



UN Caribbean
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework in the Caribbean

October 2016

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome | QCPR | Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Community | RBM | Results-Based Management |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women | SAMOA | SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action |
| CIP | Country Implementation Plan | SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| CMCA | Common Multi-Country Assessment | SIDS | Small Island Developing States |
| CMW | Committee on Migrant Workers | SIP | Sub-regional Implementation Plan |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child | SOPs | Standard Operating Procedures |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | SPMT | Strategic Programme Management Team |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organisations | SPR | Strategic Planning Retreat |
| DaO | Delivering as One | ToR | Terms of Reference |
| ECD | Early Childhood Development | TVET | Technical Vocational Education and Trainin |
| ECLAC | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean | UN | United Nations |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| HACT | Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer | UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| HoA | UN Head of Agency | UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| HFLE | Health and Family Life Education | UNDG LAC | United Nations Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus | UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency | UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights | UNESCO | United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| ICPD | International Conference on Population and Development | UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| ILO | International Labour Organization | UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| JSC | Joint Steering Committee | UN HCR | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| LGBT | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender | UN ODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation | UN MSDF | United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals | UNRC | United Nations Resident Coordinator |
| MEA | Multilateral Environmental Agreements | UN RSC | United Nations Regional Steering Committee |
| NCDs | Non-Communicable Diseases | UNS | United Nations System |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation | UNST | United |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance | UNV | United Nations Volunteers |
| OECS | Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States | UN WOMEN | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women |
| OMT | Operations Management Team | UPR | Universal Periodic Review |
| PAHO/WHO | Pan American Health Organisation/World Health Organisation | VPN | Virtual Policy Network |
| PCG | Programme Coordination Group | WP | Work Plan |
| PMT | Programme Management Team | | |

FOREWORD

The United Nations (UN) is adapting its planning and programmes to better help Caribbean countries ensure that no one is left behind in their thrust to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

From Jamaica in the north, through the vibrant islands of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), to Guyana in the south, the Caribbean has demonstrated a wide variety of development achievements and considerable convergence in the challenges countries face.

In middle-income country contexts, marked by decreasing aid flows and changing needs for support from bi- and multi-lateral partners, the UN System is acting on a strong momentum for integration to offer more focused, coherent, and coordinated support to national partners. These actions reflect the spirit of Caribbean countries, which have long been proponents of political integration and have acted to establish major integration mechanisms in the region such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the OECS.

The 2017-2021 United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) defines how the Agencies, Funds, and Programmes of the UN (hereafter referred to as Agencies) will pool their comparative advantages within a single strategic framework that aligns with and supports the overarching strategic goals of the Caribbean's governments and key stakeholders.

This framework provides a platform for countries to access the global expertise and experience of the UN System at both the country and sub-regional levels. The UN MSDF will increase the coherence of the work of the UNS in support of our Member States' development and strengthen our ties with Member States and partners across the region. It will also allow for a sharper focus on common priorities, enhance regional initiatives and collaboration, and enable knowledge sharing and cross-collaboration within the region. From a cost perspective, it offers better strategic positioning to leverage resources within a regional resource mobilization framework, increases efficiency, and decreases transaction costs.

Real progress towards achieving the SDGs in the Caribbean demands a multi-sectoral, human-centered approach to development that focuses on the most vulnerable populations in an equitable manner. The UN MSDF builds on the UN's normative agenda and the need to safeguard the jointly-agreed commitments reflected in various international Conventions and Treaties.

The highly participatory formulation of the UN MSDF brought UN colleagues, both in the region and beyond, into close collaboration with our national and international partners. It also benefitted from surveys aimed at teasing out what, in the eyes of our partners and staff, constitutes the comparative advantages and added value of the UN. Its signing by governments of 18 partner countries and territories in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, along with all the UN Agencies with presence in the region, marks a new stage in the UN's decades of on-the-ground cooperation.

The UN Resident Coordinators, the Heads of UN Agencies sitting on the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in the Caribbean, and the United Nations Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDG LAC), look forward to the successful implementation of this new approach over the period 2017-2021. The governments of the region also look forward to more effective support from the UN towards the attainment of the region's development goals.

We trust that through the UN MSDF, the UN System will be better equipped to provide Member States with the tools, partnerships, and resources needed to achieve national and sub-regional development priorities, in an inclusive and equitable manner, as reflected in the SDGs. We also look forward to embracing the wider Caribbean in support of deepening regional and triangular cooperation, and improving the effectiveness of the UN's technical cooperation as it engages with Member States in localizing the SDGs and accelerating the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and CARICOM Strategic Plan.



Jessica Faieta
UNDG LAC Chair

Executive Summary

The United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) defines how the UN will jointly achieve development results in partnership with 18 English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries and Overseas Territories for the period 2017-2021. The countries covered are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. The framework aims to ensure that no one is left behind in national development efforts, and exemplifies the commonly-shared belief that similar development challenges of the Caribbean countries require a coherent and coordinated response by the UN.

National consultations had an important role in the development of the UNMSDF. The consultations were held in 15 countries using the Common

“ similar development challenges require a coherent and coordinated response

Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA) as the basis for discussions, and provided opportunities for strategic alignment between UN activities and national priorities, as well as a space for countries to validate the CMCA and identify national priorities that the UN could address. The national consultations expanded on the principle that no one should be left behind, which is an integral tenet of the SDGs, and the results identified the common challenges faced by the countries. The challenges were grouped into four areas: climate change and environment; economic and social development; health; and crime, and justice and citizen security. The consultations concluded that by joining efforts and resources to deal with these issues, the benefits to countries could be maximised.

The anchor of the framework is the CMCA. It built on the national specificities of the countries to

identify the broad issues in the region that are critical for sustainable development. The CMCA analysed and presented the major development challenges in the Caribbean, and the interrelated causes; it also highlighted a regional approach through the UN MSDF as a mechanism that would decrease the administrative burden on national governments and prompt a more coherent response to regional and national challenges, needs, and priorities. The analysis was informed by the work of regional entities, national governments, and key actors such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the region's universities. It identified the fundamental constraints to the development of the region related to a number of interconnected dimensions – economic, social, and environmental – that were seen as critical for sustainable development and democratic governance.

The four priority areas of the UN MSDF seek to safeguard the jointly agreed commitments reflected in the human rights conventions and treaties as key strategies to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. The priority areas ensure that the voices, realities, and capacities of those most often in the margins of policy development and implementation – among them women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities – are at the forefront of the UN's support

to Member States. This has been done by clearly aligning the results matrix of the UN MSDF with the

“ women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities are at the forefront of the UN's support to member states

SDGs and the SAMOA Pathway, which will have the additional benefit of contributing to national efforts to accelerate progress towards these commitments.

Furthermore, the core principles of human rights, gender equality, youth, environmental sustainability,

and development of national capacity will be mainstreamed across the four priority areas of the framework. In line with the 2030 development agenda, data and information to increase evidence-based decision-making is also a theme that was identified as a priority and will be cross-cutting across the priority areas.

Further extensive consultations on the UN MSDF with governments, civil society, and national, regional, and international stakeholders identified four priority areas: an inclusive, equitable, and prosperous Caribbean; a healthy Caribbean; a cohesive, safe, and just Caribbean; and a sustainable and resilient Caribbean.

Estimated resource requirements highlight the need for not only resource allocation by the United Nations System (UNS), but also for regional and international resource mobilisation, partnerships, and alliances involving key stakeholders, as well as in-kind contributions from Member States, to complement the UNS resources and fill identified gaps.

Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the UN MSDF is critical not only for the accountability and transparency of the UNS, but also for enabling Member States to maintain their ownership of and commitment to the framework, and to facilitate the continued “buy-in” and contributions of development partners and other key stakeholders. Regional and national mechanisms for these accountability functions, building on already-established structures and procedures to the extent possible, will be established and supported.



UN MSDF Signature Page

By signing hereunder the governments of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago

Endorse the UN MSDF 2017-2021 and underscores the commitment to achieve the agreed results

Hon. Victor F. Banks
Chief Minister, Anguilla

Hon. Gaston Browne
Prime Minister, Antigua and
Barbuda

Mr. M.G. (Mike) Eman
Prime Minister and Minister of
General Affairs, Innovation, Science
and Technology, Aruba

Rt. Hon. Freundel Stuart
Prime Minister, Barbados

Honorable Wilfred Elrington
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Belize

Hon. Orlando Smith
Prime Minister, British Virgin
Islands

Dr. Bernard Whiteman
Prime Minister, Curaçao

Hon. Roosevelt Skerritt
Prime Minister, Commonwealth
of Dominica

Rt. Hon. Keith Mitchell
Prime Minister, Grenada

Hon. Winston Jordan
Minister of Finance, Guyana

Jamaica

Hon. Donaldson Romeo
Chief Minister, Montserrat

The Hon. Allen Chastanet
Prime Minister, Saint Lucia

Dr. The Hon. Timothy Harris
Prime Minister, Saint Kitts and
Nevis

Dr. The Hon. Ralph E. Gonsalves
Prime Minister, Saint Vincent and
the Grenadines

William V. Marlin
Prime Minister, Sint Maarten

H.E. Niermala Badrising
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Suriname

Hon. Camille Robinson-Regis
Minister of Planning and
Development, Trinidad and Tobago

UN MSDF Signature Page

United Nations Resident Coordinators on behalf of the participating Agencies, Funds and Programmes endorse the UN MSDF 2017 to 2021 and underscore their commitment to the fulfilment of its goals.

Mr. Bruno Pouezat
UN Resident Coordinator,
The Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman
Islands, Jamaica, and Turks and
Caicos

Mr. Richard Blewitt
UN Resident Coordinator,
Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten,
Suriname, and Trinidad and
Tobago

Mr. Stephen O'Malley
UN Resident Coordinator,
Barbados and OECS (Anguilla,
Antigua and Barbuda,
Barbados, British Virgin Islands,
Commonwealth of Dominica,
Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts
and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint
Vincent and the Grenadines)

Ms. Mikiko Tanaka
UN Resident Coordinator,
Guyana

Mr. Christian Salazar Volkmann
UN Resident Coordinator,
Belize and El Salvador



Section I: Introduction

The 2017-2021 UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) articulates the partnership and support which Caribbean countries have requested the UN to provide in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean for the stated period. This unprecedented joint initiative seeks to identify regional synergies and present a new model in the partnership between the participating countries and the UNS.

The commitments outlined in the UN MSDF are based on a shared analysis by the UNS with governments, their regional mechanisms, and civil society of the common development priorities in the Caribbean, and the comparative advantage and added value of the UNS in the region.

The UN MSDF will be executed through country and sub-regional implementation plans, under the leadership of the Member States and the UNS, and will apply to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Curaçao, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

This document is divided into seven sections:

- **Section I** introduces the document and its structure.
- **Section II** outlines the rationale for the UN MSDF, summarising the CMCA findings, highlighting the goal and expected contribution of the UN MSDF to national and regional development efforts, and international development frameworks such as the SDGs and SAMOA Pathway, indicating why the UNCTs and partners have focused on these results.
- **Section III** notes the methodology used to develop the UN MSDF.
- **Section IV** indicates the priority areas and outcome statements of the UN MSDF. This section further describes how each UN MSDF outcome will contribute to the priority areas, and how these priorities relate to the SDGs

and other internationally-agreed development goals and treaty obligations.

