratic Governance as key development pillar. Challenges in governance also serve as a major impediment to achieving development goals. Core challenges for Belize include weaknesses in rule of law institutions; barriers to transparency and accountability; obstacles to greater participation, particularly for women in national politics and deficiencies in establishing a human rights culture. Crime, violence and citizen insecurity have multiple drivers which also block and undermine the attainment of a range of rights and which are linked, among other contributing factors, to youth exclusion, lack of economic opportunity, lessened access to high-quality education and health services and negative patterns of gender socialization.

Barriers to improved governance have also been identified in the area of public expenditure management and more broadly public administration, where lack of sufficient capacity development was noted in the areas of evidence-based policymaking; strategy and planning; monitoring and evaluation; human capital development and information and communications technology (ICT) promulgation. The need for better aid coordination and inter-sectoral collaboration was also identified so as to leverage the limited thresholds of development cooperation allocations for Belize from its bilateral and multilateral development partners.

IMPLEMENTATION

Resident and non-resident UN agencies have had established programmes in Belize for many years and have developed strategically important and effective working relationships with their governmental and non-governmental counterparts that are based on mutual trust and understanding. The participatory and inclusive manner in which the UNDAF has been formulated reflects the strength of these relationships and the high level of commitment to the common objectives of the UN system and national partners. This modality has been strengthened through the process of the formulation of the UNDAF and it is hoped that the efforts of coordination continue through the implementation phase.

The UNDAF is developed at a strategic level, which constitutes the basis upon which each U.N. agency prepares its programme of cooperation with Belize. These programmes will further define the commitments of the partners, including the specific interventions which support the achievement of the key outcomes of the UNDAF. The contributions and the specific interventions of the UN agencies will be consolidated in the Country Programmes and Action Plans of each agency. The programmes and plans of the UN agencies will be aligned with the framework of Belize's long-term national development plan, Horizon 2030, as well as with respective sectoral plans and strategies to ensure that planned interventions contribute effectively to national development priorities and have full national ownership. As such, the formulation and implementation of the interventions will be coordinated with the respective national counterparts and furthermore, progress will be reviewed annually in jointly held assessment consultations with key national partners.

This UNDAF will be implemented through the programmes and projects approved by the UN resident and non-resident agencies and the Government of Belize. The UNDAF, particularly the Results Matrix, will guide the work of all participating UN Agencies and their respective programmes and projects will be linked directly to the UNDAF outcomes. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) will actively seek collaboration with other international development partners in order to strategically contribute to meeting national goals and the MDGs.

Coordination between the UN agencies, Government of Belize and other development partners is essential to the effective implementation of the UNDAF. The UNCT will work to ensure the overall coordination and implementation of the UNDAF in the 4 priority areas for development cooperation and will seek to ensure results-based management of the thematic areas through the effective monitoring and evaluation of the results outlined in the UNDAF Matrix. Additionally, the Monitoring and evaluation framework will also be used to identify necessary modifications to the programmatic interventions and overall development cooperation programme if required.

Other groups involved in the implementation will include the UN Interagency Thematic Groups (UNTG's) on: (1) Monitoring and Evaluation, (2) United Nations Emergency Technical Team and (3) HIV/AIDS. The interagency Monitoring and Evaluation Group will include broad membership comprising senior level officials from UN Agencies (resident and nonresident). This body will ensure a unified policy direction at all stages of the implementation process and will enrich collaborative efforts with senior national operatives. This group will provide broad guidance for the UNDAF and support harmonization and alignment of the government's strategy with UN assistance so as to contribute to increased effectiveness of official donor assistance while ensuring national ownership of the process. It will also ensure that the common Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements agreed are followed.

The UNCT, through the Interagency Monitoring and Evaluation Group, will be specifically responsible for providing technical guidance for the UNDAF process so as to ensure effective coordination among all UNTGs. Therefore,

the UNCT can identify possible complementary actions; can act as or convene taskforces on cross-cutting issues; oversee the general monitoring and evaluation of UNDAF and ensure the continued relevance and effectiveness of the UNDAF.

At the operational level, the interagency Monitoring and Evaluation group's membership will comprise of the UNCT including relevant UN programme staff and also the ongoing and permanent collaboration of the Resident Coordinator's Office. Coordination with representatives from the government, international development partners, private sector and civil society would be required at this level as well as these groups will be responsible for UNDAF implementation. UNTGs and the Resident Coordinator's Office will coordinate annual reviews, the final review and will provide necessary oversight by arranging joint field visits and other data gathering activities to analyse UNDAF programmes and projects as required. Every effort will be made to facilitate and promote joint programmes and initiatives and close working relationships will be maintained with the government and civil society at all stages in the programme cycle.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

In order to ensure adequate follow-up and evaluation of the UNDAF, a Monitoring and Evaluation system will be developed with relevant indicators synchronized with other follow-up instruments so as to effectively measure progress in the targeted results of the UNDAF. The M&E system will coherently incorporate frequent cursory and analytical reviews of the programmes and plans of action of the UN agencies participating in UNDAF.

Monitoring and evaluation is intended to assess progress towards achieving the expected results of the UNDAF, as defined in the UNDAF Results Matrix. The UNDAF ITGs working under guidance of the UNCT and in collaboration with the Government of Belize, will have responsibility for M & E activities. The UNDAF Results Matrix describes the expected results of the UN system in Belize, the role of partners and the resource mobilization targets. The monitoring and evaluation system outlines indicators, means of verification for each outcome, targets for measuring success and key risks and assumptions. Therefore, both the M & E system and the Results Matrix will be used in monitoring and evaluation activities and will be examined each year to assess ongoing relevance to Belize's development agenda and allow for appropriate modifications.

To the extent possible, the necessary monitoring data and information will be obtained from national statistical databases and systems, with emphasis on the existing reporting system for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will ensure alignment with national processes of monitoring and evaluation, while at the same time reducing transaction costs and contributing to improve national capacity for follow-up and accountability in the results of UNDAF. In implementing M& E, particular attention will be placed on data and programmes concerned with assessing improved rights and benefits to vulnerable groups. UNDAF M&E activities will be aligned with national M & E processes, particularly the activities of the Medium Term Framework that are linked to Horizon 2030 and sector-based plans and strategies. The UN system will continue to support the development of those strategies as a key national governmental system for the monitoring of national indicators, UNDAF indicators and MDGs in Belize.

UNDAF Annual Review/Middle Term Review: Those mechanisms will provide periodic opportunities for UN agencies and national partners to review the contribution of the UN system to the achievement of national goals based on the UNDAF Results Matrix. Moreover it will provide the chance to re-assess the UNDAF to ensure its continued relevance. Interagency Thematic Groups' reviews of progress towards UNDAF outcomes will feed into the Annual and Middle Term Reviews. Additionally, the conclusions and recommendations from the Annual and Middle Term Reviews will be collated into short reports that will provide input into the RC's Annual Report, Agency Annual Work Plans and Final Evaluation. Annual reviews will be scheduled for the last quarter of each year and Mid-Term Reviews will be done two years after the beginning of the implementation of the UNDAF and will be harmonised and aligned with the annual reviews and mid-term reviews of the national development strategies.

UNDAF Final Evaluation: The UN System along with its partners will conduct an UNDAF Final Evaluation in 2015 which the penultimate year of UNDAF cycle. This final evaluation will assess the results of the UNDAF in terms of: impact, relevance, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency and as an overall mechanism aimed at assisting with the achievement of national development goals and strengthening coordination and collaboration among UN agencies. It will also highlight "best practices" to help lay the foundation for future Common Country Assessments (CCAs) and subsequent UNDAFs.

