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**Draft sub-regional programme document for Barbados and the
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
(2012-2016)**

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Situation analysis.....	1-10	2
II. Past cooperation and lessons learned.....	11-16	3
III. Proposed programme.....	17-22	4
IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation.....	23-26	5
Annex Results and resources framework		7



I. Situation analysis

1. During the last programming period, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) deepened its integration by signing the Revised Treaty of Basseterre establishing the OECS Economic Union, which entered into force in January 2011. The Revised Treaty commits Member States to “undertake joint actions and pursue joint policies” on matters such as social protection mechanisms, social policies, public administration and management, statistics, education, telecommunications, international marketing of goods and services, international trade, currency and banking. Most significantly, the Revised Treaty establishes subsidiarity and makes a provision for the enactment of community law, including environmental policy. There are 11 OECS Member States of which five are net contributor countries, including Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts) and Nevis and six are middle-income countries, including Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat (special development situation), Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
2. Within the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the countries of the sub-region made notable progress towards the achievement of goals 2 (achieve universal primary education), 3 (promote gender equality and empower women), 4 (reduce child mortality), 5 (improve maternal health), 6 (combat HIV, AIDS, malaria and other diseases), and to a lesser extent, goal 7 (ensure environmental sustainability). While the sub-region has attained gender parity at the primary education level, emerging issues, such as the participation and achievement of boys in secondary and tertiary education, are threatening to erode gains in this area. Moreover, it is clear that even with specific intervention now the indicator relating to the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament will not be met. The progress in goal 6 is due to marked improvement in the numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS accessing antiretroviral treatment and the low incidence of malaria and other diseases. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS and high infection rates however remain a challenge.
3. The main impediments to MDG achievement that countries in the sub-region face include human capital and financial resource constraints (occasioned by unsustainable public debt ratios); barriers to boys’ access to secondary education, itself a manifestation of gendered social processes; risks to maternal health and child survival posed by teenage pregnancy, HIV and AIDS; crime and violence; and economic and social vulnerability owing to the countries’ small size, extreme openness, and geographic location in the tropical cyclone belt. There is also a recognized need for better governance and measures to improve the efficiency and coverage of social safety nets and to contain public sector debt within manageable levels.
4. Significantly, Barbados and the OECS have begun the process of strengthening social safety nets. Long-term planning strategies that have been initiated should be deepened and efforts made to adhere to such programmes despite changes in political administration.
5. The multiple food, fuel and financial crises of 2009, including the collapse of two of the largest financial groups in the Caribbean (Stanford Financial Group and CLICO), with banking and insurance subsidiaries and other significant investments across the Caribbean, had serious negative economic and social impacts on the 10 largely single-sector dependent economies of the small island developing states (SIDS) supported by the UNDP Barbados Sub-regional Office. The UNDAF sub-regional analysis noted that countries experienced a decline in gross domestic product (GDP) growth ranging from 0.5 per cent in Grenada to 3.2 per cent in Anguilla and actual GDP contraction of over -5 per cent in at least four countries. This decline has increased fiscal pressures, exacerbating the debt-sustainability problem, not to mention deteriorated foreign exchange reserve positions, declining asset quality and constraints on liquidity. These are due primarily to reduced demand and lower prices for commodity and manufactured exports, and significant declines in the key offshore finance and tourism sectors. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts an overall increase in debt to GDP ratios for the independent OECS members from 104 per cent in 2010 to 110 per cent in 2014.

6. The effects of this situation include rising unemployment, particularly affecting 30 to 40 per cent of youth (under 35) and women; increased poverty and inequality, as transitory poverty became entrenched for some owing to lack of social protection; and increasing crime and insecurity. The lack of fiscal space constrained social spending, making it more difficult to meet MDG and other development targets.

7. Climate change and increasingly severe annual natural disasters continue to threaten development gains. The UNDAF sub-regional analysis confirms the paradox of rapid destruction and deterioration of natural resources juxtaposed with their underutilization. While these resources form the cornerstone of social and economic development, unsustainable exploitation and pollution increase the vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards. Moreover, the nexus between poverty, environment and livelihoods is inextricably linked to ownership of and/or access to land and natural resources and to equity in their access, use and benefits. Furthermore, while the potential contribution of renewable energy sources is high, monopolization, limited research, and lack of technology, capital and skills are among the main barriers to expansion. Countries will need to sustain focus on climate change adaptation and build a sustainable energy sector, which is critical to growth and development in the region.

