

**United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Barbados and the
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) 2012 to 2016**

April 2011

PREAMBLE

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) 2012 to 2016 has been developed through a consultative process with the Governments of Barbados, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Civil Society and other stakeholders to identify subregional and national development priorities where the UN System for Barbados and the OECS is the best placed actor to respond.


This UNDAF will guide UN development cooperation in the Eastern Caribbean for the period 2012 – 2016 by laying the foundation for partnerships with governments, civil society and other development partners, and coordinating the efforts of the 15 UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes that comprise the UN System for Barbados and the OECS, as well as the three additional UN Agencies that have agreed to collaborate on this UNDAF.



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GOVERNMENT OF ANGUILLA

By signing hereunder the Government of Anguilla endorses the UNDAF 2012 to 2016 and underscores their joint commitment to achieving the agreed results.

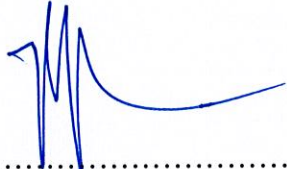
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GOVERNMENT OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

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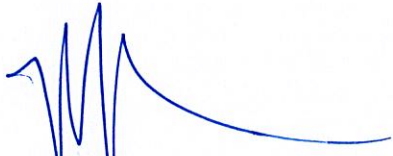
 Ms. Michelle Gyles-McDonnough UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative	 The Honourable Winston Baldwin Spencer Prime Minister, Antigua and Barbuda
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GOVERNMENT OF BARBADOS

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 Michelle Gyles-McDonnough UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative	 The Honourable Freundel Stuart Prime Minister, Barbados
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GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

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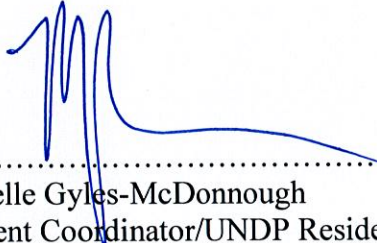
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GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

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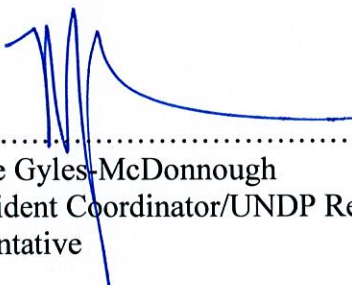
 <p>.....</p> <p>Ms. Michelle Gyles-McDonnough UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>The Honourable Roosevelt Skerrit Prime Minister, Commonwealth of Dominica</p>
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GOVERNMENT OF GRENADA

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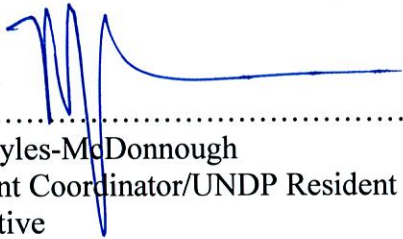
 <p>.....</p> <p>Michelle Gyles-McDonnough UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>The Honourable Tillman Thomas Prime Minister, Grenada</p>
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GOVERNMENT OF SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

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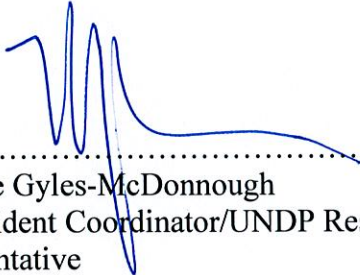
 <p>.....</p> <p>Michelle Gyles-McDonnough UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Dr. The Honourable Denzil Douglas Prime Minister, Saint Kitts and Nevis</p>
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GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA

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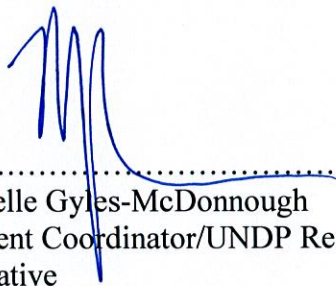
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GOVERNMENT OF THE SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

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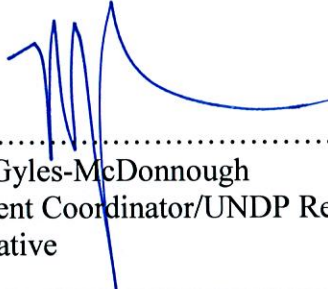
 <p>.....</p> <p>Ms. Michelle Gyles-McDonnough UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Dr. The Honourable Ralph Gonsalves Prime Minister, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p>
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GOVERNMENT OF MONTSERRAT

By signing hereunder the Government of Montserrat endorses the UNDAF 2012 to 2016 and underscores their joint commitment to achieving the agreed results.

 <p>..... Michelle Gyles-McDonnough UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative</p>	<p>..... Dr. The Honourable Lowell Lewis Chief Minister, Montserrat</p>
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**UNITED NATIONS SUBREGIONAL TEAM AND PARTICIPATING UN AGENCIES,
FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES**

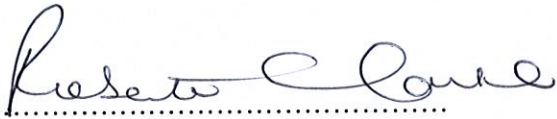
By signing hereunder The United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and the OECS and participating UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes endorse the UNDAF Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016 and underscore their commitment to the fulfilment of its goals.

RESIDENT AGENCIES




.....

Ms. Florita Kentish, Subregional Coordinator
for the Caribbean and Representative for
Barbados and the OECS, FAO



.....

Ms. Roberta Clarke, Regional Programme
Director, UN WOMEN



.....

Mr. Philip Cross,
Representative, ITU



.....


Mr. Stein Hansen, Deputy Resident
Representative, UNDP

.....

Dr. Ernest Pate, Caribbean Programme
Coordinator, PAHO/WHO Representative,
and PAHO/WHO Representative (a.i.) for
Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean
Countries

.....

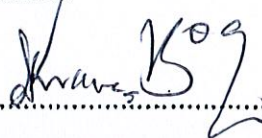
Ms. Reeta Bhatia, Country Coordinator,
UNAIDS



.....

Mr. Tom Olsen, Representative, UNICEF

NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES



.....
Dr. Hirohito Toda, Deputy Chief, UNECLAC

.....
Dr. Kwame Boafo, Director and Representative, UNESCO



.....
Dr. Hernando Agudelo, Deputy Director, UNFPA

.....
Ms. Angelica Hunt, Director, UNIC

.....
Ms. Loretta Charlemagne, Project Coordinator, UPU

.....
Dr. Ana Teresa Romero, Director, ILO

COLLABORATING AGENCIES



.....
Ms. Margarita Astrálaga, Representative, UNEP

.....
Mr. Kai Bethke, Representative, UNIDO

.....
Mr. Antonio Mazzitelli, Representative, UNODC

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARV	Antiretroviral Drug
BVI	British Virgin Islands
CANTA	Caribbean Association of National Training Agencies
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARUTA	Caribbean Regional Unit for Technical Assistance
CC	Climate Change
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change
CDM	Community Resource and Internet Centres
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CHC	
CCYD	CARICOM Commission on Youth Development
CNIRD	Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Network
COTED	Council for Trade and Economic Development
CoRICS	Community Resource and Internet Centres
CPAs	Country Poverty Assessment
CPAPs	Country Programme Actions Plans
CPDs	Country Programme Documents
CSME	Caribbean Single Market and Economy
CVQ	Caribbean Vocational Qualification
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECDG	Eastern Caribbean Donor Group
EE	
ECDGDM	Eastern Caribbean Donor Group for Disaster Management

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HFA	
HFLE	Health and Family Life Education
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
IADGs	Internationally Agreed Development Goals
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INGOs	International Non-Government Organisations
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MICs	Middle Income Countries
NCC	Net Contributor Country
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSO	National Statistical Office
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PAHO/WHO CPC	Pan American Health Organisation/World Health Organisation Caribbean Programme Coordination
PAHO/WHO ECC	Pan American Health Organisation/World Health Organisation Eastern Caribbean Countries
PANCAP	Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS
PRSS	Poverty Reduction Strategies

PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSIA	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
PISLM	Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management
RE	Renewable Energy
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Single Market Economy
SIDS DOCK	Small Island Developing States Docking Station
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCG	UN Communications Group
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNiTE	United Nations Secretary-General's Campaign to End Violence Against Women

UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNST	United Nations Subregional Team
UNTC	United Nations Treaty Collection
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
UWI	University of the West Indies
UPU	Universal Postal Union
TVET	Technical and Vocational Educational and Training Policies

FOREWARD

By Michelle Gyles-McDonnough, UN Resident Coordinator, Barbados and the OECS

Dear Partners and Colleagues in Development,

Approximately nine months ago, we began a collaborative journey to determine how the United Nations family of organisations with operational programmes for development in Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) could support and strengthen delivery on subregional development priorities as defined in national and regional frameworks and other internationally agreed commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

We are now pleased to present the result of this journey in the form of the subregional United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) for the period 2012 to 2016.

The UNDAF for Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016 has been developed, in close consultation with our partners, and outlines the collective contribution of the United Nations (UN) System in Barbados and the OECS Member States in six thematic areas in which the UN is best placed to contribute. Detailed consultations were held in programme countries with government, private sector, civil society, and also with other development institutions. It is intended that the UNDAF priorities, will translate into joint programmes, grounded in the programming principles of gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management, a human rights-based approach and capacity development.

The UNDAF for Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016 is designed to be used in complement with the existing UN agency programme strategies, and was developed with clear synergies across the frameworks.

Strong partnerships are critical to achieve the UNDAF priorities set forth in this Framework and will contribute to the attainment of the MDGs and the other Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs), as well as ensure that the gains already achieved are sustained. We look forward to the continued strong collaboration with national and regional partners, and hope that with the implementation of the UNDAF 2012 to 2016 for Barbados and the OECS, we will contribute to measurable development progress for the people of the Eastern Caribbean.

We are counting on you to hold us accountable and to proactively partner with us to meet the commitments of this Framework. We encourage all partners and stakeholders to collaborate in monitoring implementation and to share your reactions throughout the five-year period to ensure it he Framework remains current and relevant to improving the lives of the most vulnerable among us.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The production of the UNDAF Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016 was possible due to valuable contributions from a range of individuals and institutions. These include:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016 sets out the coherent and strategic response of the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes to the development challenges faced by the subregion. The UNDAF was developed in 2010 through a participatory process involving the governments of Barbados and the member States of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and other key stakeholders. The process included an analysis of the development context in the subregion to identify the underlying and structural causes of key development challenges related to inequalities, weak institutions, governance issues, migration, poverty, citizen security, unemployment, and natural disasters in Barbados and the OECS, as well as constraints to meeting internationally agreed development goals and commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Subregional analysis served as the basis for engaging in dialogue with the 10 national government and civil society partners through eight (8) in-country consultations, which contributed towards the validation of data, identification of subregional development priorities, and to set the priorities for UN system support. The country consultation process culminated in a UNDAF prioritisation retreat that set the six (6) UNDAF priorities, for UN development support, taking into account the comparative advantage and mandates of the UN System for Barbados and the OECS. UN Development assistance to achieve these six (6) UNDAF priorities will be grounded in a human rights based approach to achieve poverty reduction and sustainable human development. The UNDAF aims to achieve the following outcomes by 2016:

- 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; as well as improve energy efficiency and use of renewable energy and improve policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for environmental and energy governance.
- Strengthened enabling environment for effective and inclusive governance and security at the national and subregional levels.
- Strengthened enabling environment and social protection services and systems to reduce poverty and inequity, and increase economic participation and social inclusion, with emphasis on vulnerable groups.
- Strengthened policy, legislative framework and food production environment towards higher levels of food and nutrition security.
- A more enabling environment established for the reduction of incidence, morbidity and mortality from HIV and non-communicable diseases
- Social, environmental and economic data collection is harmonised and access increased for use in policy and decision making processes at the subregional and national level.

It is estimated that **US\$35,363,000** will be mobilised over the five year period in support of UNDAF implementation. Resource commitments will be confirmed and indicated in joint programmes of cooperation and agency specific project budgets where an agency specific intervention is required. It is important to note that the 10 programme countries in this subregion hold net contributor country (NCC) or middle income country status. As such, a significant proportion of the required resources in furtherance of these six UNDAF priorities will need to be jointly mobilised by the UN system and programme countries. It also must be appreciated that the UN contribution cannot only be measured financially. As a trusted partner, the value-added of the UN System, in addition to mobilising development finance, are its advocacy and promotion of global norms and standards, access to global experience and knowledge grounded in human development, the centrality of capacity development to UN development operations, convening power, and highly committed staff.

The UNDAF results matrices outline the commitments of the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes to achieve the UNDAF outcomes and outputs that will be further developed into joint programmes. The UN System for Barbados and the OECS is committed to joint programming amongst agencies and development partners, thereby making development assistance more effective and efficient. The UNDAF results matrices, coupled with the monitoring and evaluation plan, will provide the tools for detailed joint programme planning, monitoring and evaluation, in collaboration with programme countries.

The implementation of the UNDAF will be overseen by UNDAF Steering Committee, with the support of five (5) Outcome Groups around each UNDAF priority, and UNDAF M&E Committee and will be supported by an UNDAF Secretariat. The UNDAF will be operationalised by six joint programmes to be coordinated by the UNDAF Outcome Groups and the UN them Group on HIV and AIDS.

Progress towards UNDAF results will be reviewed on an annual basis at the UNST Annual Strategic Planning meeting, taking into consideration reports submitted by the UNDAF Outcome Groups, relevant national M&E reports and reports of the UNDAF M&E Committee. Annual Reviews will involve country participation. In addition, there will be a joint programming evaluation and mid-term reviews by ExCom Agencies to review their programming at mid-point and chart their direction for the remainder of the programming period. In the final year of implementation, the UNDAF will undergo an independent evaluation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is the collective and integrated UN response to the national and subregional development priorities, which are reflected in existing national development plans, and the other economic and social development frameworks of the Governments of the OECS Member States and Barbados. It serves as the programming framework for the United Nations Subregional Team¹ (UNST) for Barbados and the OECS, in collaboration with three other members of the UN family, subregional governments and partners in Barbados and the OECS Members States² for the period 2012 to 2016.

The UNDAF is being implemented by UN Country and Subregional Teams across the world. The subregional UNDAF for Barbados and the OECS represents one of the two subregional multi-country UNDAFs in the UN System and therefore calls for an even higher level of coordination and collaboration.