UNDAF 2013-2016 RESULTS MATRICES							
PRIORITY 1: ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS WITH EQUITY, EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION							
MDG GOAL and DECLARATION: 1 - 8: We dedicate ourselves to respect the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion							
HORIZON 2030: BELIZE FOR ALL							
OUTCOME 1:	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources *
By 2017, a culture of human rights with equity, equality and non-discrimination is institutionalized at all levels (PAHO/WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNAIDS, ILO, UNHCR)	Number of national laws amended to meet international standards and the recommendations made by the international human rights mechanisms	Family and Children's Act and CRC	Family And Children's Act plus domestic legislation with 8 major changes	Government Gazette	Willingness of national counterparts to reform human rights legislation and international obligations are respected and determine the responsibilities of the Government of Belize	Coordination and networking among line ministries, statutory bodies such as the Office of the Ombudsman and civil society to engage, enforce, monitor and integrate human rights principles and norms into national policy processes and laws; and complaint processing mechanism put in place	UNDP (USD\$200,000) OHCHR (USD\$15,000) UNESCO (USD\$30,000) UNFPA (USD\$150,000) UNICEF (USD\$605,000) ILO (USD\$15,000) UNHCR (USD\$60,000) WFP (USD\$15,000) UNAIDS (USD\$35,000)
	Number of policies meeting international human rights standards	Information not available	At least 3 new policies meeting international human rights standards	Government Gazette	Technical and functional capacity of statutory bodies to advocate for policy development and amendment or abolition of policies and legislation not in compliance with UDHR	Coordination and networking between line ministries, statutory bodies and civil society to enforce, monitor and integrate human rights mechanisms into national policy processes and complaint processing mechanism put in place	
Output 1.1 Research is conducted and reports drafted and made widely available to policy-makers, civil society and NGOs to inform legislative reform and policy development required to meet international human rights standards (UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP)	Number of reports submitted to United Nations on time, in line with the treaties to which Belize is a party.	Number of overdue reports should be submitted by 2016.	Submission of four treaty body reports, including all reports due on ILO fundamental conventions	Treaty bodies consideration of State party reports and reports of ILO supervisory mechanisms	Willingness of state to submit report on time	Technical assistance by OHCHR in line with requests received from line ministries and Foreign Affairs Ministry. Technical assistance by ILO in line with request from line ministry and employers' and workers' organizations	
	Number of research reports disseminated	There are no national development plans that adopt a human rights based approach	Human rights well-articulated in planning and policy documents; cases of progress reported by international human rights mechanism	National plans and policies; Reports of international human rights mechanisms; national media accounts	Human rights not well articulated in planning; National counterparts adopting a human rights approach	Actions supported by policy level and technical level personnel with civil society supporting and monitoring	UNFPA (USD\$75,000) UNICEF (USD\$200,000) ILO (USD\$10,000) UNHCR (USD\$20,000) WFP (USD\$10,000)
Output 1.2 Capacity development is provided to key stakeholders including government, decision-makers, municipal authorities, community leaders, employers and worker's organizations so as to integrate human rights principles, international standards and agreements into national development plans and other national strategic plans (UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNHCR)	Policy coherence enhanced on fundamental human rights and labour standards, including instruments relating to migrants, through technical advisory services provided to relevant national bodies such as the National Child Labour Committee	No. of organization implementing human rights based development; No. of community leaders and workers' organizations sensitized to human rights principles and standards so that these can be promoted and adhered to.	KAP regarding human rights increased	KAP Studies	Ombudsman hired; Ombudsman Office secretariat staff adequately trained	Human rights based NGOs supported at national level and with membership at local level.	
	Training provided on the protection of vulnerable migrants; number of asylum seekers have access to eligibility procedures	% of citizens knowledgeable of human rights principles and standards	64.80%	A national human rights institution established and operational within the state apparatus		Ombudsman office trained and supported	Line ministries would need to provide the political support for such an institute and the UN to support with technical assistance
Output 1.3 District-level public campaigns are launched to increase awareness of human rights standards and national goals and commitments and matters pertaining to refugees and asylum seekers (UNICEF, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR)	Establishment of a Refugee Eligibility Committee to determine the status of asylum seekers	0% of asylum applications are determined by the REC	50% of asylum applications are determined by the REC		Refugee Office adequately staffed and received training and technical support	Line ministries would need to provide the political support for such an institute and the UN to support with technical assistance	

*Indicative resources includes approved agency programmes and budget and resources to be mobilized over the UNDAF period.

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Output 1.4 Capacity development and south-south cooperation programmatic interventions implemented through the National Institute of Culture and Heritage (NICH) to support culturally diverse and participatory plans of action to promote equal rights (UNICEF, UNESCO)	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions not yet ratified. Recommendations of the 2001 Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity not fully implemented.	Mobilization of civil society, including local communities, and NGOs in the development of cultural policy and laws promoting cultural rights and diversity. Support a sensitization process on the Culture Conventions and the recommendations of the 2001 Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity.	Cultural diversity action plans developed through a participatory process. Cultural rights and diversity well reflected in the national cultural policy document.	Stakeholders are willing to use participatory processes to ensure equity. Cultural rights viewed as priority by state actors	National Institute of Culture and History supported at local level	UNESCO (USD\$10,000) UNICEF (USD\$100,000)
Output 1.5 Development of a draft strategic framework to foster better collaboration between the Government and civil society organizations in favour of human rights, equity, equality and non-discrimination (UNICEF)	Framework exists but not functional No information available	Framework functional One collaborative plan developed per year	Updated and resourced framework in place Participatory plans completed	Platforms exist for collaboration and networking among partners Willingness of partners to work together for the sake of development agenda	Key government ministries are to collaborate with each other and with civil society partners to establish stronger inter-sectoral links on development issues	UNICEF (USD\$100,000)
Output 1.6 Technical support is provided to strengthen national capacity for independent monitoring and reporting to the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations (as well as to assist in the development and implementation of national legislation in support of human rights including matters pertaining to asylum seekers and refugees) (UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, OHCHR, ILO, UNHCR)	One NHRI exists but not fully functioning and resourced; Comments of ILO supervisory body Capacity Assessment of Belize Human Rights Reporting Capabilities (UNDP) main findings: lack of clarity of mandates of relevant Ministries; the conventions are insufficiently mainstreamed into the work of the Ministries	Existence of a NHRI in line with the Paris Principles; and comments of ILO supervisory body implemented Creation of an inter-ministerial human rights group and the integration of the human rights conventions into a framework for action	Assessment of the independent body; and ILO supervisory bodies note at least one case of progress Assessment of inter-ministerial human rights group	Importance of independent body understood and resources made available Willingness of government and non-governmental actors to engage, make use of human rights based evidence in policy planning	Advocacy and collaboration at a high level to convince policy makers of the value of the body as well as the need to resource it. Inter-agency advocacy and collaboration to promote the importance of human rights within government, NGO community and public in general. Advocacy and support to enable tripartite constituents to implement international labour standards as key human rights-based development framework	UNDP (USD\$200,000) OHCHR (USD\$5,000) ILO (USD\$5,000) UNHCR (USD\$10,000) UNICEF (USD\$50,000)
	Universal Periodic Review (Adoption in the Plenary: 23 September 2009), which identifies 46 areas, out of which Belize's response to recommendations is to accept 36.	At least 2 technical cooperation assistance initiatives by the UN in support of Government efforts to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Conduct a systematic evaluation of the merits of establishing a national human rights institution; Implement the recommendations of CRC and Enforce the Domestic Violence Act	Second LPR review of Belize that will take place in 2013	Willingness of government and non-governmental actors to engage, make use of human rights based evidence in policy planning	Inter-agency advocacy and collaboration. OHCHR to offer technical assistance to relevant state agencies, Ombudsman Office and key civil society organizations on the UPR process. UNESCO to assist with implementation within the framework of the UN World Programme on Human Rights Education (WPHRE).	