8. The political landscape remains generally benign in the 10 countries and the trend toward free and fair elections and smooth transitions continue. The most serious threats to governance remain the illegal trafficking of drugs, corruption, the slow pace of modernization of the justice system, and increasing threats to citizens' security and safety.

9. HIV and AIDS continue to be the leading cause of death for young people and a serious threat in the Caribbean. The region is second only to Sub-Saharan Africa in HIV prevalence with an estimated adult HIV prevalence rate of 2.3 per cent by 2003 figures. The Caribbean MDG Report 2010 notes major gaps in information although it does note that in 2008 there were 20,000 more people living with HIV/AIDS than in 2001. The development dimensions of HIV/AIDS beyond the health sector continue to require strong focus and attention, including on vulnerable groups such as youth and women (for example, girls aged 15-19 are three to six times more likely to contract HIV than boys) and on the implications relating to sexual violence, access to sexual and reproductive health services and related policies.

10. UNDP support to the OECS in 2012-2016 will be informed by the Revised Treaty of Basseterre, which represents a clear reflection of sub-regional priorities. Equally, the Barbados National Strategic Plan 2006-2025, Medium Term Fiscal Strategy (2012-2014) and Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (2009-2012) will form the basis of UNDP support.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

11. The sub-regional programme document for 2005-2009 (extended to 2011 to facilitate alignment with the UNDP corporate strategic plan and the UNDAF) gave priority to four thematic areas: governance reform and institutional development; poverty reduction and social sector development in support of the MDGs and other national and international developmental goals; capacity building for environmental and natural resources management; and risk reduction and disaster management.

12. Specific focus was placed on building strategic partnerships with governments at all levels, civil society, the private sector, academia, regional institutions and international development partners. Some results from this cooperation included the definition of SIDS policy positions in response to the challenges of the global trading environment and climate change; enhancement of regional capacity for environmental and natural resources management and to mitigate and respond to the impact of natural hazards; integration of poverty reduction and MDG targets into development planning processes; and facilitating the meaningful participation of SIDS in global governance processes.

13. Emphasis on knowledge management and South-South cooperation resulted, for example, in the Caribbean Risk Management Initiative and the Regional Risk Reduction Initiative, which support access to regional expertise, joint cooperation in climate change modelling and disaster risk reduction (DRR), documentation of good practices across the Caribbean, as well as Caribbean-South Pacific collaboration. It also supported the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center project for capacity development and technical support for economic and financial management and the Support to Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean (SPARC) programme that supported institutional capacity development for the OECS Secretariat, knowledge exchange among stakeholders on poverty and social development issues, building research/statistical skills for poverty monitoring, and gradual enhancement of policy/advocacy expertise for social development.

14. The Assessment of Development Results (ADR) 2009 noted these achievements and concluded that UNDP successfully maintained its relevance in responding to evolving partner needs. The UNDP presence was generally considered very important by national stakeholders in helping to highlight the considerable remaining economic disparities and vulnerabilities among and within countries in the sub-region and provide policy options and technical assistance.

15. Notwithstanding, there were challenges. In particular, owing to lack of resources in the sub-regional office, neither gender nor HIV/AIDS has been sufficiently mainstreamed across programme areas; monitoring and evaluation can also be further strengthened across the programme, especially given the multi-country context.

16. In the interest of improving results, the sub-regional office implemented all ADR recommendations. There has been a decided shift towards 'upstream' policy/advocacy objectives in line with regional priorities, a clear overarching strategic vision for each thematic area, and coherence across programmes to achieve better outcomes. Downstream activities have been more strategically selected to support the achievement of planned objectives.

III. Proposed programme

17. The primary focus of the sub-regional programme document 2012-2016 will be to support initiatives and programmes to help close the gaps identified in the Caribbean MDG Report 2010, including support for improvements in the management of natural resources and adapting to climate change; and to address the priorities articulated by countries during the UNDAF consultation process.