The UNST for Barbados and the OECS comprises 15 agencies, funds and programmes that implement operational initiatives for development in Barbados and the OECS. The group's common objective is to deliver more coherent, effective and efficient support to countries seeking to attain internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Subregional Context

¹ The UNST for Barbados and the OECS includes the following operational agencies and funds: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Pan American Health Organisation/World Health Organisation Eastern Caribbean Countries (PAHO/WHO ECC), Pan American Health Organisation/World Health Organisation Caribbean Programme Coordination (PAHO/WHO CPC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN WOMEN) , International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) based in Barbados; Universal Postal Union (UPU) based in Saint Lucia; United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in Trinidad and Tobago; and United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Jamaica. UN organisations external to this group that are collaborating on the UNDAF planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

² These include the six independent countries, namely Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the three British Overseas Territories: the British Virgin Islands (BVI), Anguilla and Montserrat. Seven of the aforementioned are full members of the OECS, with Anguilla and BVI being Associate Members.

Caribbean Middle Income Countries (MICs) battle with persistent inequality, structural challenges and inherent vulnerabilities related to their small island developing state (SIDS) status despite their income “graduation” into MIC status, compromising their ability to go up the value chain and reach higher levels of human development. In this context, the UN in the Eastern Caribbean subregion is viewed as a provider of policy choice and technical advice, drawing on its global knowledge and experience; an “honest broker” not hampered by conditionality; and advocate and promoter of global norms and standards, and inclusive development. In respect of the latter point, the UN is seen as an important facilitator, both advocating and providing space for all voices to contribute to the development process. The UN is also active in working on global and regional public goods. Increasingly, the Net Contributor Countries (NCCs), Barbados in particular, see the UN as the avenue for promotion of south-south cooperation, facilitating peer-to-peer engagement and capacity development - sharing their experiences and successes within the region and across regions, particularly in relation to SIDS.

A socioeconomic analysis was conducted to guide the UNDAF process and to identify the underlying and structural causes of key development challenges relating to inequalities (gender, age/generation and income) weak institutions, governance issues, migration, poverty, citizen security, unemployment, environmental degradation and natural disasters in Barbados and the OECS. The socioeconomic review highlights the structural weaknesses that characterise the economies and societies of the Eastern Caribbean. These manifest, respectively, in weak economic growth, poor fiscal health and high national debt; pervasive weaknesses in governance and development institutions at the local, national and regional levels; and, most importantly, in the areas that directly affect people’s lives: health, education, security and in the environment. These structural weaknesses manifest in social marginalisation, limited societal transformation and opportunities to see inter-generational class mobility and wider transformation of the subregion’s economic and social structure.

Why do we need an UNDAF?

Over the years, UN organisations have tried various modalities for enhanced collaboration at programme and operational levels. Since 2002, the General Assembly and other governing bodies have welcomed the UN family’s efforts to work together more coherently, endorsed the UNDAF as the common planning tool for all the funds and programmes and a framework for the entire UN System. Through the UNDAF Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016, the UNST for Barbados and the OECS is taking decisive steps to fully align its programming to support subregional and national priorities, national reform processes, and national development plans, including the MDGs. It aims to increase national ownership and leadership, resulting in governments benefitting from a more effective support to partner countries through the UNDAF mechanism as they strive to achieve and move beyond the MDGs and other nationally agreed development targets.

The UNDAF for Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016 reflects the comparative advantage of the UNST for Barbados and the OECS and participating UN organisations by emphasising the thematic competence of the agencies involved, without highlighting their specific mandates. It

highlights where the UN system can bring its unique strengths to the fore in advocacy, capacity development, programming, and expert knowledge and policy advice for the achievement of the internationally agreed standards and development goals, including the Millennium Declaration and MDG-related national and regional priorities.

The UNDAF Preparatory Process

Lessons from previous experience

The UNST collaborated to develop its first Subregional Common Assessment (SCA) and the modified UNDAF to cover the programming period 2008 to 2011. This guiding framework brought together the projects, plans and strategies of the 15 agencies, funds, and programmes that comprise the UNST, in one framework, though it was not fully based on a joint programming approach.

The UNST learned several lessons in piloting a multi-country UNDAF in the absence of corporate models and guidelines, and recognised the complexity of “Delivering as One”, in a multi-country context. . Although consultations were undertaken, this first generation UNDAF did not benefit from the highly participatory process conducted in developing the UNDAF 2012-2016, and may have contributed to the underdeveloped joint programming approach in the last framework. In addition, resources were not committed to support implementation, and the modified UNDAF lacked indicators, baselines and targets and a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the progress towards the achievement of the proposed outcomes.

These lessons in preparation, design, and implementation informed the development of the present UNDAF. The planning and development of the UNDAF 2012 to 2016 ensured early engagement of national government and other stakeholders, the commitment of the 10 programming countries, the commitment of the UN System for Barbados and the OECS to move towards joint programming and a clear monitoring and evaluation framework.

The UNDAF 2012 to 2016 process

The UNDAF for Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016 is the product of extensive consultations with stakeholders, including governments, regional institutions, social partners, other development partners relevant to the country and subregional context, civil society and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

In March 2010, the UNST for Barbados and the OECS initiated the UNDAF process with a training exercise for the UN Subregional Team, which resulted in an agreed Road Map to ensure successful completion of the Framework. The initiatives undertaken subsequently in line with the Road Map, included:

a) the conduct of a Subregional Analysis of the development context, which entailed comprehensive review of existing UN, country and region-specific analyses. In addition, this

analysis was informed by National Environmental Summaries (NES) for Barbados and the OECS prepared by UNEP;

b) a workshop to strengthen capacity of in-country focal points and UN programme specialists in the human rights-based approach to development, gender mainstreaming and analysis, and results-based management;

c) a capacity review of the UNST for Barbados and the OECS and participating UN organisations, which included consultation with regional and international development partners in the subregion;

d) seven In-Country Consultations conducted in partnership with national Governments and the OECS Secretariat, where national and subregional priorities were identified and the UN was advised on how it could support the countries in achieving their development goals. ; and

e) a Strategic Prioritisation Retreat, where the UN agencies undertook a comprehensive review of the national and subregional priorities identified through the in-country consultations to arrive at priorities for UN support within the UNDAF.

The UNDAF Results Matrix was reviewed and endorsed by participating Governments, the OECS Secretariat and the UN in January 2011.

II. UNDAF RESULTS

The UNDAF for Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016 defines UNDAF priorities to be addressed by the UN, which reflect the ongoing UN Reform and are fully aligned with and in support of national and subregional priorities.

The six UNDAF priorities, to which the UN will contribute its resources collectively based on its comparative advantage and in collaboration with strategic partners, are outlined hereunder:

Outcome 1: Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

The 2012-2016 UNDAF for Barbados and the OECS is particularly significant with respect to the attainment of MDG 7 for the Region. This is reflected by the inclusion of a specific outcome on “**Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction,**” as one of the priority areas for Barbados and the countries of the OECS, and for which some resources are allocated for joint programming by the UN System and partners. The emphasis on the environment reflects (i) a recognition of the unique economic and environmental vulnerabilities that are the region’s reality (ii) endorses the various resilience building mechanisms that these countries have or are putting in place and (iii) underscores the increasing recognition of the importance of proper husbandry of the region’s environment as an indispensable part of national and regional development. .

The overall aim of the **Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Outcome** is to enhance the capacity of Barbados and the countries of the OECS to effectively manage natural resources, build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change, as well as anthropogenic hazards; improve energy efficiency and use of renewable energy as part of the region’s energy mix; and improve the policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for environmental governance. A key policy direction underpinning this outcome will be a focus on green economic transformation as a key modality for contributing to the achievement of environmental sustainability within the context of the SIDS agenda.

This outcome and its related acknowledge that countries are at different levels of progress with respect to national capacity and ability to address the issues, and thus, implementation of activities will be case/country specific. In addition, this outcome will provide the foundations for the region to address a number of environmental sustainability issues, including, *inter alia*, the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into development planning , response and recovery; establishing a framework to enable the region to better address issues relating to bio-technology and bio-safety; strengthening national land use policies and administrative systems as well as the establishment of a framework for the establishment of green economy transformation in Barbados and the OECS. Realising this outcome will contribute to achievement of MDG Goal7 on the integration of the principles of sustainable development into country policies, and programmes; reverse the loss of environmental resources and goal 8C on addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states;

Outcome 2: Enabling environment of effective economic and social governance and enhanced security

Within the global context of food, economic, fuel and other multiple and protracted crises, this outcome contributes to maintaining and strengthening traditionally strong democratic governance processes in the Caribbean. It will address new governance challenges and threats that impact the well-being of the state, and the citizens of Eastern Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS). These threats include citizens' insecurity, lack of social cohesion and economic vulnerabilities that perpetuate a complex range of structural development challenges for SIDS, which include high unemployment, poverty, crime, inequality and the uneven distribution of resources despite the good economic performance, progress and growth of some Caribbean countries,

Taking into account linked inter-sectoral issues and challenges detailed in the UNDAF analysis and the comparative advantage of the UN System in the Eastern Caribbean, this outcome focuses on regional, sub-regional and national SIDS specific programmes that address: 1. Citizens' security and safety; 2. Capacity Building of Civil Society and State; 3. promoting public accountability; 4. Inclusive governance with public awareness and media inputs. and 5. Vulnerable population groups such as youth and women.

By 2016 UNDAF Outcome 2 will support and contribute to:

- Improved equity and quality of life indicators
- Strengthened inclusive governance and state capacities addressing state-society relations, citizen security and safety, youth participation in governance
- Reduced economic vulnerability and social insecurity through sub-national interventions supported by high levels of public awareness
- Increased participatory governance approaches by key development stakeholders - Government, civil society, CBOs and media
- Increased use of SIDS-specific data, evidenced-based multisectoral policy inputs to decision-making

It will have contributed to the achievement of MDG Goal 8 on developing a partnership for development.

Outcome 3: Social protection and poverty reduction with a focus on vulnerable groups

In the context of the triple food, fuel and financial crises – whose effects continue to be felt in the countries of the subregion – countries have acknowledged the need to not only refocus efforts on poverty reduction, but to do so through specific and targeted interventions that make efficient use of their limited fiscal space. Poverty rates in the subregion range from 14% in Barbados to 39% in Dominica, and are above 25% in *all* OECS countries. This poverty tends to be concentrated amongst women-headed households with children, women and the elderly being the most affected, as well as those living in rural areas. When we move beyond *income* poverty to examine

people's *capabilities* to increase their well-being through access to health and education, other vulnerable groups such as people living with disabilities also require specific interventions.

Enlargement of the state's financial contribution to the poorest households and most excluded populations is therefore a policy concern given the declining fiscal capacity of the states. Thus the need to design social safety net systems as part of a larger and more inclusive social protection strategy has been prioritized by governments in the region. Social safety net assessments have been completed in five (5) countries in the sub-region, with another in the process of completion. The recommendations for reform produced as part of these assessments have begun to inform social protection reform initiatives in-country with support from the UNST and other development partners. However, there remains much scope for strengthening of this work and its expansion to the countries that have not yet begun to address these issues.

By 2016, it is expected that the enabling environment would have been strengthened, with effective social protection services and systems contributing to poverty reduction, reducing inequity and increasing economic participation and social inclusion with emphasis on vulnerable groups. Targeted interventions by the UNST will result in: (1) Policies to support coordinated and well defined social protection strategies;(2)The implementation of evidenced based Social Safety Net Systems; (3) Frameworks and Model legislation that protect and increase the participation of persons with disabilities in their communities; (4)Reformed educational systems that provide equitable and relevant programmes; and (5) Evidence-based advocacy for increased budgetary allocations to more effectively address the needs of the poorest families.

The outcome will contribute directly to MDG Goal 1 on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger; Goal 2 on Universal primary education especially its quality; Goal 3, Promote gender quality and empower women; and Goal 4, reduction of child mortality.

Outcome 4: Food and Nutrition Security

Food Security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". In Barbados and the OECS, a significant number of people have serious challenges with respect to food and nutrition security, as well as with poverty as levels range between 14% and 40%.

Many Caribbean countries have experienced a shift in nutrition patterns that has resulted in increasing rates of obesity, which in turn have contributed to an increase in nutrition related chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including diabetes and hypertension. In fact, a recent study by CFNI found that "food and nutrition security in the Caribbean is compromised not so much by lack of food availability as by inadequate access to foods and dietary patterns that adversely impact on nutritional status".

In addition to the unacceptably high levels of poverty, several other factors contribute to the compromised state of food and nutrition security in Barbados and the OECS, including: –

- Inequality of income and low access to resources

- Declining trend in food production and agricultural outputs and increasing trends in imports
- Rising food and agricultural input prices during 2007/2008 and 2009 to present
- The economic crisis of 2008/2009 and its impact on remittances
- Increasing unemployment
- Declining exports of traditional crops
- Impact of natural disasters and climate change
- Low returns to agricultural investment
- Consumption of excessive fats, sugar and sodium
- Inadequate policy and legislative frameworks

It is recognized that the United Nations effort to jointly tackle the challenges associated with food and nutrition security within Barbados and the OECS has a platform upon which to build, in particular, the CARICOM Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy that was completed during 2010 and approved by the Region’s Ministers of Agriculture, and the several completed national Food-Based Dietary Guidelines and the associated strategies for their use in raising the awareness for better nutritional habits among the populations. Initiatives are also under consideration for the preparation of national food and nutrition strategies as well as DRM plans for securing food production and rural livelihoods. Complementary to the joint sub-regional programme however, would be the individual country programmes that focus on production, marketing and the range of other challenges to agricultural development in the sub-region.

Under the UNDAF priority area “Improving Food and Nutrition Security”, the United Nations system anticipates that:

“By 2016 there is strengthened policy, legislative frameworks and food production environment towards higher levels of food and nutrition security” in Barbados and the OECS.

The following targets would be achieved during the UNDAF period:

- Governments are better able to formulate and implement food and nutrition plans.
- The preparation of a sub-regional programme for the increased involvement of youth in agriculture and the establishment of corresponding pilot programmes.

- DRM/CCA plans for the agricultural sector prepared and being utilized for the achievement of food and nutrition security.