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
<p>Output 1.7 Capacity building provided to media and key civil society organizations to promote respect for human rights (UNICEF, UNESCO, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNAIDS, ILO, WFP)</p>	<p>Training of 30 media practitioners in ethical standards to address rights of all citizens; training of 31 children as rights focused journalists; and 38 stakeholders in visual communications; training of community and youth leaders in social and behavioural change communication strategies geared at rights awareness for people with HIV and stigma and discrimination reduction.</p>	<p>Media and social actors engaged have enhanced capacity on visual communications and journalistic reporting on human rights to protect victims</p>	<p>Visual communications products; media features articles and segments that are rights-based</p>	<p>Visual communications products; workshop reports; training content</p>	<p>Stakeholders willing to dedicate time to building communications capacity despite heavy workloads; resources made available to follow up training with strong communication products</p>	<p>Excellent opportunity for inter-sectoral collaboration at a national level to build communications strategies that cut across several sectors and help change norms</p>	<p>UNESCO (USD\$20,000) OHCHR (USD\$5,000) UNFPA (USD\$37,500) UNICEF (USD\$65,000) WFP (USD\$5,000) UNAIDS (USD\$35,000)</p>
<p>Output 1.8 Technical assistance is provided for the development of a human rights training curriculum to be institutionalized in human resources management processes such as work orientation for public servants (law enforcement officers, educators, hospital and social workers) (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Number of civil society organizations trained on the use of international UN human rights machinery</p>	<p>Number of special rapporteurs reporting to the Human Rights Council that makes reference to Belize. Number of shadow reports to the human rights treaty bodies.</p>	<p>Civil society are better equipped to use make use of the UN system and in particular, the UDHR, to claim their rights</p>	<p>UN public reports</p>			
	<p>Strategy for communicating rights at work as human rights and roles of tripartite partners implemented</p>	<p>Policy and strategy for communicating rights at work as human rights adopted in 2010</p>	<p>Strategy for communicating rights at work is fully implemented</p>	<p>Government and social partners communicate rights at work</p>			<p>UNICEF (USD\$50,000)</p>

PRIORITY 2: PROMOTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING, CITIZEN SECURITY AND JUSTICE MDG GOALS AND DECLARATION: 4.5 6. 7 Horizon 2030: HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE CITIZENS THROUGHOUT THE LIFECYCLE							
OUTCOME 2:	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
By 2017, institutional and human capacities in facilitating the goal of universal access to responsive, safe, and quality health services across the life cycle are strengthened (UNDP, PAHO/WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, IAEA, ILO, UNV, WFP)	% of population covered by specific health care networks	30% covered by NHI that has specific network (NHI 2011)	Increase by 20% to 50% covered by NHI health network	Data collected on a routine basis from the antenatal clinic attendees (under the technical supervision of the MCH Department of MOH).	Government's investment in the health sector in primary healthcare and on preventive health strategies and seek to create linkages across sectors to achieve this goal.	Advocate for and support leveraging of resources for maternal and under-5 mortality reduction, water and sanitation and hygiene education (WASH) and nutrition and early childhood development (ECD) in partnership with national government, global funds and other partnerships	UNDP (USD\$2,050,000) UNFPA (USD\$300,000) UNICEF (USD\$1,500,000) UNODC (USD\$500,000) PAHO/WHO (USD\$2,660,000) ILO (USD\$20,000) UNAIDS (USD\$55,000) WFP (USD\$80,000)
	% of young women and men aged 15-24 who are HIV infected (UNGASS 22)	1.01% (2010 UNGASS Report)	0.72% (2015)		MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Government's investment in the health sector particularly in primary healthcare and on preventive health strategies increases and that the state seeks to create linkages across sectors to achieve this goal.	Coordination and networking with MOH and the private sector
Output 2.1 Vulnerable populations have access to quality universal health care services across the lifecycle with emphasis on primary health care, including preventative services (UNAIDS, PAHO/WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, IAEA, ILO, WFP, UNV)	Health expenditure as a percentage of GDP.	3%					
	% of health facilities delivering specific programs on NCD	2 private sector and 1 from MoH (NHI data 2011)	1 per health district	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Advocacy efforts for both financial and technical support to civil society organisations that address critical health related issues affecting women and children and especially those that provide access to protective environments for pregnant teenagers and young women who are vulnerable to, or are victims of, gender-based violence and/or HIV will be successful.	Advocate for and support a decentralised, integrated and chronic disease management approach in the provision of STI/HIV/TB care and treatment services countrywide. Provide technical advice to Ministry of Labour in collaboration with UNAIDS and other UN agencies to review the HIV/AIDS work place policy	UNDP (USD\$1,400,000) UNFPA (USD\$200,000) ILO (USD\$20,000) UNICEF (USD\$500,000) PAHO/WHO (USD\$665,000) UNAIDS (USD\$30,000) WFP (USD\$30,000)
Number of sexually active young women reporting the use of a modern contraceptive method to prevent unplanned pregnancy	Number of health facilities with specific programs targeting elders	One from private sector	one per health district	WASH Survey	Improved delivery of medical care to elderly persons deemed important by partners	Collaborate with NCA and MOH	
	Coverage of NHI (with reporting by geographic area, population life cycle, gender & ethnicity)	3 districts (% of population covered in the districts, by life cycle, gender & ethnicity)	6 districts (% population covered in the districts by life cycle, gender and ethnicity)		Health services for rural communities made operational including proper staffing and equipping of clinics which have been constructed.	Provide technical advice to the NHI and the MOH to strengthen health surveillance system and promote improved access to efficient health services in rural communities	
Proportion of health facilities using approved MCH standards and quality assurance mechanism	# of health facilities implementing community based IMCI strategy to improve health care among children	0	At least two per health district	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Health barriers and bottlenecks created due to access and social norms addressed	Support strengthening of district health systems and delivery strategies using integrated campaigns, Child Health days and other similar approaches combining health, nutrition WASH and ECD interventions	
	Proportion of health facilities using approved MCH standards and quality assurance mechanism	TBD based on quality assessment standards/mechanisms	at least 80% of health facilities used approved MCH standards	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports			

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
# health facilities with water storage facilities meeting safety standards	25% of the hospitals (MOH 2010)	100% in five years	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Reform the system for the allocation of financial resources to schools and health facilities to facilitate child friendly environment with an emphasis on WASH	Collaborate with MOH, MOE, SIF, NFCC and NEMO to promote WASH	UNICEF (USD\$500,000) PAHO/WHO (USD\$665,000) UNDP (USD\$650,000)
Proportion of schools that meet international WASH standards	13%	100%	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Campaign products		
% of primary and secondary schools that have met international standards for WASH (access to water, clear water storage, quantities of facilities, toilets for children with disabilities, number of children with hand washing pipes, soap and toilet paper provided)	2.3 % of rural populations (no access to water)-Water storage - 70% have adequate quantities- 13% of facilities have available toilets for disabled population, 50% of facilities have hand washing points and 71.6% of population uses soap	0% Rural (No Access)-Water-100% clean water storage - 100% quantities- 100% toilets for disabilities, -100%- hand washing points,-100% soap	Campaign products	Build strategic planning capacity of water boards along with implementation of benchmark indicators informed by a robust monitoring and evaluation system	Collaborate with MLLGRD, SIF, MED, NAVCO,SIB to build planning, monitoring and evaluation capacity within rural water and sanitation sector.	
Insufficient coordination, capacity and resources to sustainably support water boards and environmental health officers.	90% Rural water coverage (MDG Report, 2010)	At least 2 technical assistances missions in support of the Government's efforts to increase coordination	Ministry reports	Health services for rural communities made operational including proper staffing and equipping of clinics which have been constructed.	Promote improved access to efficient health services in rural communities	
Number of iron folate or micronutrient supplementation programs for prevention of iron folate deficiency in pregnant and lactating women	Nutrition survey 2011	Nutrition survey or MICS 2016	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Health services for rural communities including proper staffing and equipping of clinics which have been constructed.	Provide technical assistance to the NH and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the nutrition surveillance system and promote improved access to efficient health services in rural communities	PAHO/WHO (USD\$665,000) UNICEF (USD\$500,000) UNFPA (USD\$100,000) WFP (USD\$50,000) UNAIDS (USD\$25,000)
Number of pregnant women that received iron/folate or multivitamins for prevention of iron and folate deficiency	Baseline to be provide by MOH	3% increase over baseline data	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Health services for rural communities including proper staffing and equipping of clinics which have been constructed.	Provide technical assistance to the NH and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the nutrition surveillance system and promote improved access to efficient health services in rural communities	
Number of children 6 to 59 months of age that received at least once a year iron or micronutrient supplementation to prevent and reduce anemia and other micronutrients deficiencies	Nutrition survey 2011	Nutrition survey OR MICS 2016	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Strengthened capacity of outreach workers (CNAs and TBAs) evident at national, subnational and local levels on maternal and newborn care	Promote improved access to efficient health services in rural communities	
Early antenatal visits	22.8% (NPA)	60%	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Analysis of health system's bottlenecks (including future risks that could create new barriers) on supply and demand side with a focus on reaching the most poor and marginalized communities	Advocate for improved access to health facilities with proper staffing and equipment in rural communities	
Maternal mortality rate	53.7 x 100,000 (MoH 2010)	10 x 100,000	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports			
Percentage of babies born to pregnant women with syphilis infection tested for congenital syphilis			MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports			
Teen pregnancy rate	16.9% (MOH Admin Data 2009)	15/1,000	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports			

