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Country programmes and related matters

**Multi-country programme document for Barbados and the
Eastern Caribbean (2022–2026)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The UNDP multi-country office in Barbados serves 10 Eastern Caribbean countries and territories,¹ nine of which are part of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).² Classified as upper-middle-income or high-income countries by the World Bank, these small island developing States are characterized by narrow economic bases, high dependence on the tourism sector, declining development financing flows,³ lack of economies of scale, high import-dependence, lagging judicial sectors, limited fiscal space, high indebtedness and high vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. Nine of these countries have identified as their national development priorities: generating economic growth, promoting human and social well-being and the sustainable use of natural endowments. In all countries, response to and recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is an overarching priority.

2. Vulnerability to climate change presents the most pervasive challenge to the region achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. National and regional efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change have intensified, including strategic integration of climate change considerations into sustainable development policy and planning. Nonetheless, three of the seven countries in the Eastern Caribbean are still classified as having high or extreme climate exposure risk.⁴ Climate shocks also reinforce existing socioeconomic inequalities as marginalized groups are disproportionately vulnerable to climate-related shocks. Sustainable management, restoration and conservation of natural resources also remain major challenges. Though 90 per cent of the region has access to electricity, nearly 90 per cent of primary energy is sourced from imported petroleum products, leading to high and volatile prices⁵ and persistently high per capita greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Relative development finance flows into the region have also declined, accounting for 1.1 per cent of total flows into Latin America and the Caribbean over the past 10 years, less than half the ratio of prior decades.

4. Women face structural inequalities regarding access to capital and other resources, persistent pay gaps and highly unequal distribution of unpaid care work.⁶ Although data are very limited, assessments in the region point to the endemic incidence of gender-based violence, with rates of intimate partner violence averaging 46 per cent across reporting countries. Rates of unemployment are also disparate, with higher incidences of joblessness affecting women in many industries and contributing to increased vulnerability of young men to gang violence, crime and incarceration.¹² While the limited data on vulnerability have constrained deep research on differential needs and shock impacts, the two countries for which data are available – Barbados and Saint Lucia – rank 56 and 90 respectively in the Gender Equality Index, with these inequalities contributing to around 17 per cent of the gaps in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.⁷

5. UNDP acknowledges persons with disabilities and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI+) communities highlighted in the Caribbean Common Multi-country Analysis as vulnerable populations due to the discriminatory legal

¹ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Dominica, Federation of Saint Christopher (Kitts) and Nevis, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

² The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States is an international intergovernmental organization dedicated to regional integration in the Eastern Caribbean. Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines enjoy full membership; and Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Martinique and Guadeloupe are associate members.

³ Data on net official development assistance and official aid received (World Bank) indicate that financing flows to the region accounted for 1.1 per cent of total flows into Latin America and the Caribbean over the past 10 years, less than half the ratio of prior decades.

⁴ Development Bank of Latin America, Vulnerability Index to climate change in the Latin American and Caribbean region, 2014.

⁵ McIntyre, A. et al, 'Caribbean Energy: Macro-Related Challenges', International Monetary Fund Working Paper, 8 March 2016.

⁶ UNDP, Human and Economic Assessment of Impact report series, 2020.

⁷ Data from the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index, 2020.

sociocultural norms in the region. UNDP will include the voices of persons with disabilities and LGBTQI+ persons in consultations to implement the multi-country programme.

6. During the previous programme, UNDP added value to the region's development in the areas of social protection, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities by introducing new methods to examine poverty beyond income; scaled up support on blue economy issues and provided technical assistance, livelihood and health sector support in response to COVID-19. Climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and clean and sustainable energy were enhanced through post-hurricane recovery and reconstruction. Tools and best practices for gender-responsive early warning, planning and monitoring of adaptation and mitigation measures were enhanced. The use of renewable energy and energy-efficient practices was advanced with energy pilot projects that improved community resilience. For natural resource and ecosystem conservation and restoration, UNDP built community-level capacities for sustainable natural resource management and incentivized good practices to mitigate the risk of counterproductive behaviours. Access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety were improved through the strengthening of national capacities for data collection for crime and the rule of law institutions and supporting the digital recording of incidents in police stations.