- **Section V** describes issues related to the implementation of the UN MSDF, including strategies for each of the priority areas; advocacy, partnerships and communication; estimated resource requirements, focusing on financial resources; resource mobilisation; and risk management and mitigation. The section also identifies the government and/or other partners, including South-South partners, that are expected to contribute to the achievement of the UN MSDF results and provides an explanation of the approach to activities outside of the UN MSDF that respond to specific country demands but which fall outside the common results matrix of the UN MSDF.

The commitments outlined in the UN MSDF are based on a shared analysis by the UNS with governments, their regional mechanisms, and civil society on the common development priorities of the Caribbean

- **Section VI** outlines mechanisms for the coordination and management of the UN MSDF, including regional and national level coordination; specific coordination, management, and partnership arrangements that are needed for success; and the relationship between regional and national levels. In line with the focus on capacity development, these arrangements support the use of national systems for implementation, management, and monitoring, based on internationally recognized standards and good practice.
- **Section VII** explains how the UN and partners will monitor and report on UN MSDF achievements, and how the effectiveness of the UN MSDF will be evaluated.

Section II: Rationale

The UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) 2012-2017 for this region were generated nationally, under the five UNCTs for Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, and a UN Sub-regional Team (UNST) for Barbados and the OECS. However, in consultation with countries in the region, it was determined that a more effective and efficient approach would be to have one regional UNDAF, now known as the UN MSDF. Mid-term reviews of the UNDAFs identified key considerations for the development of the UN MSDF, including:

- Changes in the development partner landscape
- Regional integration thrust
- Member States' requests for more strategic support from the UNS
- The Caribbean as a collection of small states

| UN MSDF Goal

The goal of the UN MSDF is to provide Member States with the tools, partnerships, and resources needed to achieve national and sub-regional development priorities, in an inclusive and equitable manner, as reflected in the SDGs.

| Common Multi-Country Assessment

The decision to develop the UN MSDF was jointly taken by the governments and the UNS after a thorough CMCA showed that the complex development challenges facing individual countries were similar, and would require a coherent, coordinated, multi-sectoral, and multi-institutional response. The CMCA also considered the economic characteristics of the Caribbean countries, their small economies, and the common social issues and challenges.

The CMCA identified four categories of development challenges: economic, social, environmental, and governance. Specifically, the issues which emerged were:

- **Economic** – “brain drain”; lagging economic growth; onerous debt; graduation from access to concessionary development funding,

resulting in an unfavourable prognosis for the economic growth of countries in the region; and gaps in competitiveness, science and technology, and innovation.

- **Social** – poverty and inequality; unemployment; social exclusion and inequity; ill-health and unhealthy lifestyles, with gaps in nutrition, food insecurity, and challenges to agricultural sustainability; gender inequality, limitations in women's empowerment, and gender-based violence; and educational systems ill-adapted to technological advances and changing social realities, with high male dropout rate.
- **Environmental** – limitations in disaster risk reduction and mitigation; limited adaptation to climate change and variability; delays in exploiting renewable energy and energy conservation opportunities; inadequate natural resources management; and gaps in water and sanitation.
- **Governance** – challenges to human security and safety, including high rates of violent crime; troubling levels of non-criminalized forms of social violence, typically directed at members of vulnerable, historically marginalised groups; gender-based violence, targeting of sexual minorities with violence – often tolerated and at times openly promoted; higher vulnerability to violence of differently-abled and older persons; shocking rates of homicide and incarceration; insufficient institutional transparency and accountability; and inadequate data management and monitoring.

| UN Comparative Advantage Assessment

The strategic repositioning of the UNS activities is also guided by the results of two surveys which were conducted, the first an internal UN agencies self-assessment and the second an external stakeholders' survey. The regional Comparative Advantage Assessment on stakeholders' perceptions of where the UN is well-positioned to act, and the key bottlenecks that should be dealt with in order for the system to deliver better results.

The findings of the Comparative Advantage Assessment show that the UN system is credited for its impartial policy support, advice, and advocacy; its institutional and technical capacity building; and its promotion of intergovernmental cooperation at regional and international levels. In this survey, among the stated benefits of working with the UN were the ability to engage a broad cross-section of

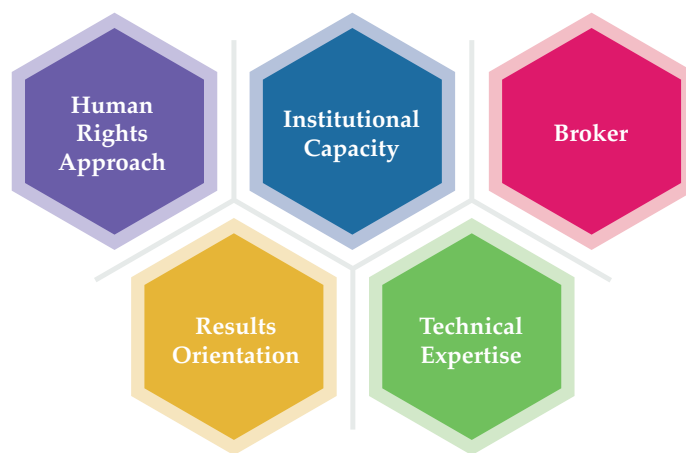
“ The UN System is credited for its impartial policy support, advice, advocacy; institutional and technical capacity building; and promotion of intergovernmental cooperation ”

stakeholders, to have a clear programmatic approach with a results orientation, and to include a human rights-based approach to programming. The UNS’ contributions to monitoring and evaluation were also positively highlighted. However, the need for improvement in the UNS’ internal processes and increased impact of its work was noted, and partners identified organisational bureaucracy, insufficient engagement, and limitations in regional cooperation and integration as bottlenecks to be addressed. Finally, stakeholders indicated that the UN should focus on capacity development, providing access to networks of experts, and providing impartial high quality programme and policy support.

“ the UN MSDF will be used as a platform for enhancing the role of the UN as a regional broker ”

Accordingly, the UN MSDF will be used as a platform for enhancing the role of the UN as a regional broker. This is even more relevant because several UN agencies operate at regional or multi-country level within the Caribbean. Through the UN MSDF, it will be easier to save on transaction costs and, as appropriate, facilitate replication of interventions and inter-country cooperation.

UN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES



| Anchors for the UN MSDF

The UN MSDF is anchored in the SDGs and contributes to the fulfillment of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the CARICOM Strategic Plan 2015-2019. Its starting point is the principle of leaving no one behind, which is clearly articulated in these strategic visions and commitments. Thus, the work of the UN MSDF will also be guided by the obligations of all Member States under international conventions for the protection of human rights and dignity for all.

The UN MSDF is also anchored in the UN reform agenda put forward by Member States, including, but not limited to, the 2012-2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), and it conforms to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Countries Adopting the Delivering as One (DaO) Approach.¹ Building on the momentum of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, an innovative governance structure has been introduced, focused on delivering results at the national level, while at the same time promoting regional synergies.

¹ Information on the DaO approach is available at <https://undg.org/home/guidance-policies/delivering-as-one/standard-operating-procedures-non-pilots/>

Innovation

UN MSDF Benefits

The new framework is critical for increasing coherence and effectiveness of UN operations in the region and prompting a more coordinated response to regional and national needs and priorities. It will lead to better strategic positioning of the UN to leverage regional resources, and will also serve as a resource mobilisation framework. The UN MSDF will help to achieve results on-the-ground, by better and more cooperatively focusing the UN's resources within the 18 countries.

The benefits for the region are multifaceted, and include:

- Increased accessibility to UN technical expertise from the UNCTs of the region, which will enhance capacity development and cooperation to deal with the complex development challenges which Caribbean countries face;
- Innovative and integrated approaches through multi-country initiatives; and
- Leveraging the interests of the bloc of countries to support resource mobilisation and new partnerships.

Apart from being an early regional adopter of the UN DaO approach, the UN MSDF will allow the UN to apply new and innovative approaches to contribute to the development objectives of the countries of the region. These approaches include:

- The introduction of an online portal for monitoring and evaluation (M&E), which will support SDG reporting;
- An SDG knowledge platform;
- New operating models for cooperation and coordination among the UNS, governments, civil society, and private sector in countries, aimed at reducing bureaucracy and increasing the focus on results; and
- A framework for strategic partnership to increase development cooperation resources.

The UN MSDF provides countries with access to the global expertise and experience of the UNS, and serves as a platform for policy and programmatic exchanges. It will facilitate cross-country learning and exchanges within and outside the Caribbean region, so that some of the challenges common to SIDS can be examined. The combined experience of the UN Agencies has equipped the UNS as a whole with cutting-edge skills to contribute to inclusive development in the region.

Addressing the common challenges faced by Member States make regional issues more visible, and real progress towards achieving the SDGs in the Caribbean can only be made if development is pursued in a manner that is equitable. National reports of the MDGs' impact worldwide have shown that without those "in the margins", and without understanding the differentiated impact that policies have on the population (depending on their location, sex, gender roles, ages, beliefs, ethnicities, and other factors), true and sustained development cannot be realized.

In all four priority areas, the strategies of upholding human rights, ensuring environmental sustainability, empowerment of youth, gender equality and women's empowerment, and strengthened governance will be integrated throughout the UN MSDF's implementation. In so doing, both those who are vulnerable and those who lack equitable access to resources, voice, and opportunities will be priority target groups under the UN MSDF. These groups include women, children, adolescents and youth, migrant and refugee population, older persons, and persons with disabilities, acknowledging that all parts of society experience policies, laws, and programmes differently. As a reflection of the need for evidence-based policy-making in supporting these themes, data and information for decision-making is also a cross-cutting issue.