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
1 deintoxication location 1 ambulatory treatment location Hospital care accessible Strengthened capacity of the National Drug Abuse Control Council to provide community level services.	No service available No service available No service available TBD	Deintoxication programme functional Ambulatory programme functional Hospital care access programme functional Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities mainstreamed by NDACC	National drug abuse prevention programme plan and annual reports	No service still available, this modality of treatment is needed to facilitate access on early detection and more accessibility to treatment for certain targeted vulnerable population groups.	UNODC and PAHO/WHO to support the NDACC with technical strengthening in order to achieve its mandate.	UNODC (USD\$500,000) PAHO/WHO (USD\$665,000)
Output 2.4 Improved drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes for drug users and dependents. (UNODC, PAHO/WHO)	No network available or part of public health system	50% of staff of major prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services providers trained, working and properly coordinated under network	MOH Admin Data/ Annual Reports	Network infrastructure and development of substance abuse prevention policy in place, improved cost efficiency in access and delivery of services for those that have drug abuse challenges and their dependents.	UNICEF and Caribbean country offices support a sub-regional thrust to support reform of education with a focus on the most disadvantaged. UNDP and UNICEF support the WASH in schools and sub-national partnerships continue to emphasise quality education and inter-cultural bilingual education. UNESCO supports the training of un-certified primary school teachers in collaboration with MoE.	UNICEF (USD\$1,550,000) UNESCO (USD\$100,000) UNFPA (USD\$160,000) ILO (USD\$15,000) PAHO/WHO (USD\$150,000) UNAIDS (USD\$15,000)
OUTCOME 3: By 2017, Boys and girls, regardless of social status, ethnic group, cultural or religious affiliation, and place of residence (urban/rural) have expanded access and increased opportunity to complete a basic, quality education up to at least secondary level. (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, ILO, PAHO/WHO)	% of trained and certified teachers (preschool, primary, secondary) and caregivers Number of new ECD facilities in operation Number of new QCFs in operation 9 Net enrolment rate (primary and secondary) 84%, Secondary-40.7% Net attendance rate (primary and secondary)	Preschool-70%; Primary-75%; Secondary-60% 30 Preschool-50%; Primary-100%; Secondary-90%	MoE Admin Data/ Annual Statistics	Teaching/ learning processes to ease transition from home to school encouraged Physical health, cognitive development and learning readiness for children evident	Inter-agency promotion of the HFLE curriculum in all primary and secondary schools ILO supports Tripartite Labour Advisory Board in policy and legislative review	
Output 3.1 Technical support and advocacy to increase access to quality learning opportunities and facilities for children between the ages of 0-4 years (UNICEF, UNESCO)	x% of 566 schools Minimum age is 14 years	50% of 566 schools Minimum age for admission to employment is raised to 16	MoE Annual Report Government Gazette	Teachers trained in the delivery of the curriculum; curriculum time-tabled		
Output 3.2 Technical support to increase skilled teacher and caregiver capacity for education of children ages 0-4 years and in primary school with sensitivity to cultural and ethnic differences (UNICEF, UNESCO)	40% (3-4 year olds) 52% or 300 primary school teachers not certified	60% 75%; at least 200 primary school teachers trained and certified	MoE Admin Data/ Annual Abstract of Educational Statistics	Training opportunities are available; MOE project reports	UNICEF and Caribbean countries support ECD access; MOH and CDB project includes ECD; UB continues to support teaching training including for ECD; MOHSDT continues to support expansion of ECD experiences at the community level	UNESCO (USD\$100,000) UNICEF (USD\$550,000)

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Output 3.3 Technical support and advocacy to increase number of disadvantaged children (with disabilities, drop-outs, poor, rural) remain in school at the primary and secondary levels (UNICEF)	Net enrolment ratio	Preschool- 33.7 %; Primary- 84%; Secondary-40.7%	Preschool-50%; Primary-100%; Secondary- 90%	MoE Admin Data/ Annual Abstract of Educational Statistics.	Campaigns to prevent and reduce school drop-outs and promote positive learning supported and promoted	Care Belize expands operations to support work with boys and girls with disabilities; MOHSDT and the Office of the Special Envoy and Women and Children continue to advocate for their rights and mobilize resources; the MOH increases focus on district education to achieve equity including for children with disabilities. UNICEF supports the effort as part of a sub-regional effort.	UNICEF (USD\$300,000)
	Repetition rate	Primary- 6.5%; Secondary- 9.0%	Primary- 5%; Secondary-5%				
	Completion rate	Primary- 47.3%; Secondary- 61.9%	Primary-60%; Secondary-60%				
Output 3.4 Develop institutional capacity for management and integration of children with disabilities into national education system as well as increasing the capacity for diagnosis and rehabilitation through institutional links with other Caribbean territories (UNICEF)	Drop out rate	Preschool- 33.7 %; Primary- 84%; Secondary-40.7%	Preschool-50%; Primary-100%; Secondary- 90%	National budget analysis report	Participatory budget assessments are of interest to all partners		
	Draft policy accompanied by concrete strategies/mechanisms and adequate budget to address cost and other barriers to primary education	N/A	At least one policy on disabilities and one policy on drop-outs; budgetary allocation for disabilities				
	Assessment of children with disabilities in the school system; mapping needs of persons with disabilities	0	1 assessment study	Draft report	Schools enrol children with disabilities and resources exist for diagnosis needs	Collaboration between MOE and CARE with support from UNICEF and other agencies	UNICEF (USD\$200,000)
Output 3.5 Technical support provided to increase by 50% the number of primary and secondary schools based on Quality Child Friendly Schools' (QCFSs) including IBE (UNICEF)	Number of schools adopting quality standards for primary and secondary education based on QCFS or similar models	9	120	MoE Admin Data/ Annual Abstract of Educational Statistics.	Educators, parents, communities are knowledgeable of QCFS standards and standards established for "child friendly" architecture, equipment and design.	MOH with support from UNICEF, CDB continues to expand support to increase number and quality of QCFSs and that with the support of MOWs, UNICEF and other donors, there can be an expansion of the number of facilities in schools	UNICEF (USD\$500,000)
	Enforcement procedures against corporal punishment in schools	Most schools enforcing	All schools	MoE Annual Report	Strengthened school inspectorate programmed	MOH enforces anti-corporal punishment policy and actively promotes alternative forms of child discipline strategies along with necessary training	
	% of schools reached with environmental education or climate change adaptation plans integrated into curricula as part of HFE	25%	50%	MoE Admin Data/ Annual Abstract of Educational Statistics.	Environment or climate change is viewed as an integral component to CFS	MOE is implementing the HFE curriculum in that NGOs at the Community receive support from agencies for adaptation and emergency preparedness	
Output 3.6 Comprehensive Health and Family Life Education curriculum implemented in early childhood development centre, primary and secondary schools; youth in vocational and institutionalized settings. (UNFPA, UNAIDS, PAHO/WHO)	Draft policy accompanied by concrete strategies/mechanisms and adequate budgets to address cost and other barriers to primary education	No known impact assessment studies	Draft assessment of on-going social protection programmes and capacities on well-being of boys and girls	Draft assessment report	Resources are made available to maintain campaigns in the districts; support at district level for healthy lifestyle campaigns	Agencies support thematic areas for the promotion of healthy lifestyles; NGOs, CBOs, private sector fosters healthy lifestyles	UNFPA (USD\$160,000) PAHO/WHO (USD\$150,000) UNAIDS (USD\$15,000)
	Number of public education campaigns promoting healthy lifestyles targeting children, adolescents and young people in all settings	Information not available	1/district/year	Campaign products			
	Percentage of schools implementing comprehensive age-appropriate life skills education.	x% of 566 schools	50% of 566 schools	MoE Annual Report	Teachers trained in the delivery of the curriculum; curriculum time-tabled	Inter-agency promotion of the HFE curriculum in all primary and secondary schools	
	Number of community-led organizations engaged in reaching the most vulnerable with SRH including HIV education within the HFE framework	# HFE trained teachers delivering HFE; # of community leaders delivering HFE	# HFE trained teachers delivering HFE; # of community leaders delivering HFE	Draft report of SRH needs of vulnerable population; Mapping of community-led organizations engaged in SRH	Plan exists to reach vulnerable populations with HFE; and teaching institutions adopt the HFE curriculum as part of teacher training	Inter-agency promotion of capacity development program to promote widespread use of the HFE curriculum	