7. Over 11,000 people benefited from UNDP South-South and triangular cooperation exchanges with Belize, China, Cuba, India and Jamaica, including technical and financial assistance through major post-hurricane infrastructural works and COVID19-related health system interventions.

8. The independent country programme evaluation found that its extensive disaster risk management expertise positions UNDP at the forefront of disaster prevention, response and recovery efforts through livelihood support, small business continuity and sustainable and resilient reconstruction and rebuilding. UNDP will continue applying this unique expertise while integrating gender equality and poverty reduction into climate change adaptation interventions and disaster risk management.

9. The evaluation confirmed UNDP successes in capacity-building work across multiple development areas, including the blue economy, disaster risk management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, crime and violence prevention and access to justice. Livelihood support for urban and rural women, indigenous populations, the elderly, out-of-school youth and persons with disabilities will remain a focus for UNDP.

10. The evaluation also highlighted that greater progress could have been achieved in leaving no one behind, the quality of services and sustainable economic opportunities through greater technical capacities in some areas; more efficient procurement; more pragmatic project designs; and improved baseline data and systematic monitoring. These lessons were validated by the Common Multi-country Analysis, which underscored the climate emergency and data availability as two of the top three issues across the subregion. These issues are directly correlated, as data gaps make it difficult to undertake robust analysis to inform mitigation and adaptation planning. Moreover, limited data undermine decision-making across multiple areas, including disaster risk reduction, crime prevention and poverty reduction.

11. Countries have acknowledged these challenges, emphasizing the need for technical capacity-building, data collection and analysis in national and sectoral development plans. These plans also reflect broad prioritization of the climate change response, including formulating national and sectoral adaptation plans, nationally appropriate mitigation action plans, blue economy strategies, national energy policies and plans and links to regional plans, including the OECS Eastern Caribbean Regional Climate Change Implementation Plan.

12. The proposed programme encapsulates the UNDP contribution to the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNMSDCF) 2022–2026 for the Caribbean subregion. The UNMSDCF was informed by the Common Multi-country Analysis, consultation and validation with stakeholders from Governments, civil society, the private sector and regional agencies and reflects prioritization and aggregation of the

common multidimensional development challenges facing the subregion. The vision is to attain an inclusive, sustainable and full recovery from COVID-19 while restoring countries on a pathway to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.⁸ UNDP will contribute directly to these pillars of the framework: (a) economic resilience and shared prosperity; (b) resilience to climate change and sustainable natural resource management; and (c) safety, justice and the rule of law.

13. The programme was developed through a triangulation of empirical data from past UNDP assessments, reviews of government development strategy documents, an inclusive stakeholder survey and a participatory multinational validation workshop. The programme is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, specifically outcome 1 (structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions); outcome 2 (no one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development); and outcome 3 (resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk).

14. UNDP will apply the lessons learned from the country programme evaluation using an inclusive and gender-responsive approach that draws on stakeholder consultation and the principles of leaving no one behind. UNDP will work with State and non-State actors in each phase of the project cycle. This approach will enhance buy-in and ownership of the projects. UNDP will continue to streamline internal processes and reduce bottlenecks to improve efficiency across all operations, including procurement.

15. UNDP will support the consolidation of the “blue economy for green islands” approach through economic diversification, sustainable job creation and resilience. The key elements will be digital transformation within governments and the micro, small and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) sector, deployment of alternative sources of clean energy and the promotion of sustainable natural resource management to create resilience and shared prosperity in the Caribbean. Local, grass-roots solutions will be complemented by global exchanges on gathered insights and best emerging development practices, all mapped within a coordinated portfolio approach.

