Country: BARBADOS AND THE OECS

### **SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-2)**

### Reporting period: January 2012 – March 2016

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Barbados and the OECS Sub-regional office (SRO) has made significant progress on programme outputs but performance at the outcome level has either been uneven. Some challenges also persist due to inadequate data to measure performance.

However there is evidence of some progress towards the Sub-regional Programme Document (SPD) 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* where UNDP has begun to support drafting/updates so that multilateral environmental agreements are incorporated into national legislation. Additionally, Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and Second National Communications (SNCs) have been delivered to governments and provide a framework for climate change adaptation plans across multiple countries. Capacity built, assessments, and institutional support in disaster risk reduction are expected to advance progress on multi-hazard plans; and support on energy regulatory impact assessments provide evidence to inform new/revised energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) policy.

UNDP outputs have contributed to 55% percent linked to the implementation of Commission on Youth Development (CCYD) recommendations in areas including entrepreneurship thus contributing to the *Strengthened enabling environment for effective and inclusive governance and citizen security at the national and sub-regional levels*.

With regards to 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*, two countries developed legislation addressing reinforced social protection as a right of vulnerable groups and two countries produced the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF).

Linked to Outcome *- Social, environmental and economic data collection is harmonised and access increased for use in policy and decision-making processes at the sub-regional and national level* - the SRO’s work on multi-dimensional approaches to poverty measurement has influenced sub-regional policy-making on poverty measurement; the harmonised Labour Force Survey in response to UNDP advocacy now includes indicators for the calculation of a basic Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and is being implemented in all OECS Member and Associate States. Critically, the MPI framework allows for access to reliable sex disaggregated data which is critical to address the needs of vulnerable groups including women.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | | | | |
| **Country name: BARBADOS AND THE OECS** | | | | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2012-2016** | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure (2012-2015)** | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | |
| **Outcome 1 - 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.** | | $15.8 million | | 1. *Number of countries with approved energy efficiency and renewable energy policies* 2. *Number of countries with climate change adaptation strategies updated and approved* 3. *Number of updated, tested and publicly available contingency plans per country.* 4. *Number of countries with multilateral environmental agreements incorporated into national legislation.* | | 1. There were 6 adopted or draft energy policies around 2012. There are currently 7 countries with energy policies and 7 INDCs. 2. In 2012, six countries had draft cc adaptation strategies. 7 countries have INDCs to support national adaptation (and mitigation) framework, and 1 country is developing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). 3. In 2012 all countries had hurricane plans and some had multi-hazard plans but there was hoc and infrequent testing of plans and limited updating of plans. There are now 10 updated plans, with testing at least annually. 4. Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) incorporated into national legislation exist in at least 2 countries. | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  Sub-regional Programme (SP) Outputs:  The UNDP SP identified eight major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: 1.Improved risk identification and multi-hazard early warning systems; 2. Improved national Disaster Risk Management structures and mechanisms; 3.Strengthened community resilience; 4.Knowledge and good practices disseminated and capacity development in the areas of natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, climate change, renewable energy, energy efficiency, low carbon emissions, biosafety and adherence to international standards and norms; 5.Institutional capacity to respond to climate change strengthened at the national level; 6.Improved energy efficiency and the removal of barriers to the introduction and transfer of renewable energy technology facilitated; 7.Harmonisation system for environmental data and for policy analysis and national accounting; and 8.Strengthened capacity to draft and implement national land use policies and land administration systems.  Progress and Achievements:  By early 2016, UNDP had contributed to the outputs toward achieving this outcome:  Progress on ***Output 1***was advanced as UNDP has enhanced/implemented 7 and is implementing/enhancing 3 national systems for hazard notifications and disseminating and an end-to-end EWS to provide real-time warnings; UNDP has continued to advance the development of the website for the Caribbean Tsunami Information Centre (CTIC). It is intended to provide a multi-lingual platform for the dissemination of tsunami public awareness and education materials and information targeting the general public, government and private agency audiences within the Caribbean and adjacent regions, as well as strategic development partners. The website is near completion.  