Benefits for the region

- Increased accessibility to UN technical expertise
- Innovative multi-country initiatives
- Delivering as One at regional level

It is expected that the UN MSDF will bring the following benefits to the countries of the region:

More coherent response to regional and national needs and priorities for greater impact

Sharper focus on common priorities and improved strategic partnerships within the UN to better support Member States

Strengthened alignment and capacity to support the implementation and monitoring of regional and global strategies and agendas, including the CARICOM Strategic Plan, the SAMOA Pathway, and the SDGs

More efficient use of partners' resources, by decreasing administrative processes

Better strategic positioning to leverage regional resources

Improved integration, coordination, and coherence mechanisms with the UNS

Greater economies of scale in the provision of technical expertise in the region

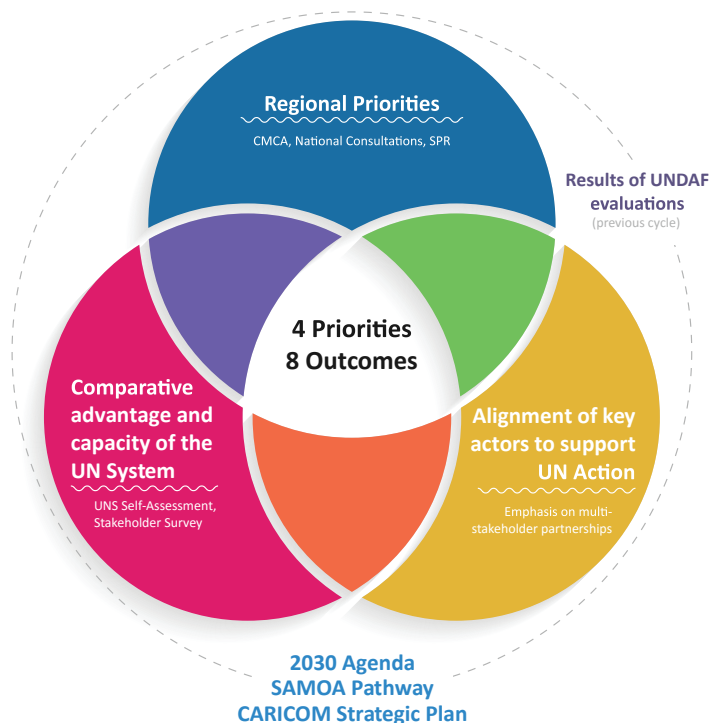
Enhanced framework for resource mobilisation

More effective use of the region's limited resources

Increased capacity for implementation, monitoring, and reporting

This approach is expected to allow for the continuation of country-specific work, but with the added value of an overall framework that facilitates coherence, synergies, and knowledge-sharing within the region.

Section III: Methodology



The UN MSDF was developed through a consultative and open process to enable countries to take advantage of the capacities and mandates of the UNS. Close coordination and consultation were carried out with the Member States, including governments and civil society, at each step of the process, so as to ensure that the framework fully reflects regional and national development priorities and processes.

- An external Comparative Advantage Assessment obtained information on the perspectives of key stakeholders, including governments, civil society and the development partner community on the UNS, as noted in section 2 above.
- An internal UNS Self-Assessment was also conducted, involving all resident and non-resident Agencies working in the region, to examine the capacity of the UNS to respond to the development priorities identified in the national consultations and in the Strategic Planning Retreat (see below). Both assessments showed a clear relationship between the priority areas and outcomes identified through

the strategic planning process, and the areas where the UNS and partners believe that the system has a comparative advantage.

In December 2015, a Strategic Planning Retreat (SPR) involving representatives from 15 of the participating countries and other key stakeholders provided an opportunity for validation of the priorities that were identified during the national consultations for inclusion in the UN MSDF. The SPR also:

- Developed draft outcome statements for each proposed priority area of the UN MSDF;
- Provided initial insights into where the UN is positioned to act;
- Discussed the acceleration of progress to fulfil the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs;
- Gave stakeholders opportunities to simultaneously promote national agendas, and consider and explore regional synergies; and
- Reiterated the need for a human-centered development approach, with a focus on marginalized persons and those often facing inequitable opportunities, such as women, children, and youth, despite strong legal frameworks.

At the conclusion of the SPR the four priority areas of the UN MSDF were jointly defined and several outcome statements were tentatively agreed upon. The SPR agreed that core concepts of gender equality, inclusion of youth, and a human rights-based approach to development would be integrated into the four priority areas and outcomes. It was also agreed that the over-arching importance of enhanced, nationally-owned data and statistics to monitor the SDGs must be reiterated in all four priority areas.

As a result of the highly participatory process in developing the UN MSDF, each of the countries included can rightfully claim ownership of the framework.

Section IV: Priority Areas and Outcome Statements

Following close consultations with the governments of the UN MSDF countries and other stakeholders, the four priority areas were agreed and the respective outcome statements reviewed and refined.

Priority Area 1: An Inclusive, Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean

Access to quality education and life-long learning increased, for enhanced employability and sustainable economic development

Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved

Priority Area 2: A Healthy Caribbean

Universal access to quality health care services and systems improved

Laws, policies, and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population

These priority areas describe the areas of intervention that the governments and the UN will engage in over the next five (5) years, and the outcome statements reflect the high-level results for each priority area. The commitments made under the priority areas clearly articulate how the UN's work will contribute to key aspects of the SDGs as well as production and industrialisation patterns. Issues of gender equality, women's empowerment, and empowerment of youth will be integrated throughout the priority areas.

The outcomes reflect the commitment of the UNS to support the respective countries in their efforts to advance the enjoyment of human rights for their citizens. Fourteen of the 18 countries are State parties to the International Covenants on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); all have ratified CEDAW and CRC, and several countries are State parties to other human rights treaties. Several countries have also agreed to numerous labour standards, including fundamental rights and principles at work, and all countries have participated in the UPR process that monitors progress in fulfilling their human rights obligations, most of them for the second time.

The outcomes are aligned to the expressed needs of governments and key stakeholders for a human-centered development approach which focuses on the most vulnerable, as well as a multi-sectoral approach that pursues national agendas while exploring regional synergies among the various outcomes. Among the synergies foreseen are:

More sustainable production patterns that ensure a healthier environment (priority area 4) and enhanced prevention and control of diseases such as the Zika virus and conditions related to poor air and water quality (priority area 2),

Greater social inclusion, poverty eradication, and strengthening of education systems, including informal education (priority area 1), with the provision of economic opportunities based on inclusive green economy (priority area 3), and

Fostering the development and use of renewable energy and green technologies (priority area 4), for the benefit of the poor and the economic empowerment of women (priority area 1).

Priority Area 3: A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Caribbean

Capacities of public policy and rule-of-law institutions and civil society organisations strengthened

Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced

Priority Area 4: A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean

Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place

Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration, and use of ecosystems and natural resources

The coordinated approach of the UN MSDF will create immediate synergies, and the UN system is thus well placed to make significant contributions to existing and emerging development challenges of the region. These synergies will be reinforced by the coordination and management structure outlined in Section VI.

Section V: Implementing the UN MSDF

Building on the achievements of the previous UNDAFs, 2012-2017, and taking advantage of the UNS' processes, procedures, and infrastructure, in partnership with Member States (governments, civil society, and private sector), development partners, and other key stakeholders, the work will be carried out within the areas of the UNS' comparative advantage and added value, as outlined under the four priority areas.

In summarising the strategies for addressing the priority areas, links with the SDGs and selected SDG targets are highlighted in boxes and footnotes respectively.

The UN MSDF builds on the right to inclusive high quality education, including pre-schooling and early childhood development services, and the promotion of labour market institutions that facilitate young people's employment opportunities throughout the lifecycle

The UNS will also support the implementation of Concluding Observations of human rights treaty bodies as well as UPR and Special Procedure recommendations, in close coordination with the respective governments, to contribute to countries' continued progress in fulfilling their obligations. The internal human rights promotion and protection systems under national Constitutions and international treaties need to be further strengthened; the UNS will therefore support the governments of the region to strengthen or establish national human rights institutions.

Strategies for addressing the Priority Areas

PRIORITY AREA 1
 AN INCLUSIVE, EQUITABLE, AND PROSPEROUS CARIBBEAN
 US\$44,016,795.66
 22.24% OF TOTAL FUNDS

SDGs: 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16

Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNV, UN Women

Partners: TVET Institutions, Ministries of Education, Ministries of Labour, Ministries of Social Development/ Social Transformation, Ministries of Business/Commerce, Ministries of Finance, Other Ministries, Employers' and Worker's Organizations, Mass media, Relevant NGOs/CBOs, Communities/local administrations, National/Central Statistics Offices, Private Sector, Women's/Gender Bureaus, Training Institutions, OECS Commission, and the World Bank.

An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Caribbean

Employment, labour, and social challenges are the foremost drivers of policy responses in the region. Poverty, joblessness, and exclusion disproportionately affect vulnerable groups in the Caribbean, with significant income disparities across the region and within countries. Women and youth are most impacted, but migrant workers and other vulnerable groups are also affected. This demands economic development from a human-centered perspective that helps the region to remain competitive.

The inclusive, equitable, and prosperous Caribbean aims to support countries in dealing with these challenges through increasing access to quality education; promoting competitive and sustainable

industrialization activities; supporting SMEs in enhancing manufacturing value-added and their insertion into the regional and global value chain; and improving social protection, through the promotion of decent work opportunities, entrepreneurship, and enhanced social protection programmes. These dimensions are reflected in the outcomes "Access to quality education and life-long learning increased, for enhanced employability and sustainable economic development" and "Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved".

- In addressing Access to quality education and life-long learning for enhanced employability and sustainable economic development, the UN MSDF builds on the right to inclusive high

quality education, including pre-schooling and early childhood development (ECD) services,² and the promotion of labour market institutions that facilitate young people’s employment and equal and equitable employment opportunities throughout the lifecycle.³ Such institutions and systems should assist people through the frequent transitions of labour markets. Both the supply side and the demand side will be examined, by clearly linking life-long learning to labour-market demands, and human rights standards related to the rights to education and work will guide the implementation of the UNS activities⁴.

- Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services, and sustainable economic opportunities focuses on addressing the right to social protection by supporting governments to provide coverage to the population through social protection floors built on the needs of the most vulnerable.⁵ Accordingly, the UN will provide Member States with support to ensure that policies, responses, and mitigation strategies recognize that women, men, girls, and boys experience poverty and economic growth opportunities differently. This will also support the countries to better plan in order to reduce equity gaps and multi-dimensional poverty; the UN response calls for adapted policies and strategies to deal with these issues. Other areas affected by social factors, such as gender-based violence (including non-traditional sexual violence), human trafficking, sexual orientation, teenage pregnancy, single parents, and orphans will also be examined.

Evidence-based data to inform decision-making are critical, including for social services to be truly inclusive and to ensure that training is linked with labour market needs and opportunities.

The work in this area recognizes the close linkages between the state of the environment and social and economic development. It will therefore support the sustainable use of the limited natural resource base by fostering an inclusive green economy, which addresses the targets of the SAMOA Pathway; this is linked to priority area 4 of the framework. Additionally, it will support the countries in designing low carbon development options and, in general, decoupling development from pollution and environmental degradation, through sustainable consumption and production policies.

Also included is the UN’s role in promoting an environment that enables investment, economic

Will provide Member States with support to ensure that policies, responses, and mitigation strategies recognize that women, men, boys, and girls experience poverty and economic growth differently

growth, and job creation through competitiveness and productivity, strong labour law frameworks and labour market institutions, healthy industrial relations, inclusive social dialogue and partnerships, and overall good governance.

These UNS strategies contribute to the following SDGs:



² Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education, so that they are ready for primary education

³ Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship

⁴ Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity, and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development

⁵ Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

**PRIORITY
AREA 2**

A HEALTHY CARIBBEAN
US\$10,650,989.66
5.38% OF TOTAL FUNDS

SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12

Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, IAEA, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNV

Partners: Ministries of Health, Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Education, Bureaus of Statistics

A Healthy Caribbean

Health and nutrition issues are increasingly affecting the lives of Caribbean people. The priority area *A Healthy Caribbean* responds to this concern with a dual strategy that focuses on strengthening the ability of the State to provide universal access to equitable, quality services and healthy nutrition, and to harness the knowledge needed for prevention of disease, including non-communicable diseases (NCDs), the major causes of illness and death in the region.