16. To increase available financing and leverage varied technical expertise to address the binding constraints to growth, the multi-country office will expand partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs); regional agencies such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and the OECS; regional and international academia; civil society organizations (CSOs); bilateral donors and the private sector. UNDP will work with the donors and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the World Food Programme and other United Nations development system partners to deploy advisory support, human or financial resources to achieve joint programmatic results. This multi-stakeholder approach leads to harmonizing the efficient implementation of the programme in a collaborative environment.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The programme’s vision focuses UNDP efforts on: (a) enhancing and promoting shared prosperity and resilient recovery that build national and community capacities to respond to and recover from shocks; (b) improving the adaptive capacity of Caribbean institutions and communities for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and mitigation and sustainable blue economy development; and (c) improving good governance systems, policies and capacities across the justice sector to support the rule of law, reduce crime, empower survivors, women and other vulnerable groups and enhance access to equal, reliable and timely justice.

⁸ High-level vision of the UNMSDCF as stated in its theory of change document.

Priority area 1 (UNMSDCF pillar 1): Economic resilience and shared prosperity

18. If policies and strategies are developed and implemented for livelihood retention, small business growth, innovative pilot blue economy solutions and expanding data-generation capacities for economic resilience and digitally-enabled transformation, then economies will be more resilient to the impacts of natural and other hazards.

19. UNDP will bring together regional agencies and ministries responsible for climate change, finance, planning, blue economy, digitalization and tourism, along with national gender machineries, United Nations agencies and private entities, to support digitalization and economic diversification. UNDP will promote participatory development-oriented interventions, prioritizing job retention, entrepreneurship, business growth and innovation through the application of cutting-edge development methodologies and approaches targeting youth- and women-owned businesses in key sectors. UNDP will prioritize support to women-led MSMEs through the provision of technical and operational support tied to digital transformation, focusing on expanding e-commerce and digital marketing. This approach will also be applied to expand e-governance and strengthen institutional capacities to create enabling regulatory frameworks, systems and policies to facilitate national digitally-enabled transformation. Existing partnerships with universities and academia, including the University of the West Indies, will be enhanced to support the growth of blue economies and job retention by businesses.

20. UNDP will support national and regional capacities for assessing and analysing economic risks in the agriculture and tourism sectors by expanding the suite of national policies and firm-level strategies to minimize shock impacts. UNDP will continue to support information-sharing, programme design and implementation support while ensuring that activities are aligned with national priorities. UNDP will continue to lead pillar 3 of the subregional multisectoral plan for the COVID-19 pandemic response, expanding its economic resilience work in response to emerging country needs.

21. UNDP will draw on the expertise of learning networks and work directly with community stakeholders to pilot and scale up inventive solutions in the blue economy. In collaboration with partners including FAO, UNEP and IFIs, UNDP will expand the pipeline of blue economy programmes and create national and regional mechanisms that increase the availability of technical, financial and partnership-based assistance for blue economy programmes that promote innovative, catalytic investments.

Priority area 2 (UNMSDCF pillar 3): Resilience to climate change and sustainable natural resources management

22. If measures to improve national and community-level adaptive and mitigative capacities against hazards and the impacts of climate change are enhanced, and institutions and systems responsible for disaster risk management are strengthened in a gender-responsive way, then ecosystem health, biodiversity and critical infrastructure will be preserved and the region's overall climate resilience will be enhanced.

23. Mobilizing resources from vertical funds and other partners and in collaboration with various ministries responsible for climate change, disaster risk management, environment, blue economy, natural resource management, gender, national statistical departments, finance and economic planning, UNDP will work with CARICOM, CDEMA and other bodies to strengthen national institutions by mainstreaming gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation actions, strategies and policies. Capacity-building, knowledge management and data collection will be supported by the University of the West Indies, including capacities for research, data collection and expert knowledge. UNDP will demonstrate its convenor mandate by facilitating dialogue and exchange between partners and all stakeholders working to address national climate change and natural resource management priorities.

24. UNDP will promote an integrated approach to sustainable management and restoration/conservation of natural resources and ecosystems, mainstreaming gender equality and prioritizing the most vulnerable. These actions will include coral reef regeneration, biodiversity conservation, protected area management, water resource management and land, coastal and marine restoration. UNDP will promote an inclusive and integrated approach to ensure that long-term adaptation strategies are inclusive and nationally and community owned. UNDP will work closely with national authorities and CSOs to increase the representation of women, youth, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups in climate change and natural resource management decision-making bodies. UNDP will continue the well-regarded Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme with its crucial focus on community-based environmental initiatives. UNDP will promote efficient knowledge management and capacity-building.