The production of selected vegetables, fruits, and fish and livestock products increased particularly among the backyard/small scale urban and rural producers. This outcome contributes directly to achievement of MDG Goal 1, Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, specifically contributing to the achievement of target 1C; halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Outcome 5: Public Health within the context of the development agenda using rights based approach, maintaining focus on HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases

Barbados and the OECS Countries are undergoing a demographic transition, evidenced by a rise in life expectancy and a fall in mortality, consistent with patterns expected for middle income countries. While data is sparse on HIV and AIDS in the OECS, the HIV prevalence rate in the OECS countries is less than 1% according to UNAIDS. The epidemic in the region is driven by unprotected sex with multiple partners. Most at risk populations include young people, sex workers and men who have sex with men (MSM). Gender inequality is a key driver of the epidemic, with women and girls being particularly vulnerable to sexual violence. Sexual abuse is of particular concern in relation to HIV as 25% of teenagers report that their initiation sexual encounter was forced.

Stigma and discrimination prevent people from accessing VCT centres for testing which is one of the reasons why reported HIV cases are a small percentage of the population estimated to be HIV positive. Issues of confidentiality and a culture of relative silence around sexuality become paramount in small island states where people are reluctant to participate in preventative actions such as buying condoms and getting tested.

Despite decreases in infant mortality and child mortality, increases in life expectancy have stagnated or worsened as a result of high levels of non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, cardiovascular disease and cancer. To illustrate, diabetes rates occur at twice the rates of North America. According to PAHO health system reports, Barbados is exhibiting this epidemiological transition from communicable to non-communicable diseases. A 2007 PAHO survey showed that 39% and 69% of men and women respectively reported being diagnosed with one or more chronic diseases.

The UN System's concerns under this priority area focused on data collection as countries do not know their epidemic on NCDs and HIV; support to policy reform to address stigma and discrimination which poses a major barrier to HIV prevention; and capacity building to promote equity in access to health care services. As such, the UN system anticipates the achievement of the following outcome and outputs of its development assistance to Barbados and the OECS Countries under this priority area:

By 2016 there will be "a more enabling environment established for the reduction of incidence, morbidity and mortality from HIV and non-communicable diseases." The outputs include:

- Policies to address stigma, discrimination in vulnerable populations promoted and implementation facilitated through the provision of technical assistance, financial resources, capacity building and partnerships.
 - Availability and access to user friendly quality health care services (public and private) for prevention and treatment of HIV/NCDs supported.
 - National Surveillance of NCD/HIV strengthened
 - Strengthened institutional capacities for a multi-sectoral response to HIV and AIDS with a focus on prevention.
- This outcome contributes to the achievement of MDG Goal 6 on combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.

Outcome 6: Capacity development and institutional strengthening

Strengthening statistical databases, data collection and analysis are areas of continuing concern and assistance identified by Caribbean Small Island States (SIDS). The building of evidenced-based policy and programming platforms has broad acceptance by governments in the region as well as donors and development partners. This need is particularly significant when viewed in the context of the vulnerabilities of the small island developing states (SIDS) in the region including the presence of small, open economies, high levels of poverty and unemployment, and vulnerability to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change. The processes supporting the collection and analysis of economic statistics are reasonably sound. However, continuing region-wide challenges related to the collection, analysis and dissemination of linked economic, social and environmental statistics present a challenge to evidence-based policy formulation. A contributing factor to this paucity of credible and reliable data is the lack of structured data collection and analysis processes, i.e. a “systems approach”, linked to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals. Other factors include limited data access, which prevents its broad-based use in programme development.

By 2016 it is expected that, social, environmental and economic data collection activities and systems will be harmonized and more accessible for use in policy and decision-making processes at national and sub-regional levels. This will be facilitated through: (1) Capacity of national statistical offices, line ministries and key stakeholders to collect, analyze, report and disseminate information for the use of policy makers will be strengthened; and (2) Support for collection, analysis and dissemination of comprehensive and integrated data for use by decision-makers at national and regional level.

This outcome supports the direct achievement of Goal 8, a global partnership for development and contributes to the achievement of the other goals.

III. INITIATIVES OUTSIDE OF THE UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

Based on lessons learnt during the development and implementation of the UNDAF 2008 to 2011, the UN Heads of Agencies agreed that a different approach would be utilised moving forward in this new UNDAF cycle.

The proposed approach to deliver development cooperation assistance in the six UNDAF priority areas outlined in the UNDAF 2012 to 2016 is via a subregional mechanism, which will see UN organisations programme jointly, drawing on the breadth and depth of agency expertise and experience, across six development priorities at the subregional level. At the same time, individual UN agencies will continue to address development challenges at the national level, based on national needs and their specific agency mandates. This new approach seeks to address the complexities of joint UN programmes versus individual cooperative frameworks that respond directly to a country's needs or request within a subregional, multi-country context.

Accordingly, the six UNDAF priorities identified by the 10 programme countries and territories will be addressed through UN joint programmes³ and have direct linkages to individual agency support for achievement of related national development targets. Guaranteeing this synergy, the Executive Boards of the UN Funds and Programmes (UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA) will approve the individual agency programmes, within the framework of the UNDAF.

This approach also was fully endorsed during the extensive consultations held with each member state, which involved all key stakeholders at national level. The consultations ensured a) full ownership by Barbados and the OECS Member States through alignment with national, regional and subregional priorities; b) an integrated mechanism that highlights the comparative advantage of the UN to deliver development cooperation in the identified priority areas; c) greater focus on a "programme" approach through the development and implementation of joint programmes; d) increased planning and more effective collaboration among the UNST Barbados and the OECS and other participating UN organisations in the context of 'Delivering as One', in partnership with other development partners, regional institutions, civil society, the private sector, and other interested parties.

As noted in the explanation on the subregional approach taken in this UNDAF, it is anticipated that a small percentage of the programmatic interventions of the UN System for Barbados and the OECS will fall outside of the UNDAF Results Matrix, enabling focus on specific national development challenges across the 10 programme countries. These programmatic interventions will be detailed in Country Programme Documents (CPDs), Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPS), Biennium Plans and Annual Work Plans. These programmes outside of the

³ Joint programming is the collective effort through which the UN organisations and national partners work together to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate the activities aimed at effectively and efficiently achieving the MDGs and other international commitments.

subregional framework are listed below, along with the agency responsible, the estimated budget and timeline.

Table 1 – Related initiatives outside the UNDAF Results Matrix

UNDAF Priority	Programme/Activity	Agency	Budget (in US\$)	Timeline
Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Support the [knowledge management] networks for [fresh] water and wastewater management	UNESCO	USD 70,000	2012-2016
Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Strengthened national capacities for science, technology and innovation policies	UNESCO	USD70,000	2012-2016
Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Management, safeguarding and preservation of cultural heritage and biospheric reserves	UNESCO	USD 245,000	2012-2016
Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Advocacy for Improved curricula at primary, secondary and tertiary level education for including natural resource management, DRR, energy resource management	UNESCO	USD50,000	2012-2016
		Total Contribution:	US\$435,000	
Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Facilitate the development of a policy framework for consumption and production	UNEP	USD 150,000	2012-2016
Environment, Energy, Climate	Increased capacity to monitor and detect cross boundary movement of	UNEP	USD 300,00 0	2012-2016

Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	environmentally sensitive goods			
		Total Contribution:	US\$450,000	
Enabling environment for effective economic and social governance and enhanced security	Support to fight against corruption	UNODC	USD585,000	2012-2016
Enabling environment for effective economic and social governance and enhanced security	Strengthened capacities of Law Enforcement Agencies	UNODC	USD1,125,000	2012-2016
Enabling environment for effective economic and social governance and enhanced security	Improving forensics capacities	UNODC	USD 540,000	2012-2016
Enabling environment for effective economic and social governance and enhanced security	Support the control of firearms	UNODC	USD50,000	2012-2016
Enabling environment for effective economic and social governance and enhanced security	Strengthening border control	UNODC	USD500,000	2012-2016
Enabling environment for effective economic and social	Supporting the networking of government agencies, universities and academic institutions as	UNODC	n/a	2012-2016

governance and enhanced security	well as government and non-government drug treatment and rehabilitation service providers			
Enabling environment for effective economic and social governance and enhanced security	Developing data collection methods to support treatment evaluation programmes	UNODC	n/a	2012-2016
Enabling environment for effective economic and social governance and enhanced security	Support the National Statistical Offices to conduct, analysis and dissemination of the 2010 round of census	UNFPA	USD 150,000	2012-2013
		Total Contribution:	US\$2,950,000	
Improved Food and Nutrition Security	Improved information system, market infrastructure and value chain systems at the national and sub-regional levels	FAO	USD350,000	2012-2016
		Total Contribution:	US\$350,000	

IV. ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The UNDAF Results Matrix outlines the estimated resources required by the UN System for Barbados and the OECS in order to achieve the UNDAF outcomes. The total indicative resources in support of the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes are **US\$35,363,000**. It is important to note that more accurate figures will only be possible after detailed joint programme interventions and individual agency programmes have been developed.

It is also important to recognise that given that the 10 programme countries hold net contributor country (NCC) or middle income country status, a significant proportion of the required resources will need to be jointly mobilised by the UN system and programme countries. Further, it is critical to note that a number of UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes collaborating on the UNDAF will also provide substantial contributions consisting of policy and technical advice that is not as readily captured in the financial tables. As a partner, the strategic value of the UN lies in its impartial and transparent role, its access to a wide array of international expertise, its role as bearer of global norms and standards as well as its promotion and advocacy and support to the coordination of national and international development efforts around these standards, in line with the best international practice. The table below details the preliminary calculations distributed across the six UNDAF priorities over the five year period, and reflects also the funding gaps. Resource commitments will be made more specific when Agencies have developed their programme and project documents according to the procedures and mechanisms of each Agency. The heavy investment in the environment, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction highlight the centrality of the environment to development in the region and the acute vulnerabilities to achievement of development progress, including the MDGs.

UNDAF Priorities	TOTAL (in US\$)
Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	US\$26,670,000
Enabling environment of effective economic and social governance and enhanced security	US\$2,565,000
Social protection and poverty reduction with a focus on vulnerable groups	US\$2,033,000
Food and Nutrition Security	US\$1,260,000
Public Health within context of the development agenda using rights based approach, maintaining focus on HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases	US\$1,270,000
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	US\$1,565,000
GRAND TOTAL	US\$35,363,000

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The United Nations Subregional Team (UNST) led by the UN Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the effective delivery of UN System for Barbados and the OECS development activities, ensuring that they are consistent with aid effectiveness principles. Based on lessons learnt from the implementation of the UNDAF 2008 – 2011, a number of coordination mechanisms will be established or strengthened. Government Ministries, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and the UN System for Barbados and the OECS will be jointly responsible for implementing activities. The UNDAF will be implemented through joint programmes and country programmes, projects and activities of UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes. Where country programmes, projects and activities exist, they will be consistent with outcomes and outputs identified in the UNDAF, with the expectation that their anticipated results will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF outcomes and outputs.

Harmonisation of Programme Cycles

Following the 2008 Annual Retreat of the UN Heads of Agencies, an agreement was reached to harmonise agency programme cycles starting in 2012 in line with the new UNDAF cycle. This will see the harmonisation of programme cycles of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA from 2012, thereby adding significant value to the process and increased impact of UN System interventions. In addition, all agencies that programme on a biennial basis will commence new biennial cycles in 2012, also facilitating better coordination and joint planning across the UN system.

Joint Programmes

In accordance with the Secretary General's call for the United Nations to articulate a coherent vision and strategy for a unified approach towards common development challenges at the national and subregional level, joint programmes will be the key strategy for operationalising the UNDAF. As such, the UNDAF Results Matrix draws upon the programmes areas in which two or more UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes or development partners commit to working collaboratively to develop and implement a joint programme.

In 2012, the UNDAF Outcome Groups will develop six joint programmes to cover each of the UNDAF priorities listed in the UNDAF Results Matrix. The expected programme components listed in the joint programme will be aligned to the outputs listed in the UNDAF Results Matrix and also with the set of activities to be carried out throughout the joint programme implementation period. The joint programme document will also include a work plan and related budget. Each Government representative participating on the UNDAF Outcome Group will be responsible for identifying the components of the joint programme that will be implemented at the national level. Once the joint programmes have been finalised, all participating Governments and implementing partners will be signatory to the joint programme document.

In addition to joint programmes, UN agencies' programmes and projects also will serve as a mechanism through which the UNDAF will be operationalised. Agency cooperation frameworks and programmes will specify how they will contribute to UNDAF objectives and cooperation strategies.

Implementation Arrangements

The UNDAF 2012 to 2016 is the strategic framework which sets out the programming priorities of the UN System for Barbados and the OECS over the five year period. The UNDAF will be implemented through joint programmes and will be aligned to the country programmes, projects and activities of the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes. In order to ensure that the UNDAF achieves the anticipated results, a number of implementation arrangements will be employed.

This will see the activation of an UNDAF Steering Committee and five UNDAF Outcome Groups. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator will serve as the UNDAF Secretariat supported by agency staff within UN System for Barbados and the OECS and a representative from each of the participating governments. The role of the existing UN Theme Group on Poverty and Gender will be subsumed into the Five Outcome Groups to be established. The UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS will continue its functions as established.

UNDAF Steering Committee

The UNDAF Steering Committee is the high-level committee with responsibility for leading the UNDAF Implementation process. This committee will be responsible for the monitoring of the overall progress in the operationalisation and implementation of the UNDAF Outcomes operationalised through joint programmes, the review and validation of joint programmes and will oversee the functioning of the UNDAF Outcome Groups. They also will be responsible for approving the work plans of the UNDAF Outcome Groups, ensuring adequate representation in outcome groups and making decisions on ad hoc issues that may arise. The committee will include senior representatives from participating Governments, the UNST, a representative from the OECS Secretariat, other key partners and stakeholders. This committee will be chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator.

The UNDAF Steering Committee will convene at least two meetings annually. The first meeting will be to agree on the implementation plan for the programming year, with the second meeting convened to review progress and produce an annual progress report.

UNDAF Outcome Groups

Five UNDAF Outcomes Groups around each of the UNDAF priorities will be established under the oversight and guidance of the UNST. Each outcome group will comprise of staff from all UN Agencies including non-resident agencies and a representative from each participating

government, the OECS Secretariat and other key stakeholders. The UNDAF Outcome groups will be a forum for the exchange of information, designing and monitoring joint programmes being implemented in the ten countries, review UNDAF implementation and achievement of results in the ten countries, and discuss any bottlenecks and best practices that affected joint programme implementation during the programming year. The UNDAF Outcome Groups will be guided by the Annual Work Plans detailed in the joint programme documents. UNDAF Outcome Groups will report semi-annually to the steering committee on joint programme implementation and to the UNST on outcome group performance.