This priority area focuses on issues of health and well-being, nutrition and food security, and water and sanitation, and the two dimensions reflected in the outcomes are “Universal access to quality health care services and systems, and Laws, policies, and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population”. The outcomes are examined through a multi-sectoral approach that builds on a health-in-all-policies approach.

- Within the outcome Universal access to quality health care services and systems improved, UNS activities will focus on integrated support to governments in their efforts to provide full coverage and a high-quality network of effective services to their populations.⁶ Focus will be placed on primary health care, sexual and reproductive health,⁷ and nutrition. HIV, AIDS, and the reduction of adolescent pregnancy remain concerns for the region, and are also clear priorities for this outcome; health and family life education (HFLE) and sexuality education will be examined.

Additionally, this outcome will deal with the need for adequate numbers and capacity development of human resources distributed in the network to respond to the needs;⁸ an information system that helps in both detecting health trends and monitoring the effects of interventions; adequate financing to cover the provision of health services and prevent the impoverishment of the population through out-of-pocket payments; and health authorities that exercise good governance in both leading and sustaining change.

This focus complements CARICOM’s Integrated Strategic Framework for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy

Focuses on the need to strengthen systems to address the impact on lives from NCDs.

and the integration body’s overall health agenda, the Caribbean Cooperation in Health (CCH). The holistic approach encompasses work on environmental factors – ensuring safe water, clean air, and safe food – and their impact on public health, through improved access, laws, and policies.

- **Laws, policies, and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population** builds broadly towards the provision of effective and transparent institutions and legislation to promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles. This refers to targets

⁶ Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

⁷ Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

⁸ Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

that link the reduction of health problems with the reduction of pollution in SDG 3,⁹ SDG 6,¹⁰ and SDG 12.¹¹

The outcome also focuses on the need to examine and strengthen systems to address mounting concerns about the impact on lives of NCDs¹² such as diabetes and hypertension, risk factors such as tobacco use,¹³ and the strain these place on national health systems and economies. Capacity development and institutional strengthening will be important strategies.

The provision of sex- and age-disaggregated data to inform decision-making and evidence-based interventions is to be taken into account in the development and execution of activities within the priority area. Efforts will be made to strengthen the production and analysis of vital statistics, such as fertility and mortality data, to inform planning.

The framework will examine CARICOM commitments in this area, including the CARICOM Gender Equality indicators, with the secondary result of supporting Member States' reporting against the SDGs. Similarly, a human rights approach will be leveraged in all programme activities, with consideration of the ICESCR and other treaty provisions regarding the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including equality in access to quality health services.

Particular focus will be placed on ensuring that women's rights, especially their sexual and reproductive rights, are protected. In measuring

these processes, countries will also be supported in reporting on their international obligations, including the SDGs, CEDAW, ICPD, CRC, and UPR.

These UNS strategies contribute to the following SDGs:



⁹ Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemical and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination

¹⁰ Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations; Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, having the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

¹¹ Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water, and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

¹² Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable disease through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

¹³ Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

**PRIORITY
AREA 3**

A COHESIVE, SAFE, AND
JUST CARIBBEAN
US\$38,162,309.32
19.28% OF TOTAL FUNDS

SDGs: 1, 4, 5, 16

Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNV, UNODC, UN Women

Partners: Ministries of Social Protection, Ministries of Legal Affairs, Ministries of Citizen Security, Home Affairs, the Judiciary, Child Rights Commissions, Ministries of Planning, Civil Society and Faith-Based Organisations, Ministries of Social Protection and Women’s Empowerment

A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Caribbean

This priority area acknowledges that challenges with citizen security are increasingly restricting Caribbean people’s ability to live full and productive lives, and is focused equally on violence in the home and in the community. It will therefore seek to address the challenges relating to crime, violence, and insecurity by supporting the creation of conditions for a cohesive, safe, and just Caribbean, while tackling the root causes that promote and perpetuate violence and insecurity.

These dimensions are reflected in the outcomes: *Capacities of public policy and rule-of-law institutions and civil society organisations strengthened* and *Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced*.

- For “Capacities of public policy and rule-of-law institutions and civil society organisations strengthened”, the conditions that promote security will be examined using an integrated approach, where the UNS works with national governments to reinforce their obligations and roles as duty bearers towards their citizens, the rights holders. UN support will be provided to bring relevant laws in compliance with international and regional obligations, particularly for the protection of women and children, and to support countries to meet their respective treaty obligations under the ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, and CMW. The number of countries with increased institutional and technical capacity to carry out their mandates to improve justice and citizen security will be

considered,¹⁴ and work will be done with rights holders to enhance their capacity to demand their right to a fair and inclusive justice system. The UNS will support the reform and enhancement of key security and justice institutions, strengthening their capacities to ensure a more efficient, fair, and equitable justice system, and improving national capacity to tackle insecurity, implement preventative policies, and deliver services related to citizen security. UNS interventions will address violence prevention, providing assistance that targets the enhancement of the State’s and society’s ability to focus on and prevent violence in all its forms.¹⁵ Special emphasis will be placed on prevention of violence against women and children, youth violence, and violence against other vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, older persons, people living with AIDS, and LGBT persons. To complement these efforts, attention will focus on strengthening legal and policy frameworks to promote transparency and accountability, with a view to preventing corruption. The UNS will also assist in developing alternate dispute resolution capacity within institutions and communities, and foster greater social cohesion in countries. UNS assistance will encourage positive change in attitudes, policies, and governance related to security within the region, and promote greater participation of key stakeholders

¹⁴ Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
¹⁵ Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

through stable and open channels. In so doing, the UNS will build the capacities of civil society to constructively engage as problem solvers, and promote citizens as partners of State agencies and co-producers of security.

- Strategies for “Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced” to focus on conditions which promote security and rule of law,¹⁶ as well as the root causes that perpetuate violence in the home and the community, including attitudes, vulnerabilities, and lack of access to justice. Given the high incidence of youth at risk in the region, special attention will be placed on developing a range of options for dealing with youth and children in conflict with the law.

Assistance will be provided to build national capacity for evidence-based policy-making through enhancing the capacity of national institutions and civil society to collect and analyse statistical data related to citizen security, and to promote evidence-based decision-making that contributes to the reduction of crime and violence, and increased security. This includes building national capacities to conduct policy-relevant research, evaluate existing policies and programmes, and develop evidence-based policy.

To promote evidence-based interventions, special emphasis is put on information systems that can inform public policy for transparency, and provide a lever for accountability.

These UNS strategies contribute to the following SDGs:

A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Caribbean



The image shows four icons for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) arranged horizontally. From left to right: 1. No Poverty (red icon with people), 4. Quality Education (red icon with a book), 5. Gender Equality (red icon with a female symbol), and 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (blue icon with a dove and scales).



¹⁶ Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

**PRIORITY
AREA 4**

A SUSTAINABLE AND
RESILIENT CARIBBEAN
US\$105,113,851
53.1% OF TOTAL FUNDS

SDGs: 1, 2, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, IAEA, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UNICEF, UNV

Partners: Renewable energy service providers, Governments, Businesses, CARICOM, CSOs, National Climate Change Offices, National Planning Ministries, Private Sector/NGOs/Technical Agencies, Donors, UNFCCC, Universities, CDEMA

A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean

This priority area focuses on UNS support to strengthen institutional and community resilience at both regional and national levels, in terms of natural resources management; the protection and sustainable use of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems; renewable energy systems; and inclusive and sustainable societies. It is also based on an integrated approach to the sustainable use and management of the natural resources and ecosystems.

These dimensions are reflected in the outcome areas: *Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place, and Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration, and use of ecosystems and natural resources.*

- In dealing with Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy, the UN MSDF focuses on supporting governments to put measures and strategies in place to examine climate change, disaster risk reduction and mitigation, and environmental degradation, as well as their effects on health, livelihoods, poverty, human rights, and development. This outcome focuses on strengthening adaptive capacities,^{17,18} providing population data to identify groups that are most vulnerable to climate change, disasters, response, and recovery, and paying particular attention to the rights and needs of the most vulnerable. This takes into consideration variations in adaptive

capacities depending on gender, age, poverty levels, and location, among other factors. These need to be taken into account when supporting governments in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes. It also means taking measures to increase the sustainable and efficient use of renewable resources, while facilitating private sector initiatives to accelerate such efforts, especially in the energy sector.

- On the other hand, Inclusive and sustainable solutions for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources focuses directly on ensuring ecosystem life-supporting services through the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and the responsible management of natural resources.¹⁹ This will include examining the main challenges related to environmental governance, such as access to information, participation, previous and informed consultations, environmental justice, and the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in the region.

These UNS strategies contribute to the following SDGs:



¹⁷ Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

¹⁸ Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities

¹⁹ Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

| Advocacy, Partnerships, and Communication

Achieving the joint results agreed to in the UN MSDF will largely depend on the capacity of governments and UNCTs to mobilize partners in civil society, the private sector and a large variety of public and semi-public institutions. This approach responds to SDG 17 on partnerships: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and several of its targets.^{20,21,22}

” Achieving the joint results agreed to in the UN MSDF will largely depend on the capacity of governments and UNCTs to mobilize partners

As a multi-agency, multi-country programmatic framework, the UN MSDF will promote UN advocacy for access to financial and technical resources by multilateral and bilateral institutions in order to advance priority results in social, economic, and environmental fields, as well as in justice and citizen security. Regional partnerships, advocacy, and resource mobilisation strategies will be developed by the UN and will respond to the multi-country official development assistance (ODA) bundles and regional envelopes that increasingly many development partners are implementing, as opposed to country-by-country assistance.

Advances in information and communication technology, including the internet, websites, and social media, have important functions in supporting communication activities on the SDGs and the UN MSDF. The development of the framework provides an opportunity for the UN in the Caribbean region not only to strengthen regional communication and synergies, but also to promote public awareness of the SDGs.

The main focus will therefore be on the work of the UNCTs to achieve sustainable development in the Caribbean, through the lens of the SDGs. The UN MSDF will be extensively utilized as one of the tools contributing to the accomplishment of this global

engagement and will take advantage of an innovative online platform through a One UN Caribbean SDGs website. The website will be pivotal for maintaining fluid interaction with key stakeholders and the general public, and enable continued relevance of the framework during the whole programme cycle. It is envisioned that the website, complemented by social media presence, will become the primary source of information on the UN's joint work in the Caribbean.

The UN MSDF website will be structured to reflect the harmonized and coordinated UN effort. Under the domain 2030caribbean.org, this platform will promote joint programming and knowledge-sharing by giving the audience the opportunity to comment, suggest, ask questions and discuss/debate UN MSDF-related topics. It will provide partners and the general public with background information, news, success stories, publications, and other resources, as well as with data and multi-media material. Finally, it will be a platform for interaction, including through forums and surveys.

