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Country programme document for Belize (2022–2026)

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I. UNDP within the Cooperation Framework

1. This country programme is aligned with the national priorities outlined in the National Vision, the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNMSDCF), 2022-2026, and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025. The country programme will focus on supporting climate and disaster resilience and nature-based, low-carbon development, addressing social vulnerabilities, inequalities and citizen security, and improving inclusive planning and delivery.

2. The sustainable development pathway of Belize has been compromised by persistent structural inequalities that have created societal disparities, undermined the economic and social rights of its citizenry and ultimately fuelled high levels of poverty and growing instances of citizen insecurity. The country's small, open economy is driven by natural resource-based industries. Accordingly, it is highly vulnerable to external shocks such as commodity price variations, adverse climate-related occurrences, and the economic performance of its major trading partners. In 2019, natural resource-based industries accounted for over 50 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), with an estimated population of 410,695 people and a pre-COVID-19 pandemic unemployment level of 10.4 per cent.¹ By the end of 2020, Belize recorded a 15.5 per cent contraction of the national economy.² The COVID-19 pandemic-induced decline was mainly in tourism, manufacturing and distribution combined with a declining agriculture sector performance associated with climate-related effects. Since COVID-19, the population below the poverty line has increased by almost 10 per cent to approximately 41 per cent, higher than the average rate of the Latin American and Caribbean region.³ Belize recorded 11.2 per cent national unemployment (17.2 per cent female, 7.0 per cent male) and 21.1 per cent of underemployed (males and females experiencing similar levels). About 50 per cent of unemployment is due to COVID-19-related layoffs or business failures, particularly in the tourism industry.⁴

3. Belize remains vulnerable to hurricanes, droughts and rising temperatures, all of which bring about major disruptions in agriculture productivity and exports, affecting employment, income generation, and food and nutrition security.

4. Social protection coverage and social inclusion continue to be challenges, especially for vulnerable groups such as rural communities, indigenous peoples, women, urban male youth, people living with disabilities, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. COVID-19 has magnified instances of differentiated access to social services, affecting poor women and children, at-risk youth and marginalized populations such as the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI+) communities. Restricted economic power has limited the coping and adaptive capacities of these groups and have given rise to new concerns of increased incidences of crime and sexual and gender-based violence, thereby impacting business growth, investment, and prosperity in Belize.

5. UNDP builds incrementally on foundations achieved in the previous programme and complements developmental priorities. Lessons and best practices incorporated in the review of past programmes and through consultations with counterparts underscore that: (a) interlinkages among issues of sustainable natural resource management, disaster risk management and climate change are key and warrant multidimensional or multisector approaches; (b) given the natural resource-based economy, environmental sustainability is central to economic and physical recovery/development efforts, including pursuit of low emission development strategies; (c) preventative investments (such as adaptation practices and infrastructure, disaster risk mitigation, rehabilitation of landscapes and seascapes) are a requirement for the reduction

¹ Labour Force Survey, September 2019: Statistical Institute of Belize.

² Statistical Institute of Belize Release February 2021.

³ COVID-19 SEIA, 2019: UNDP.

⁴ Statistical Institute of Belize April 2021 Labour Force Survey.

of population vulnerabilities and resilience building; (d) digital disruption is integral to the building of a resilient nation, effective provision of social services, increasing productive potential, and accelerating progress towards realization of the Sustainable Development Goals; (e) strategies for citizen security must address environmental/social factors that reproduce criminal and violent behaviour and focus on rehabilitation to prevent recidivism; (f) a multi-sectoral approach rooted in an integrated, comprehensive public sector response strategy is required to effectively address citizen insecurity at the situational and community levels; (g) interventions that address inequality and enable the empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups are required to realize truly sustainable and transformational changes across society; and (h) weak data infrastructure restricts the building of a culture for data-informed, evidence-based decision-making and programming.

6. The 2021 independent country programme review recognized the close alignment of the UNDP country programme with national priorities and its adaptability to respond to emerging needs. This has increased the confidence of counterparts in UNDP as a development partner, which has enabled local capacities and ownership of programmes and led to increased sustainability. Programmatic alignment is achieved thanks to the ongoing UNDP review of national circumstances with counterparts, including lead government ministries, key development partners, and stakeholder groups. This also includes participation in local structures and the annual UNDP programmatic review processes.