18. *Cross-cutting issues.* Gender equality and capacity development are dimensions that provide opportunities for joint approaches across programme areas. For example, as part of its support to the integration of SIDS-specific poverty/vulnerability/resilience measures in country poverty assessments (CPAs)/poverty reduction strategies (PRSs), UNDP will work with partners to develop more complete, gender-disaggregated datasets to capture the differential impacts of natural disasters in order to inform post-disaster damage and loss assessments and recovery and reconstruction strategies and plans, as well as gender-sensitive climate change adaptation strategies. In addition, the UNDP programme to strengthen data collection, analysis and its use in policy-making across all priority areas will emphasize the development of capacities of key national partner institutions.

19. *Poverty reduction and MDG achievement.* UNDP will continue to work with regional and United Nations system partners to strengthen the collection and quality of data and its use within an integrated policy framework to contribute to social development goals, including the MDGs. Consequently, there will be an increased focus on SPARC to build national and regional capacity in data collection, dissemination and use, as well as on defining SIDS-specific measures of poverty and vulnerability. SPARC will also work towards increased economic participation and social inclusion by supporting the OECS Social Protection Reform programme and promoting decent work and inclusive markets through entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprise development. In addition, complementing the support to macro-fiscal stability provided by the IMF and World Bank,

UNDP will support governments in addressing the poverty and social impacts of needed reforms. UNDP work on social protection with emphasis on vulnerable groups will also address HIV/AIDS with a human rights-based approach, specifically through advocacy on stigma and discrimination, which particularly affects vulnerable groups such as sex workers and transgender populations.

20. *Governance.* UNDP will support democratic governance issues such as accountability, transparency, integrity and gender responsive initiatives by seeking to strengthen governance practices, supporting the development and use of Caribbean Democratic Governance Assessments (DGAs) that facilitate measurement of Caribbean states' capacities; promoting volunteerism within civil society and the private sector as partners in development; and collaborating with United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies through joint programmes to enhance crime prevention and citizens' security, targeting youth and adolescents.

21. *Environment, energy and climate change.* UNDP will support the development and implementation of national policies and strategies for energy security, climate change adaptation, and better management of natural resources, taking full account of strategies to reduce natural hazard risks. To this end, UNDP will build on ongoing initiatives to remove barriers to the introduction and transfer of renewable energy technologies and facilitate the dissemination of knowledge and good practice, as well as capacity development in renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate change. The sub-regional office will continue to support the evolution of SIDS DOCK (a global SIDS energy initiative), while modeling climate change impacts, conducting damage and loss projections and supporting research on compensation mechanisms to finance the anticipated loss and damage associated with climate change. UNDP will also support the establishment of a policy framework for the development of a green economy in the Caribbean. Strong focus will be placed on the harmonization of data for policy analysis and national accounting. Overall, the response strategy will advocate climate change as a core development concern, ensuring its mainstreaming in core development areas, including energy, agriculture, health, water resources and infrastructure.

22. *Disaster risk reduction.* UNDP will continue to build on the support to the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Framework led by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and the Hyogo Framework for Action to advance DRR through regional, sub-regional and national initiatives. This will include investments in critical components of DRR such as hazard mapping and vulnerability assessments; support to early warning systems; and continued capacity development of DRR infrastructure. Where necessary, the development and implementation of recovery strategies will also be central to DRR mainstreaming and will be formulated around poverty reduction and democratic governance strategies, with emphasis on sustainable livelihoods and inclusive consultative processes. Also central to activities for the period will be strengthening the links between the DRR and climate change adaptation agendas at both the national and regional levels. Strengthening disaster response and assessment capabilities at the national and regional levels will also be a priority area.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

23. A strong results focus will underpin implementation of the sub-regional programme. The sub-regional programme document will be translated into Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) and contribute to the UNDAF Action Plan, which will be reviewed annually. National implementation will remain the primary modality for effective delivery and ownership. Implementation by non-governmental organizations and other modalities will be considered when project efficiency and effectiveness so require and technical and/or operational capacity is confirmed.

24. In delivering, UNDP will continue to build on its partnerships with the governments at all levels, regional institutions, civil society, private sector, United Nations funds,

programmes and specialized agencies, and international development partners for good development results. The UNDAF and the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group will continue to provide the framework for coordination and joint programming.