Through the UN MSDF, partnerships with agencies that are not in the Caribbean region will also be explored. These partnerships will be implemented with a view to strengthening regional cooperation and integration for inclusive and sustainable development.

The UN Agencies will work with a broad range of stakeholders through innovative partnerships to implement the UN MSDF – with government ministries and departments, employees' and workers' organisations, civil society, local administrations, inter-religious organisations, the private sector, academia, development partners, and regional institutions. Partners will have varied roles in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the UN MSDF.

The agreed cross cutting areas which will be addressed with the implementation of the UN MSDF across all four priority areas are: gender and women's empowerment, youth, governance, and data collection and information for decision-making.

²⁰ Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South, and triangular regional and international cooperation on, and access to, science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

²¹ Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular development countries

²² Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Estimated Resources

The implementation of the MSDF will require resource allocation by UN Agencies, as well as in-kind and, possibly, financial support by Member States and development partners. Increasingly, the emphasis will be on developing and implementing strategies for joint regional resource mobilisation.

The tables below provide the indicative resource allocation for each priority area in the UN MSDF, including fund allocations per UN Agency and country, with care being taken not to double-count funding obtained through other UN Agencies; technical cooperation or contributions in-kind are indicated in terms of their equivalent monetary value. The budget will be reviewed annually to reflect the shorter, or different, cycles of specialized and non-resident agencies and there will be further specifications and updates within the Common Budgetary Framework, incorporated in the Country Implementation Plans (CIPs) and the Sub-regional Implementation Plan (SIP) for Barbados and the OECS.

The costing of the results in the matrix cover the estimated financial resources required by the UN system for its contribution to the achievement of each expected outcome in the UN MSDF, and each agency identifies the financial resources that it plans to contribute. The estimates include both regular agency resources and other resources that UN Agencies intend to mobilize, jointly or individually. The figures, while only indicative, are as accurate as possible at the time of the UN MSDF drafting. Resource commitments will continue to be made in UN Agency

programme and project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency.

It is anticipated that the human resources in the UN, national, civil society, development partner, and private sector systems will play critical roles in UN MSDF implementation, as indicated and as necessary. In addition, already established UNS infrastructure, and administrative structures and processes, will support the implementation of the UN MSDF.

Resources and Resource Mobilisation

Resource mobilisation will be critical for the effective implementation of the UN MSDF. The UN Regional Steering Committee (RSC) realizes the need for joint resource mobilisation at the multi-country level, given the decreasing trend in ODA to individual Middle-Income Countries and a greater move to regional operations by several development partners. The UN RSC also recognizes that resource mobilisation is the shared responsibility of all UN Agencies; as such, resource mobilisation efforts will be aligned with priority areas and outcomes of the UN MSDF.

Led by the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN RSC will develop a joint regional resource mobilisation and partnership strategy to deal with the funding gaps, emphasising non-traditional sources of financing and new partnerships. The resource gap indicated in the table below reflects the resource mobilisation targets

Estimated Core Resources from UN agencies, funds and programmes

| Priority Area | Resources Mobilised | Resources to be Mobilised | Total |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| An Inclusive, Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean | USD44,016,795.66 | USD28,492,858.18 | USD72,509,653.84 |
| A Healthy Caribbean | USD10,650,989.66 | USD25,622,246.17 | USD36,273,235.83 |
| A Cohesive, Safe and Just Caribbean | USD38,162,309.32 | USD 24,069,512.17 | USD62,231,821.49 |
| A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean | USD105,113,851.00 | USD162,649,147.00 | USD267,762,998.00 |
| Total | USD197,943,945.64 | USD240,833,763.52 | USD438,777,709.16 |

for the UN MSDF and represents the projected amount of funds that will be required for implementation of the framework. These resources will have to be mobilized in addition to indicated secure (core) funding, either through collective or individual action by the agencies.

All the Resident Coordinators will support the resource mobilisation effort, and UN Agencies commit to transparency and coordination with other relevant agencies should they need to pursue individual, independent fundraising through development partners at country level.

The UN Agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UN MSDF and reflected in the CIPs/SIP. This may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities, and staff support. Part of the Agencies' support may be provided to NGOs and CSOs, as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans (WPs) and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organisation-managed global information systems; the network of UN Agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including roster of consultants and providers of development services; and direct cooperation from the network of UN Specialised Agencies.

UN Agencies will appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, and monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN Agencies' funds will be made available/accessible subject to their financial rules and regulations and in accordance with the UN MSDF outcomes. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the outputs of the CIPs/SIP, and reflected in Agency WPs and project documents. By mutual consent between the Governments and the UN Agencies, unearmarked funds provided by development partners to the UN Agencies may be allocated to appropriate programmatic activities.

| Initiatives outside the UN MSDF Results Matrix

The UN MSDF 2017-2021 is intended to capture comprehensively the initiatives of all UN Agencies and offices in the Caribbean. A number of agencies may also conduct activities at regional, national, and multi-country levels in line with their mandates and in consultation with their governing bodies, governments, and stakeholders, which respond to specific country demands, but which fall outside the common results matrix of the UN MSDF.

VI: Coordination and Management of the UN MSDF

| National Level Management and Coordination

The Joint National/United Nations Steering Committee (JNSC) provides:

To coordinate the implementation and oversight of the CIPs/SIP, Joint National/United Nations Steering Committee (JNSC) will be established at a strategic level under the leadership of the respective Government and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The Joint National Steering Committee will be aligned with existing broader national coordination mechanisms where they exist, and it is Co-chaired by a Representative of the Coordinating Government entity or Ministry and the UN Resident Coordinator.

The JNSC provides:

- Strategic guidance and oversight during CIP implementation.
- Oversight to the work of the PMT and/or Results Groups ensuring they perform within their mandate while remaining aligned to the UN MSDF in line with national priorities
- Strategic oversight of the CIPs/SIP and the United Nations Country Results Report
- Guidance and direction on the development of the terms of reference of the evaluation
- Ensure that CIP/SIP funding gaps and evolving programming priorities are addressed.

Programme Management Teams/Result Groups

Programme Management Teams and/or Results Groups are the coordination mechanism for the CIPs/SIP at country or sub-regional level and are to be established within existing national coordination mechanisms to promote coherent and accountable United Nations engagement. They provide a critical level of governance and substantive oversight where significant policy issues (including operational-normative linkages) are discussed and their delivery ensured.

Under the leadership of the JNSC, Programme Management Teams and/or Results Groups will:

- Engage in policy dialogue with government counterparts, civil society and development partners.
- Lead the preparation and subsequent implementation and monitoring of CIPs/SIP.
- Guide the implementation of the UN MSDF using CIPs/SIP
- Undertake joint analysis of the policy environment, key development issues and emerging trends related to priority areas to ensure that the Results Groups' work plans address pressing development constraints.
- Contribute to the development of common UNCT advocacy messages and communication products, and support policy dialogue with government counterparts, civil society and other development partners with substantive inputs
- Mainstream normative programming principles and any crosscutting themes and issues relevant to the country into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the CIPs/SIP, ensuring normative-operational linkages while addressing national needs and priorities.
- Support the JNSC with resource mobilization and partnership building efforts to fill the financial gaps.

| Regional Level Coordination

Regional Coordination Meeting

Each year, the signatory Governments of the UN MSDF and the UN Regional Steering Committee members will meet to provide strategic guidance and oversight to the UN MSDF implementation. Participants will discuss on the progress made towards the achievement of UN MSDF outcomes and the results of country level and multi-country or regional programme initiatives, and agree the actions to be undertaken to ensure advances in the implementation. Relevant stakeholders such as civil society, the private sector, and other development partners and institutions, will be invited to participate.

²⁴ The national structure is further described in the DaO Standard Operating Procedures, available at <https://undg.org/home/guidance-policies/delivering-as-one/standard-operating-procedures-non-pilots/>, accessed 12 May 2016.

UN Regional Steering Committee

The UN Regional Steering Committee (RSC) provides strategic leadership and coordination within the UN system for the coherence of UN assistance. The UN RSC ensures development of SDG-anchored MSDF outcomes and the implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for DaO. Its membership includes the Resident Coordinators and Agency Representatives from the UNCTs covered by the UN MSDF. The Chair of the UN RSC will be rotated annually on occasion of the Regional Coordination Meeting. A Head of Agency who is not a Resident Coordinator will serve as the Deputy Chair of the RSC each year. The RSC will meet virtually every two months and will aim to meet once per year physically with stakeholders.

The RSC will play a key role to guide the overall implementation of the UN MSDF through the following functions:

- Provide strategic guidance to the overall implementation of the UN MSDF, ensuring compliance with the SOPs;
- Oversee the work of the Virtual Policy Networks
- Provide guidance for the UN MSDF evaluation;
- Report on the mutually-agreed outcomes of the UN MSDF to national governments;
- Provide leadership for the UN to identify innovative regional initiatives
- Serve as an interlocutor with the broader UN system, including the regional and global structures;
- Oversee the development of common UN MSDF advocacy messages, particularly to ensure increased advocacy and action on human rights;
- Mobilize resources to implement the UN MSDF

The five Resident Coordinators will each be given the responsibility for one of the SOP pillars: Leadership (Chairing the UN RSC); Partnerships and Resource Mobilization- including the Common Budgetary Framework; Operational Management; Programming and Monitoring and Evaluation; and Joint Communication. During a one-year period, the designated member of the UN RSC will serve as the focal point for his/her area and will work in close collaboration with the Virtual Policy Networks and the corresponding Programme Management Team/ Result Groups and Operations Management Teams to strengthen coherence.

By focusing on all levels of the implementation of the UN MSDF-national, sub-regional, and regional-in a coherent way and leveraging the SOPs, the goal is to have a structure that is Fit for Purpose and promotes coherence and results orientation in all UN activities.

Virtual Policy Networks

The Virtual Policy Networks will be organized around the 4 priority areas of the UN MSDF. Each network will be convened by a member of the UN Regional Steering Committee and will be co-convened by a Head of Agency. The networks will work under the general guidance of the UN Regional Steering Committee and will aim to maximize the impact of the UN within specific priority areas, while ensuring cross-cutting fertilization with other thematic networks and country level CIPs/SIP.

Focus will include:

- Lead the design of regional programming initiatives on specific programming areas, according to the synergies among countries and resource mobilization opportunities
- Serving as a platform through which the UNS collaborates with strategic partners to proactively identify opportunities for regional initiatives and innovative programming;
- Advising and supporting the regional reporting on the progress towards the achievement of UN MSDF outcomes and the SDGs or we can use Articulate Programme, facilitate monitoring and reporting on results for priority areas
- Reinforcing the integration of country level work, cross-cutting issues and the normative agendas, including the 2030 development agenda

Tasks will include:

- Mapping and analysis to identify opportunities for the development of regional joint programmes and initiatives
- Support with the design and development of regional joint programmes and initiatives

UN MSDF signing Governments, and other stakeholders such as civil society and other organisations will be invited to participate, based on the involvement of the organization in a specific regional initiative. The Networks shall work under the leadership of the UN RSC and in close collaboration with the Chairs of the Monitoring and Evaluation Task Team and Partnership and Resource Mobilization Task Team.