7. The country programme articulates measures necessary to regain momentum to achieve the Goals. The application of UNDP signature solutions and the leveraging of regional and global networks, programmes and experiences position UNDP as a development partner capable of providing integrated policy approaches and innovative solutions for the treatment of identified development challenges, and capable of enabling the structural transformations required as the country builds forward better in its recovery. Recognizing opportunities for collaboration offered by a diverse United Nations system, UNDP will promote greater integration of United Nations programmatic offers for joint programming to deliver the multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach required to address the root causes of the development challenges identified comprehensively.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. The vision of the country programme is to support Belize in investing in climate action and sustainable natural resource management, including interventions that directly promote a greener development pathway, exploiting opportunities offered by blue and green economies, effective governance, and equitable creation of a safe Belizean society.

9. Programme development ran parallel to the development of the UNMSDCF, benefitting from inclusive consultations led by the Resident Coordinator's Office. UNDP expanded its national counterparts' engagement, joining UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in socializing common country assessment (CCA) results and the prioritization of development challenges. Consultations brought together a diverse group of actors, representative of the various agency mandates and the participation of traditionally marginalized groups, featuring prominently youth engagement.

10. The country programme's overarching theory of change can be summarized as follows: *if* the Belizean people and communities have enhanced adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster-risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation, and *if* natural resources and ecosystems are managed more sustainably to enhance community and people resilience as well as shared prosperity, and *if* national laws, policies, systems and institutions improve access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion and security, and *if* people in Belize and its communities have an improved standard of living, in safe, fair, inclusive, and equitable societies, *then* sustainable solutions grounded in the principles of effective resource management will be applied in securing the country's resilience and

economic prosperity, and *then* barriers created by systematic and structural inequalities will be removed enabling a safe and just Belize.

Supporting climate and disaster resilience and nature-based, low-carbon development

11. In the new country programme, 2022-2026, UNDP will build on the support it provided to the Government during the past Cooperation Framework, 2017-2021, in updating the national architecture that enables effective and inclusive climate change management and includes the updating of the nationally determined contributions, the National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan and the drafting of a new low emission development strategies.

12. UNDP will support the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment (MFEDI), the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (MSDCCDRM) and the Ministry of Blue Economy and Civil Aviation (MBECA) and work with United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to leverage predictable financing from vertical funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in support of capacity development across the Government and involving key national counterpart organizations facilitating true integration of climate change considerations into national development. Regional partners, including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center, support UNDP in facilitating South-South cooperation partnerships with small island developing states, aiding capacity development processes.

13. UNDP and partners will also broker access to climate financing options to enable implementation of the updated nationally determined contributions and low emission development strategies. It will also extend its experience in climate budget tagging and investment financial flows methodologies to support Belize in organizing its public budget and allocate resources for climate action. UNDP will work to promote energy efficiency within the transportation sector, adopting nature-based solutions for climate change, including investing in blue carbon, resilience building, supporting gender-just and inclusive climate change adaptation, and climate proofing of key production systems and population centres. Implementing nationally determined contributions and low emission development strategies provides opportunities for the creation of green jobs and the empowerment of communities to localize climate actions effectively.

14. As Belize experiences increasing urbanization, UNDP climate programming will address urban population vulnerability, focused on sustainable, resilient population centres. This focus is strategic, given the economic and social ‘co-benefits’ likely to emerge from creating sustainable urban environments.

15. UNDP leverages its knowledge, strategic partnerships, and innovation centres in programme delivery and builds on the first phase of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) in promoting alternative sustainable financing opportunities for national resource management. Investments secured will offset resource loss resulting from the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and will be directed to programmes supporting biodiversity conservation, promotion of sustainable production systems, ecosystem restoration and corridor connectivity and functionality, integrated land and water resource management programmes designed to protect resources, secure livelihoods, and halting pollution and environmental degradation. As designed, the country programme assists the MFEDI, MSDCCDRM and the MBECA in exploring opportunities linked to the sustainable exploitation of the country’s green and blue resources. Also important is support for the integration of gender equity to ensure communities, youth and women benefit.