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
<p>OUTCOME 4:</p> <p>By 2017, enhanced institutional and line ministries' capacity to implement Belize's national citizen and violence prevention response plans (including Belize's agreed actions under SICA and CARICOM social development and crime prevention plans) (UNDP, UNODC, PAHO/WHO, UNESCO, IFAD, UN Women, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, UNV)</p>	<p>Existence of draft national frameworks for violence prevention and capacity development identifying the UN contribution based on CARICOM and SICA frameworks</p> <p>Approved and resourced framework for violence and crime prevention</p>	<p>One comprehensive report developed with focus on most violent geographic areas and associated human security issues affecting the most marginalized boys, girls, women and their families</p> <p>Annual Report</p>	<p>Reports from Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Willingness to incorporate input and accept the support of the UN in a joint action to stop violence in the most excluded and vulnerable communities</p>	<p>Inter-agency collaboration among MOHSDT, MOE and MOH with UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC, PAHO/WHO, UN Women and other agencies to prevent violence and crime as part of a regionally led initiative</p>	<p>UNDP (USD\$450,000) UNESCO (USD\$30,000) IFAD (USD\$3,000,000) UN Women (USD\$20,000) UNODC (USD\$600,000) UNFPA (USD\$50,000) ILO (USD\$15,000) UNICEF (USD\$1,200,000) PAHO/WHO (USD\$70,000)</p>
<p>Output 4.1 Technical support provided to review and develop draft legislation and policies to protect citizens, children, women and the most disadvantaged in poor communities through citizen participation strategies (UNODC, UNDP, PAHO/WHO)</p>	<p>Number of legislative reforms and policies adopted; number of recommendations from functional reviews implemented</p>	<p>At least 2 UN supported technical cooperation initiatives that assist Government's efforts in developing draft legislative documents, policies and reports</p>	<p>Approved draft documents</p>	<p>MOHSDT and other Ministries will be in a position to put key legislative reforms on the national agenda for legislative review and approval</p>	<p>Inter-agency collaboration among MOHSDT, MOE, MOH and Restore Belize to promote inter-sectoral collaboration to facilitate the development of draft policies and UN inter-agency collaboration to support same</p>	<p>UNODC (USD\$200,000) UNDP (USD\$150,000) PAHO/WHO (USD\$70,000)</p>
<p>Output 4.2 Support provided to enhance capacity for the implementation of adolescent and youth development policies (UNODC, UNDP, IFAD, UNICEF, UNV)</p>	<p>10 key stakeholders in each selected district benefit from specific training to enhance skills for youth development</p> <p>Legal framework of juvenile justice developed and implemented</p> <p>Proceedings used by law enforcement agencies for criminal juvenile justice.</p> <p># of specialized human resources on juvenile justice available within the system.</p>	<p>At least 2 UN supported technical cooperation initiatives that assist Government's efforts in developing draft guidelines, practices, management mechanisms; additional resources for scale up</p> <p>Legislative recommendations and reforms according to the Beijing and RIAD Rules.</p>	<p>Draft guidelines, practices and management mechanisms in place to ensure scale up of practices for the most disadvantaged</p> <p>Legislation revised and complemented through recommendations.</p>	<p>Stakeholders willing to share practices and build practical solutions; coordination mechanisms are in place to facilitate scale</p> <p>Willingness to incorporate inputs.</p>	<p>Inter-agency collaboration required among civil society organisations and national bodies; inter-agency coordination and support among UN agencies such as UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, PAHO/WHO, UNODC, UNDP and UNV</p>	<p>UNDP (USD\$150,000) IFAD (USD\$3,000,000) UNODC (USD\$250,000) UNICEF (USD\$500,000)</p>
<p>Output 4.3. Develop TVET and skills training policy to respond to the needs of the labour market (UNESCO/ILO)</p>	<p>Strengthen juvenile justice system in accordance with Beijing and RIAD Rules.</p> <p>Number of poor adolescents and youths that hold a Credit Union savings account to help finance training and/or entrepreneurship activities</p>	<p>Mechanisms, training at local level and protocols on alternative justice and restorative justice focused on juvenile sector.</p> <p>To be determined once Baseline Study is ready</p>	<p>Manuals developed and protocols elaborated for juvenile justice policy. Training completed for major institutional actors.</p> <p>CU reports</p>	<p>Include in the national agenda for legislative review and approval and allocate the necessary budgets for the development of a strong and sustainable juvenile justice system.</p> <p>Adolescent, youth and their families understand importance of savings as part of a sustainable livelihoods approach</p>	<p>Inter-agency collaboration required among civil society organisations and national bodies; inter-agency coordination and support among UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNODC.</p> <p>Credit Unions</p>	<p>UNESCO (USD\$30,000) ILO (USD\$15,000)</p>

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Existence of a coordinated system of prosocial opportunity development for at-risk youths Employment skills programmes for at-risk youths developed Counselling (legal, life skills and work skills training) services established	3 Community-based peace-building initiatives among youth; one fully-functional "wrap-around" centre for employment and job skills development in SBC;	At least 2 UN supported initiatives that promote community-based action plans to build youth engagement for peace in their communities; establish efficient mechanisms to locate at-risk male youths in vulnerable communities; provide at-risk male youths in vulnerable areas with initial mentoring, moral guidance & social values, life-skills and 'job preparation' training	South-South cooperation and Capacity Development Assessments conducted for three (3) community-based organizations	Community leaders willing to engage in "soft" crime prevention initiatives that are focused on building community resilience.	Inter-agency planning and coordination group develop a joint strategy to share and adopt best practices including resource mobilization efforts to empower high risk communities to reduce vulnerability to crime and violence.	UNICEF (USD\$700,000) UNDP (USD\$150,000) UNODC (USD\$150,000) UNFPA (USD\$50,000)
By 2017, line Ministries, local government and selected national research institutions have enhanced capacity for developing and evaluating evidence based social policy (UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, IFAD, UNICEF)	No current record	Number, type and relevance of social policies developed to reach the most vulnerable	Draft policies at national and subnational level	Ability to have easy access to current evidence-based research from SIB/UB policy observatory analysing the existing data and making available and effort taken to apply to policy formulation.	Collaboration among line Ministries, SIB and UB to generate data, analyse and share and develop guidance for national policy	UNICEF (USD\$1,885,000) UNDP (USD\$100,000) UNFPA (USD\$100,000) IFAD (USD\$3,000,000) UNODC (USD\$133,000)
Number of national plans supported by a M&E framework	1	5	M&E frameworks (National HIV Strategy, Horizon 2030, Poverty Alleviation Strategy, NICH plan, Restore Belize and sector plans)	Resources available to foster a culture of M&E; M&E will be integrated into social development plans and implemented; time is made available to foster a culture of M&E	M&E and planners from line ministries willing to make time to develop skills and culture for M&E; leadership of ministries ensure that M&E is well-integrated into development plans; collaboration between UN agencies and the UB/UWI to strengthen capacity along with SIB	
Number of training courses developed in collaboration with key research institutions	0	3 research training course established	annual reports, training curriculum	People will enroll in courses; key stakeholder organizations will participate as the first cohort	Training courses developed through UB-SIB in collaboration with cooperation from UNITAR. (Target: Persons within and entering the Human Development, Health, Education and Agricultural sectors)	UNICEF (USD\$500,000) UNFPA (USD\$20,000) (IFAD (USD\$3,000,000)
National strategy for the development of statistics	0	1	national strategy	Government and key stakeholders will buy in to the process	Belize Credit Union League	
Agency introducing M&E practices in the process of assessing/supervising credit unions	No structured M&E activities and processes in place	1 Agency	M&E reports from agency	Human resources available within agency to carry out M&E activities		
Number, type and relevance of research, policy-oriented events influencing national policy; number and type of courses for students	0	4	Research reports, policy events, policy analysis and national policy documents; courses on social policy	UB research and policy agenda is relevant to national development agenda; that policy makers and decision-makers collaborate with UB to shape national policy; policy observatory is institutionalized within UB	UB to profile the work of the Policy Observatory and the value of continued development of professionals as well as actively seeking national collaboration for policy development. Line ministries to make use of UB's services to shape research agenda and seek policy advice. UN agencies to provide support to strengthening research and analysis capacities	UNICEF (USD\$835,000) UNDP (USD\$100,000) UNODC (USD\$133,000)
Number of independent analyses made available to public sector, private organizations, NGO, media and citizens with a view to creating a culture of informed debate.	0	4	policy analysis reports, debates	public will make use of the analysis		
Number of faculty members using social policy analyses in curriculum development at the UB to educate students about relevant social policy issues.	0	3	curriculum, lesson plans	Faculty members will use the analyses in curriculum		