Relationship between National and Regional Levels

The relationship between the regional and national levels is based on the SOPs for DaO. The Annual Coordination Meeting, the UN RSC and the VPNs are responsible for reinforcing and supporting the national structures, while simultaneously providing a link between national level outputs and activities and the regional outcomes.

Annual stakeholder coordination meetings involving governments, civil society, the private sector, and development partners will increase national ownership and leadership of the UN MSDF; this engagement will ensure dialogue with partners on development issues and identify opportunities for joint programming.

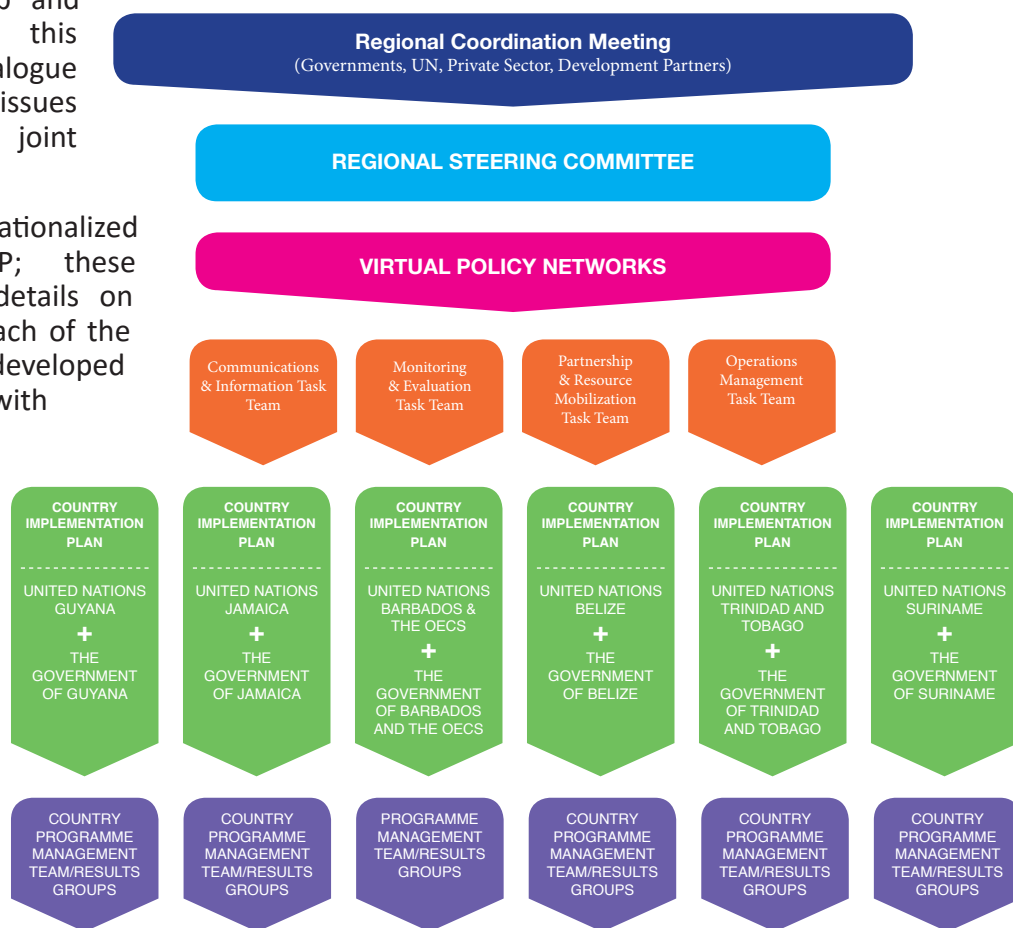
Regional outcomes are operationalized through the CIPs and SIP; these implementation plans provide details on the outputs that contribute to each of the UN MSDF outcomes. They are developed by each UNCT in collaboration with their respective national counterparts, development partners, and other stakeholders as appropriate.

The sum of the estimated costs of achieving the national level outputs in each CIP and the SIP becomes the financial requirement in each of the outcomes of the UN MSDF. This enables the UNS to harness synergies, while at the same time allowing each UNCT and national counterparts the flexibility to tailor the outcomes

to national realities. Close collaboration between the regional VPN and the National Structures in each of the countries is critical.

The UNS in the Caribbean will work with committees and institutions established with CARICOM and the OECS to identify sub-regional initiatives and programmes for implementation through the UN MSDF.

Coordination Structure for the UN MSDF



Programme Management and Accountability Arrangements

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the respective Government authorities in each of the UN MSDF countries. Government coordinating authorities generally and for specific UN system agency programmes specifically

in each of the countries are noted on pages 45-64. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities.

The UN MSDF will be made operational through the CIPs/SIP²⁵ and agency-specific work plans and project

²⁵ As per the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the “Delivering as One” approach

documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UN MSDF and signed joint or agency-specific Country Implementation Plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UN MSDF, the CIPs and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents.²⁶

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WP) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

For those countries where it has been agreed that cash will be transferred to institutions other than the Implementing Partner (i.e. the Treasury) the legal clauses will be specified in the country-specific annex.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities.

The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN Agencies will notify the Implementing Partner (IP) of the amount approved and will disburse the funds to the IP.

In the case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the IPs or by the UN Agencies in support of agreed activities, the UN Agencies will proceed with the payment within an agreed number of days.

The UN Agencies will not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the IP and a third party vendor.

Where two or more UN Agencies provides funding to the same IP, programme monitoring, financial monitoring, and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with the relevant UN Agencies.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

²⁶ In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP-assisted work plan. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency(s)" as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in an work plan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified as who will have responsibility for convening, co-ordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the work plan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the work Plan.

Section VII: Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies,
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

The governments of the countries and the UNCTs will collectively ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of the UN MSDF, undertaken within the context of the UN MSDF M&E Plan and fully aligned with the SDG indicator framework. The M&E systems and tools will adopt results-based and participatory approaches. Outcomes and outputs will be tracked and monitored using national systems, and data will be harmonized with the governments' databases where possible.

Capacities in RBM and M&E will be developed jointly by the governments and the UN. In line with the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda and Hanoi Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the UNS in the countries will support national implementation modalities as agreed in the CIPs and SIPs.

The UN MSDF commits the UNS to strengthen management for results, and will make greater use of annual reviews and evaluations to measure the impact of supported programmes. RBM principles

have been applied in the preparation of the UN MSDF preparation and will be used in implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the framework to ensure a strong focus on achieving development results, a strong evidence base for decision-making, and accountability for development results. A results matrix has been developed for the UN MSDF, clearly indicating the UN's contribution to the priority areas identified by the countries and outlining the indicators to measure the results.

The first biennial One UN Regional Report will examine the continued relevance of the UN MSDF and the progress made towards achieving its strategic priorities. The end-of-term evaluation will assess the achievements of the UN MSDF outcomes against the set indicator targets, the likelihood of sustaining the achievements, and the challenges and obstacles in implementation, in order to gain lessons for future programming.

UN MSDF Monitoring and Reporting

At the national level, the primary responsibility for M&E is held by the UNCTs, which monitor progress through the national programming structures and report to the JSC of each country.

National Level

The main dimensions of the UN MSDF monitoring and reporting are:

- **Yearly country planning and reporting:** During the third or fourth quarter each UNCT, through its results structure, is responsible for either developing or updating the two-year CIPs. The information should also be uploaded to the digital M&E platform.
- **Ongoing agency follow up of progress:** During the execution of the CIPs/SIP, each agency is responsible for updating progress, in accordance with the M&E plan, on the platform.

- **Routine monitoring and reviews:** Results Groups and PMTs, depending on country context, are responsible for meeting at least quarterly to follow up on progress of the commitments of the CIPs/SIP. Any constraints should be identified and corrective measures taken. The progress and actions taken should be presented to the UNCT for review, or, where necessary, brought to the attention of the JSC.
- **Country/sub-regional reports:** These will be done on the CIPs/SIP across the five UNCTs and one UNST and will form chapters in the biennial regional results report.
- **Annual CIPs and SIPs review:** Results Groups and PMTs, together with Implementing Partners (IPs), are responsible for assessing progress towards UN MSDF outputs. They will develop a draft report that will present results delivered against the objectives set within the CIPs and SIPs. The draft report should also highlight corrective measures taken. On the basis of this draft report, the annual UN country results report is developed, under the auspices of the UNCT. It is subsequently presented to the national JSC. Two central dimensions of the results report are to highlight successful practices that can be scaled up, either at the national or regional level, and to identify the corrective measures that have been taken to keep implementation on track.
- **Annual regional reviews:** Based on the national level continuous reviews, the Virtual Policy Networks are responsible for consolidating the progress of the UN MSDF towards the outcomes and the SDGs on a cumulative basis during the implementation of the UN MSDF. This analysis should highlight recommendations on corrective measures and report on their completion, thus facilitating support needed to keep on track at the national level. Additionally, actions to identify resource gaps and the application of best practices will be promoted. The progress and the actions taken to keep implementation on track should be presented to the UN RSC for review. An annual stakeholder meeting will be held to share progress towards the achievement of the MSDF outcomes.
- **Biennial Caribbean UN MSDF report:** The UN regional results report is developed by the Virtual Policy Networks on a biennial basis under the auspices of the UN RSC. It is shared with national governments, regional entities, and other stakeholders at a biennial meeting. The report presents actual results delivered against the objectives set in the UN MSDF and highlights corrective measures taken. Beyond the contributions towards the outcomes of the UN MSDF and the SDGs, the regional results report underlines the joint results of the governments and the UNS.

Regional Level

At the regional level the UN MSDF is monitored through a biennial review and results articulated in the biennial One UN Regional Report. The regional results report reflects the regional outcome level commitments of the UN MSDF and their contribution to the achievement of the SDGs in the Caribbean. The regional Virtual Policy Networks is responsible for consolidating the national level reports and presenting the information to the UN RSC. While the basis for the report is the data from the national results reports derived from the indicators of the results matrix, the emphasis is on the additional synergies of the framework and the UNS' contribution to the acceleration of the 2030 Agenda and other global and regional frameworks.

The role of monitoring and evaluation and the supporting platform is to enable stakeholders to monitor progress against expected results within the commonly agreed outcomes of the UN MSDF and the output level CIPs and SIPs. Monitoring and evaluation within the UN MSDF is supported through a M&E platform, which is a "one-stop shop" for programme monitoring and allows progress data to be automatically aggregated towards the appropriate level. Development can also be measured by assessing the normative frameworks to which the UN MSDF contributes, including the SDGs.