16. UNDP will support MSDCCDRM and MBECA in securing investments in mechanisms for monitoring, data collection and analysis to realize a data-informed system for development planning to incorporate climate change and natural resource management. This will enable the expansion of integrated policy, legislative and programmatic frameworks taking into

consideration interdependencies among disaster risk reduction, poverty, environment and climate change adaptation.

Addressing social vulnerabilities, inequalities and citizen security

17. As the country considers its advancement as a safe, fair, inclusive, and equitable society, addressing prevailing inequalities that compromise national efforts and erode gains in poverty reduction and sustainable human and economic development is necessary. Unequal access and power imbalances, perpetuated by social and cultural norms, limit development opportunities, contribute to intergenerational poverty and differentiated access to social services, increase incidences of crime and insecurity, and erode confidence in democratic institutions and governance systems. In response, UNDP joins UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) in supporting the Ministry of Human Development, Families and Indigenous People's Affairs (MHDFIPA) and MFEDI in institutionalizing shock responsive social protection systems; they will support the enabling and enhancement of the digital architecture that expands the reach and efficiency of basic service delivery, addressing unequal access and tackling endemic poverty and vulnerability. Interventions target marginalized populations, including the rural poor, informal workers and women, to ensure they are not left behind.

18. Working in partnership with the Ministry of Public Service Constitutional and Political Reform (MPSCPR) and the Attorney General's Ministry (AGM), UNDP will support the good governance agenda by expanding the Government's capacities for e-governance, and enabling an anti-corruption agency, development of relevant legislation and regulations, such as whistleblower protection and asset declaration processes, capacity building in public service and advocacy for anti-corruption. This process will involve working with public sector unions and the private sector, including the Belize Chamber of Commerce (BCCI). South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships will be explored to facilitate capacity development and collaborations necessary for the creation of joint solutions to good governance and anticorruption challenges.

19. Within the context of relatively high levels of crime, including gender-based violence, which have been negatively influenced by the COVID-19 related decline in livelihoods and restrictions of activities, UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Home Affairs and New Growth Industries (MHANGI), AGM, MHDFIPA and the judicial system in addressing issues affecting citizen security. This support will include strengthening platforms and capacities for data capture and analysis to inform policies, strategies and targeted programmes. UNDP also intends to work to enhance the capacities of the judicial system for more effective, transparent and secure court systems, catering to the needs of families, children and victims of gender-based violence, as well as reducing the delayed provision of justice due to case backlogs.

20. UNDP will help to build prosperity and restore livelihoods with MFEDI, MSDCCDRM and MBECA by exploiting opportunities offered through the country's blue and green economy that will bring about community co-management and the economic empowerment of underserved rural populations. Building on the Sustainable Development Goals investor mapping exercise, undertaken during the last cooperation cycle, UNDP will work alongside national partners to promote priority development opportunities both nationally and internationally with the aim of stimulating private sector investments that support sustainable solutions to national development challenges. Investments to enhance government's digital architecture and promote digital disruption for micro, small and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) is expected to provide a foundation for good governance and expand opportunities for economic empowerment, particularly for the significant informal sector and those most affected by limited access to their markets. UNDP hopes to support the introduction of digital solutions that address the persisting digital divide, manage transactions at a distance, foster effective marketing, and engage with new and existing customers.

21. UNDP is expected to transition from Interim Principal Recipient to support the new Principal Recipient for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the National Health Insurance (NHI), along with the National AIDS Commission, to facilitate universal health coverage and access to health care and medicines for key populations. This support will include capacity building of NHI and other key stakeholders and technical and administrative support during the transition period.

Inclusive planning and delivery

22. The principles of leaving no one behind and the human rights-based approach are integrated across the country programme, with interventions designed to be gender-just. The main vulnerable groups identified for this programme are: (a) women and girls who are commonly disadvantaged by social and cultural norms and who commonly experience restricted access to opportunities, benefits and resources; (b) boys and male youth originating from impoverished, high-crime urban communities most likely to be at risk of coming into conflict with the law, a demographic characterized by limited opportunities for participation in formal economic sectors; (c) rural dwellers who are typically underserved by national structures and programmes, whose livelihoods and wellbeing are commonly supported by the country's very vulnerable natural resource based and whose voices are commonly underrepresented in the determination of national policies and strategies; (d) migrants, asylum seekers and refugee populations whose undocumented status forces their existence outside of formal national structures and restricts their access to basic services and systems of support (the country's migrant population, for the most part, participates in informal economic sectors and are commonly subjected to acts of discrimination and exploitation); (e) LGBTIQI+ communities facing the greatest incidences of discrimination and non-acceptance, a reality that marginalizes their members to the fringes of society, limiting access to basic services; and (f) the disabled and elderly who have limited access to opportunities and services.

