

Annex I. UN MSDF Results Matrixes

An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Caribbean

With an emphasis on the most vulnerable groups, promote social and economic inclusion and equity while improving social protection and [the] access to decent employment within a sustainable economy					
Sustainable Development Goals	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, 4. Inclusive and equitable quality education, 5. Gender equality and empower all women and girls, 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries and 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies.				
SAMOA Pathway	Social Development – promoting peaceful societies and safe communities, Gender equality and women’s empowerment, Social Protection and Education				
Outcomes	Indicators, baselines, targets (maximum 4 indicators with corresponding baselines and targets)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	SDG indicators to which it contributes
Access to quality education and life-long learning increased, for enhanced employability and sustainable economic development.	Percentage of graduates leaving with a certificate of technical and vocational training and education, disaggregated by age and sex Target: By 2021, gender and socio-economic disparities in Technical and Vocation Education reduced by xx% Baseline: TBD	Programme evaluation reports; Programme reports	TVET remains a priority of policymakers	TVET Institutions, Ministries of Education, Ministries of Labour, Employers’ and Workers’ Organisations engaged	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflicted affected as data become available) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.
	Percentage of children and young people: (a) in Grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex Target: TBD based on baseline Baseline: To be collected (new SDG indicator)	household surveys, national assessments and/ or Education sector data (CXC, etc.) if in place.	Lack of data and resources to support data collection on learning achievements, limited use of data for programming, resistance to behaviour change messages, laws and standards revised and enforced, adequate resources to education sector	Ministries of Education, Mass-media, relevant NGOs, Communities/ Local administrations	4.1.1 Percentage of children/young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data is available)
	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal or non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex Target: By 2021 increase the participation rate by X% men/ women Baseline: TBD	household surveys, Population Census, national assessments and/ or Education sector data if in place.	Assumption: Commitment by stakeholders to promote and increase life-long learning for improved employability and skills matching with labour market needs. Provide data.	National Statistical Office, Ministry of Education, Training Institutions, employers’ and Workers’ Organizations	4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal or non-formal education and training in the last 12 month
	Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training Target: By 2021 reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training by X % Baseline: TBD	Labour Force Survey - cross table with Active/ Inactive; In/Out Education for 15-24y	Assumption: Political will to take measures addressing youth unemployment and youth out of education and training. LFS regularly run providing data.	National Statistical Office, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Other ministries, Training Institutions, Employers’ and Workers’ Organizations	8.6.1 Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training