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
<p>Output 5.3: Social policy evaluation committee established as a framework for monitoring and evaluation of existing social policies with the participation of a cross-section of agencies engaged in the development and implementation of social policies. (UNFPA, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Committee established and functioning (TOR approved)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Committee housed in the Statistical Coordination Unit of SIB established with TORs negotiated among participating institution and groups.</p>	<p>There will be political will, SIB personnel will have the capacity to manage committee</p>	<p>SIB, UB, line ministries, statutory bodies and civil society</p>	<p>UNFPA (USD\$60,000) UNICEF (USD\$500,000)</p>
	<p>Multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation framework for social indicators and policy developed</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>M&E framework, Belize INFO (integrated data base for social indicators)</p>	<p>there will be political will, sectors will have the capacity to support the process</p>	<p>SIB, UB, line ministries, statutory bodies and civil society</p>	

PRIORITY 3: ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE MAINSTREAMED INTO PUBLIC POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES							
MDG GOAL AND DECLARATION 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY							
HORIZON 2030: Caring for the natural environment as the source and basis of economic and social progress							
Outcome 6:	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	
By 2016, Public policies and development processes are mainstreamed with cross cutting environmental, disaster risk reduction and climate change dimensions (UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, IAEA, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UNV)	Country's Prevalent Vulnerability Index (PVI) gauges the fragility and exposure of human and economic activity in disaster-prone areas and the social and human capacity to absorb the impacts of disasters and hazards	Belize is the 61st highest exposed country to relative mortality risk from multiple hazards in the world and 8th ranked country out of 167 for climate risk. Belize's PVI indicates a high level of vulnerability (2010)	Reduce by 15% Belize's Vulnerability Index	Calculated and Published Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation considerations incorporated in national budgeting and development planning process National partners have continued access to international and national funding to support programmes There exists coordination across relevant line ministries National capacities exist to support the effective implementation of public policies and to facilitate the mainstreaming of environmental, disaster risk reduction and climate change dimensions 	MNRE, MED,MAF, Local ENGO's, NEMO, MLLGRD, NAVCO, FAO, UNESCO, PAHO/WHO, UNDP	UNDP (USD\$3,900,000) UNDP* (USD\$1,200,000) UNESCO (USD\$5,200,000) UNEP (USD\$1,407,000) FAO (USD\$100,000) IAEA (USD\$241,871) ILO (USD\$50,000) PAHO/WHO (USD\$320,000)
	Country's Environmental Performance Index (EPI) measures environmental sustainability relative to the paths of other countries. It measures general environmental health, ecosystems vitality, it provides a cause at a national government scale of how close countries are to established environmental policy goals	Belize's EPI measures at 69.9 (2010), ranking 26 out of 163 countries	Maintain and/or improve Belize's rank as a top EPI performing country	National reports to various MEA's Calculated and Published Environmental Performance Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumption: Greater coordination among natural resource management entities Risk: Due to national economic hardships, government prioritizes immediate economic benefits over sustained long term sustainable development goals 		
	Number of positive response actions (i.e. measures employed through policies and programmes) to create awareness of the problem, support an enabling environment for responsible NRM, improve land / water management technologies, and counter or ameliorate the impacts of resource degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/3 of the country's GDP is derived from its natural resources (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism) however linkages between national development processes and the services provided by the natural environment is not fully streamlined into national processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National sustainable development agenda and supporting framework mechanism elaborated Environmental considerations mainstreamed into main national planning instruments and into sector development plans Natural resource managers trained in the identification, monitoring, and diagnosis of environmental changes / trends as a means of guiding the national sustainable development agenda PA management plans and regional land use and water management plans incorporates principles of 'landscape/ seascape management' National Protected Areas system plans revised to facilitate alignment to national conservation and development objectives Capacities for assessing and managing Belize's land and water resources are developed within 3 key governmental ministries (MNRE, MAF, MLLGRD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual line ministry reports Approved sector development plans SD Cabinet brief Communications / reports to the UNCEP-Agenda 21 derived conventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumption: The operationalization of the NPASP remains national priority Risk: High staff turnover within public service jeopardizing national capacity building efforts; 		UNDP (USD\$5,900,000) UNDP* (USD\$1,200,000) UNESCO (USD\$5,200,000) UNEP (USD\$55,000) IAEA (USD\$60,468) FAO (USD\$100,000)
Output 6.1 Strengthen national capacities to enhance the sustainable use of Belizean natural resources and to effectively manage land and water resources for improved productivity, the provision of sustainable livelihoods and essential environmental services (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, IAEA)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44% of national territories currently under PA designation however system not yet formalized and sound management practices remain at unit rather than system level. PA system goals not fully aligned with national development goals 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PA Management Efficiency Scorecard Protected Area Secretariat annual reports Training reports 			

*UNDP - these funds are managed by United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) on behalf of UNDP