Where feasible, the activities of the outcome groups will also be aligned to those of the donor and development partner coordination body known as the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group (ECDG) to facilitate UN system coordination with the wider development partner community. The ECDG is a coordination mechanism for collaboration and sharing of information amongst donor and development partners programming in Barbados and the OECS, chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. The overall mandate is to strengthen aid coordination and delivery in Barbados and the OECS for improved development results. The objectives of the donor group are to facilitate sharing information among donor and development partners at high strategic levels, coordinate as far as possible the development partner response at subregional and country level and to provide strategic guidance and function as the accountability mechanism for the ECDG subgroups.

The ECDG currently has six thematic areas of focus, in line with the priority areas of the UNDAF 2012 to 2016. These are: Governance, Private Sector Development, Poverty and Social Sector Development, Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group for Disaster Management, which focuses on disaster response.

The UN System for Barbados and the OECS will continue to facilitate discussion amongst development and donor partners and where requested facilitate dialogue with Governments.

UNDAF Secretariat

The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator for Barbados and the OECS will support the UNST and the six UNDAF Outcome Groups in the coordination of the implementation and ongoing monitoring of the UNDAF. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator will build upon the existing capacities within the UN Agencies and Government counterparts to:

- Prepare yearly Monitoring and Evaluation Plans and monitor implementation on an on-going basis in collaboration with the UNDAF M&E Committee;
- Collate and analyse progress reports submitted by UNDAF Outcome Groups;
- Collate Annual Progress Reports and make preparations for Joint Annual Reviews;
- Support the UNDAF evaluation process;
- Communications and advocacy support around UNDAF related activities and achievements; and

- Provide secretariat support to the UNDAF Outcome Groups.

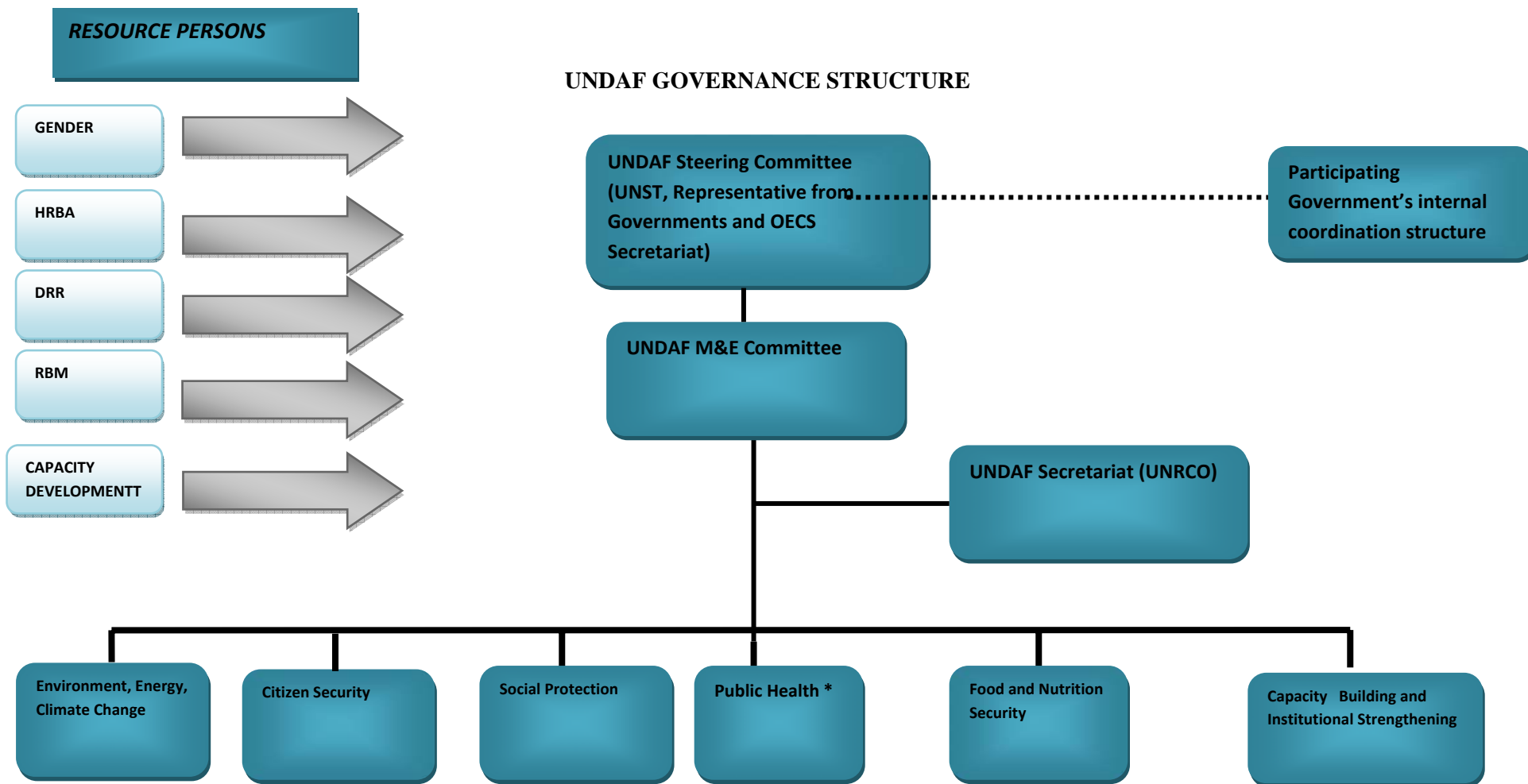
The Role of Participating Governments

The UNDAF 2012 to 2016 was developed based on the needs and priority areas identified by the Governments of Barbados and the OECS, where UN System for Barbados and the OECS is the best placed partner to provide support. The 10 governments of the subregion were integrally involved in, and contributed fully to the planning and implementation approach adopted for the UNDAF, defined with national stakeholders and the UN System all results to be achieved, and to playing their part in implementation and monitoring. As such, the UN System, together with governments, takes full ownership of this strategic framework. In demonstration of national ownership, Governments will provide the necessary leadership and coordination of the implementation of the joint programme and projects from 2012 until the end of the UNDAF cycle in 2016. , Governments also have commit to use the UNDAF as an implementation tool to achieve established national development or sector goals, the MDGs and other internationally agreed goals and commitments and will seek to align its implementation with those established to meet the aforementioned goals and commitments. It is expected that each participating government will assume a leadership role in the development, implementation and monitoring of the joint programmes to be developed, by advising on the components of the joint programme their country will partner with the UN System for Barbados and the OECS to jointly implement and monitor and time-frame for implementation. In addition, it is expected that all 10 countries will actively participate in the UNDAF Steering Committee and UNDAF M&E Committee.

The Role of the OECS Secretariat

The UNDAF 2012 to 2016 is uniquely positioned to contribute to the OECS Secretariat achieving its purpose, that being to assist its Members to respond to social and economic challenges by identifying the scope for collaborative action that will result in social and economic advancement of the SIDS.

The OECS Secretariat will help to ensure that the UNDAF is in line with regional policies and instruments, including the OECS Economic Union. Representatives from the Secretariat will participate in a number of the UNDAF structures including the UNDAF Steering Committee, UNDAF Outcome Groups and the UNDAF M&E Committee.



*This UNDAF priority will be lead by the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS. The UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS will continue its functions as established.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The UNDAF Barbados and the OECS 2012 to 2016 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework (please refer to Annex II), which is based on a results-based management approach, will guide stakeholders in determining how well the objectives are being met, the improvements that are required during the course of programme implementation measurement of what capacities have been strengthened and, and whether there are critical needs inhibiting progress to meet the expected results.

The UNST for Barbados and the OECS, UNEP, UNIDO and UNODC will supervise monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF Barbados and the OECS, with the support of the six UNDAF Outcome Groups and the UNDAF M&E Committee. The overall responsibility for monitoring and evaluation the UNDAF rests with the UNDAF M&E Committee. This Committee, once established, will meet quarterly and will consist the following membership: M&E Specialists from the UN System, national Governments, OECS Secretariat, and development partners and civil society.

The UNDAF will be reviewed annually at the UNST Annual Strategic Planning Meeting, and will take into consideration reports from the UNDAF M&E Committee, semi-annual reports from the UNDAF Outcome Groups and relevant national M&E reports, and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator will include an UNDAF update in the Resident Coordinator's Annual Report. Consideration will also be given to monitoring reports emerging from a review of implementation of UN Country Programme Documents and Strategies. Additional monitoring will be achieved through UN joint missions, wherever possible, in cooperation with development partners.

A Communication Strategy will be developed in consultation with UN Communications Group (UNCG) to inform the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. The Communications Strategy will serve to demonstrate the results of the UNDAF.

VII. UNDAF 2012-2016 RESULTS MATRIX

UNDAF Priority: Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction						
Outcomes	Indicators/Baseline/Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Implementing Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets
<p>Outcome1: <i>Improved governance and regulation of environmental and energy issues for more resilient economies by 2016</i></p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>Number of communication professionals trained to report on disaster preparation and mitigation</p> <p>Number of countries with national adaptation plans in place.</p> <p>Volume of clean technical finance accessed</p> <p>Number of countries having conducted vulnerability assessments of key ecosystems and valuation of related ecosystem services</p> <p>Number of countries with policy, legislative and regulatory framework for renewable energy in place</p>	<p>National budgets</p> <p>UNFCCC National communications</p> <p>National policy approved by cabinet/parliament</p> <p>Gazetted national legislation</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Adequate involvement/ownership of national subregional and regional counterparts</p> <p>Availability of resources based on past trends or expected developments</p> <p>Availability of legislative drafters and capacity of AG Offices and political will to move legislation through.</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Lack of capacity to drive and</p>	<p>Government of Barbados and the OECS to design, implement and monitor joint programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; Members of parliament to enact appropriate laws.</p>		<p>UNDP/UNIDO: US\$14,700,000</p> <p>UNEP: US\$10,900,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$170,000</p> <p>FAO: US\$900,000</p>

	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>CARICOM Climate Change Task Force to guide policy and institutional development established 2009 and functioning; Modelling of potential climate change impact and potential losses and damages completed and available to inform adaptation strategies and plans, but no national adaptation plans currently in place.; MOEs have experience in preparing national communications with most countries having completed or in the process of completing their second national communications; energy policy in place in 1 country. As a result of recent global CC negotiations, a complex array of new financing modalities are being developed, of which there is insufficient knowledge in Caribbean SIDS due to</p>		<p>manage process of transformation to sustainable energy sector and to build climate resilient economies.</p> <p>Inadequate financial resources to invest in the transformation due to high public debt levels and inability to access external finance.</p> <p>Lack of political leadership and /or leadership at senior technical levels</p>			
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	<p>limited human resource capacity. While there is reporting on DRR and CCA, no specific training of communication professionals has been undertaken, particularly highlighting their link to development.</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Policy, legislative and regulatory framework for EE and RE in place in at least 4 countries; national adaptation plans in place in at least 4 countries; vulnerability assessments of key ecosystems and valuation of related ecosystem services in at least 2 countries. Capacity of at least 80% of key technocrats and policy-makers for climate finance enhanced and 20% increase in climate finance mobilized.</p>					
<p>Output 1.1 <i>Knowledge and good</i></p>	<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Functional Archive.</p>	<p>Assumption: commitment to</p>	<p>UNDP support capacity</p>	<p>UNDP, UNIDO , UNEP, University of</p>	<p>UNEP: US\$5,875,000 [Bio-safety]</p>

<p><i>practices disseminated and capacity development in the areas of NRM, DRR, CC, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, green economy, biosafety and adherence to international standards and norms</i></p>	<p>Number of publications and good practices captured and disseminated.</p> <p>Number of capacity development activities for policymakers in CC, RE, EE, green economy, DRR, and biosafety.</p> <p>Number of knowledge fairs/networking opportunities</p> <p>Number of country and regional initiatives and projects generated through knowledge fairs/networking opportunities</p> <p>Baseline: Two publications produced on modeling the impact of CC, and one on gender considerations in DRR and CC, as well as best practices documented through CRMI project. RE, EE and green economy are relatively under-addressed areas so few capacity development</p>	<p>Publications</p>	<p>collaborative approach to KM and CD; Countries committed to developing and implementing the necessary policy measures in support of bio technology and biodiversity</p>	<p>development and Knowledge management</p> <p>UNIDO RE Resource Mapping and Planning for development and dissemination of Renewable Energy</p> <p>UNEP provides technical assistance and advisory services on bio-safety, green economy natural resources management</p>	<p>the West Indies, CARICOM and OECS Secretariats</p> <p>Other Partners: Academic Institutions , NGOs</p>	
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	<p>activities conducted, there have been more attention to CC including through the CRMI. Regular annual capacity development activities in</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>At least 5 publications and at least 5 regional knowledge fairs/networking opportunities.</p> <p>DRR. There is an ongoing bio-safety project under which capacity development activities has been undertaken, and which is to be ramped up.</p> <p>.</p>					
<p>Output 1.2 <i>Harmonization system for</i></p>	<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Annually published environmental</p>	<p>Assumptions: HR and</p>	<p>Lead by National</p>	<p>UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, Sustainable</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$200,000 (based on joint data)</p>