25. The progress of the sub-regional programme across the 10 islands will be measured by utilizing existing sub-regional office monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and working closely with national systems. UNDP partnered with governments in the last cycle to build monitoring and evaluation capacity at country level, ensuring effective programme monitoring towards results achievement. In-country programme officers, retained by some governments with UNDP support, will work together with the sub-regional office programme team and monitoring and evaluation focal point to undertake monitoring exercises across the portfolios and within these countries. Where necessary, UNDP also will work closely with UNWOMEN to provide in-country gender specialist assistance to monitor and mainstream gender into all activities and outputs.

26. Finally, as a means to enhance programme management and monitoring and evaluation, the sub-regional office will pursue the ADR recommendation of formal designation as a sub-regional office, which will enable and accelerate the development of management and operational tools and procedures better suited to the multi-country environment than existing generic (i.e., country-level) corporate management tools.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Barbados and the OECS (2012-2016)

SUB-REGIONAL PRIORITY: <i>Caribbean MDGs 7 and 8c; Barbados Programme of Action, Annex II, Chapters I and VII, OECS Economic Union Protocol, Articles 13, 24; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change implementation commitments; Barbados National Strategic Plan (NSP), Goal 4 and Draft Medium-term Fiscal Strategy (MTFS), Article IV.</i>					
UNDAF OUTCOME: Enhanced capacity of national, sub-regional and regional institutions and stakeholders to: effectively manage natural resources; build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and natural and anthropogenic hazards; improved energy efficiency and use of renewable energy; improved policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for environmental and energy governance. Outcome indicators: per cent of budget allocated to environmental protection; hectares of forest cover per country; green house gas emissions per capita; number of updated and tested contingency plans per country; volume of savings from reduced fossil fuel imports; number of countries with multilateral environmental agreements incorporated into national legislation; number of countries with energy efficiency and renewable energy policies; number of adaptation strategies produced and reported per country. Related Strategic Plan focus areas: environment, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction.					
Government partner contribution	Other partner contributions	UNDP contribution	Indicator(s), baselines and target(s) for UNDP contributions	Indicative outputs	Indicative resources by outcome (<i>United States dollars</i>)
By 2016 partner governments have the legislative and policy environment in place to support the emerging green economy and improved budgetary allocation to address sustainability and resilience.	Provision of grant, concessionary financing, and technical assistance for legislative, institutional strategic and policy review and restructuring.	Support to the development of national policies and strategies including consultation. Resource mobilization and advocacy. Support to capacity development in policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.	Indicator: Number of national adaptation committees/councils established per country. Baseline: Less than 40 per cent consistently adhering to implementation and reporting requirements. Commitments to climate change agreements not consistently implemented, monitored and reported on by the seven independent countries. Target: National adaptation committees/councils with improved capacity to support adaptation through the convergence between national strategies and commitments to multilateral agreements and international norms.	Individual and institutional capacity available and used to produce strategic policies, increase access to funding and undertake results-based management of programmes.	Regular: 493,000 Other: 34,000,000
Development of national energy policies to include energy efficiency and specific renewable energy targets. Development of comprehensive adaptation strategies and plans incorporating national development goals	Provision of grant and concessionary financing. Provision of technical assistance for legislative, institutional, strategic and policy review and restructuring, and for new policy development.	Support to the development and implementation of national policies and strategies on energy, climate change and DRR including consultation. Support the access to resources through resource mobilization, advocacy and capacity development. Support to capacity development for development	Indicator: Number of countries with approved energy efficiency and renewable energy policies. Baseline: Some draft energy policies before Cabinet but none approved. Target: 6-10 countries have revised and approved energy efficiency and renewable energy policies and strategies. Indicator: Number of countries with climate change adaptation strategies updated and approved Baseline: Six countries have draft strategies. Target: 6 to 10 countries have updated and approved climate change adaptation strategies.	Energy centre operating in support of SIDS DOCK. Increased funds for climate change adaptation and mitigation accessed through UNDP and linkages with DRR. Information to support climate change mitigation, adaptation	