UNDP supported building capacity in St Vincent and the Grenadines to conduct Damage and Needs Assessments (DANAs) and Damage and Loss Assessments (DALAs) to manage level 1 and 2 crises as part of support to recovery in the aftermath of Hurricane Tomas; 27 persons were trained from 17 agencies. National multi-sector Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) teams (140 persons in total) have received training in 4 of 7 planned countries to date (with another 4 planned for 2016), following a regional training for 14 countries and 5 organisations, so that significant progress has been made on ***Output 2***.  Progress on ***Output 3***was realisedas UNDP approved 29 community climate change adaptation projects; built the capacity of 25 community members and government officials in project planning and monitoring and evaluation to support adaptation and mitigation efforts; and established a six-member community liaison network to provide technical guidance and progress monitoring for the community groups implementing the adaptation projects.  Progress on***Output 4*** advanced as UNDP supported a capacity building effort targeting government officials, of small island developing states (SIDS), with responsibility for climate change negotiations; 40 representatives completed the training.  Achievements and ***Output 5*** progress included UNDP support to the Second National Communication for St. Vincent and the Grenadines under the UNFCCC and support to Barbados and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in developing their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to combat climate change - forming a framework for future interventions, including NAMAs and NAPs.  Advances have been made on ***Output 6*** asUNDP spearheaded two regulatory impact assessments in Dominica and Antigua and Barbuda to support adoption of the regional standards for energy efficient lighting. In addition, UNDP implemented energy efficiency lighting demonstration projects in six planned countries in the Eastern Caribbean through retrofits of government buildings, public spaces and street lights. These installations are expected to result in cost savings of approximately 60% (CEELP consultant final report); and linked to ***Outputs 4 and 6*** provided energy efficient lighting training, including capacity development for pilot project implementation and end-of-life technology disposal to personnel from planning departments, solid waste management units and government electrical departments in seven countries.  For ***Outputs 7 and 8*** progress has been realized in UNDP delivered support to evolve and implement a Sustainable Island Resource Management (SIRM) approach in Antigua and Barbuda: an Environmental Information Management and Advisory System (EIMAS) and SIRM Mechanism were established, advancing the policy and legislative frameworks required for effective integrated island resource management, and in developing the institutional capacity that will maintain and further advance the system. In addition, the SIRMM project supported the drafting of regulations for Marine Protected Areas, and regulations for Waste Water Management. | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2- Strengthened enabling environment for effective and inclusive governance and citizen security at the national and sub-regional levels** | $3.5 million | | | 1. % of population that: a) feels safe; b) considers government security response effective; c) is confident in systems of governance; d) believes it can contribute to policy-making (disaggregated by age, gender); 2. % of Commission on Youth Development (CCYD) recommendations and national youth plan recommendations implemented. | | 1. In 2012 approximately 92% of the population felt safe, considered government security response effective; 69% were confident in systems of governance; the data is not available as of the time of reporting. 2. To date 55% of Commission on Youth Development (CCYD) recommendations and national youth plan recommendations implemented | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  SP Outputs:  The UNDP SP identified three major outputs to contribute towards the outcome: 1. Enhanced evidence for governance and judicial reforms; 2. Crime Prevention capacity strengthened through national citizen security policy and 3. Greater participation by citizens, especially women, youth and vulnerable groups, in functions of government*.*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output 1*** has been partially achieved: UNDP undertook Democratic Governance Assessments and published the Caribbean Human Development Report (CHDR) on Citizen Security in 2012. UNDP also supported a regional action plan for improving the quality and capacity of national governments to generate, monitor and analyse crime and victimisation data and statistics.  Some progress has been made on ***Output 2***:multistakeholder dialogues were convened on citizen security where (520 representatives of at risk communities, Civil Society Organisations, security forces and senior public policy advisors across the six project countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) received Caribbean Human Development Report data and proposed national and community solutions - via CHDR action plans - to advance citizen security.  