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<p>Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved.</p>	<p>Percentage of children, boys and girls living below national poverty line/ or in multidimensional poverty</p> <p>Target: by 2021, x% reduction of children living under poverty</p> <p>Baseline: To be analyzed/ collected</p>	<p>Disaggregated data on (child) poverty, if they exist</p>	<p>Assumption: Political will to work agree on (child poverty) measurement; agreement on definition of child poverty</p>	<p>Ministries of Social Transformation, Ministries of Finance, Private sector, relevant NGOs, Central Statistics Office</p>	<p>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p>
	<p>Percentage of eligible population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable</p> <p>Target: By 2021 x% increase of eligible population covered by social protection systems</p> <p>Baseline:</p>	<p>Living Standard Measurement Surveys; poverty assessment surveys, other household surveys, census.</p>	<p>Risk (1): Varying country capacities, i.e. some countries have stronger institutions and M&E platforms and administrative capacities (i.e. Belize and Jamaica), whereas, others would require more dedicated support. (2): Change in political priorities and commitment to social protection reform. Assumptions (1): Ad hoc government introduction of social protection programmes; (2): Governments and/ or donors will continue financing social protection</p>	<p>Ministries of Social Development/Social Transformation; National Statistics Offices; Ministries of Finance; Womens/Gender Bureaus; and NGO/CBOs engaged</p>	<p>1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old-age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable</p>
	<p>Number of M&E framework for social protection programs</p> <p>Target: By 2021, at least 6 countries agree on M&E frameworks and are continuously Monitoring Social protection programs</p> <p>Baseline: limited M&E on social protection programs</p>	<p>M&E Reports on social protection programs</p>	<p>Assumption: clear agreement on "types of social protection programs across the countries. risk: ad hoc government introduction of social protection programs</p>	<p>Ministries of Social Transformation, Ministries of Finance, Central Statistics Office</p>	<p>8.b.1." Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a percentage of national budgets and GDP</p>
	<p>Number of actionable mechanisms and policies aimed at decent work creation and protection, the promotion of entrepreneurship, and the formalization and growth of enterprises.</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Baseline:</p>			<p>Ministries of Business, Commerce and Finance</p>	
	<p>Extent to which national and sub-regional statistical systems are strengthened for evidence-based planning and for monitoring lagging MDGs and SDGs.</p> <p>Target: 3</p> <p>Baseline: 2</p>	<p>Existence of national SDG frameworks and corresponding reports; adoption and implementation of the OECS Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics; legislative and policy revision towards increased autonomy of statistics offices and for increased use of statistics in policy making; frequency of data availability and publication of data; amount of investment in statistics in national budgets</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited financial investment in statistics and research. - Possibility that the OECS Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS) inclusive of SDG monitoring recommendations will not be endorsed or that endorsement may be delayed. - Proper law and legislations to support evidence based decision making will not be approved or approval will be delayed. - Governments reluctance to acknowledge negative data. - Lack of development of national/(sub-) regional SDG plans/frameworks. <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial commitments are made for statistics and research. - Ongoing development of the OECS RSDS inclusive of SDG monitoring recommendations will continue. - Proper law and legislations to support evidence based decision making will be developed. - Government will be engaged in critical discussion and reflection on data collected with a view to apply findings to policy and programme development. - Governments and (sub-)regional institutions are willing to develop national/ (sub-)regional SDG plans/frameworks - Existing statistical capacity is adequate to address prioritised SDGs 	<p>OECS Commission and the World Bank: for continued work on the Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics. - National Statistics Offices: for continued collaboration on statistics capacity building and advocacy for policy and legislative change.</p>	<p>SDG: 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.</p> <p>SDG 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.</p>