23. The effectiveness of the UNDP programmatic offer hinges on its ability to broker effective partnerships, both nationally and internationally. Existing limitations in national fiscal space have limited the level of investment needed to achieve outcome goals and sufficiently advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In collaboration with other United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNFPA, UNICEF and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNDP will work on the nationalizing and localizing the Goals and support the functioning of the national architecture to achieve them.

24. In its integrator role, UNDP will coordinate delivery of the multi-sectoral, multistakeholder approach required to address comprehensively the root causes of the development challenges identified. UNDP and partners are expected to provide thought leadership for strengthening those policies, strategies and frameworks that enable sustainable development as well as pursue inclusive, multidimensional, multisectoral approaches to addressing identified development challenges. Partnerships with the private sector and the Government are considered critical for resourcing social and economic transformative actions. Private sector entities and various non-state actors also participate in providing services, natural resource management, labour force development, economic diversification and reducing inequalities in communities and rural agrarian communities. Civil society partners are expected to play a crucial role in localizing programmatic interventions, contributing to the leaving no one behind agenda, and upholding democratic development and human rights.

III. Programme and risk management

25. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the

country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

26. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

27. UNDP adopts a multi-tiered risk management structure (project level versus programme or portfolio level) responsible for tracking critical risks that can potentially influence the programme's delivery. The most significant of these risks is economic recession and the shrinkage of the national fiscal space, made worse by the economic downturn associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The ability of the Government to adequately resource economic recovery interventions and co-finance and absorb defined development solutions is currently influenced by its high debt (with a debt to GDP ratio of 135 per cent in 2021). The country's definition as an upper middle-income country, redefined in July 2021 to lower middle-income country, coupled with measures agreed to reduce the debt burden, has limited its access to development finance. This creates a risk to the sustainability of initiatives introduced under this country programme. In response, UNDP is encouraged to work with national counterparts to identify alternative predictable funding sources and diversify strategic partnerships to deliver the proposed programme. The strategic positioning of private sector enterprises to resource the sustainability of social and economic transformative development actions is also crucial in responding to this risk.

28. Climate change – its associated uncertainties and potential to rapidly change the national context and circumstances (sudden onset impact events result in economic instability and increased population insecurity) – is a key risk to development planning and programmatic implementation. In managing this risk, UNDP takes into consideration climate/society relationships in all its development planning, considering coping ranges and contingencies to address possible disruptions. The enabling of a national monitoring and data management system for climate change allows for greater predictability and supports data informed planning, which can inform timely adjustments to the national development systems and pathways based on climate risk management.

29. In its definition of programmatic interventions, UNDP remains committed to the use of its social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism and other corporate tools that facilitate early detection of potential social and environmental risks. Relying on corporate guidance, the UNDP country office will enable its grievance mechanism that allows national counterparts and beneficiaries to raise concerns and seek redress when it is believed that UNDP-supported programmes may have unintended adverse social or environmental impacts.

30. The systematic use of HACT by UNDP is key to managing fiduciary risks and avoiding associated reputational risks to the organization. The strengthening of capacities of national execution partners is integral to the reduction of transactional risks. Risk management in programmatic delivery is also enabled by strengthened capacities facilitating UNDP execution of oversight and quality assurance responsibilities. Improved capabilities for programmatic supervision contribute to fostering robust early warning structures. UNDP is prepared to adjust operations in line with corporate processes to enable adequate response and continuity in processes in its management of risks of crises such as natural disasters and public health emergencies.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

31. In the design and development of this country programme, UNDP has ensured consistency and alignment with the Government medium to long-term development goals reflected in the

Plan Belize Manifesto. Special consideration was given to assigning programme indicators to ensure that those utilized could be serviced by the national data collection/data management architecture. Relative similarities in data requirements decrease the burden on national statistical systems. Since existing data series information can be harnessed to support programme reporting, no significant changes in measuring processes would be required to accommodate programme reporting. Indicator alignment with UNMSDCF also allows the United Nations system-wide digital platform UN-INFO to track outcome-level indicators.