25. UNDP will work closely with ministries responsible for climate change, environment and natural resource management, finance, economic planning and community development, and with IFIs, to strengthen government capacities to align climate resilience goals with financing flows and to mobilize new resources through the private sector, public-private partnerships, derisking activities and blended finance, to expand the use of clean, affordable and sustainable energy, promote climate-smart agricultural and sustainable natural resource utilization. This will ensure that objectives for the blue and green economy are implemented and effectively managed to enhance the resilience of people and communities.

26. UNDP will support the development and revision of legislation to support the just transition from the use of fossil fuels in collaboration with national Governments and climate change champions. The programme will assist countries in revising their nationally determined contributions to include blue economy considerations and reflect targets showcasing added greenhouse gas emissions and sectors in support of greater ambition aligned with the Paris Agreement. Implementation plans for defining nationally determined contributions will include a combination of increased adaptation mechanisms and areas of co-mitigation to improve national and regional resilience to climate change. These plans will be supported by financing and investment mechanisms strategically designed to leverage funding from the private sector and international sources. The programme will assist in closing the energy gap by working with agencies, including the International Renewable Energy Agency, to support increased renewable energy ambition as part of low-carbon energy transitions and a green recovery from COVID-19.

27. In collaboration with development agencies, national partners and regional bodies, UNDP will support countries in adapting and implementing disaster risk management systems in line with national, regional and international strategies/frameworks. This will include investments in critical components of preparedness, recovery and resilience such as hazard assessments, recovery planning and resilience-building; facilitating the development of holistic and innovative disaster risk management programmes that emphasize out-of-the-box thinking, new ways of working and increased knowledge and planning capacity. Disaster risk management and gender-responsive programmes will be central to activities under this priority area, with planned initiatives continuing to strengthen the linkages between the disaster risk management and climate change adaptation agendas, nationally and regionally. A participatory, gender-responsive, rights-based approach will be used, placing special value on collectively gathering the insights of the most vulnerable.

Priority area 3 (UNMSCDF pillar 4): Safety, justice and rule of law

28. If good governance and the rule-of-law systems are enhanced, together with improvements to regional, national and local technical capacities to manage incidences of crime across the justice sector, then rates of crime – including intimate partner violence and other forms of violent crimes – will be reduced and victims, survivors and perpetrators of the crimes will have improved access to justice.

29. UNDP will leverage its expertise in building systems and enhancing capacities for police forces across the region, and its experience convening regional stakeholders, to bring together ministries of justice, offices of public prosecution, magistrates/judges and court personnel, commissioners of police and police officers, prison officers, probation departments, bar associations, statistical departments, CSOs and development partners to support and promote the rule of law, digitalization of case management and evaluation systems, with a focus on reducing administrative and technical bottlenecks. UNDP will apply lessons learned and good practices via South-South knowledge exchange and policy innovation via its offer for small island developing States and the Global Policy Network.

30. UNDP will deepen collaborative partnerships with national gender machineries, CSOs, UNICEF, UN-Women, regional organizations, academia and other development partners to increase national and community-level capacities for in-person and technological data collection and analysis. UNDP will work with these stakeholders to strengthen national policy frameworks and action plans for prevention of and response to gender-based violence and support effective, inclusive, gender-responsive and accountable governance.

31. Based on the findings and recommendations of a review of the justice sector,⁹ the programme will take an exploratory, gender-responsive approach to crime response, helping countries to develop, prioritize and pilot new ways of working, including expanding the use of alternative, non-custodial crime-response measures that reduce incarceration rates, emphasize rehabilitation and reduce recidivism. In collaboration with the OECS, the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court and other regional partners, UNDP will help countries to identify successful national and community-level diversion interventions that can be replicated to reduce the burden on the formal judicial system and improve access to justice-

III. Programme and risk management

32. The multi-country office anticipates environmental, social, financial, human resource and COVID-19-related risks to programme implementation. The office will apply the UNDP enterprise risk management policy and system to ensure that its work upholds the principles of leaving no one behind, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability and resilience and accountability across the programme.