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Output 6.1 Con't	<p>Extent to which sustainable agricultural practices, are mainstreamed across the sector (changes in the condition of land resources, both positive and negative; changes in farm management practices; land conversion rates)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture represents one of the largest contributors to national livelihoods and earnings • Agriculture, however, accounts for 72% of all land conversion • 1/3 of the roughly 1 million acres of agricultural land in Belize occurs on land classified as marginal or not fully suitable for agricultural activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development actions supported for MED, MLLGRD, MNRE and MAF enabling these key ministries to mobilize resources and generate investments to support the national sustainable development agenda • Organizational structures, enabling regulations, planning and monitoring instruments necessary for the institutionalization of the new IWRM ACT and National Land Use Policy defined • Regional land use master plans elaborated for 6 of the 49 newly prescribed planning regions • State of water resources assessed and Water Management Master Plan elaborated • Risk considerations reflected in local land use and urban planning documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided in the development of national structures and frameworks for sustainable agriculture • GAP promoted for use among small non mechanized farmers • Technology/knowledge transfer programmes set in place as a means of enhancing national productivity; food security and maintain essential ecosystem services • Agriculture Development Strategy revised to ensure consistency with the newly developed BRADS strategy and National Land Use Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRE Annual report • MAF annual report • Updated land degradation survey supported by satellite imagery • Approved policies and strategies <p>Core support capacity is present in the MAF</p>		
Output 6.2 Strengthened national and local capacities for the planning and implementation of climate change adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability in Belize's productive and social sectors, as well as in key ecosystems (UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, IAEA, UNV)	<p>Increased capacity of the government and civil society to take informed action on climate change and determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of national authorities to monitor and analyse climatic changes in the context of development planning. • Availability of climate change planning scenarios and vulnerability assessments • Existence of national framework and tools for climate change management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change is expected to alter the environment and hazard dynamics that affect competitiveness of Belize's productive sectors • 46% of government ministries and departments cite inadequacies of current policies and strategies to address the effects of climate change. • Climate change considerations are not adequately considered into development processes • There exist no clear policy or strategy for climate change adaptation in place and national baselines on country's vulnerabilities to climate change are incomplete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed assessments prepared for key developmental sectors (agriculture & fisheries, coastal development/ tourism & water/sanitation) • Comprehensive national climate change policy and strategy developed • Local capacities for climate risk assessment developed in 20 vulnerable communities • Major national planning instruments (Horizon 2030, Medium Term Development Strategy, Poverty Alleviation Strategy) infused with climate risk and disaster response and recovery considerations • Climate change knowledge products developed including analysis of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts on the population, key sectors and eco-regional zones available for planning purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRE Annual reports • National budgetary allocation supporting operationalization of CC management framework/structure • Knowledge products endorsed by NCCC • National Communication documents • Cabinet papers 	<p>Assumption: Coordination across line ministries</p> <p>Assumption: Tools and vulnerability studies being developed will be accepted by and absorbed into line ministry for departmental / sector planning</p> <p>Risk: Insufficient understanding of climate change and its effects on national development processes among key decision makers</p>	<p>MNRE, MAF, MED, MoF, MoT, MoH, MoE, MoW/NEMO, UB, NCCC, Civil Society/ ENGO's</p>	<p>UNDP (USD\$2,900,000) UNESCO (USD\$20,000) UNEP (USD\$954,000) IAEA (USD\$60,488)</p>

		Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of functionaries trained in various aspects of climate change management and planning. • % of population served by national climate information management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities for climate change planning and management limited to a few government departments particularly those affiliated with the MNRE • Climate change still remains a technical subject within the Belizean setting. (Baseline level of local awareness TBD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National climate change office and supporting climate change management structure prescribed and operationalization supported • Climate change training modules developed and Ministry of Public Service lobbied to include climate change training as a part of its career development service package • 65% of all public servants receive basic training on climate change science and management considerations • Representatives of the media and civil society organizations socialized in climate change adaptation and mitigation processes • National CC/DRR Awareness Campaign developed • Local knowledge of climate change issues increases by 25% above baseline levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports (Participants training list and post training evaluation reports) • KAP Survey • Public service records • Reports of the Education and Awareness Subcommittee of the NCCC 	<p>Assumption: Once trained, functionaries will work to mainstream CC into work programmes</p> <p>Risks: Attempts at repackaging CC issues as national development</p>		

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
<p>Output 6.3 National and local capacities for Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) strengthened (UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, PAHO/WHO, IAEA)</p>	<p>Number of community based DRR plans in place reflecting increased understanding of gender concerns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belize is the 61st ranked country in terms of exposure to relative mortality risk from multiple hazards in the world. • Despite known risks, less than 15% of all communities have undertaken vulnerability assessments or have in place approved contingency plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local capacities for early warning, risk assessment and monitoring developed within 20 of Belize's vulnerable communities • 50% of Belize's vulnerable coastal communities have contingency plans and required response framework in place • Increase in national and local capacities to address gender issues in risk identification and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community contingency plans lodged at NEMO • Training reports and evaluation • NEMO post action review to address gender issues in risk identification and planning 	<p>Risk: Rapid turnover of local / community leadership compromises national capacity development efforts</p> <p>Assumption: NEMO budget allocation allows for continuity in community training programmes</p> <p>national disaster risk management</p>	<p>NEMO, MFD, Red Cross, NAVCO, local Village and city councils, MLLGRD, UB, UNESCO</p>	<p>UNDP (USD\$500,000) UNESCO (USD\$10,000) IAEA (USD\$60,468) PAHO/WHO (USD\$120,000)</p>
<p>Output 6.4 Enhanced national capacities facilitating pursuit of a green economic transformation that generates new sources of sustainable and equitable economic growth and productive employment. (UNDP, UNEP, UNDESA-DSD, ILO, UNESCO, IAEA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which national planning ministries consider green growth and low carbon development within national development plans • Number of positive response actions by Government to promote green growth 	<p>Belize has not yet articulated its strategy for green growth/ green development. Actions supporting green development are instead carried out on an ad hoc basis and is scattered across the various development sectors. A number of financial and political barriers still exists inhibiting the complete acceptance of green growth as a viable alternative for the country of Belize.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National preparedness and response plans updated to reflect national commitments of the Hyogo Framework for Action • Decentralized access to national database for emergency management supported • Local communication, planning and disaster response capacities developed allowing for decentralized/ local management of small scale emergencies/disasters • Institutional Capacity Assessment of NEMO and a rationalization of structure undertaken • NEMO mitigation subcommittee assisted with training in the integration of disaster risk considerations in infrastructural development and national development planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Training reports • Updated NEMO SOPs • NEMO Response reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk: National budgets continue to fund response and not mitigation • Risk: Inadequate budgetary allocation to finance required human resources within the NEMO structure 	<p>MED, MoF, MNRE, MAF, MoT, BTB, MLLGRD</p> <p>Advocate for and provide training on 'green jobs' (through sub-regional training workshop to which participants from Belize will be invited)</p>	<p>UNDP (USD\$500,000) UNESCO (USD\$10,000) UNEP (USD\$398,000) IAEA (USD\$60,468) ILO (USD\$50,000)</p>

PRIORITY 4: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE									
MDG GOAL AND DECLARATION: 8									
HORIZON 2030: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE									
Outcome 7:	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources		
Democratic Governance, Capacity Development, Effectiveness and Responsiveness enhanced (UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNV)	Reports to international resolutions, declarations and conventions in the areas of transparency, accountability and citizen security are produced and submitted regularly	Existence of Plans of actions to implement conventions provisions	At least 75% of reports are completed and current	Concluding comments # of reports prepared and submitted	Government is committed to implementing actions and complies with standards established in international obligations	Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Human Development and Social Transformation, Office of the Attorney General, Ministry of Economic Development	UNDP (USD\$1,900,000) UNESCO (USD\$10,000) UN Women (USD\$30,000) UNODC (USD\$1,300,000) UNFPA (USD\$30,000)		
Output 7.1 Strengthen key public administration functions and enabling systems for effective and responsive service delivery (UNDP, UNOPS, UNODC, ILO)	Number of institutional structures for policy planning, implementation, budgeting and coordination at the national and local levels established and/or strengthened	% of budget allocated to key ministries with responsibilities to coordinate planning needs to be established	3 government institutions with public planning, procurement, monitoring and reporting mechanisms capacity established	Reports from Ministry Finance and Planning Units	Coordinating function of the National Human Development Advisory Committee is still deemed relevant and this body continues to function.				
	Number of inter-sectoral plans and strategies that are developed from a national inter-sectoral data system	A single beneficiary system along with ministry data collection systems exist.	Structures for information management, coordination, and reporting streamlined in 3 government institutions; Project Management Cycle modernized characterized by E-Systems with online accessibility within at least 2 ministries	Inter-sectoral planning and coordination reports	Institutional capacity to integrate and maintain structures exist	Ministries of Economic Development, Human Development and Social Transformation, Labour Local Government and Rural Development, National Security and Police; Ministry of Health, National Association of Village Councils	UNDP (USD\$300,000)		
	Number of staff with specialist functions trained	Existence of plans of actions to implement conventions provisions	E-Systems and online accessibility within two ministries.	Project management report	Lack of commitment to update and manage system				
	UNCAC presented in the National Assembly; awareness at the governmental level and among the representatives raised on the importance of UNCAC	Sixty per cent of the recommendations of organizational review undertaken for the Ministry of Labour, Local Government and Rural Development implemented	At least 10 specialist staff with functions in evidence based policy development, planning and project management trained	Graduation and records of certification	High staff retention to ensure that skill levels within the public service are updated and always available.				
Output 7.2 Public sector's accountability and transparency improved (UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO)	# of laws developed or revised and presented in the National Assembly to support national and international obligations on anti-corruption; definition of a specific POA to implement UNCAC; implementation capacities strengthened	UNCAC available for signature and ratification	All necessary preliminary work (including public consultations) completed for UNCAC to be presented in the National Assembly for signing and ratification	Government Gazette	Lack of political will to adopt convention and to define specific plan of action to implement				
	# of organizations implementing advocacy initiatives aimed at public accountability and transparency; # of sensitization campaigns designed and implemented	Existence of anti-corruption related norms contained in the Corruption in Public Life Act	At least 2 technical expert missions and related workshops are completed in support of anti-corruption legislation to be enacted; Strengthening Auditor General's Office to fully implement provisions of UNCAC	Government Gazette	Leadership and commitment exist to strengthen the Auditor General's Office	Ministries of the Attorney General, Auditor General, National Assembly, Contractor General	UNDP (USD\$300,000) UNESCO (USD\$10,000)		
	# of stakeholders including non-state actors participating in national budget processes	To be established in 2012	At least 2 technical expert missions and related workshops are completed involving watchdog groups, including the media organizations and NGOs exercising public oversight of executive functions, in order to strengthen their monitoring role of the separation of political and public administrative functions	Project Reports	The media practitioners participate in requisite training to build reporting and investigative journalism competencies and reports on the findings of the Corruption in Public Life Act				
		Civil society organizations are consulted by line ministries to respond to budget calls.	Stakeholders including non-state actors utilizing mechanisms to influence policy implementation and allocation of resources by Ministry of Finance	Annual Budget	Mechanisms to engage non-state actors in the budget process are strengthened and utilized.				