Progress on **Output 3** has been slowbut is expected to increase; to datethe Grenada constitutional reform effort UNDP in collaboration with other UN agencies provided technical assistance to the Constitutional Reform Advisory Committee (CRAC) to support in their finalising and roll-out of an action plan to guide the process and identification of additional technical, human and financial capacities required in order for the referendum to take place. CSO capacity has been built to advocate for constitutional reform. Progress on **Output 3** has not been made as originally envisioned in that significant capacity was built and a number of CCYD recommendations implemented but given the timeframe this has not translated into known change regarding youth-centred policies and to further progress linked to scaled up action on CCYD recommendations. | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3 -** **Enhanced social protection services and systems that improve equity, universal accessibility and quality; and Outcome - Strengthened enabling environment to reduce poverty, increase economic participation and social inclusion with emphasis on vulnerable groups.** | $0.6 million | | | 1. Number of countries with articulated, coordinated and well-defined social protection strategies 2. Number of Social Safety Net Assessments carried out. | | 1. In 2012 five countries had social protection strategies. During the current programme cycle, four strategies were developed. 2. No SSNA was carried out during the current programme cycle. | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  SP Outputs  The UNDP SP identified two outputs to aid achievement of this Outcome: Output 1. Articulated, coordinated social protection systems that address resilience in productive sectors including microenterprises, and that support inclusive growth and reduce vulnerability; Output 2. Implementation of MDG Acceleration Plans.  Progress and Achievements  Some progress has been made on ***Output 1*** via the Joint UN programme on a Social Protection for Barbados and the OECS; two countries developed legislation addressing reinforced social protection as a right of vulnerable groups, and Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines developed national development strategies to reform and streamline their initiatives around poverty reduction, employment, environmental stability, social inequity and exclusion. UNDP has completed a gap analysis on existing national human development initiatives drawing on a multidimensional poverty approach – the data is guiding the building of community based capacity increase the economic participation of marginalised groups, including women, youth and persons with disabilities.  ***Output 2*** was advanced as UNDP supported two countries for the production of MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF). MDG Assessment Report was supported in one country. MAFs were implemented in part through the UNDP SRO’s further support for strengthening some areas identified. The MDG report for Barbados has been utilised to inform SDG discussions by the Office of the Prime Minister. | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 4 - Social, environmental and economic data collection is harmonised and access increased for use in policy and decision-making processes at the sub-regional and national level.** | | | $1.1 million | | 1. Number of countries that have multi-sectoral and integrated data collection and dissemination systems in place 2. Number of national statistical offices with increased capacities in data collection, analysis and reporting/publishing/dissemination | | 1. 3 countries were supported through UNDPs work with the OECS Living Standards Measurement Committee on data harmonization. 2. 3 countries were supported in increasing their capacity to collect data through an investment in ICT to facilitate electronic data capture. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  SP Outputs  The UNDP SP identified two outputs to aid achievement of this Outcome: Output 1. Framework developed for multi-sectoral and integrated data collection and dissemination across Line Ministries and National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in 5 countries and implemented in at least 3 countries; Output 2 SPARC Work Programme – for statistical capacity development - implemented  Progress and Achievements  Progress on ***Output 1*** includes UNDP support to the establishment of a multidimensional approach to poverty reduction; capacity building of key statisticians from the region; and the development of a national model of the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) that allows countries to analyse poverty by sub-group and across four dimensions: living standards, labour, education and health. The MPI framework allows for access to reliable sex disaggregated data which is critical to address the needs of vulnerable groups including women. UNDP contributed to increased capacity of national statistics offices in 4 countries via the pilot of the harmonised OECS Labour Force Survey (LFS) with a basic Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measure in Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada. The SRO supported Saint Lucia for the piloting and ongoing implementation of the extended-LFS which is a combination of a household budget survey, survey of living conditions and includes the MPI questions as part of the LFS, as well as a food module. This survey will ensure the ability