<p><i>collection of environmental data and for policy analysis and national accounting</i></p>	<p>% increase in number of professionals trained in methodologies for the systematic collection of environmental data in each country</p> <p>Number of countries with manuals/protocols for data collection ensuring disaggregation by gender;</p> <p>National Data and Information Policy</p> <p>Baseline: No systematic collection and publication of environmental data at the subregional level</p> <p>s.</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Subregional Framework for Systematic Collection of Environmental Statistics established, including protocols in at least 5 countries</p>	<p>statistics disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Reports submitted to UN Agencies/ Convention Secretariats</p> <p>Reports/evaluations on training</p> <p>Number of countries that integrate Environmental Statistics into national statistics Manuals</p> <p>Existence of National Policy</p>	<p>financial resources available; Prioritisation by Governments of data collection, dissemination and use and that Govt. priority for the period includes environmental data analysis.</p> <p>Risks: Inadequate institutional and human resources capacity</p>	<p>governments</p> <p>UNEP, UNDP, FAO and UNESCO provide technical assistance, advice, capacity development, and model structure for guidance; and work with stakeholder to mobilise the seed resources for achieving this output</p>	<p>Development Units of CARICOM and OECS Secretariats, Ministries of Environment, Statistical Offices in the Participating Member States; Barbados Coastal Unit; CDEMA</p> <p>Other Partners: Environmental NGOs.</p>	<p>collection system proposed in office) UNEP: TBD UNESCO: USD40,000.</p>
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<p>Output 1.3 <i>Institutional capacity to respond to CC strengthened at the sub-regional and national levels</i></p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>Number of communication professionals trained to report on disaster preparation and mitigation</p> <p>Number of countries with national adaptation plans in place.</p> <p>Volume of clean technical finance accessed</p> <p>Number of countries having conducted vulnerability assessments of key ecosystems and valuation of related ecosystem services</p> <p>Number of countries with policy, legislative and regulatory framework for renewable energy in place</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>CARICOM Climate Change Task Force to guide policy and institutional development</p>	<p>Reports and evaluations on training programmes</p> <p>Tools and methodology for vulnerability assessment available</p> <p>Policy papers</p> <p>Reporting on activities and budgets by sub-regional and regional Institutions</p> <p>Documented/ published regional positions re CC strategies and negotiations</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <p>CC funding commitments of developed countries do not materialise; Inadequate capacity to access climate finance; national leadership to integrate CC and DRR in sectors other than the environment does not materialise.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Commitment of media organisation and professional ; Funding promised by developed countries become reality; Baseline data available compatible with technology; Individual parties and countries see</p>	<p>UNDP, UNEP, and UNESCO provides technical assistance, capacity development, and advisory services and assist with resource mobilisation</p> <p>CARICOM Sec; CCCCC ; National CC Focal Points to take lead;</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP, CCCCC, Caribbean Broadcasting Unions, Association of Caribbean Media Workers, Sustainable Development Units of CARICOM and the OECS Secretariats; Participating Governments</p> <p>Other partners: Environmental NGOs, Academic Institutions , Private Sector</p>	<p>UNEP: US\$150, 000 UNESCO: US\$40,000 UNDP: US\$5,000,000 (based on available GEF funds and potential funds from SIDS DOCK),</p>

	<p>established 2009 and functioning; Modelling of potential climate change impact and potential losses and damages completed and available to inform adaptation strategies and plans, but no national adaptation plans currently in place.; MOEs have experience in preparing national communications with most countries having completed or in the process of completing their second national communications; energy policy in place in 1 country. As a result of recent global CC negotiations, a complex array of new financing modalities are being developed, of which there is insufficient knowledge in Caribbean SIDS due to limited human resource capacity to be present in related negotiations and discussions, and to undertake complex proposal development. While there is reporting on DRR and CCA, no</p>		<p>value and have confidence in sub-regional and regional mechanisms and are prepared to define collective positions in this regard; Resources available to facilitate the preparations necessary, including the time of lead negotiators</p>			
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	<p>specific training of communication professionals has been undertaken, particularly highlighting their link to development.</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Policy, legislative and regulatory framework for EE and RE in place in at least 4 countries; national adaptation plans in place in at least 4 countries; vulnerability assessments of key ecosystems and valuation of related ecosystem services in at least 2 countries. Capacity of at least 80% of key technocrats and policy-makers for climate finance enhanced and 20% increase in climate finance mobilized</p>					
<p>Output 1.4 <i>Improved energy efficiency and the removal of barriers to the introduction and transfer of renewable energy</i></p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>Number of national technology assessments</p>	<p>Cabinet memos.</p> <p>Existence of national policies, legislation, regulatory</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Countries committed to developing renewable energy</p>	<p>UNEP , UNDP to provide technical support, capacity development</p>	<p>UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, CARICOM</p>	<p>SIDSDOCK and Adaptation Fund: USD 3,000,000</p> <p>UNDP/UNIDO:</p>

<p><i>technologies facilitated</i></p>	<p>conducted</p> <p>Number of national technology action plans developed.</p> <p>Number of Renewable Energy units in the population</p> <p>% reduction in quantum of electrical energy generated from fossil fuel</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Caribbean imports 160 million barrels of petroleum annually at a cost of 16 billion USD. Energy policy in place in one country in the subregion; Incentives in place in Barbados for use of solar energy; RE potential identified in Nevis, Dominica, and St. Lucia (geothermal). Strong potential for wind, solar to be explored across subregion. No national technology assessments to inform technology transfer options have been</p>	<p>frameworks</p> <p>Availability of RE technology</p> <p>UNFCCC National Communications Energy audit reports</p>	<p>potential; Fossil fuel price continues to increase making RE more attractive</p> <p>Risks: Climate finance commitments and agreements re technology transfer do not materialise; existing commitments to green economies in the region not acted upon.</p>	<p>and resource mobilization through SIDS DOCK</p> <p>UNIDO builds capacity and provides tools to improve energy efficiency in water utilities at the sub-regional level National governments and energy sector to approve new technology</p>	<p>Other Partners: Environmental NGOs, Private Sector, Academic Institutions</p>	<p>US\$500,000 -1,000,000 (based on available GEF funds)</p> <p>UNEP: US\$ 50,000</p>
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	<p>conducted in the subregion.</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Reduced energy consumption in at least 4 countries and renewable energy resource potential and cost-effective opportunities identified in at least 2 countries.</p>					
<p>Output 1.5 <i>Disaster risk reduction better integrated into development planning and disaster response and recovery improved</i></p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>% national budget related to disaster and climate risk mitigation</p> <p># of countries with disaster risk management plans for the agriculture sector prepared.</p> <p>Number of functioning HFA national platforms</p> <p>% of persons trained from sectors other than disaster management community</p> <p>Number of educational</p>	<p>Reports published by CDEMA & UNISDR</p> <p>Training reports and evaluations</p> <p>No of Networks /partnerships</p> <p>Curriculum materials reflect DRR/resource management</p> <p>Reports and audits of ECDGDM mechanisms</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Continued commitment by partners to CDM CHC and ECDGDM; HFA commitments and reporting prioritised by countries; Commitment of ministries of education and educational institutions.</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Budgetary constraints ;</p>	<p>CDEMA lead on CDM and support countries on HFA</p> <p>UNDP, UNISDR to facilitate, provide advice and capacity development support</p> <p>WMO, UNEP, UNESCO provides technical assistance to national</p>	<p>CDEMA, UNDP, UNISDR, UNESCO, UNEP, WMO, FAO, UNST National Environmental Agencies; Barbados Coastal Unit; CDEMA; Water Commission; Caribbean Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology Ministries of Education OECS Secretariat</p> <p>Other partners: Environmental NGOs</p>	<p>UNDP/UNISDR: US\$3,000,000</p> <p>FAO: US\$500,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$90,000</p> <p>UN Emergency Funds: \$150,000 to \$250,000</p> <p>UNEP: US\$1,800,000 (Project) concept being formulated) TBC</p>

	<p>institutions that have included DRR in their curricula and training programmes</p> <p>Number of ECDGDM training and table top exercises in preparation for multi-hazard threats</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>ECDGDM in operation with membership of UN and non-UN humanitarian actors and has clear coordination structures and updated SOPs in place. No HFA national platforms in place. Awareness and prioritising of DRR limited to disaster management community. DRR not prioritized in finance and development planning. Only 2 countries with DRM plans for the agriculture sector</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Budget allocations reflect risk reduction approach across sectors, including agriculture. Seven (7) countries with DRM plans for the agriculture sector as a means of contributing</p>		<p>Lack of data in some areas may reduce the accuracy of assessments; Lack of capacity (institutional and/ or human); curriculum already too crowded and some reluctance to amend.</p>	<p>institutions</p> <p>UN System to support response structures</p> <p>Ministries of Education to lead curriculum update.</p>		
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	to food security. Strengthened CDM Coordination and Harmonisation Council and functioning HFA National platforms, supported by an effective ECDGDM/coordination structure for regional disaster response.					
Output 1.6 <i>Strengthened capacity to draft and implement national land use policies and land administration systems.</i>	Indicators: Number of countries with national land use/development plans in implementation. Number of countries using GIS Systems to support land use management Number of Community based Land Management Projects developed Baseline: 4 countries with the draft SLM in place, all countries have GIS capabilities with varying degrees of land	Published development plan PISLM Support Office functioning Zoning plans available in planning departments Signed project documents and/or project implementation reports.	Assumptions: HR and financial resources available; Policy and legislative framework in place. Guaranteeing of land for agri- production continues to be a priority. Risks: If recessionary conditions and budgetary challenges persist, attention may not be paid to land	National Governments to lead the process FAO, UNDP, UNEP support with technical assistance, advisory support, capacity development and resource mobilisation.	National governments, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, GM/UNCCD, Government of Trinidad and Tobago, CARICOM and OECS Secretariats, Caribbean Network for Rural Development (CNIRD) Other Partners: Environmental NGOs, Academic Institutions	UNDP: US\$3,000,000- 5,000,000 (based on GEF available funds and SGP allocation) FAO: US400,000 UNDP: US\$600,000 UNEP: USD25,000 (for community based projects for 2011). Is matched with resources from GM/UNCCD, FAO and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago

	<p>information required.</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>National land use/ development plans and community based land management projects that integrate a risk reduction approach developed and implemented in at least 4 countries</p>		<p>management Agriculture planners unable to devote adequate time to the exercise.</p>			
<p>Output 1.7 <i>Regional policy framework for the development of a green economy⁴ established</i></p>	<p>Indicators: Number of countries with gender responsive LEDS</p> <p>Number of countries that have developed programme to eliminate barriers to Green Economy</p> <p>Baseline: Regional Policy framework does not exist; and none of the countries in the subregion have LEDS. Clear intent of Government of Barbados to transition to green economy reflected in medium term strategy and</p>	<p>Commitment to LEDS reflected in national strategy papers.</p> <p>Regional Strategy adopted by COTED</p> <p>Programme for the elimination of barriers to green economy transformation adopted by participating countries</p>	<p>Assumptions: Participating countries are committed to transforming their economies to green principles</p> <p>Risks: Recessionary conditions and high debt limit ability of countries to initiate transition process.</p>	<p>UNEP, UNDP, UNECLAC to provide technical assistance, capacity development and advisory services, and assist with the mobilisation of resources</p> <p>National governments to approve legislation</p>	<p>UNEP, UNDP, ECLAC, CARICOM and OECS Secretariats,</p> <p>Others Partners: Environmental NGOs, Private Sector, Business Associations</p>	<p>UNEP: US\$ 3,000,000-4,000,000 (draft proposal being discussed with Member States).</p>

⁴ Green proposal is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

	<p>initial scoping analysis conducted.</p> <p>Target: Regional policy framework for the development of a green economy established and 5 Caribbean Pilot Countries</p>					
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UNDAF Priority: Enabling environment for effective economic and social governance and enhanced security

<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators/Baseline/Target</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>	<i>Role of Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Resource Mobilisation Targets</i>
<p>Outcome1:</p> <p><i>More effective and inclusive governance and security at the national and subregional levels</i></p>	<p>Indicators: At least 2 national level plans of action implemented.</p> <p>At least 2 democratic dialogue programmes initiated.</p> <p>Baseline: Weak social partnership consultative processes in Caribbean SIDS.</p> <p>Target: National security Frameworks supportive to MDG achievement established.</p> <p>Democratic Dialogue Programme designed and executed.</p>	<p>Caribbean Human Development Report data and outputs i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HDR survey instrument for data gathering at the national level - Regional Crime Monitoring(Crime Observatory - Existence of national Policy 	<p>Assumptions: Government and national stakeholder buy-in. Commitment letters from St. Lucia, Barbados and Antigua and Barbuda received.</p> <p>Risks: In-country support requirements defined and provided.</p>	<p>UNDP to provide coordination, technical and advisory implementation support</p> <p>UNICEF will support the access and enhancement of protective law, policies, systems and services in all countries for all girls and boys especially poor/ and or those vulnerable to harm, exploitation and discrimination.</p> <p>UN WOMEN to provide technical and financial support to OECS</p>	<p>UWI, Government and National Stakeholders, UNDP UNICEF UNWOMEN</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$ 530,000 UNODC: US\$1,475,000 UNWOMEN: US\$380,000 UNICEF: US\$140,000 UNFPA: US\$40,000</p>

				<p>countries and secretariat on family law reform and implementation and juvenile justice</p> <p>UWI to provide research support.</p> <p>Government of Barbados and the OECS to design, implement and monitor joint programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; Members of parliament to enact appropriate laws.</p>		
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p><i>More effective Criminal Justice system with new or updated</i></p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p># of countries have conducted surveys and assessments</p> <p># of countries have access</p>	<p>Protocols developed and endorsed by authorities</p> <p>Pilot programme running and evaluated</p>	<p>Assumption:</p> <p>Government willingness and active participation in the development of</p>	<p>National and regional partners will support the strengthening the legal framework in</p>	<p>UNODC UNAIDS UNICEF UN WOMEN UN WOMEN UNFPA CARICOM</p>	<p>UNODC: US\$625,000 UNWOMEN: US\$50,000.00</p>

<p><i>national legislation to address alternative sentencing and sexual violence and/or prison management and improved record of implementation.</i></p>	<p>to each other's assessment results</p> <p>% reduction of in caseload backlog</p> <p>% reduction of length of time in remand (before sentencing)</p> <p># of countries with updated sexual violence laws and response protocols</p> <p># of countries with updated sentencing guidelines.</p> <p># of countries with updated and improved prison management policies and action plans.</p> <p>Baseline: Weak and limited use of alternative sentencing guidelines in Caribbean states; Limited national and regional legislative frameworks and implementation capacities to support effective prison reforms and sexual/violent crimes</p> <p>Most countries do not accurately know their situation. There is a need to</p>		<p>model legislation for alternative sentencing</p> <p>Risks: Inadequate financial resources</p> <p>Weak technical expertise in all countries</p>	<p>response to ending violence against women through drafting of model legislation</p> <p>UNODC to provide technical and implementation support and support to stakeholder consultations and to use CARICOM programs as examples if appropriate.</p> <p>UNICEF will provide technical and financial support to enhance the judicial system in particular for minors and child victims of abuse, exploitation and violence</p> <p>UN WOMEN to provide</p>	<p>Gender programme</p>	
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	<p>set up, or increase efforts to collect, analyse and use data for planning, policy formulation and to create an efficient legislative environment furthering progress. Countries will showcase their results and emphasize their lack of clear judicial guidelines.</p> <p>Target: At least 3 countries with updated national legislation to address alternative sentencing and sexual violence and/or prison management and improved record of implementation. Caseload reduced by at least 20%</p> <p>All countries have established and conducted assessments and surveys to inform and to subsequently provide increased access to an efficient legal system</p> <p>Target:.</p> <p>Baseline:</p>			<p>technical assistance to partners to advocate</p> <p>CARICOM Gender programme to continue support of CARICOM Gender Justice Advocate</p> <p>UNAIDS</p>		
Output 1.2	Indicator:	Report youth violence,	Assumption	UNODC/UN	UNODC	UNODC:US\$600,000