33. The risk of projects stalling due to natural disasters is a reality in the Caribbean. Socioeconomic risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are significant and present new challenges for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly given the disproportionate impacts on livelihoods for women and other vulnerable groups. These risks also create opportunities for UNDP to leverage its role as convenor, bringing together national and regional partners to explore new, innovative financing strategies and whole systems approaches to address multiple risks simultaneously. UNDP will continue to act as an integrator within the United Nations subregional team, including monitoring the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, leading the economic response of the United Nations development system and providing technical inputs for the design of national recovery activities.

34. UNDP will apply a participatory, systems approach to its project development processes, engaging communities, vulnerable groups and key development partners during all stages of the project cycle, including working with civil society to strengthen the benefits of innovative interventions. An inclusive stakeholder communication strategy will be applied.

35. Grievances as a social risk in project implementation cannot be underestimated. UNDP will ensure that a stakeholder response mechanism is in place, informed by a comprehensive stakeholder analysis and a transparent engagement plan.

36. To address adverse social and environmental grievances with institutions, communities and beneficiaries, UNDP, together with its national counterparts, will establish grievance

⁹ UNDP, Caribbean justice: a needs assessment of the judicial system in nine countries, 2020.

redress mechanisms to address concerns. The multi-country office will continue to incorporate UNDP standard operating procedures on social and environmental standards as its risk mitigation management and “do no harm” principles

37. UNDP acknowledges limited human resource capacities as a risk that can hinder countries’ progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. As such, the multi-country office will support national counterparts with capacity-building and technical resource persons where feasible, partnering with the regional academic institutions to support national offices.

38. The downturn of the global economy due to the COVID-19 pandemic presents a risk to resource mobilization for high- and middle-income countries. UNDP will mitigate this challenge by strengthening existing donor partnerships, establishing new South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives and strategically engaging the private sector.

39. Some communities are hesitant about innovative interventions. To minimize the risk of protracted delays in programme efforts, UNDP will partner with government ministries responsible for planning, digital transformation and digitalization and innovation. Together with CSOs, UNDP will facilitate dialogues and empowerment interventions, sensitizing key stakeholders on the added value, benefits and opportunities that digitalization and innovation can contribute to their sectors. The transition to virtual spaces as demonstrated by the pandemic reduces this risk

40. To ensure national ownership, mutual accountability and participation, the governance mechanism to be applied at the national level will include building on existing systems include the United Nations country team and regional agencies. Joint project boards with national counterparts, multi-stakeholder steering committees and national coordinating committees (where relevant) will have implementation oversight. This programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at all levels with respect to the programme are prescribed in the organization’s programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

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

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

42. UNDP will employ rights-based, participatory approaches to monitoring and evaluation. The frameworks developed at the national level will be aligned to the UNMSDCF monitoring and evaluation plan. The programme’s monitoring and evaluation plan will include gender-disaggregated data with quantitative and qualitative indicators to capture structural changes.

43. The plan will include quarterly reviews to track progress, at least an annual review of data and evidence and midterm and terminal evaluations. Evaluations will be gender-responsive to measure the differential impacts of interventions on women and men. Impact evaluations will help the multi-country office to assess project implementation results. The implementation of the plan will be monitored by the monitoring and evaluation team and project teams to ensure that lessons learned are incorporated back into project implementation.

44. UNDP will support national institutions, including central statistical offices, ministries of planning and line ministries, to generate and manage data by coordinating and providing training in data collection and analysis for monitoring and evaluation. Through its dedicated

monitoring and evaluation function, UNDP will support training, where relevant, for both Governments and CSOs to effectively and regularly use data for results-based monitoring, focusing on the integration of cross-cutting issues including gender and poverty reduction.