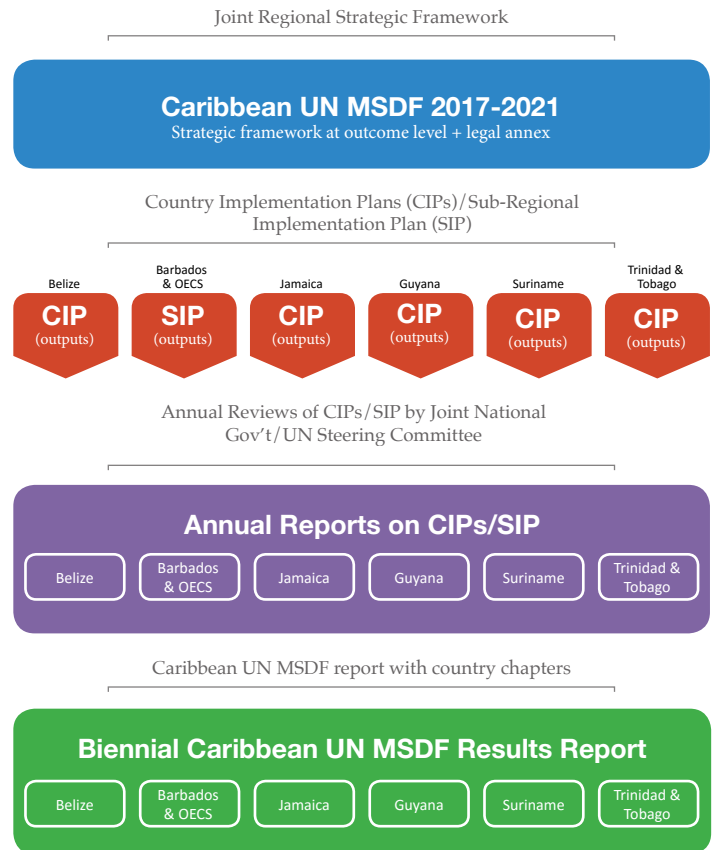
Risk Management and Mitigation

Risk management will be ensured through established procedures related to the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) system, including assessments of the public financial management systems in the UN MSDF countries. The use of national systems will be the preferred approach, in agreement with the governments and in line with the Paris Declaration principles.

Risk mitigation strategies and actions include:

- **Political commitment:** Sustained political and operational commitment by stakeholders to the priority areas and outcomes, and their engagement in the implementation process, will mitigate against bottlenecks in implementation.
- **Coordination:** At the strategic level, the effective functioning of the regional and national coordination and management mechanisms will enable leadership, monitoring, reporting, evaluation, and sustained ownership of the framework by both Member States and UN Agencies across the region. UN Agency representation in the regional governance structures will mitigate against lack of effective coordination among the agencies and partners.
- **Resource mobilisation:** The design of innovative multi-country programme initiatives, successful mobilisation of resources to support their implementation, and agreement on modalities for resource management will be crucial to support efficient financial execution at the regional and national levels.
- **Quality data:** The development of an online monitoring system that can be populated by national and regional data from all agencies and stakeholders involved in the national and regional Joint Steering Committees (see below) will ensure tracking of both the achievements of the framework and the countries' progress towards the SDGs. This system will also increase access to quality data to support evidence-based planning and decision-making.
- **Changing fiscal and environmental situations affecting national and regional priorities:** Since the majority of the countries covered by the UN MSDF are SIDS, which are susceptible to environmental emergencies and disasters, effective disaster risk reduction strategies will be crucial to the success of the UN MSDF.

Implementation Mechanisms for the UN MSDF



Evaluation

An external evaluation covering the entire programming cycle will be conducted in the penultimate year of the UN MSDF implementation (2020) in close collaboration with stakeholders. The evaluation aims to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the UNS' contributions to the national development priorities and progress towards the SDGs. Together with information from the reviews and progress reports, the findings from the evaluation will guide the UNS' strategic planning exercise for the subsequent UN MSDF. The UN interagency M&E Task Team will be in charge of the technical preparation and follow-up of the external evaluation.

Annex: 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 | 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 Vocational Education reduced by xx% Baseline: TBD | Programme evaluation reports; Programme reports | 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. | 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. | National Statistical Office, Ministry of Education, Training Institutions, employers’ and Workers’ Organizations | 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality, technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university. 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 | 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 |
| | Percentage of children, boys and girls living below national poverty line/ or in multidimensional poverty Target: by 2021, x% reduction of children living under poverty Baseline: To be analyzed/ collected | Disaggregated data on (child) poverty, if they exist | Ministries of Social Transformation, Ministries of Finance, Private sector, relevant NGOs, Central Statistics Office | 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 |
| | 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 Target: By 2021 x% increase of eligible population covered by social protection systems Baseline: | Living Standard Measurement Surveys; poverty assessment surveys, other household surveys, census. | Ministries of Social Development/Social Transformation; National Statistics Offices; Ministries of Finance; Women’s/Gender Bureaus; and NGO/CBOs engaged | 1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable |
| | Number of M&E framework for social protection programs Target: By 2021, at least 6 countries agree on M&E frameworks and are continuously monitoring social protection programs Baseline: limited M&E on social protection programs | M&E Reports on social protection programs | Ministries of Social Transformation, Ministries of Finance, Central Statistics Office | 8.b.1. Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a percentage of national budgets and GDP |

An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Caribbean (Cont'd)

| Outcomes | Indicators, baselines, targets (maximum 4 indicators with corresponding baselines and targets) | Means of verification | Role of partners | SDG indicators to which it contributes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved.</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>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>Ministries of Business, Commerce and Finance</p> <p>OECS Commission and the World Bank: for continued work on the Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics.</p> <p>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> |
| | <p>Target:</p> | | | |
| | <p>Baseline:</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> | | | |

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 | 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 Maarten N/A Target: <15% (2021) | Household Expenditure Surveys & WHO Health Expenditure Database | 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) | 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 | 3.1.2 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 | 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 |
| | (HIV): Number of countries that achieved 90/90/90 (age, gender, key groups) 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. Targets: 90% (2021) | UNAIDS Global AIDS Progress (GAP) reports | 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 | 3.8.1* Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, antiretroviral therapy, tuberculosis treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.) |

A Healthy Caribbean (Cont'd)

| Outcomes | Indicators, baselines, targets (maximum 4 indicators) | Means of verification | Role of partners | SDG indicators to which it contributes |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Laws, policies and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population. | SDG Indicator 3.8.1 (Hypertension): Number of countries that have achieved targets in reducing prevalence of hypertension rates | Health examination surveys including blood pressure measurement | Providing technical support Catalysing change Building sustainable institutional capacity Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends 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 | 3.8.1* Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, antiretroviral therapy, tuberculosis treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.) |
| | Baseline: | | | |
| | Targets: | | | |
| Laws, policies and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population. | SDG Indicator 3.8.1 (Diabetes): Number of countries that have achieved their targets in reduction of diabetes prevalence | Health examination surveys including blood glucose measurement | Providing technical support Catalysing change Building sustainable institutional capacity Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends 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 | 3.8.1* Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, antiretroviral therapy, tuberculosis treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.) |
| | Baseline: | | | |
| | Targets: | | | |
| Laws, policies and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population. | Number of countries that are implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control | 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 |
| | Baseline: Ratification status per country, ratio of adoption of indicated measures. | | | |
| | Targets: 100% ratification status (2021) | | | |

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 | 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/ CEDAW/UPR reports | 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 | 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;) |
| | 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 | 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 | 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 |
| Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced | Number of countries where the ratio of judges and resident magistrates has increased Baseline: 0 Targets: xx countries | Living Standards Surveys | Support training for judges and magistrates and more accessible courts. | 16.3.1 unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population |
| | 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. Baseline: 3 countries with established units Target: 7 countries with established units | Country Reports; Memoranda of Understanding | Clear and well defined Standard Operating Procedures, Regular steering committee meetings to ensure consistent collaboration | 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 |
| | Peaceful completion of constitutional reform processes Baseline: constitutional reform process not initiated Target: Constitutional reform process completed | | | |
| | Level of public confidence in delivery of basic services Baseline: TBD Target: TBD | Perception surveys/ Ministry of Communities Reports | Capacity strengthening for local government organs | 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services |

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 | 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 | 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 and OECS: 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 Education, Health, Statistics, Planning Unit of Ministries of Works | 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 | CCCCC tracking of regional process National Climate Change Offices: tracking of national processes of engendering plans with CC National Planning Ministries: development / maintreaming 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 | CCCCC, Ministries of Environment / Climate Change Offices; UNFCCC Secretariat | CCCCC: 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 | 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 |
| | Number of countries in which competent national and sub-national authorities are implementing integrated natural resources management guidelines. Baseline: 1 Target: 3 | Survey report on institutional capacities to implement integrated natural resources management guidelines | Governments: Development and/or adoption of integrated natural resources management guidelines | 15.9.1 Number of national development plans and processes integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values |
| | Number of countries that are able to implement international conventions and protocols to adequately value and protect marine and coastal ecosystems. Baseline: 0 Target: 7 | Country reports to international protocols and conventions | 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). | 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 |
| | % of protected coastal and marine areas vs total area Baseline: tbc Target: 10% (by 2020) | Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat, Secretariat of Cartagena Convention. World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) | 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. | 14.5.2 Coverage of protected areas (BBA) |

Annex: UN MSDF Monitoring and Evaluation calendar/plan 2017-2021

The calendar and plan for monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the UN MSDF 2017-2021 is outlined below.

| Year | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| Quarter | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I. Monitoring Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring of CIPs/SIP and production of Biennial One UN Regional Report | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous monitoring and production of 6 Annual National CIP progress reports | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Six bi-monthly meetings of Regional Steering Committee | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov |
| Bi-annual meetings of the Country Joint Steering Committees | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Six bi-monthly meetings of the Virtual UN Policy Networks | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov |
| Six bi-monthly meetings of the PMT or Country Results Groups | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov | Jan & Mar | May | July & Sep | Nov |
| II. Surveys/Studies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Analysis of secondary data from national surveys/studies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III. Evaluations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Final evaluation of UN MSDF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV. Reviews/ Reporting Meetings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biennial reporting meeting with government representatives and other regional stakeholders- January | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Joint annual review of Country CIPs/SIP- with Government Representatives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V. Planning processes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual CIPs/SIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preparation of the ToRs for the UN MSDF Final Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VI. M&E Capacity building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M&E Training | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training on use of on-line UN MSDF tool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Launch of UN MSDF Platform | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annex: Estimated financial resource requirements of the UN MSDF by priority areas

An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Caribbean

Estimated financial resource requirements by Priority Area ²³

The estimated total contribution (secured resources) available for this priority area by resident and non-resident agencies is US\$44,016,795.66.