and disaster risk reduction strategies.		and monitoring of policies, strategies and plans. Support to the development of national centers of excellence in support of renewable energy.	<p>Indicator: Number of updated, tested and publicly available contingency plans per country.</p> <p>Baseline: All countries have contingency plans for hurricanes and, in some cases, for multiple hazards. Ad hoc and infrequent testing of plans and limited updating of plans.</p> <p>Target: Annual updates and testing of multi-hazard plans, which are made publicly available in 6 to 10 countries.</p> <p>Indicator: Establishment of regional energy centre supporting the development of renewable energy and promotion of energy efficiency.</p> <p>Baseline: Responsibility for energy issues, including renewable energy and energy efficiency, is not coordinated effectively at the regional level.</p> <p>Target: Enhanced regional coordination of renewable energy and energy efficiency strategies and plans.</p>	and DRR developed and updated for the 10 countries. Development planning inclusive of mitigation strategies based on sound modelling of hazard impacts including effects of climate change in 10 countries.	
SUBREGIONAL PRIORITY: MDG 3; OECS Economic Union Protocol, Article 23; Barbados NSP, Objective 1.4 and 2.5 and Draft MTFS, Chapter 3.					
<p>UNDAF OUTCOME: Strengthened enabling environment for effective and inclusive governance and citizen security at the national and sub-regional levels. Outcome indicator: per cent of population that feels safe; per cent of population that considers government security response effective; per cent of population confident in systems of governance; per cent of population that believes it can contribute to policy-making (disaggregated by age, gender); percentage increase in the representation of women in governance structures; per cent of Caribbean Community Youth Development (CCYD) recommendations implemented. Related Strategic Plan focus areas: Enabling environment for economic and social governance and enhanced security.</p>					
By 2016 Barbados and OECS governments strengthen and accelerate the pace of implementation of reforms initiated to further modernize law enforcement and address citizen safety and security.	University of the West Indies will support the development of governance indicators. United Nations agencies (United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, UNWOMEN, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Bank) support implementation of the Caribbean Human Development Report recommendations with technical and advisory	Support to strengthening national and sub-regional capacities to protect and promote human rights. Support to increased sub-regional, national and sub-national institutional capacities to address prevalent and evolving governance threats such as corruption, citizen security, youth crime, lack of social cohesion and civic responsibility and strengthened governance practices and the promotion of volunteerism.	<p>Indicator: Number and frequency of DGAs per country</p> <p>Baseline: DGA never conducted in the region.</p> <p>Target: Bi-annual DGAs in at least four countries and use of data to measure states' capacities and strengthen governance practices.</p> <p>Indicators: per cent of stakeholders participating in data collection and policy analysis; per cent of CCYD Report recommendations implemented.</p> <p>Baseline: Youth voice in governance and decision-making weak across region, and limited opportunities for democratic dialogue.</p> <p>Target: Public consultation and review processes that include all key stakeholders in place for national policies and laws, and systematically used.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of countries with volunteerism integrated into national policy.</p>	Data collected and Democratic Governance Assessments conducted and related capacity built. Updated rights- based citizen security policies, technical frameworks and technical state capacities. Sub-national and civil society capacities developed to design and implement participatory community safety plans, drawing on DGA and other data.	<p>Regular: 200,000</p> <p>Other: 5,000,000</p>