32. The development of associated programme monitoring and evaluation functions incorporates national consultation findings that point to capacity limitations within the national statistical system that limit collection frequency and analysis of data associated with defined national sustainable development indicators. These limitations will inform UNDP programming of investments in order to realize the transformation of data collection and data management systems. Improved 'data for development planning' is counted as key for programme delivery and forms a critical component of the UNDP national capacity development offer. Programme monitoring will be supported by enabled national structures.

33. The UNDP programmatic offer supports national counterparts at the project level in utilizing disaggregated data sources in its measurement, making it easier to track those populations at risk of being left behind. The use of pilots in programming allows for testing the effectiveness of planned processes, as seen in natural resource management, transport sector reform, and digital disruption.

34. UNDP-supported initiatives ensure the consistent use of the UNDP gender marker to monitor expenditure and improve gender-based planning and decision-making. In addition, where joint United Nations programmes are in place, UNDP will advocate for similar joint indicators to facilitate multi-agency monitoring and tracking.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Belize (2022-2026)

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Belize adopts a path to green, resilient, inclusive, and sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as it addresses the dynamic relations between natural resource management, climate change, disaster risk reduction and economic development.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 8, 11, 13</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: MSDCF Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities, and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.</p>				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)	Major partners/partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (United States dollars)
<p>Indicator 1.1 Measure of effectiveness in national-level climate risk management</p> <p>Baseline (2021):</p> <p>(a) Integration of climate change into planning: 6</p> <p>(b) Institutional coordination: 6</p> <p>(c) Budgeting and finance (for integration and adaptation): 4</p> <p>(d) Institutional knowledge (of climate change, adaptation and integration): 7</p> <p>(e) Use of climate information (to inform planning): 6</p> <p>(f) Planning under uncertainty (using appropriate information and methodologies): 3</p> <p>(g) Participation (of relevant stakeholders in national planning processes): 5</p> <p>(h) Awareness among stakeholders (of climate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracking adaptation and measuring development (TAMD) indicator framework • Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) SDG indicator platform • National Climate Change Office (NCCO) measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) systems • Surveys administered jointly by NCCO and UNDP 	<p>Output 1.1. The Government has strengthened capacities to facilitate the collection, monitoring, analysis and use of disaggregated data to integrate climate change in national development planning effectively.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Capacity assessment score card/institutional capacities for climate change</p> <p>Baseline (2021):</p> <p>(a) Capacity for the institutional, policy and legal framework for climate change: 34</p> <p>(b) Capacity for the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation for climate change: 56</p> <p>(c) Capacity for climate change knowledge management: 29</p> <p>(d) Capacity for community engagement: 14</p> <p>Target (2026):</p> <p>(a) 45</p> <p>(b) 87</p> <p>(c) 45</p> <p>(d) 23</p> <p>Source: NCCO (climate finance MRV portal)</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 1.2. The National Climate Change Office, with the support of UNDP, has brokered access to additional climate finances advancing nationally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCCO • NEMO • MBECA • Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprise (MAFSE) • MSDCCDRM, MFEDI • Private sector entities • United Nations Entities • Climate change partnership 	<p>Regular: 100,000</p> <p>Other: 20,400,000</p>