A Healthy Caribbean

Improve health and wellbeing by addressing the ability of the state to provide services, increasing access to healthy nutrition, a healthy environment and knowledge as preventive measures. Sustainable health financing and direct action to addresses NCDs, SRH and HIV/AIDS and related stigma is also necessary for better health outcomes					
Sustainable Development Goals	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all stages. 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture and 5. Gender equality and empower all women and girls, 6. Water and sanitation for all. 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.				
SAMOA Pathway	Food security and nutrition, Health, non-communicable diseases, Gender equality and women's empowerment, Water and sanitation, Sustainable consumption and production, Management of chemicals and waste, including hazardous waste and social development through education.				
Outcomes	Indicators, baselines, targets (maximum 4 indicators)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	SDG indicators to which it contributes
Universal access to quality health care services and systems improved.	Number of countries with less than 15% Out Of Pocket Expenditure (OOP) as a percentage of Total Health Expenditure (THE) Baseline(2013) OOP/THE: Barbados 31.9%; Belize 26.2%; Guyana 31.3%; Jamaica 25%; Suriname 14.4%; Trinidad and Tobago 42.5%; Aruba N/A; Curacao N/A; St Maartens N/A Target: <15% (2021)	Household Expenditure Surveys & WHO Health Expenditure Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries will commission national surveys at the recommended frequency Domestic funding of the health sector will increase International funding and technical assistance will not reduce drastically Epidemic outbreaks of infectious diseases are timely controlled There is increased retention of the health workforce Not all countries have updated Reproductive Health Surveys Accountability and participatory mechanisms with regard to health services will improve.	Providing technical support Catalysing change Building sustainable institutional capacity Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends, in particular with regard to vulnerable groups Stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options, including on applicable human rights standards. Provide technical support and funding for the development of Reproductive Health Survey	3.8.2* Fraction of the population protected against catastrophic/impoverishing out-of-pocket health expenditure
	Number of countries that have achieved their targets of births attended by skilled health personnel Baseline (2014) Skilled Birth Attendance: Barbados 98%; Belize 96%; Guyana 92%; Jamaica 99%; Suriname 91%; Trinidad and Tobago 100%; Aruba N/A; Curacao N/A; St Maarten N/A Target: 100% (2021)	MICS; DHS and other Household surveys (Administrative records)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries will commission national surveys at the recommended frequency Domestic funding of the health sector will increase International funding and technical assistance will not reduce drastically Epidemic outbreaks of infectious diseases are timely controlled There is increased retention of the health workforce Not all countries have updated Reproductive Health Surveys Accountability and participatory mechanisms with regard to health services will improve.	Providing technical support Catalysing change Building sustainable institutional capacity Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends, in particular with regard t vulnerable groups Stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options, including on applicable human rights standards. Provide technical support and funding for the development of Reproductive Health Survey	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	Number of countries that achieved their family planning targets Baseline (2014) Modern FP coverage: Barbados 57%; Belize 54%; Guyana 44%; Jamaica 68%; Suriname 51%; Trinidad and Tobago 44%; Aruba N/A ; Curacao N/A; St Maarten N/A Targets: At least 75% (2021)	MICS; DHS and other Household surveys; Reproductive Health Survey, Ministries of Health information system, Population Reference Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries will commission national surveys at the recommended frequency Domestic funding of the health sector will increase International funding and technical assistance will not reduce drastically Epidemic outbreaks of infectious diseases are timely controlled There is increased retention of the health workforce Not all countries have updated Reproductive Health Surveys Accountability and participatory mechanisms with regard to health services will improve.	Providing technical support Catalysing change Building sustainable institutional capacity Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends, in particular with regard to vulnerable groups Stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options, including on applicable human rights standards. Provide technical support and funding for the development of Reproductive Health Survey	3.7.1 Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

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	<p>(HIV): Number of countries that achieved 90/90/90 (age, gender, key groups)</p> <p>Baseline ART Coverage (2014) Age >15 years (No. (%)) Barbados 1089 (... %); Belize 1408 (55%); Guyana 4121 (45%); Jamaica 8553 (30%); Suriname 1569 (43%); Trinidad and Tobago 6286 (... %); Aruba N/A; Curacao N/A; St Maarten N/A. Age 0-14 years (No. (%)) Barbados 8 (...%); Belize 90 (85%); Guyana 174 (42%); Jamaica 588 (80%); Suriname 71 (... %); Trinidad and Tobago 223 (...%); Aruba N/A; Curacao N/A; St Maarten N/A.</p> <p>Targets: 90% (2021)</p>	UNAIDS Global AIDS Progress (GAP) reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries will commission national surveys at the recommended frequency • Domestic funding of the health sector will increase • International funding and technical assistance will not reduce drastically • Epidemic outbreaks of infectious diseases are timely controlled • There is increased retention of the health workforce • Not all countries have updated Reproductive Health Surveys <p>Accountability and participatory mechanisms with regard to health services will improve.</p>	<p>Providing technical support</p> <p>Catalysing change</p> <p>Building sustainable institutional capacity</p> <p>Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends, in particular with regard to vulnerable groups</p> <p>Stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge</p> <p>Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options, including on applicable human rights standards.</p> <p>Provide technical support and funding for the development of Reproductive Health Survey</p>	3.8.1* Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, antiretroviral therapy, tuberculosis treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.)
Laws, policies and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population.	<p>SDG Indicator 3.8.1 (Hypertension): Number of countries that have achieved targets in reducing Prevalence of Hypertension rates</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Targets:</p>	Health examination surveys including blood pressure measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries will commission national surveys at the recommended frequency • Domestic funding of the health sector will increase • International funding and technical assistance will not reduce drastically • Epidemic outbreaks of infectious diseases are timely controlled • There is increased retention of the health workforce • Not all countries have updated Reproductive Health Surveys <p>Accountability and participatory mechanisms with regard to health services will improve.</p>	<p>Providing technical support</p> <p>Catalysing change</p> <p>Building sustainable institutional capacity</p> <p>Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends</p> <p>Stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge</p> <p>Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options, including on applicable human rights standards.</p> <p>Provide technical support and funding for the development of Reproductive Health Survey</p>	3.8.1* Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, antiretroviral therapy, tuberculosis treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.)
	<p>SDG Indicator 3.8.1 (Diabetes): Number of countries that have achieved their targets in reduction of Diabetes prevalence</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Targets:</p>	Health examination surveys including blood glucose measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries will commission national surveys at the recommended frequency • Domestic funding of the health sector will increase • International funding and technical assistance will not reduce drastically • Epidemic outbreaks of infectious diseases are timely controlled • There is increased retention of the health workforce • Not all countries have updated Reproductive Health Surveys <p>Accountability and participatory mechanisms with regard to health services will improve.</p>	<p>Providing technical support</p> <p>Catalysing change</p> <p>Building sustainable institutional capacity</p> <p>Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends</p> <p>Stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge</p> <p>Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options, including on applicable human rights standards.</p> <p>Provide technical support and funding for the development of Reproductive Health Survey</p>	3.8.1* Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, antiretroviral therapy, tuberculosis treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.)
	<p>Number of countries that are implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control</p> <p>Baseline: Ratification status per country, ratio of adoption of indicated measures.</p> <p>Targets: 100% ratification status (2021)</p>	WHO Regional Reports		Support advocacy in countries for Cabinet approval	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