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
	<p># of ministries with functional gender mainstreaming strategies developed and implemented.</p> <p>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament and local councils</p>	<p>Gender Focal Points identified in each ministry</p> <p>0%</p>	<p>At least 2 Ministries adequately resourced and with trained staff able to implement the mandate.</p> <p>At least 20% of women candidates for seats in national parliament and municipal councils</p>	<p>Ministry Reports</p> <p>CEDAW Periodic Reports</p>	<p>Commitment from senior officers within ministries</p> <p>Resources to support gender desk exist; Government is committed to instituting temporary special measures for women in leadership position.</p>		
<p>Output 7.3 Enhanced political participation and policy steering capacities and influence of civil society and interest groups, including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities (PWD), indigenous populations and minority groups. (UNDP, UNODC, UN Women, UNFPA)</p>	<p># of consultations and advocacy initiatives implemented by key stakeholders</p> <p># of prosecutors receive basic and continuing legal education</p> <p>Improved coordination between investigative and prosecutorial systems to improve case management</p>	<p>National advocacy activities developed around select days of observance</p> <p>*Police and civilian prosecutors receive inadequate legal training before being assigned to work in a magistrate court.</p> <p>*Public prosecutors do not receive continuing legal education.</p> <p>Protocols facilitating investigative and prosecutorial coordination developed</p>	<p>At least two stakeholder advocacy initiatives per quarter</p> <p>At least 10 prosecutors benefit from training and technical assistance in increasing the efficiency of the system with regard to the conviction rate</p> <p>At least 2 workshops held in reviewing and proposing solutions to identified bottlenecks</p>	<p>National Reports; media coverage</p> <p>ABA ROLI prosecutorial reform index and reporting</p> <p>Workshops, reports and recommendations</p>	<p>NGO and civil society organization strengthen their communication and outreach capacities to promote relevant messaging.</p> <p>Pool of qualified personnel available; resources in place to ensure continuous legal education.</p> <p>Mechanisms for inter-institutional planning and resource mobilization are strengthened.</p>	<p>Ministries of Human Development and Social Transformation, Labor, Local Government and Rural Development, National Association of Village Councils, Civil Society Organizations and NGOs, Women's Department, National Women's Commission</p>	<p>UNDP (USD\$300,000) UN Women (USD\$30,000) UNFPA (USD\$30,000)</p>
<p>Output 7.4 Promote the rule of law, access to justice, security institutions as well as civil society capacities to reduce citizen insecurity and vulnerabilities and enhance access to justice strengthened (UNDP, UNODC, UNV)</p>	<p># of justice and security institutions produce fully budgeted workplans to implement aspects of RESTORE Belize.</p> <p># community-level groups consisting of local law enforcement, justice and community leaders set up to improve safety and security.</p> <p>National Forensic Services are strengthened to support with forensic and scientific capacities (under appropriate standards) the criminal investigations and justice processes.</p>	<p>RESTORE Belize strategy developed. Work plans under formulation but not yet budgeted.</p> <p>Community-level groups that currently exist in high-risk locations and providing interventions that reduce vulnerability to crime and violence</p> <p>Current capacities on forensics services.</p>	<p>At least two public sector organizations implementing security interventions with support of the UN</p> <p>At least two civil society organizations implementing security interventions with support of the UN</p> <p>National Forensic Services improved and duly coordinated with law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>RESTORE Belize secretariat workplan and budget allocations per implementing agency</p> <p>National budget strategy, RESTORE Belize Report</p> <p>Training for human resources in Forensics Services and law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Manuals and protocols for operation are elaborated.</p> <p>Investigation proceedings and procedures for security forces.</p>	<p>Work planning in the justice and security sector is coordinated and linked to the budget process</p> <p>Data to track and report on progress is available, accessible and accurate; Budgetary allocations for the security and justice sectors are adequate</p> <p>Due to the lack of infrastructure for forensic services, many basic crimes are not solved or judicially processed.</p> <p>Coordination proceedings between law enforcement agencies result vital for the prosecution of crime and its prevention.</p> <p>Technical support allows for better performance with regard to criminal investigations and crime prevention.</p>	<p>Ministries of: Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Police and National Security, Ministry of Youth, Dept. of Public Prosecution, Human Development and Social Transformation, Office of the Attorney General, RESTORE Belize</p>	<p>UNDP (USD\$1,000,000) UNODC (USD\$850,000)</p>

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
	Strengthened crime prevention policies and enhanced performance standards for national citizen security institutions according to the international standards.	Crime prevention policies currently working.	Training on manual for police responses to violence against women Training for national police department and policy makers on crime prevention strategies (Crime prevention assessment tool) Legislation review to strengthen the roles of authorities and society.	# of police trained # of policy making and decision process leaders trained and # of communities enforcing crime prevention assessment tool. Legislative proposal and recommendations	Crime prevention requires a dual approach that has synergy between security and civil participation. Both public security and citizen security interventions must be integrated together for effective results. Additionally, inter-agency collaboration required among civil society organisations and national bodies.		
Output 7.4 Cont	Establishment of drug courts to enable coordination among law enforcement, judiciary and treatment services providers.	# of drug courts in operation or judicial proceedings related to this matter, institutional personnel trained in juvenile justice and referring people to treatment services.	System of drug courts functioning in the local level of government, and coordinated with treatment network.	Training to judicial branch operators and police forces (prevention police) Protocols and manuals of operation elaborated. Good case management system implemented to monitor and evaluation progress and have one database for referral cases between police, judiciary and treatment services providers.	There is progress in detecting cases of non dangerous offenders in need of treatment. With a drug court system, first time and minor offenders can be referred to treatment services which provides appropriate social support that may change their lifestyle. This drug court system is part of justice alternative to imprisonment. Additionally, inter-agency collaboration required between civil society organisations and national governmental bodies.		
	Strengthened capacity of state and non-state actors to implement and maintain community level citizen security mechanisms	State and non-state actors are engaged in the implementation of community-based citizen security initiatives	At least 2 workshops held to review and propose solutions to identified bottlenecks	Training records/results for prosecutors	Security and justice remain political priorities and receive adequate and sustainable budgetary allocations.		