to calculate an income based measurement compatible with the MPI for inclusion in the poverty analysis. The SRO also coordinated provision of technical support via Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) to bolster technical assistance to Grenada to calculate the MPI; and to Saint Lucia for the revision/updating of STATA programmes to ensure the computation of the full range of MPI related indicators. and Strengthening Capacity of the Statistical Office in Antigua and Barbuda and the development of a SIDS-specific tool for governments to monitor the impact of fiscal measures and development initiatives. Lessons learnt and knowledge products will inform the design of the development of the framework for multi-sectoral and integrated data collection and dissemination across Line Ministries and NSOs in 5 countries and implemented in at least 3 countries.  Achievements linked to the ***Output 2*** included technical support to the Government of Montserrat through the development of a NSS and a pilot assessment on the St. Lucia NSS to advance an NSS based on integrated (social, economic and environmental and disaggregated) data. | | | | | | | |
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| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  Meta-analysis of final and mid-term project evaluations and the SPD’s Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) showed positive findings related to the high relevance of UNDP interventions. The common negative findings on Efficiency were implementation and external factors including geographical distance and the counterpart’s lack of capacity. The operational arrangements faced by the SRO in responding at the national, multi-country and regional levels are also time-consuming. Positive findings on efficiency were good project execution rates, satisfactory levels of delivery, and innovative management arrangements. The programme proved effective in investing limited resources in upstream initiatives including policy and technical advice, advocacy, partnership building, multi-stakeholder coordination and capacity building with focus on addressing sensitive and underlying issues. Some quality outputs have been delivered which are contributing toward the achievement of outcomes, although at the time of the evaluations it was too early to see the full manifestation. Generally, evaluations were affected due to lack of systematic application of M&E standards to develop quality indicators for performance and results, identify good and bad practices, disseminate lessons learned and make more informed decisions at the national and regional levels.  Key Achievements:   * In the wake of the December 2013 hazard event which affected several countries, two projects, Strengthening DRR in St Vincent and the Grenadines, Eastern Caribbean Recovery and Strengthening Capacity in Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA), were developed - using a multistakeholder and participatory approach - transformed what could have been just a disaster relief effort into a longer term intervention geared toward improving resilience. * In the “Enhancing Resilience to Reduce Vulnerability in the Caribbean” Project, the establishment of the Caribbean Tsunami Information Centre, a key institution in the regional tsunami early warning system, was a major achievement. * UNDP, in 2015, collaborated with UN Women to finalise a prevalence survey methodology for the Caribbean to be tested in Jamaica in 2015. A regional model (CARICOM) tool will be developed and applied across the Caribbean. * SRO work on multi-dimensional approaches to poverty measurement influenced sub-regional policy-making on poverty measurement as seen in the revisioning process of the OECS Commission for its human development goals and a greater emphasis and resources being expended in the collection of social as well as economic data. * The harmonised Labour Force Survey in response to UNDP advocacy now includes indicators for the calculation of a basic Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and is being utilised in all OECS Member and Associate States. The Caribbean Development Bank has utilised the UNDP SRO approach to poverty measurement to inform their revised Country Poverty Assessments.   Major Lessons Learnt:   * A Progremme Results and Resources Framework with SMART indicators at the programme level is necessary to measure and demonstrate quantitative and qualitative results. SMART indicators, linked to programme results, should also be developed and monitored in a participatory manner in the project cycle. * Interventions that involved proper engagement and facilitated ownership of CSOs and governments are more effective, and support more efficient use of limited resources. | | | | | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources (2012-2015)

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty and MDGs | 0.866 | 0.873 | 1.739 | 8% |
| Democratic Governance | 0.263 | 3.288 | 3.551 | 16% |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery | 0.591 | 11.257 | 11.848 | 54% |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | 0.246 | 4.723 | 4.969 | 22% |
| Total | 1.966 | 20.141 | 22.107 | 100% |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| 1. **Mid-Term Evaluation of the UNDP Subregional Programme 2012-2016** 2. **UNDP ROAR 2015** 3. **IPSAS Report via Atlas** |

1. .close gaps on Outcome performance.a will advance efforts at women'nce on targets.formanceat the outcome level has been uneven.\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)