A Cohesive, Safe, and Just Caribbean

Support the creation of conditions for a safe and just Caribbean while addressing the root causes that promote and perpetuate violence and insecurity.					
Sustainable Development Goals	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, 4. Inclusive and equitable quality education, 5. Gender equality and empower all women and girls and 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies.				
SAMOA Pathway	Social Development – promoting peaceful societies and safe communities, Gender equality and women’s empowerment, Social Protection and Education				
Outcomes	Indicators, baselines, targets (maximum 4 indicators)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	SDG indicators to which it contributes
Capacities of public policy and rule of law institutions and civil society organizations strengthened.	Number of countries able to ascertain attrition rates in sexual offences and domestic violence cases by procedural stage (police and courts) Baseline: 0 Targets: 5 countries	Administrative/MOJ/CE-DAW/UPR reports	Possible delays in data collection as a result of natural disasters, as well as lack of continued political will and buy-in, and high turn-over among police and judicial officers	Capacity strengthening for CSOs police, court staff and judicial officers. Support the development of M&E systems for the courts and police.	5.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex (proxy) (Samoa Pathway: 77. In this regard, we support the efforts of small island developing States: (a) To eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls; (d) To end all forms of violence against women and girls)
	Number of countries with functioning mechanisms (to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information) which use regionally established tools for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women and children* Baseline: CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators adopted by CARICOM and established by Dominica. STATIN in Jamaica is using the CARICOM adjusted WHO prevalence survey model to collect data on VAW. MICS conducted in A&B, SVG, SLU, BDS, BELIZE Targets: XX countries include GEI and MICS in their national surveys; 5 countries complete prevalence surveys	Data systems. CEDAW/CRC/ UPR reports/ National Reports	Assumption:- • Policy and programmes developed based on evidence are fully implemented with enough investment and focus on vulnerable children. • Statistics system improved with proper law and legislations. • Enough resources put in place to improve both infrastructures and human capacity. • Governments are willing to be transparent. • Minimum capacity in place for further strengthening to be effective. Risk:- • Economic shocks and environmental calamities may derail progress and worsen • Limited financial capacity and investment in statistics and research. • Governments may be reluctant to open data and accept negative indicators. • Existing capacity is too low	Support capacity among key partners strengthening on data collection	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict-affected as data become available) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated (Samoa Pathway: 77. In this regard, we support the efforts of small island developing States: (b) To integrate a gender perspective in priority areas for sustainable development;)
Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced	Number of countries where the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population has decreased (indicating country objectives) Baseline: TBD (Crime Stats of 2015) Targets: 5 countries	Administrative/MOF	Possible delays in data collection as a result of natural disasters, as well as lack of continued political will and buy-in, and high turn-over among police and judicial officers	Support community led programmes with CSOs on citizen security and conflict resolution.	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex/ 16.4.2 Percentage of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
	Number of countries that have a decrease in the number of women and men reporting experiences of physical and sexual violence Baseline: 0 Targets: 5 countries	Prevalence Surveys/DHS/MOJ/CSOs/CRC CEDAW UPR reports	Possible delays in data collection as a result of natural disasters, as well as lack of continued political will and buy-in, and high turn-over among police and judicial officers	Support legislative reform to align with international HR standards, strengthen capacity among government and cso partners to report and support children victims of child abuse.	16.2. Percentage of young women and men aged 18-29 who experienced sexual violence by age 18/ 16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month/16.1.3 Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	Number of countries where the ratio of judges and resident magistrates has increased Baseline: 0 Targets: xx countries	Living Standards Surveys	Possible delays in implementation, lack of continued political will and buy-in, high turn-over among judicial officers	Support training for judges and magistrates and more accessible courts.	16.3.1 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