45. UNDP will rely heavily on cloud-based workflows, linking work planning processes and budgets to monthly and quarterly progress reporting and quality assurance. For joint programming and other co-implementation initiatives with development partners and the United Nations development system, UNDP will support data collection and collation and collaboration to reduce duplication and promote synergies and complementarity. Emerging and best practices in data gathering and dissemination will be applied, including enabling inclusive and real-time analytics, decision-making and co-validation.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean (2022-2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Economic Resilience and Shared Prosperity (SDG 8)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: UNMSDCF 2 The Caribbean has fully transitioned to a more diversified and sustainable economy that supports inclusive and resilient economic growth				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Structural transformation				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative multi-country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (\$)
<p>UNMSDCF 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex Baseline: To be determined (TBD) Target: TBD</p> <p>Signature solution E.1 People and institutions equipped with strengthened digital capabilities and opportunities to contribute to and benefit from inclusive digital societies</p> <p>UNDP IRRF¹⁰ outcome 2, indicator 4 Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15+, by gender (and race/ethnicity where available)</p>	<p>Data sources: UNDP National statistical digests and periodic statistical releases</p> <p>Frequency Annual</p> <p>Data source: National labour force surveys and census data</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Small businesses and Governments have enhanced capacities and access to sustainable financing for shock-responsive digital transformation and blue economy development</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of businesses receiving direct cash-flow support, disaggregated by ownership (women or men) Baseline: 44 (26 females/18 males) (2020) Target: 500 (250 females/250 males) Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of jobs retained for at least one year in businesses benefiting from economic resilience and recovery packages, disaggregated by sex Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 60 Source: Ministries of labour, national statistics departments Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of new mechanisms in place for technical assistance and financing of blue economy interventions. Satisfaction rate of business with capacity-building initiatives Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 3</p>	<p>Chamber of commerce, ministries responsible for small business and entrepreneurship, farmer and fisher groups central budget offices University of the West Indies UN-Women UNICEF ILO National and community women's groups CSOs Chambers of commerce and private sector firms OECS</p>	<p>Regular: \$520,000</p> <p>Other: 13,000,000</p>

¹⁰ IRRF = UNDP integrated results and resources framework

<p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		<p>Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.2: Government line ministries have enhanced capacities for sustainable development planning and data generation for inclusive economic growth and recovery</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of country development plans submitted for government approval inclusive of yearly action plans which promote sustainability Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 10 Source: Ministries of finance, planning and economic development Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Percentage of government personnel with enhanced skills in planning and data generation incorporating these into new processes Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 50 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Resources Management (SDG 13)</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2: UNMSDCF 5 Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Building resilience</p>				
<p>UNMSDCF Indicator 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Data sources UNDP National recovery strategies</p> <p>Frequency Annual</p>	<p>Output 2.1: National and regional disaster risk management agents have improved capacities for gender-responsive and risk-informed disaster recovery planning and intervention</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of persons in key sectors with updated skills to implement recovery strategies, disaggregated by sex (F/M) and age Baseline: 70 (30/40) 2020 Target: 320 (160/160) Source: UNDP Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Community organizations CSOs National disaster offices and national meteorological services Private sector organizations (telecommunications providers, insurance companies) Ministries of planning, housing and finance Youth and gender groups Statistical offices, CDEMA,</p>	<p>Regular: \$55,000 Other: 63,500,000</p>

<p>Signature solution indicator 3.2 Capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding strengthened at regional, national and subnational levels and across borders</p> <p>UNDP IRRF outcome 3, indicator 1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		<p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of countries with gender-responsive recovery strategies developed and submitted for Cabinet approval Baseline: 1 (2021) Target: 8 Source: Ministries of home affairs, national disaster management agencies Frequency: Annual</p>		
	<p>Source: National disaster risk reduction reports and UNDP reports</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 2.2: National agencies and community groups have access to enhanced integrated, gender-responsive disaster preparedness systems</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of new and updated risk-informed and gender-responsive national mechanisms to prepare for and recover from disaster events Baseline: 1 (2021) Target: 20 Source: Ministries of home affairs, national disaster management agencies Frequency: annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Percentage of target groups or communities adopting new disaster risk reduction measures Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 40 Source: national disaster management agencies Frequency: annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Resources Management (SDG 13)</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3: UNMSDCF 6 Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems strengthening their resilience and enhancing the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Building resilience</p>				
<p>UNMSDCF Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy, strategy or plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster</p>	<p>Sources: National gazettes National communications to UNFCCC UNDP</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Populations, including the most vulnerable, have enhanced access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of megawatts generated from new solar photovoltaic, bioenergy or other renewable energy system installations. Baseline: (2021) 0</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund Caribbean Development Bank World Bank Regional organizations</p>	<p>Regular: \$939,000 Other: \$18,000,000</p>