<p><i>Crime prevention strengthened through development or improvement of prevention programmes for youth and adolescents and integration of national crime prevention with regional initiatives</i></p>	<p>At least 3 countries fully implementing 5 pillar approach</p> <p>At least 3 countries developing national youth crime prevention strategies linked to regional initiatives.</p> <p>Baseline: 5 pillar approach not institutionalised in Caribbean</p> <p>Target: Adoption and use of 5 pillar approach with gender-responsive, human rights based crime prevention programmes targeting youth and adolescents.</p>	<p>gang membership, deportees and child victimisation</p> <p>Reports of UNDP regional Crime Monitoring Observatory</p> <p>Regional UNDP Youth-IN Project inputs to support citizen security and social cohesion operational research benchmarking 2010 CCYD Report.</p>	<p>Government willingness and active participation</p> <p>Risks: Inadequate financial resources</p>	<p>System collaboration with UNDP Citizen Security programmes developed at regional and national levels</p> <p>UNODC to provide advice and technical support for instrument design and piloting</p> <p>UNDP provides data inputs from Caribbean Human Development Report on Citizen Security and Youth-In research</p> <p>UNICEF will provide technical assistance and financial support for prevention programming for children in conflict with</p>	<p>UNDP UNICEF</p> <p>Other Partners: Crime Prevention NGOs, Youth Associations, CBOs</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$200,000 UNICEF: US\$100,000 UNWOMEN:US\$40,0000</p>
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				the law CARICOM Secretariat updating of CCYD Research to support programme formulation. UNAIDS		
Output 1.3 <i>National juvenile justice systems improved</i>	Indicator: Number of countries with pilot programmes on alternative sentencing for juveniles and young adults in implementation % coverage of affected youth involved in programme Baseline: 0 Target: At least 3 countries with pilot programmes on alternative sentencing for juveniles and young adults.	Report of regional assessment on the current situation of juvenile justice Gender assessment of crime and security responses with focus on youth	Assumption: Government willingness and active participation Risks: 1. Inadequate financial resources	UNICEF conducts regional assessment UNODC provides expert in: drugs / crime / gangs overlap among youth, UNWOMEN to promote gender-sensitisation of court personnel and social worker for more equitable treatment of girls and youth.	UNICEF UNODC UNWOMEN Other Partners: NGOs	UN WOMEN: US\$40,000.00 UNODC: US\$250,000 UNICEF: US\$ 40,000
Output 1.4 <i>State accountability to end violence against women and deliver</i>	Indicators: % increase in trained judicial officers, police, administration of justice personnel	National data collection protocols and reports Training and evaluation reports	Assumption: Government acceptance of framework of UNiTE	UNWOMEN support to NWMs for police and prosecution training	UNWOMEN UNICEF UNFPA UNDP Eastern Caribbean	UNWOMEN: US\$200,000 UNFPA: US\$40,000 UNDP: US\$30,000

<p><i>more effective response to victims of violence strengthened</i></p>	<p>Number of countries with integrated data collection protocols developed and implemented</p> <p>Number of countries with updated domestic violence and sexual assault laws</p> <p>% increase in public statements by parliamentarians supporting the objectives of Caribbean UNITE Consensus</p> <p>Baseline: UNiTE outputs specified in consensus, but no action plan for implementing consensus.</p> <p>Target: UNiTE Consensus implemented.</p>	<p>Media reports</p>	<p>Risk: Lack of government buy-in and implementation</p>	<p>UNICEF will provide support to the prosecution strengthen systems for children</p> <p>UNDP provides advocacy support</p> <p>Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court</p>	<p>Supreme Court Other Partners: Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), media,, NGOs working in the field of gender equality and combating gender based violence.</p>	
<p>Output 1.4 <i>Greater participation by citizens, especially women, youth and vulnerable groups, in functions of governments</i></p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>% increase of youth expressing confidence in government</p> <p>20% increase in number of women and youth on government parastatal</p>	<p>Democratic Governance Assessments</p>	<p>Assumption: High levels of: National and regional ownership; Involvement at national, and sub-national levels Regional buy-</p>	<p>UNDP: Coordinated Technical assistance/ funding inputs and advocacy support</p> <p>UN WOMEN support to</p>	<p>UNDP UNWOMEN UNICEF CARICOM Secretariat; OECS Secretariat UWI Gender focal points</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$300,000 UNWOMEN: US\$50,000</p>

<i>and governance</i>	<p>boards of countries</p> <p>Baseline: Weak citizen participation especially of women, youth and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Target: Increase youth and gender responsive policies</p>		<p>in</p> <p>Risks: Inadequate financial resources</p>	<p>women's participation in governance processes</p> <p>UNICEF will advocate for and support the participation of children and youth in functions of governance</p> <p>UWI</p> <p>CARICOM Secretariat</p> <p>Ministries of Legal Affairs and Justice</p>	<p>Ministries of Legal Affairs and Justice</p>	

UNDAF Priority : Social protection and poverty reduction with a focus on vulnerable groups

<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators/Baseline/Target</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>	<i>Role of Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Resource Mobilisation Targets</i>
<p>Outcome1: <i>Improved social protection services and systems to reduce poverty and inequity, and increase economic participation and social inclusion with emphasis on vulnerable groups</i></p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p># of countries with an articulated, coordinated and well defined social protection strategy.</p> <p># of countries to have enacted protection strategies as policy</p> <p># of Recommendations of assessments implemented and measured</p> <p>Proportion of people who fall below national poverty lines disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>% of poorest quintile in national consumption by sex and age</p> <p># of countries with reformed maintenance/child support laws that increase predictability and adequacy of resource flows to single-parent households</p> <p># of affected persons/households benefitting from social safety</p> <p>Baseline:</p>	<p>Government policies</p> <p>Assessment reports</p> <p>Social protection policy frameworks</p> <p>National Statistics Departments</p>	<p>Assumption: Government and social partners committed to social protection and have the capacity to implement desired reforms.</p> <p>Governments are willing to invest in social safety net programmes</p> <p>Risk: Economic situation. Lack of political will.</p>	<p>UN WOMEN /UNICEF: Provide technical and financial assistance to 5 countries to conduct gender-responsive social safety net assessments and carry out social protection reform</p> <p>UNWOMEN will support the development of child support guidelines as part of the child support law reform process</p> <p>UNDP: Provide support to the OECS Secretariat SPU in its joint social protection reform programme with UNWOMEN and UNICEF</p>	<p>UN WOMEN UNICEF UNDP UNFPA ECLAC ILO UNAIDS</p>	<p>UNICEF: US\$1,200,000</p> <p>UNDP: US\$75,000</p> <p>UNWOMEN: US\$50,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$400,000</p> <p>UNFPA: US\$100,000</p> <p>ILO: US\$208,000</p> <p>UNAIDS:</p>

	<p>Inadequate social protection strategies with regard to the reduction of poverty, the increase of economic participation and social inclusion of vulnerable groups.⁵ No baseline available on quality and accessibility of social safety nets.⁶</p> <p>Target: At least 5 countries have an articulated, coordinated and well-defined social protection strategy</p> <p>nets</p>			<p>UNFPA to provide technical support to the conduct of assessments of youth-responsive social protection services and systems with a specific emphasis on reproductive health</p> <p>ECLAC</p> <p>Government of Barbados and the OECS to design, implement and monitor joint programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; Members of parliament to enact appropriate laws.</p> <p>ILO is providing training for it tripartite constituents on</p>		
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⁵ Vulnerable groups include *inter alia* single-headed households, undocumented workers, families, women and children living below the poverty line, people with disabilities, women, children, persons living with HIV/AIDS, indigenous people, and domestic workers.

⁶ Social Safety Net Assessments will assist in defining a baseline.

				issues related to the Social Protection Floor and Social security in the Caribbean in association with UWI Cave Hill		
Output 1.1 <i>Enhanced advocacy for improving the conditions of Persons with Disabilities</i>	<p>Indicators: % or # of countries to have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p># references to the UN Convention in the development of laws or policies on the rights of the disabled.</p> <p>Baseline: No OECS country has ratified the Convention and only 3 are signatories.</p> <p>Target: Ratification of at least 2 countries by end 2012 and number of signatories increased by at least 20%</p>	<p>UNTC database</p> <p>Ministry of Legal Affairs/ Attorney-General Office, notes/minutes of working group developing policies/laws</p>	<p>Assumption: Government committed to meeting obligations under ratified Convention</p> <p>Risk: Not a priority for Government at this time as against other development challenges</p>	<p>UNRCO: Advocacy for the ratification of the Convention on Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>UNICEF/UNDP/ UNFPA/ILO: Advocacy for the ratification of the Convention on Persons with Disabilities and advice and technical assistance for incorporation into social safety nets and social protection strategies and labour laws</p>	<p>UNDP UNICEF UNFPA ECLAC ILO</p> <p>Other Partners: NGOs working in the field of protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>UNRCO: UN\$ ILO: US\$18,000</p>
Output 1.2 <i>Model legislation dealing with Persons</i>	<p>Indicators: Model legislation dealing with Persons with Disability</p> <p># of countries with national legislation to protect persons</p>	<p>Publication of legislation protecting Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Hansard Reports</p>	<p>Risk: Not a priority for Governments at this time</p>	<p>UN WOMEN Support disabled persons organisations to advocate for inclusion of a</p>	<p>UNWOMEN UNDP UNICEF UNFPA ECLAC ILO</p>	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 100,000 UNFPA: US\$ 40,000 ILO: USD44,000.00,</p>

<p><i>with Disabilities developed</i></p>	<p>with disabilities</p> <p>Baseline: Only 1 OECS country (St. Vincent) has a law specifically protecting the disabled from discrimination.</p> <p>Target: OECS agreed model legislation developed by 2015. National legislation under development in at least 3 countries</p>	<p>Media reports.</p> <p>Public signage</p> <p>% increase in building accessibility</p> <p>% increase in employment of persons with disabilities</p> <p>% of qualified persons with disabilities assessing social services</p>	<p>Assumption: Government willingness and active participation in the development of a OECS model legislation</p>	<p>gender perspective in the draft law.</p> <p>UNICEF: Advocacy for the inclusion of specific rights for children in the draft law.</p> <p>ILO Technical advisory services provided for training of disabled to access labour market on equal basis</p> <p>UNFPA Advocacy for the inclusion of sexual and reproductive health and rights of the disabled in the draft law</p> <p>UNDP Advocacy on inclusion of vulnerable groups in the draft law.</p>	<p>UNAIDS</p> <p>Other Partners: NGOs working in the field of protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.</p>	
<p>Output 1.3 <i>Improved understanding of the UN</i></p>	<p>Indicators: Social mobilisation strategy in place</p> <p>#of national consultations held</p>	<p>Strategy paper IEC materials Media coverage</p> <p>Reports of</p>	<p>Assumption: Technical support of the Social Protection Floor at global</p>	<p>UNICEF will support the reform and development of social protection</p>	<p>UNICEF UNDP UNFPA ECLAC UN WOMEN</p>	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 200,000 ILO: US\$36,000</p>

<p><i>Initiative of the Social Protection Floor through advocacy and awareness-raising and elements integrated into national and regional programmes.</i></p>	<p>between Government, the “social partners”, and CSOs.</p> <p># of community-level advocacy sessions.</p> <p># of countries to have reformed social protection systems that are universally accessible</p> <p>Baseline: No social mobilization or communications strategy exists</p> <p>Target: Social mobilization strategy implemented by end 2011. Social protection systems in at least 3 countries more responsive to human rights-based concerns.</p>	<p>consultations</p> <p>Reformed social protection systems (i.e. Documentation, correspondence)</p>	<p>level</p> <p>Risk: Government capacity to design and implement effective but imaginative strategy</p>	<p>that includes children and especially those who are currently excluded</p> <p>UNFPA will be working for raising awareness against sexual violence and for improving access to services for the victims</p> <p>UN WOMEN will support partners in advocating for social protection systems that are structured to address women’s specific vulnerabilities</p> <p>UNDP will support the OECS SPU in advocating for social protection systems that provide basic levels of human rights-based support</p>	<p>ILO UNAIDS</p> <p>Other partners: National and International NGOs, Media</p>	<p>UN WOMEN: US\$50,000.00 UNFPA: US\$ 40,000</p>
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				ECLAC		
<p>Output 1.4 <i>Policies and curricula for quality, comprehensive and inclusive education developed in at least three countries</i></p>	<p>Indicators: # of countries that have adopted revised HFLE curricula at primary & secondary levels</p> <p># of countries that have revised policies that reflects criteria for Child Friendly Schools</p> <p># of countries that have conducted assessment on the causal effects of education quality on youth insecurity and involvement in crime.</p> <p>Baseline: HFLE curricula not a CXC subject</p> <p>0 countries that have revised policies and education plans that reflects criteria for Child Friendly Schools</p> <p># of countries that have conducted assessment on the causal effects of education quality on youth insecurity and involvement in crime</p> <p>Target: Comprehensive, inclusive and child-centred education policies, plans and curriculum in 7 countries.</p>	<p>Approved Policy papers and revised curricula Ministries of Education</p> <p>Reports on policy reviews</p>	<p>Risks: Inadequate financial resources</p> <p>Inadequate commitment at the institutional/governmental level</p> <p>Assumption: Availability of capacity to develop national policies</p> <p>Continued government commitment to universal education</p>	<p>UNICEF and UNESCO: to advocate and support policy development and curriculum reform</p> <p>UNFPA Support to strengthening sexuality component of the HFLE curriculum in partnership with CARICOM</p> <p>UNDP will advocate and support policy development by highlighting linkages among quality, comprehensive and inclusive education , poverty reduction and economic resilience</p> <p>ECLAC</p>	<p>UNICEF UNESCO UNDP UNFPA ECLAC UN WOMEN UNAIDS</p> <p>Ministries of Education</p> <p>National Commissions for UNESCO</p> <p>OECS Secretariat CARICOM</p> <p>Other partners: Academic Institutions</p>	<p>UNESCO US\$300,000 UNICEF: US\$ 500,000 UNFPA: US\$20,000</p>