A Cohesive, Safe, and Just Caribbean (Cont'd)

	<p>Number of countries that have established joint operational units in at least one airport and/or seaport to counter the exploitation of these points of entry for the purposes of organized crime in Caribbean Member States.</p>	<p>Country Reports; Memoranda of Understanding</p>	<p>Lack of political will and interagency collaboration</p>	<p>Clear and well defined Standard Operating Procedures, Regular steering committee meetings to ensure consistent collaboration</p>	<p>SDG 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy, Strategic Goal 4: increase trans-border intelligence and information sharing. - (ii) Enhance information sharing with foreign partners and closer cooperation among intelligence, law enforcement, and other applicable agencies regionally. CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy, Strategic Goal 5: enhance law enforcement and security capabilities and strengthen regional security systems - (iii) Implement standardization of border security training</p>
	<p>Baseline: 3 countries with established units</p>				
	<p>Target: 7 countries with established units</p>				
	<p>Peaceful completion of constitutional reform processes</p>				
	<p>Baseline: constitutional reform process not initiated</p>				
	<p>Target: Constitutional reform process completed</p>				
	<p>Level of public confidence in delivery of basic services</p>	<p>Perception surveys/ Ministry of Communities Reports</p>	<p>Possible delays in data collection, commitment, capacity of subnational government organs, lack of continued political will and buy-in</p>	<p>Capacity strengthening for local government organs</p>	<p>16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>
	<p>Baseline: TBD</p>				
	<p>Target: TBD</p>				