<p>climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>UNMSDCF 14.5.1 Percentage regional coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas Percentage regional coverage of protected areas in relation to terrestrial areas Baseline: 2% protected marine area (13 countries) 18.06% protected terrestrial area (13 countries) (2021 with individual country data from 2010-2021) Target: TBD</p> <p>UNDP IRRF Outcome 3 Indicator 4 Number of vulnerable people covered by disaster and climate risk insurance Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Source: National Insurance Companies</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Target: 3 MW Source: Ministries of energy Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of new financing mechanisms in place to support the implementation of efficient energy and renewable energy transitions. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Source: Ministry publications, national gazettes, Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.2: National agencies and community organizations have strengthened capacities for natural resource planning, data collection, analysis and management</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of nationally determined contributions, integrated natural resource management policies, legal and regulatory frameworks developed or revised to meet international standards and accompanied by national implementation plans. Baseline: 0 Target:5 Data Source: Ministry publications, National gazettes, UNFCCC communications Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of nationally determined contributions plans implemented to incorporate new sectors and greenhouse gases Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Source: Ministry publications, national gazettes, UNFCCC communications Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Percentage of legally gazetted terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. Baseline: TBD Target: 20% Data source: Ministry Assessments Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>(CDEMA, OECS, Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology) Regional development partners CARICOM Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Ministries responsible for climate change, energy, environment, blue economy and natural resource management, finance and economic planning Ministries of planning, housing and finance National disaster offices and national meteorological services Private sector organizations (Telecommunications providers, insurance companies) University of the West Indies NGOs, CSOs Community-based organizations, Youth organizations, National statistical departments Local community leaders</p> <p>Youth and gender groups Statistical offices</p>	
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		<p>Output 3.3: Governments and communities have increased capacities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: Number of risk-informed gender-responsive climate change adaptation actions implemented in sectors identified in the national adaptation plans Baseline: 0 Target: 12 Source: Ministries of sustainable development and climate change</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Number of risk-informed gender-responsive climate change mitigation actions implemented in specific sectors identified in the nationally appropriate mitigation actions Baseline: 0 Target: 12 Source: Ministry publications, National gazettes, UNFCCC communications</p>	National Climate Change Committee Indigenous groups	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Safety, Justice and Rule of Law (SDG 16)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4: UNMSDCF 7 Regional and national laws, policies, systems and institutions improve access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion and security				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Structural transformation				
<p>UNMSDCF Indicator 16.3.2 unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>UNDP IRRF outcome 1, Indicator 7c Proportion of gender-sensitive policy measures in total policy measures enacted in response to COVID-19, which address: violence against women Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Sources: National gazettes UNDP project reports, Ministries of justice reports</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: National gender bureaux</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 4.1 National and regional actors have enhanced capacity for improved governance, crime data management, crime-response management and coordination</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 Number of countries with new data and case management systems and coordination mechanisms for the management of criminal cases Source: Police, directors of public prosecutions, prisons Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2 Number of countries using UNODC-approved disaggregated and globally comparable data on violence against women and girls Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Source: Police, directors of public prosecutions, prisons Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministries of justice Offices of the directors of public prosecutions magistrates or judges and court personnel Commissioners of police and police officers Prison officers Probation departments Bar associations Statistical departments CSOs and NGOs OECs (Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court)</p>	<p>Regular: \$410,000</p> <p>Other: \$14,000,000</p>

		<p>Indicator 4.1.3 Number of countries producing crime data disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Source: Police, directors of public prosecutions, prisons Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.4 State of implementation of criminal procedures in Barbados, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sain. Vincent and the Grenadines 0 – None developed 1 – Draft procedures completed 2 – Procedures approved and in use Baseline: 0: Target: 2 Source: National gazettes, UNDP project reports, data from ministries of justice Frequency: Annual</p>	CARICOM (Caribbean Court of Justice) European Union	
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