<p>change, risks and responses): 4</p> <p>Target (2026): (a) 8 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 8 (e) 8 (f) 6 (g) 8 (h) 8</p> <p>Indicator 1.2. Level of alignment of new policies and regulations to promote gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation, and biodiversity conservation, with international standards and practices (on a scale of 1 to 3)</p> <p>Baseline (2021): (a) Adaptation : 2 (b) Mitigation : 1 (c) Biodiversity: 2</p> <p>Target (2026): (a) 3 (b) 3 (c) 3</p>		<p>determined contributions, and low emission development strategies implementation plans and investments in gender-just/inclusive climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Amount of the new climate action programmes (mitigation and adaptation) resourced Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 5 Data source: NCCO (climate finance MRV portal/ Ministry of Economic Development Public Sector Investment Programme Inventory) Frequency: Biennially</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. (Strategic Plan indicator 4.2.1) Number of people directly benefitting from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions funded by public and/or private sector resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Female ○ Male ○ Sex-disaggregated data unavailable • Private sector resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Female ○ Male ○ Sex-disaggregated data unavailable <p>Baseline (2021): TBD Target (2026): TBD Data source: Ministry of Economic Development – Public Sector Investment Programme; NCCO MRV Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 1.3. The Government has expanded its policy and legislative environment which enables gender responsive and transformative solutions for climate change and disaster risk management.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of new gender-responsive policies, strategies, plans, guidelines, systems related to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk management prepared and submitted for</p>		
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<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Belize adopts a path to green, resilient, inclusive, and sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, as it addresses the dynamic relations between natural resource management, climate change, disaster risk reduction and economic development. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 1, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2: MSDCF Outcome 6: Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems strengthening their resilience and enhancing the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.</p>				
<p>Indicator 2.1 State of environmental performance and sustainability: Environmental Performance Index</p> <p>Baseline (2020): 57.79</p>	<p>The score card measure will be source from the Yale University EPI Scorecard</p> <p>This measure is updated annually.</p> <p>Individual measures of</p>	<p>Output 2.1: The Government and natural resource managers apply sustainable financing solutions options as they expand financing for the sustainable use of the oceans, seas, marine resources, and terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of new sustainable financing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBio • Protected Areas Conservation Trust • Forest Department • Department of Environment • Department of Agriculture • Department of Tourism 	<p>Regular: 200,000</p> <p>Other 12,069,000</p>

<p>Target (2026): 57.79</p>	<p>environmental health and ecosystem functions will be validated from national environmental data repositories, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Department Geospatial Planning Unit • National Biodiversity Office (NBio) annual reports • Department of Environment (DOE) environmental management information systems (EMIS) • SIB • MAFSE • Meteorology Department hydrological monitoring platform 	<p>mechanisms adopted by government and natural resource managers Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 4 Source: NBio Frequency: Biennially</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Amount of resources generated/ leveraged through application of sustainable finance solutions Baseline (2022): 0 Target: Leveraging at a ratio of 1:3 Source: NBio Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2.2. Government natural resource management entities and communities adopt integrated land and water resource management solutions across critical production landscapes.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Measure of ecosystems connectivity (number of patches) Baseline (2018): Wetlands (565); mangroves and littoral forest (1,052); lowland savannah (1,151) Target (2026): Restrict fragmentation to within 45% increase of baseline numbers Source: Forest Department Geospatial Unit Frequency: Biennially</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Hectares of land added to sustainable land management and restoration programme Baseline (2022): 0 hectares Target: 50,000 hectares Source: Forest Department Geospatial Unit Frequency: Biennially</p> <p>Output 2.3. Municipalities and communities adopt solutions to halt and reverse impacts associated with pollution and environmental degradation</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Number of new positive response actions adopted for the maintenance of environmental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSDCCDRM • MBECA • MFEDI • National and International conservation non-governmental organizations • Belize Chamber of Commerce and private sector entities • Global Environment Facility 	
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		<p>and ecosystem integrity Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 15 Source: DOE-EMIS Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 2.4. Local communities have improved access to green development opportunities linked to the sustainable exploitation of green and blue resources for expanded livelihoods, decent work and employment opportunities in formal and informal sectors</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1. Number of new green jobs (formal and informal) and livelihood opportunities directly supported through UNDP programming Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 750 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2 (Strategic Plan indicator 4.1.1): Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources: Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 3,750 (Women 60%) Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually</p>		
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<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: The enabling of a safe and just Belizean society. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 5, 10, 16</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3: MSDCF Outcome 7: Regional and national laws, policies, systems and institutions improve access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion and security.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.</p>				
<p>Indicator 3.1. Rule of Law Index Baseline (2020): 0.13 Target (2026): 0.75</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Justice Project • Office of the Chief Justice • Belize Crime Observatory (BCO) <p>Frequency: Biennially</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Ministry of Home Affairs and New Growth Industry (MHANGI) and judiciary have strengthened capacities for the integral management of citizens' security, focusing on gender and human rights</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Measure of subjective security and citizen perception of quality of enforcement services and accountability (prior survey 2013) Baseline (2022): TBD Target (2026): TBD Source: BCO, SIB Frequency: Biennially</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Level of existence of multi-sectoral services, including platforms for access to justice available for victims of gender-based violence and other marginalized groups Baseline (2020): Partial Target (2026): Full Data source: MHDFIPA Frequency: Biennially</p> <p>Output 3.2. Efficacy of the justice system with reference to accountable, transparent and timely judicial proceedings</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Level of existence of functional digital case management system Baseline (2022): Partial Target (2026): Fully operational system Source: Judiciary Reports Frequency: Biennially</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Percent change in court backlog Baseline (2021): 0%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MHANGI • AGM • MPOSCPR • Office of the Chief Justice • Belize Human Rights Commission • Belize Colby Facility • BCO • National Women's Commission • Office of the Ombudsman 	<p>Regular: 174,000 Other: 5,400,000</p>