A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean

Support coherent efforts to strengthen the resilience of the Caribbean and its peoples by mitigating the effects of climate change, disasters and environmental degradation on: sustainable development, livelihoods, and the economies.					
Sustainable Development Goals	2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, 7. Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, 14. Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.				
SAMOA Pathway	Sustainable energy, Oceans and seas, Food security and nutrition, Water and sanitation, Sustainable consumption and production, Disaster risk reduction, Sustainable transportation, Management of chemicals and waste, including hazardous waste, Climate change, Invasive alien species and Biodiversity				
Outcomes	Indicators, baselines, targets (maximum 4 indicators with corresponding baselines and targets)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Role of partners	SDG indicators to which it contributes
Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place.	Percentage of new businesses in which renewable energy services account for at least 50% of the energy mix Baseline: 0 Target: 25	Independent energy audit reports	Slow pace of implementation of enabling policies and tax incentive regimes	Renewable energy service providers: investing in renewable energy infrastructure and services; Governments: Providing enabling policies and tax incentive regimes; Businesses: Increasing share of renewable energy in energy mix. CARICOM: implementing the Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme - to remove barriers to the use of renewable energy	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
	Number of countries where sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient construction and retrofitting has been carried out in at least one Government building. Baseline: 3 Target: 10	Ministry of Health & Education statistics, Ministry of Planning	Funds available for retrofitting and construction Government approval of process No natural disaster affect buildings	Government: Policies, regulations and institutional framework. CSO: Adoption and application of new guidelines	11.c.1 Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings
	Representation of strategies that address globally agreed climate change priorities in relevant planning documents and processes. Baseline: x/10 Target: y/10	Nationally generated Reports	National reporting sufficient to inform regional standing	CCCC tracking of regional process National Climate Change Offices: tracking of national processes of engendering plans with CC National Planning Ministries: development / mainstreaming of climate change in national and sector development strategies and plans	13.2.1 Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote the transition to environmentally friendly substances technologies)
	Number of countries with National Adaptation Plans (NAPS) under implementation Baseline: 1 (Included in INDC) Target: 6	CCCC, Ministries of Environment / Climate Change Offices; UN-FCCC Secretariat	Additional international funds available; Government agreement on long term vision	CCCC: Technical support; Governments: Provide baseline on priority sectors to aid identification of gaps that need to be addressed as well as existing areas to be strengthened; Private sector / NGOs / Technical Agencies: Data and information as well as technical expertise; Donors: Funding, technical expertise; UNFCCC: Fulfilment of country level obligations (Intended Nationally Determined Climate Change Contributions); Universities: Technical support and research	13.2.1 Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote the transition to environmentally friendly substances technologies)
	Number of countries with at least 2 sector specific Disaster Risk Reduction strategies under implementation Baseline: 2 Target: 10	CDEMA, National Emergency Management Offices	Additional international funds available; Government agreement on priority sectors for the DRM planning; Political and operational commitments; CDEMA monitoring capacity	CDEMA: Monitoring performance of indicator according to CDM framework; Governments: Agreement on priority sectors as well as stakeholder coordination; Private sector / NGOs / Technical Agencies: Data and information, technical expertise and support to the development and implementation of plans; Donors: Funding, technical expertise; Universities: Technical support and research	13.2.1 Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote the transition to environmentally friendly substances technologies) Also aligned with Sendai Framework indicator

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<p>Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources.</p>	<p>Number of countries in which competent national and sub-national authorities are implementing integrated natural resources management guidelines.</p>	<p>Survey report on institutional capacities to implement integrated natural resources management guidelines</p>	<p>Absence of guidelines for integrated management of natural resources.</p>	<p>Governments: Development and/or adoption of integrated natural resources management guidelines</p>	<p>15.9.1 Number of national development plans and processes integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values</p>
	<p>Baseline: 1</p>				
	<p>Target: 3</p>	<p>Country reports to international protocols and conventions</p>	<p>Capacity to implement the protocols; Harmonisation of laws/regulations to avoid marine use conflicts; Financing mechanisms for the governance frameworks.</p>	<p>Role of Governments: Partners would be implementation of mechanisms to support coordinated implementation of the Caribbean Large Marine Eco-Systems (CLME)+ Strategic Action Programme (SAP).</p>	<p>14.2.1 Percentage of coastal and marine development with formulated or implemented integrated coastal management/maritime spatial planning plans (that are harmonized where applicable), based on an ecosystem approach, that builds resilient human communities and ecosystems and provides for equitable benefit sharing and decent work</p>
	<p>Baseline: 0</p>				
	<p>Target: 7</p>	<p>Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat, Secretariat of Cartagena Convention. World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)</p>	<p>Capacity to implement the Convention and the Aichi targets; Harmonisation of laws/regulations to avoid marine use conflicts; Access to financing mechanisms for establishing and managing new protected areas.</p>	<p>Role of Governments: Partners would be implementation of mechanisms to support coordinated implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) including national biodiversity strategies and action plans.</p>	<p>14.5.2 Coverage of protected areas (BBA)</p>
	<p>% of protected coastal and marine areas vs total area</p>				
<p>Baseline: tbc</p>					
<p>Target: 10% (by 2020)</p>					