<p>Output 1.5 <i>Improved and harmonized measures of poverty to include vulnerability/exclusion/risks, concepts which are specific to the SIDS contexts</i></p>	<p>Indicators: Development of harmonised regional poverty measures that include vulnerability, exclusion and risk concepts</p> <p># of poverty assessments, strategies, and/or national development plans that reflect harmonized measures of poverty</p> <p>Baseline: Limited harmonized measures of poverty that include vulnerability, exclusion and risk concepts</p> <p>Target: Agreed harmonized poverty measures that include vulnerability, exclusion and risk concepts</p>	<p>Reports of Social Welfare Departments</p> <p>Reports of National Statistics Departments</p>	<p>Assumption: Governments have the capacity (human and financial) to invest in harmonisation of measures</p> <p>Risk: not reaching harmonisation of measures in the region</p>	<p>UNDP partnership with CDB and other agencies to address poverty and vulnerability measures in CPAs and PRSPs</p> <p>UNICEF will support the development and piloting harmonised measures</p> <p>ECLAC</p>	<p>UNICEF Harmonization of CPA and MICS tools</p> <p>UNDP: partnership with CDB and other agencies to address poverty and vulnerability measures in CPAs and PRSPs</p> <p>ECLAC UNAIDS</p> <p>Other partners National and International NGOs.</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$45 000 UNICEF: US\$ 100,000</p>
<p>Output 1.6 <i>National budgets enhanced through the use of social budgeting approaches</i></p>	<p>-Indicators: # of countries with capacities for social budgeting assessed</p> <p># of countries employing social budgeting approach in their national budget</p> <p>% of public expenditure on</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance Reports</p> <p>Budget Debates</p> <p>National government budget</p>	<p>Assumption: Level of Government commitment to the social budgeting approach. Social budgeting will affect social</p>	<p>UNWOMEN: Technical assistance re development of GRB</p> <p>UNICEF: support in social budgeting</p>	<p>UNWOMEN UNICEF UNDP ECLAC UNAIDS</p>	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 300,000</p>

⁷ Vulnerable groups include *inter alia* single-headed households, undocumented workers, families, women and children living below the poverty line, people with disabilities, women, children, persons living with HIV/AIDS, indigenous people, domestic workers.

	<p>social services</p> <p>% of budgetary allocations dedicated towards children, women and poor families</p> <p># of sectoral budget processes in which gender responsive budgeting (GRB) is incorporated.</p> <p># of Ministries of Finance that have institutionalized GRB in their standard operations.</p> <p>Baseline: Average-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11.76% to 16.97% in Education - 5% to 12% in Health - 4%- 10% in Protection, Youth and Social Welfare <p>Target: 10% increase of the GDP going towards social budgets (health, education, protection, youth and social welfare)</p>		<p>expenditure</p> <p>Risk: Resistance from some sectors to the use of social budgeting approach and the concept of GRB</p>	<p>analysis</p> <p>UNDP will contribute to development of GRB apply gender analysis in its work with CDB and other agencies to address gender-sensitive poverty and vulnerability measures in CPAs and PRSPs</p> <p>ECLAC</p>		
<p>Output 1.7 <i>TVET promoted to respond</i></p>	<p>Indicators: # of countries developing national TVET policies</p>	<p>Approved Policy documents</p> <p>Training reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Political commitment and willingness of</p>	<p>UNESCO provides technical assistance and</p>	<p>ILO UNESCO OECS Secretariat CARICOM</p>	<p>UNESCO: US\$ 100,000. ILO: US\$ 100,000</p>

<p><i>to the needs of the labour market, domestic industry and innovation.</i></p>	<p># of institutions offering quality TVET programmes.</p> <p># of adults and young people enrolled in TVET programmes by sex and age.</p> <p>TVET Graduation Rate</p> <p># of graduates who are working in the field they studied at TVET</p> <p>Baseline: Outdated TVET policies that don't reflect the current needs of the labour market, domestic industry and innovation.</p> <p>Target: TVET policy revised at the CARICOM and or OECS levels</p>	<p>Reports of UNESCO Global Network of TVET Institutions</p>	<p>policy makers and institutions</p> <p>Risks: Lack of resources. Quick saturation of the labour market for TVET graduates Assumption TVET graduates will have job opportunities</p>	<p>advisory services for TVET actions</p> <p>ILO provides in collaboration with UNESCO technical advice and expertise to Caribbean Association of National Training Agencies (CANTA) and Member countries in the areas of skills development, inclusive vocational education and competency-based education. CANTA coordinates the activities of the training agencies in developing occupational standards for the award of the Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ), which facilitates free movement of skilled labour under the provisions of the</p>	<p>Secretariat</p> <p>Other Partners: Private Sector, Business Associations and NGOs focusing on entrepreneurship and innovation.</p>	
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	business training programmes disaggregated by sex and age			CARUTA, GEF and CoRICS in its promotion of decent work and inclusive markets		
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UNDAF Priority : Improved Food and Nutrition Security						
Outcomes	Indicators/Baseline/Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Implementing Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets
<p>Outcome: By 2016 there is strengthened policy, legislative framework and food production environment towards higher levels of food and nutrition security.</p>	<p>Indicators: # of countries with food and nutrition strategies prepared</p> <p>Baseline :1 Target : 5</p> <p>% in increase production of selected vegetables, fruits, fish and animal products increased by</p> <p>Indicators: % increase in per capita consumption of targeted foods increased</p> <p>Baseline: 2011 production levels.</p> <p>Target: 10% increase in 6 countries</p> <p>Baseline: 2011 production levels</p> <p>Target: 1% by 2016 in 5</p>	<p>Completed documents available.</p> <p>National and sub-regional sector reviews. International agencies data-bases.</p> <p>Based on production, imports and population data</p>	<p>Assumption: Food and nutrition security remains a priority of the governments</p> <p>Targeted stakeholders are ready to accept change and to buy-in to proposed changes</p> <p>Risks: Legal and policy officers in the Ministries are not available</p>	<p>FAO to lead on outcome focus on agro-business value chains. UNDP to focus on livelihoods. PAHO to focus on nutrition and food safety</p> <p>Government of Barbados and the OECS to design, implement and monitor joint programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs;</p>	<p>FAO, UNDP, PAHO UNAIDS, UN WOMEN,</p>	<p>FAO: US\$1,180,000 UNDP: US\$50,000 PAHO: UNWOMEN UNAIDS:</p>

	countries.					
Output 1.1 <i>Strengthened capacities for the preparation and implementation of food and nutrition security policies at the national level strengthened.</i>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>1.# of regional capacity development opportunities linked to food and nutrition planning with positive evaluations conducted.</p> <p>Baseline = 0 Target = 2</p> <p>1.# of countries with food and nutrition strategies prepared.</p> <p>Baseline: 2 Target" 7</p>	Reports of the training programmes	Government counterparts are not available to participate in the training.	<p>FAO and PAHO to provide technical assistance and training on policy analysis and formulation with respect to food and nutrition security.</p> <p>UNAIDS to ensure that adequate attention to interest groups.</p>	<p>FAO, PAHO, UNAIDS</p> <p>Other Partners: National and Internal NGOs, Environmental NGOs, Agricultural Associations</p>	FAO: US\$80,000
Output 1.2 <i>Strengthened programmes and institutional framework at the national and sub-regional levels for the involvement of young persons in agriculture</i>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>Subregional programme prepared for youth involvement in agriculture.</p> <p>Baseline/target: yes/no</p> <p># of countries implementing pilot programmes on youth in agriculture.</p> <p>Baseline – 0 Target – 4</p>	<p>Completed document.</p> <p>Reports on pilot programmes</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>All countries will fully participate in the study. The involvement of youth in agriculture is a priority of governments</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>Inadequate funding to support the pilot programmes.</p>	<p>UNICEF will provide technical assistance as well as support the sub-regional programme.</p> <p>FAO will finance pilot projects. UNDP will support sub-regional programme and pilot projects.</p> <p>UNWOMEN will ensure gender sensitivity.</p>	<p>FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN</p> <p>Other Partners: Youth Associations, Business Associations, NGOs focusing on youth entrepreneurship, Academic Institutions.</p>	US\$300,000
Output 1.3 <i>Improved production techniques and technologies to support</i>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. # of countries with DRM/CCA plans for the agricultural sector in</p>	National DRM plans and sector plans	Assumption: Technologies are affordable and appropriate to	FAO provides technical assistance in production	<p>FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN</p> <p>Other Partners: National</p>	<p>FAO: US\$750,000</p> <p>UNDP: \$50,000</p>

<p><i>climate resilient agricultural related livelihoods within rural and urban communities</i></p>	<p>place. Baseline – 2 Target – 4 2 % increase in backyard food production disaggregated by sex (rural and urban) Baseline – 2011 level of backyard production Target – 10% and age.</p>	<p>National Statistics Departments Baseline survey</p>	<p>the production systems in use. Risk: Key institutions are unable to cope with improved situation.</p>	<p>techniques and technologies. UNDP provides financial support for livelihoods projects. UN WOMEN and UNICEF support demonstrations for target groups and schools</p>	<p>and Internal NGOs, Environmental NGOs, Private Sector.</p>	
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UNDAF Priority: Public Health within context of the development agenda using rights based approach, maintaining focus on HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases

<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators/Baseline/Target</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>	<i>Role of Partners</i>	<i>Implementing Partners</i>	<i>Resource Mobilisation Targets</i>
<p>Outcome: <i>A more enabling environment established for the reduction of incidence, morbidity and mortality from HIV and non-communicable diseases</i></p>	<p>Indicators: Regional Strategic plan in place # countries with action agendas for NSPs in implementation. % increase in expenditure on HIV # of Parliamentarians advocating on issues of stigma and discrimination 25% increase in sustainable prevention programmes 25% increase in media reports over 2011 base year. Baseline: Most countries do not yet truly know their epidemic and need to step up efforts to collect, analyse and use data for</p>	<p>Structured Assessment of reporting sites Utilisation of surveillance indicators Periodic audits (internal and external) Policies addressing stigma and discrimination as well as HIV and NCD programming in place. National dietary guidelines and nutrition education programmes.</p>	<p>Risks: Underreporting of information Unavailable data Assumptions:</p>	<p>Government of Barbados and the OECS to design, implement and monitor joint programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs; Members of parliament to enact appropriate laws.</p>		<p>UNFPA: US\$270,000 FAO: US\$400,000 UNESCO: US\$300,000 UNWOMEN: US\$200,000 ILO: US\$100,000 UNAIDS: PAHO:</p>

	<p>planning, policy formulation and assessing progress.</p> <p>Overall, significant progress has been made in increasing access to HIV care and treatment and that of NCDs and the HIV epidemic seems to reach a plateau, though at high level. Stigma and discrimination are important challenges and legislative reform is required to ensure the human rights of vulnerable populations and those infected with HIV are respected</p> <p>Target: All countries have established adequate systems for surveillance of HIV/NCDs to enable countries to better understand their HIV epidemic and NCD status and inform decision making, and increase access to related health services.</p> <p>At least 60% of countries have policies to support HIV and non-communicable disease programmes that address</p>	<p>PANCAP's Regional Strategic Plan is in place and is currently being implemented on local and regional levels</p>				
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	<p>stigma and discrimination and among vulnerable groups, taking into account of gender-based HIV vulnerabilities. Countries have improved HIV and nutrition education, and clear dietary guidelines.</p> <p>.</p>					
<p>Output 1.1 <i>Policies to address stigma, discrimination in vulnerable populations promoted and implementation facilitated through the provision of technical assistance, financial resources, capacity building and partnerships</i></p>	<p>Indicators: Existence of policies</p> <p># of Parliamentarians advocating on issues of stigma and discrimination</p> <p>% of state and private companies that have HIV work place policies or have implemented relevant work place programmes.</p> <p># of countries where tripartite representation (with workers and employers and ministries of labour) is ensured on HIV/AIDS relevant bodies</p> <p>% of national strategic plans and action plans are gender-responsive</p>	<p>Health system and other social data</p> <p>Existence of policy instruments</p> <p>Bills and laws adopted where work place policies are reflected</p> <p>Awareness-raising campaigns organized</p> <p>% increase in media cover stories on ending stigma and discrimination over 2011 base year</p> <p>Written school curriculums with nutrition education included</p>	<p>Assumption: This remains a priority area for the countries over the period of the UNDAF. Ministry of Education is willing to accept changes to school curriculums.</p> <p>Risk: Inadequate human and financial resources</p>	<p>Agencies identify country needs; collaborate for effective response; and provide appropriate policy advice and technical support.</p>	<p>UNODC UNAIDS UNOHCHR UNDP PAHO/WHO UN WOMEN UNFPA FAO ILO Ministries of Labour, Employers and Workers Organizations, National AIDS Programmes, Ministries of Health</p> <p>Other partners: Human Rights NGOs, NGOs working in HIV/AIDS, FBOs, Media.</p> <p>The ILO will continue through the ILO Recommendation No 200 to raise awareness and provide technical advisory services to the ILO constituents on</p>	<p>UN WOMEN: US\$200,000.00 UNFPA: US\$ 100,000 FAO: US\$400,000 ILO: US\$100,000</p>