		<p>Target (2026): 60% Source: Office of the Chief Justice Frequency: Biennially</p> <p>Output 3.3. The Government adopts solutions to address anti-corruption and establishes clear guidelines and procedures for good governance through the passage of legislation, capacity building of differing branches and organs of government</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. (Strategic Plan indicator: 2.1.1): Number of measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at: (a) National level (b) Subnational level Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 4 Source: MPOSCPR Reports Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 3.4. MHDFIPA and the judicial system develop and pilot innovative solutions for restorative justice and diversion</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. Number of individuals (disaggregated by sex and age) accessing pilots that foster engagement and accountability and provide an opportunity for healing, reparation and reintegration Baseline (2022): 0 Target: 375 Source: MHDFIPA, Colby Foundation Frequency: Annually</p>		
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<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: The enabling of a safe and just Belizean society. Sustainable Development Goals: 3, 5, 8, 16</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4: MSDCF Outcome 8: People in the Caribbean and communities actively contribute to and benefit from building and maintaining safer, fairer, more inclusive, and equitable societies.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities, and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.</p>				
<p>Indicator 4.1. Citizen perception of adequacy of basic service delivery (survey)</p> <p>Baseline (2022): TBD Target (2026): TBD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MHDFIPA, Ministry of the Public Service, Constitutional and Political Reform (MPSCPR) <p>Frequency: Biennially</p>	<p>Output 4.1. The Government and targeted micro and small enterprise groups have adopted digital solutions for improved delivery of basic services, public service administration, and expansion of livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1. Number of digital solutions supporting MSMEs and livelihoods introduced with UNDP assistance Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 6 Data source: UNDP, MPSCPR, BELTRAIDE Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 4.2. Social protection system has increased its institutional capacities for a national, shock-responsive and gender-sensitive system</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1. Percentage of population coverage under social safety net system Baseline (2019): 1.4% COVID-19 period (2021): 22% Target (2026): TBD Data source: MHDFIPA Frequency: Biennially</p> <p>Output 4.3. Marginalized groups (focus on women, indigenous and rural dwellers) are better empowered to gain access to basic services</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1. (Strategic Plan indicator 1.3.1): Number of people⁵ accessing basic services: (a) Female</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology MOHW Ministry of Sports and E-Governance MHDFIPA Private sector entities United Nations organizations Chamber of Commerce BELTRAIDE Local community-based organizations and faith-based institutions 	<p>Regular: 189,000 Other: 5,080,000</p>

⁵ For indicators 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 1.3.3, percentage would be computed where solid denominator values are available.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Male (c) Sex-disaggregated data unavailable (d) Poor (income measure) (e) Informal sector workers (f) Youth (g) Persons with disabilities (h) Displaced populations (i) Ethnic minorities <p>Baseline (2021): TBD Target (2026): TBD Source: MHDFIPA/SIB</p> <p>Output 4.4. People living with HIV have achieved universal health coverage and enjoy access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1. Number of people and children living with HIV currently receiving antiretrovirals Baseline (2021): 2,096 Target (2026): 3,500 Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW)</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.2. Percentage of people living with HIV, and people at heightened risk of HIV, being linked to services important for their overall health Baseline (2022): TBD Target (2026): TBD Source: MOHW</p>		
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