	support.		Baseline: 2009 Harris Report indicates a decline in volunteerism across the region from 1960. Target: Volunteerism integrated into national development policies and programmes in at least four countries.	National volunteer policies supported.	
SUB-REGIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: MDG Goals 1 and 3; OECS Economic Union Protocol, Article 23; Barbados NSP, Objective 1.4 and Draft MTDS, Chapter 3.					
UNDAF OUTCOME: (1) Enhanced social protection services and systems that improve equity, universal accessibility and quality; and (2) Strengthened enabling environment to reduce poverty, increase economic participation and social inclusion with emphasis on vulnerable groups. Outcome indicator (1): Number of countries to have enacted protection strategies as policy; number of Social Safety Net Assessments carried out. Outcome Indicators (2): Number of countries with articulated, coordinated and well-defined social protection strategy; the proportion of people that falls below national poverty lines disaggregated by sex and age; percentage of poorest quintile in national consumption by sex and age; number of countries with reformed maintenance/child support laws that increase predictability and adequacy of resource flows to single-parent households. Related Strategic Plan focus areas: Social protection and poverty reduction with a focus on vulnerable groups.					
Governments facilitate analysis of social protection services and systems; support reforms required to implement strategies to improve equity, universal accessibility and quality.	Support to the analysis of social protection services and systems through technical assistance and funding. OECS Secretariat Social Policy Unit will provide the institutional support. Caribbean Development Bank to review existing measures of poverty and vulnerability used to support national policy development.	Provision of support to the OECS Secretariat Social Policy Unit in its joint social protection reform programme with UNWOMEN and UNICEF. Support to a mapping exercise to construct vulnerability and resilience indices for Caribbean SIDS Support to the integration of SIDS poverty/vulnerability/resilience measures in CPAs, PRSs at country level.	Indicator: Number of countries with articulated, coordinated and well-defined social protection strategies Baseline: Five countries have social protection strategies. Target: At least five additional countries have an articulated, coordinated and well-defined social protection systems. Indicator: Number of CPAs and/or PRSs reviewed for their application of region-specific and gender-sensitive measurement methodologies and revised. Baseline: Poverty line measures and vulnerability and resilience indices do not capture the various dimensions of poverty, vulnerability and resilience in SIDS. Improved measures allow more targeted macro/fiscal policy interventions and targeted poverty interventions, especially in the area of women's poverty. Target: Three CPAs and/or PRSs reviewed and revised for their application of region-specific and gender-sensitive measurement methodologies.	Advocacy on the role of social protection in increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability. Region-specific, gender-sensitive measures/methods developed and applied in CPAs/PRSs in the OECS. Harmonized measures of poverty developed to include SIDS-specific vulnerability, exclusion and risk concepts and their integration into national development strategies.	Regular: 195,000 Other: 855,000
REGIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: MDG monitoring, evidence-based approach to policy and decision-making.					
UNDAF OUTCOME: Social, environmental and economic data collection is harmonized and access increased for use in policy and decision-making processes at the sub-regional and national level. Outcome indicators: Number of countries that have multi-sectoral and integrated data collection and dissemination systems in place; number of national statistical offices increasing capacities in data collection, analysis and reporting/publishing; number of countries publishing regular reports on MDG progress and other social, poverty and economic data. Related Strategic Plan focus areas: Social protection and poverty reduction with a focus on vulnerable groups.					
By 2016 partner governments have the	UNICEF to support capacity building of	Support capacity development in gender-sensitive	Indicator: Number of countries with institutionalized operational mechanisms to monitor	Comprehensive and integrated data collected,	Regular: 450,000

requisite legislative and institutional framework in place to support multi-sectoral and integrated data collection and dissemination systems.	national statistical offices and line ministries/ sectoral departments in monitoring and evaluation. UNWOMEN to support implementation of integrated data collection systems on gender-based violence. OECS Secretariat to support capacity development of senior policymakers in integrated data analysis and use.	'monitoring for development' approaches including poverty and social impact assessments (PSIA) and MDG monitoring. Support national advocacy efforts for legislation governing dissemination of data/amendment of Statistical Acts. Support NSOs and line ministries in utilizing household budget surveys, surveys of living conditions and census data for extraction of social, gender, environment and climate change data to be used within an integrated framework. Support to OECS Secretariat in completion of MDG localization process in all nine OECS countries.	MDG progress. Baseline: Two countries currently have irregularly functioning mechanisms for monitoring MDG progress that are not institutionalized. Target: Five countries have operational and regularized committees/mechanisms for monitoring MDG progress. Indicator: Number of countries to initiate legislation amendment or develop strategies to improve local and regional data dissemination. Number of countries that have frameworks for multi-sectoral, integrated, gender-disaggregated data collection and dissemination systems. Baseline: Acts currently restrict dissemination to varying degrees; Caribbean Community (CARICOM) initiative to analyze Statistical Acts underway; little integration of social and environmental data in planning; weak frameworks for data sharing across sectors for integrated planning. Target: Three countries initiate legislation amendment or develop strategies to improve data dissemination and integration of gender-disaggregated data across sectors. Indicator: Number of countries completing and reporting on MDG localization exercises. Number of countries to have developed localized indicators for integration into MDG monitoring. Baseline: Localization process done in four countries. Target: MDG localization exercises completed in all nine OECS countries and integration of localized indicators in four countries.	analyzed and made available for use by policy decision-makers. Capacity of national statistical offices and line ministries for data collection, analysis, reporting and dissemination for use by policy-makers strengthened. PSIA approaches to national development, budget and macroeconomic planning and sectoral planning institutionalized; and national frameworks established to enable undertaking regular PSIA's. Localization methodologies and measurement of localized indicators institutionalized and integrated into MDG monitoring processes.	Other: 1,050,000
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