	<p># of schools in which nutrition has been added to the school curriculum.</p> <p># of countries with food based dietary guidelines prepared.</p> <p>Baseline: Countries have draft work place policies Few schools with nutrition as part of curriculum. 4 countries with food based dietary guidelines prepared</p> <p>Target: At least 60% of member states have policies to support HIV and non-communicable disease programmes that address stigma, discrimination and vulnerabilities. Work place policies adopted or included in national HIV/AIDS revised policies in at least 4 countries. All new programmatic, prevention-oriented responses take account of gender-based HIV vulnerabilities. At least 6 countries have developed food based dietary guidelines and integrated nutrition into school</p>				<p>national work place policies and for implementing work place programmes as required in at least 4 OECS countries</p>	
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	curricula					
<p>Output 1.2 <i>Strengthened institutional capacities for a multi-sectoral response to HIV and AIDS with a focus on prevention</i></p>	<p>Indicators: # of countries with HIV and AIDS operational plans for the Education Sector</p> <p>Teacher-training certification course</p> <p># of experts trained in design, monitoring and evaluation of programmes using the cultural approach to HIV and AIDS</p> <p># of media professionals trained in coverage of HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of information on the effectiveness of media messaging on HIV/AIDS targeting youth in Barbados and the OECS.</p> <p>HFLE ongoing in all countries</p> <p>Target: Media coverage of HIV/AIDS strengthened in at least 5 countries and 50% of media professionals trained in</p>	<p>Training and evaluation reports</p> <p>Strategic plans</p> <p>School Health plans</p>	<p>Assumption: Cooperation between Ministries of Health, Education, Culture and Media Associations</p> <p>Risk: Inadequate financial resources</p>	<p>UNESCO to provide technical support and advisory services to pre-service teacher training and certification programmes</p> <p>UNFPA will work for the proper inclusion and training in sexual and reproductive health within the HFLE in and out of school curriculum</p> <p>UNAIDS</p>	<p>UNESCO UNFPA UNAIDS Caribbean Broadcast Media Partnership for HIV and AIDS Sub-regional and national media associations Ministries of Education National AIDS Programmes PANCAP Ministries of Culture</p> <p>Other Partners: NGOs working in HIV/AIDS programming, Youth Organisations, FBOs, Gender Associations</p>	<p>UNESCO US\$300,000. UNFPA: US\$50,000</p>

	coverage of HIV and AIDS. HIV and AIDS operational plans for the Education Sector developed and teachers trained in life skills-based education, including sexuality education in at least 3 countries					
Output 1.3 <i>National Surveillance of NCD/HIV strengthened</i>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>HIV prevalence rate among population between 0 – 25</p> <p>HIV incidence among population between 0 – 25</p> <p>% of obesity in females and males between the ages of 16-55</p> <p>% of females and males 16-55 who do some form of daily exercise</p> <p># of health facilities that provide testing and counselling services</p> <p>% of minors who regularly consume alcohol</p> <p># of schools with substance abuse and HIV prevention counselling</p>	<p>Health information system and other social data</p> <p>MICS</p> <p>HIV surveillance survey system</p> <p>Existence of policies and legislation</p>	<p>This remains a priority area for the countries over the period of the UNDAF.</p> <p>Availability of UN resources to respond</p>	<p>Identify country needs.</p> <p>Collaborate for effective response.</p> <p>Provide appropriate technical support</p>	<p>UNODC</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>PAHO/WHO</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>Other partners: NCD and HIV/AIDS NGOs</p>	UNFPA: US\$20,000

	<p>Baseline: Reporting on UNGASS indicators in Barbados and the OECS ranges from 27% in Dominica to 77% in St. Lucia, with 5 of the 10 countries reporting on 50% or more. Reporting on indicators relating to most vulnerable populations is low, indicating that national decision makers have not achieved clear understanding on the most at risk populations in the epidemic. Counselling support, particularly for at risk groups need to be strengthened.</p> <p>Target: All countries have adequate and functional sites and systems for surveillance of HIV/NCD and capacity of statistics offices, ministries of health, and national aids commissions strengthened through networking, exchange of experiences and training opportunities. HIV prevalence and incidence</p>					
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	among population between 0 – 25 reduced by 25% and obesity in females and males by 25%. Policies and updated legislation in place to restrict use of alcohol among minors, support counselling in schools to address the problem of drug and alcohol abuse by students, and integrate substance use and HIV prevention messages into youth services in at least 3 countries.					
Output 1.4 <i>Availability and access to user friendly quality health care services (public and private) for prevention and treatment of HIV/NCDs supported</i>	<p>Indicators: Proportion increase of population with advanced HIV infection with access to anti-retroviral drugs</p> <p>% of HIV positive pregnant females who receive ARV to prevent mother to child transmission</p> <p># of new quality youth friendly services public and private established</p> <p>% of users with access to dependence treatment through health care</p>	<p>Health management systems and other social data (punctual surveys) MICS?</p> <p>Effective HIV ART adherence strategies available to HIV+ drug using population</p> <p>Drug dependence treatment successfully mainstreamed in health care systems</p>	<p>This remains a priority area for the countries over the period of the UNDAF.</p> <p>Availability of UN resources to respond</p>	<p>Identify country needs.</p> <p>Collaborate for effective response.</p> <p>Provide appropriate technical support</p>	<p>UNODC UNAIDS PAHO/WHO UNFPA</p> <p>Other partners: NGOs supporting testing and treatment for HIV/AIDS and NCDs.</p>	<p>UNFPA: US\$ 100,000</p>

	<p>systems, including low threshold services to active drug users</p> <p>Baseline: In most countries user friendly and quality health care services are mainly in the private health sector at a higher cost than the public sector which decreases access by many.</p> <p>Target: At least 60% of member states will have in place public access to user friendly and quality health care services in both the public and private health care sector.</p>					
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UNDAF Priority: Capacity building and institutional strengthening						
Outcomes	Indicators/Baseline/Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Implementing Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets
<p>Outcome: Social, environmental and economic data collection is harmonised and access increased for use in policy and decision making processes at the subregional and national level</p>	<p>Indicators: No. of countries that have multi-sectoral and integrated data collection and dissemination systems in place</p> <p># of NSOs increasing capacities in data collection, analysis and reporting/publishing</p> <p># countries publishing reports on statistical data</p> <p>Baseline: Little integration of social/environmental data in planning; weak frameworks for data sharing across sectors for</p>	<p>MICS reports</p> <p>Reports on training workshops</p> <p>National Statistics Offices</p> <p>National MDG Assessments</p>	<p>Assumption: Political commitment to undertake data collection, analysis and dissemination initiatives</p> <p>Risk: Capacity of government to undertake data collection, analysis and dissemination initiatives</p>	<p>UNDP to support establishment of an integrated framework for sharing and dissemination of multi-sectoral data through the development of integrated M&E frameworks institutional strengthening of key national stakeholders</p> <p>UNICEF/UNFPA: support the implementation of MICS</p> <p>UNFPA to provide training in</p>	<p>UNICEF UNFPA UNAIDS UN WOMEN UNDP</p>	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 900,000</p> <p>UNFPA: US\$200,000</p> <p>UN WOMEN: US\$50,000.00</p> <p>UNDP: US\$215,000</p> <p>ILO: US\$150,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$50,000</p>

	<p>integrated planning</p> <p>No MICS carried out to date in Barbados and the OECS</p> <p>Target: National statistical data collection offices and government Line ministries in 10 countries strengthened in data collection, analysis, reporting, harmonisation and dissemination within an integrated framework</p>			<p>data collection on unmet need for reproductive health</p> <p>Government of Barbados and the OECS to design, implement and monitor joint programmes and provide policy direction and technical inputs;</p> <p>UNICEF: support the development of sectoral and administrative M&E systems in Health, Education and Protection</p>		
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<p>Output 1.1 <i>Comprehensive and integrated data collected, analysed and made available for use of policy and decision makers, and in the work of regional institutions supporting development at the country level</i></p>	<p>Indicators: # of countries that have multi-sectoral and integrated data collection and dissemination systems in place</p> <p>No. of CPAs and/or PRSs reviewed for their application of measurement methodologies</p> <p>No of countries that are included on the Human Development Report.</p> <p># of countries with LMIS</p> <p>Baseline: Poverty line measures and vulnerability and resilience indices do not capture the various dimensions of poverty, vulnerability and resilience found</p>	<p>National Statistics Offices</p> <p>CPAs and/or PRSs</p>	<p>Assumption: Capacity and willingness of partners working in this area to reassess current measures or integrate alternative measures</p> <p>Development of sectoral /line ministerial data collection systems</p> <p>Risk: Capacity of National Statistics Offices</p>	<p>UNICEF: support National Statistics Offices and sectoral departments/line ministries in the establishment of data collection systems such as DevInfo</p> <p>UNDP: Support NSOs and line Ministries in utilizing HBS, SLC and Census data for extraction of social, gender and poverty data. Support to sectoral ministries to construct vulnerability and resilience indices for Caribbean</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNESCO ILO UNAIDS UNDP</p> <p>OECS Secretariat</p>	<p>UNESCO: US\$50,000. ILO: US\$100,000 UNDP: US\$115, 000 UNICEF: US\$ 500,000 UN WOMEN: US\$50,000.00 UNFPA: US\$30,000</p>
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	<p>in SIDS. Weak frameworks for data collection, analysis and sharing across sectors for integrated planning. OECS excluded from many data sets on 2010 HDR due to data unavailability.</p> <p>Target: Measures of poverty, vulnerability and resilience strengthened to reflect SIDS context. Region-specific, gender-sensitive measures/methodologies developed and applied in 1 PRS in the OECS</p> <p>Data from labour force surveys are systematically produced and can therefore serve the design of national employment related policies.</p>			<p>SIDS and to develop quality indicators according to the localized MDGs</p> <p>Consultation with CDB and other partners to review CPA/PRS methodology and measures of poverty</p> <p>UNESCO: Supports line ministries (Education, Culture and the Sciences)in data collection, analysis and reporting</p> <p>UN WOMEN: support to implementation of integrated data collection systems on</p>		
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	Labour Force Surveys undertaken in at least three OECS countries and			gender-based violence UNDP and UNICEF will partner with OECS Secretariat to		
Output 1.2 <i>Capacity of NSO and line ministries for data collection, analysis, reporting and dissemination for use by policymakers strengthened</i>	<p>Indicators: # countries that have multi-sectoral and integrated data collection and dissemination systems in place</p> <p>No of countries that are included on the Human Development Report</p> <p>Baseline: No protocols for data sharing in place at the subregional level</p> <p>Target: Framework developed for dissemination of</p>	Reports of NSO and line ministries	<p>Assumption : Strong commitment to pursue this activity at the national level</p> <p>Capacity of government to collect, analyse, report and collaborate within an integrated system</p> <p>Risk: Lack of financial resources and capacity to carry out the exercises</p>	<p>UNICEF: support capacity building of NSO and line ministries/sectoral departments in M&E</p> <p>UNDP: Support countries in strengthening or establishing a framework for data sharing and dissemination across line ministries/NSOs</p>	UNICEF ILO UNAIDS UNDP UNFPA	<p>UNDP:US\$100 000</p> <p>UNICEF:\$400,000</p> <p>ILO:US\$50,000</p> <p>UNFPA:US\$170,000</p>

	<p>data across Line Ministries and NSOs in 5 countries and implemented in at least 5.</p>			<p>Support capacity development in gender-sensitive 'monitoring for development' approaches including PSIA, MDG monitoring</p> <p>Support to national advocacy efforts around development of legislation governing dissemination of data/amendment of Statistical Acts</p> <p>Partner with OECS Secretariat to support capacity development of senior policymakers in integrated data analysis</p>		
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				<p>and use</p> <p>UNFPA: Partner with OECS Secretariat to support capacity of National Statistical Office in Census Preparation</p> <p>ILO: Support to the CSOs for the implementat ion of Labour Force Survey and to the Ministries of Labour for the establishe nt of LMIS in consultation with other labour end economic partners and in collaboratio n with the OECS Secretariat</p>		
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VIII. UNDAF M & E PLAN

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Survey/studies	Baseline studies to fill missing data gaps for UNDAF reporting. Surveys and studies	Baseline studies to fill missing data gaps for UNDAF reporting.	Surveys and studies	Subregional Analysis	
Monitoring Systems	Regular monitoring of MDG/UNDAF indicators through the period	UNDAF Indicator framework to be updated	UNDAF Indicator framework to be updated	UNDAF Indicator framework to be updated	UNDAF Indicator framework to be updated
	Data for indicators will be collected on a quarterly basis and quarterly progress reports. UNDAF Outcome Groups to send annual progress reports indicating achievements for the current year, challenges/bottlenecks and recommendations for implementation in the following year.				
	Ongoing data collection	Ongoing data collection	Ongoing data collection	Ongoing data collection	Ongoing data collection

Evaluations			UNDAF Progress Report		UNDAF Evaluation
			Conduct of Joint Programming Evaluation		
Reviews	Annual Work Plan review by UNDAF Outcome Groups UNDAF Outcome Groups quarterly reports UNDAF Annual Review Agency-Specific Consultations to review individual agency programmes and projects	Annual Work Plan review by UNDAF Outcome Groups UNDAF Outcome Groups quarterly reports UNDAF Annual Review Agency-Specific Consultations to review individual agency programmes and projects	Annual Work Plan review by UNDAF Outcome Groups UNDAF Outcome Groups quarterly reports UNDAF Annual Review Agency-Specific Consultations to review individual agency programmes and projects Mid-Term Review of Country Programme Reviews (EXCOM Agencies)	Annual Work Plan review by UNDAF Outcome Groups UNDAF Outcome Groups quarterly reports UNDAF Annual Review Agency-Specific Consultations to review individual agency programmes and projects	Annual Work Plan review by UNDAF Outcome Groups UNDAF Outcome Groups quarterly reports UNDAF Annual Review Agency-Specific Consultations to review individual agency programmes and projects End of Cycle of Country Programme Reviews (EXCOM Agencies)

M&E capacity development	Further capacity development of in-country focal points UNDAF Outcome Groups/UN Programme Specialists in HRBA, gender mainstreaming and RBM with emphasis on monitoring and evaluation.	Ongoing capacity development at the subregional level	Ongoing capacity development at the subregional level	Ongoing capacity development at the subregional level	Ongoing capacity development at the subregional level
Use of Information	RC Annual Report 2012 Monitoring Reports of UN Country Programme Documents and Strategies Dissemination of Reports produced from Reviews to key development partners	RC Annual Report 2013 Monitoring Reports of UN Country Programme Documents and Strategies Dissemination of Reports produced from Reviews to key development partners	RC Annual Report 2014 Monitoring Reports of UN Country Programme Documents and Strategies Dissemination of Reports produced from Reviews to key development partners	RC Annual Report 2015 Monitoring Reports of UN Country Programme Documents and Strategies Dissemination of Reports produced from Reviews to key development partners Subregional Analysis Preparation	RC Annual Report 2016 Monitoring Reports of UN Country Programme Documents and Strategies Dissemination of Reports produced from Reviews to key development partners Preparation for UNDAF 2017 to 2021
Partner Activities					