| Outcomes | Agency | Country | 2017-2018 | | | | 2019-2021 | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Regular Resources (secured) | Other resources (secured) | Projected agency resource mobilization | Resources to be mobilized | Regular Resources (secured) | Other resources (secured) | Resources to be mobilized |
| Access to quality education and life-long learning increased, for enhanced employability and decent and sustainable economic development. | UNESCO | Guyana | | | | \$465,700.00 | | | \$593,768.00 |
| | | Barbados and the OECS | | | | \$235,000.00 | | | \$299,625.00 |
| | | Jamaica | | | | \$1,134,500.00 | | | \$1,446,488.00 |
| | | Belize | | | | \$354,200.00 | | | \$451,605.00 |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago | | | | \$698,100.00 | | | \$890,078.00 |
| | | Suriname | | | | \$402,800.00 | | | \$513,570.00 |
| | | CARICOM | | | | \$80,200.00 | | | \$102,255.00 |
| | | OECS | | | | \$50,120.00 | | | \$63,903.00 |
| | | Other regional organizations | | | | \$63,600.00 | | | \$74,300.00 |
| | Sub-Total | | | | | \$3,484,220.00 | | | \$4,435,592.00 |
| | UNDP | Guyana | \$75,000.00 | | | \$300,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | | \$1,200,000.00 |
| | Sub-Total | Belize | | \$150,000.00 | | | | | |
| | | | \$75,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | | \$300,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | | \$1,200,000.00 |
| | UNICEF | Guyana | \$500,000.00 | \$30,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | | \$400,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | \$400,000.00 | \$30,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | \$400,000.00 | | \$300,000.00 |
| | | Belize | \$450,000.00 | \$72,000.00 | | \$778,000.00 | \$675,000.00 | | \$1,250,000.00 |
| | | Jamaica | | | | \$558,800.00 | | | \$838,200.00 |
| | | Barbado & the OECS/Trinidad & Tobago/Turks & Caicos Islands | \$2,300,000.00 | \$1,300,000.00 | | | \$3,450,000.00 | \$1,950,000.00 | |
| | Sub-Total | | \$3,650,000.00 | \$1,432,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | \$1,836,800.00 | \$5,025,000.00 | \$1,950,000.00 | \$2,788,200.00 |
| | UNFPA | Regional | \$800,000.00 | | \$750,000.00 | \$750,000.00 | \$800,000.00 | | \$750,000.00 |
| ILO | Caribbean Office | \$2,409,800.00 | | | | \$3,614,700.00 | | | |
| UNHCR | Regional | \$204,372.83 | | \$1,787,623.09 | | | | | |
| OUTCOME 1 TOTAL | | \$7,139,172.83 | \$1,582,000.00 | \$2,737,623.09 | \$6,371,020.00 | \$9,739,700.00 | \$1,950,000.00 | \$9,173,792.00 | |
| Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved. | UNDP | Barbados & the OECS | \$200,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | | | \$300,000.00 | | \$500,000.00 |
| | | Guyana | \$75,000.00 | | | \$300,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | | \$1,200,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | \$100,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | | | \$100,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | |
| | | Jamaica | \$320,000.00 | | \$200,000.00 | \$250,000.00 | \$480,000.00 | | \$250,000.00 |
| | | Belize | \$30,000.00 | | \$500,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | \$30,000.00 | | \$500,000.00 |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago | | \$3,000,000.00 | | | | | |
| | Sub-Total | | \$725,000.00 | \$3,800,000.00 | \$700,000.00 | \$1,050,000.00 | \$1,210,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | \$2,450,000.00 |
| | UNICEF | Guyana | \$500,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | | \$150,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | \$400,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$400,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 |
| | | Belize | \$700,000.00 | | | \$200,000.00 | \$1,050,000.00 | | \$300,000.00 |
| | | Jamaica | | | | \$279,000.00 | | | \$418,800.00 |
| | | Barbados & the OECS/Trinidad & Tobago/Turks & Caicos Islands | \$2,100,000.00 | \$340,000.00 | | | \$3,150,000.00 | \$510,000.00 | |
| | Sub-Total | | \$3,700,000.00 | \$340,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | \$729,000.00 | \$5,100,000.00 | \$510,000.00 | \$968,800.00 |
| | UNFPA | Regional | \$300,000.00 | | \$500,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | \$450,000.00 | | \$500,000.00 |
| | PAHO | Jamaica | \$50,000.00 | | | \$55,000.00 | | | \$110,000.00 |
| | ILO | Caribbean Office | \$1,182,620.00 | | | | \$1,773,930.00 | | |
| | UNHCR | Regional | \$204,372.83 | | \$1,787,623.09 | | | | |
| | FAO | Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname | | \$3,000,000.00 | | | | | |
| | UN Women | Guyana | | | | | | | |
| | | Barbados & the OECS | \$420,000.00 | | | \$180,000.00 | \$420,000.00 | | \$180,000.00 |
| | Jamaica | | | | | | | | |
| | Belize | | | | | | | | |
| | Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | | |
| | Suriname | | | | | | | | |
| | CARICOM | \$120,000.00 | | | \$150,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | \$150,000.00 | |
| | OECS | | | | | | | | |
| | Other regional organizations | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | | \$540,000.00 | | | \$330,000.00 | \$520,000.00 | | \$330,000.00 | |
| OUTCOME 2 TOTAL | | \$6,701,992.83 | \$7,140,000.00 | \$3,187,623.09 | \$2,664,000.00 | \$9,053,930.00 | \$710,000.00 | \$4,358,800.00 | |
| OUTCOMES TOTAL | | \$13,841,165.66 | \$8,722,000.00 | \$5,925,246.17 | \$9,035,020.00 | \$18,793,630.00 | \$2,660,000.00 | \$13,532,592.00 | |
| PRIORITY AREA TOTAL (total of secured resources) | | | | | | | | | |
| \$44,016,795.66 | | | | | | | | | |

²³ The tables cover the estimated financial resources required by the UN system for its contribution to the achievement of each expected outcome in the UN MSDF according to the information received as of 28 April 2016.

A Healthy Caribbean

The estimated total contribution (secured resources) available for this priority area by resident and non-resident agencies is US\$10,650,989.66.

| Outcomes | Agency | Country | 2017-2018 | | | | 2019-2021 | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Regular Resources (secured) | Other resources (secured) | Projected agency resource mobilization | Resources to be mobilized | Regular Resources (secured) | Other resources (secured) | Resources to be mobilized | |
| Universal access to quality health care services and systems improved. | IAEA | Regional | \$450,000.00 | | | | | | | |
| | UNAIDS | Guyana & Suriname | | | | \$50,000.00 | | | | \$50,000.00 |
| | UNDP | Guyana | | \$30,000.00 | | | \$10,000.00 | \$120,000.00 | | \$40,000.00 |
| | | Belize | | | \$1,750,000.00 | | | | | \$4,500,000.00 |
| | Sub-Total | | \$30,000.00 | \$1,750,000.00 | | \$10,000.00 | \$120,000.00 | | \$4,540,000.00 | |
| | UNICEF | Guyana | | \$100,000.00 | | \$50,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | | \$100,000.00 | | \$50,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 |
| | | Jamaica | | | | | \$558,800.00 | | | \$838,200.00 |
| | Sub-Total | | \$200,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 | \$758,800.00 | \$200,000.00 | | \$1,038,200.00 | |
| | UNFPA | Regional | | \$1,000,000.00 | | \$5,300,000.00 | \$5,300,000.00 | \$1,000,000.00 | | \$2,200,000.00 |
| | PAHO | Suriname | | \$50,000.00 | | \$50,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 | | |
| | | Jamaica | | \$300,000.00 | | \$300,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | | | \$650,000.00 |
| | | Belize | | \$377,000.00 | | | | \$415,000.00 | | |
| | | Guyana | | \$617,597.00 | | | | | | |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago | | \$60,000.00 | The agency works on a biennial budget 2016/2017. The budget allocation for 2018 onwards is not yet known. | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | | \$1,404,597.00 | | \$350,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | \$515,000.00 | | \$650,000.00 | | |
| UNHCR | Regional | | \$408,745.66 | | \$3,575,246.17 | | | | | |
| OUTCOME 1 TOTAL | | | \$3,493,342.66 | \$1,750,000.00 | \$9,325,246.17 | \$6,268,800.00 | \$1,835,000.00 | | \$8,478,200.00 | |
| Laws, policies and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population. | UNDP | Guyana | | \$30,000.00 | | | \$10,000.00 | \$120,000.00 | | \$40,000.00 |
| | | Belize | | | \$200,000.00 | | | | | \$150,000.00 |
| | Sub-Total | | \$30,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | | \$10,000.00 | \$120,000.00 | | \$190,000.00 | |
| | UNICEF | Guyana | | \$100,000.00 | | \$50,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | | \$100,000.00 | | \$50,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 |
| | Sub-Total | | \$200,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | | \$200,000.00 | |
| | PAHO | Suriname | | \$100,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 | | \$200,000.00 | | |
| | | Jamaica | | \$200,000.00 | | \$200,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | | \$450,000.00 |
| | | Belize | | \$190,000.00 | | | | \$210,000.00 | | |
| | | Guyana | | \$617,597.00 | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | \$20,000.00 | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | | \$1,127,597.00 | | \$300,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$410,000.00 | | \$450,000.00 | | |
| ILO | Caribbean Office | | \$514,020.00 | | | | \$771,030.00 | | | |
| OUTCOME 2 TOTAL | | | \$1,871,617.00 | \$200,000.00 | \$400,000.00 | \$310,000.00 | \$1,501,030.00 | | \$840,000.00 | |
| OUTCOMES TOTAL | | | \$5,364,959.66 | \$1,950,000.00 | \$9,725,246.17 | \$6,578,800.00 | \$3,336,030.00 | | \$9,318,200.00 | |
| PRIORITY AREA TOTAL (total of secured resources) | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$10,650,989.66 | | | | | | | | | | |

A Cohesive, Safe, and Just Caribbean

The estimated total contribution (secured resources) available for this priority area by resident and non-resident agencies is US\$38,162,309.32.

| Outcomes | Agency | Country | 2017-2018 | | | | 2019-2021 | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Regular Resources (secured) | Other resources (secured) | Projected agency resource mobilization | Resources to be mobilized | Regular Resources (secured) | Other resources (secured) | Resources to be mobilized |
| Capacities of public policy and rule of law institutions and civil society organizations strengthened. | UNDP | Guyana | \$75,000.00 | | | \$50,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | | \$200,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | \$75,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | | | \$25,000.00 | \$350,000.00 | |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago | | \$4,000,000.00 | | | | | |
| | | Belize | \$150,000.00 | | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | | \$650,000.00 |
| | Sub-Total | | \$150,000.00 | \$4,650,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | \$325,000.00 | \$350,000.00 | \$850,000.00 |
| | UNICEF | Jamaica | | | | \$1,117,600.00 | | | \$1,676,400.00 |
| | | Belize | \$250,000.00 | \$46,750.00 | | \$353,250.00 | \$375,000.00 | | \$600,000.00 |
| | | Sub-Total | | \$250,000.00 | \$46,750.00 | | \$1,470,850.00 | \$375,000.00 | \$2,276,400.00 |
| | PAHO | Jamaica | \$100,000.00 | | | \$100,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | | \$150,000.00 |
| | ILO | Caribbean Office | \$612,460.00 | | | | \$918,690.00 | | |
| | UNHCR | Regional | \$116,329.66 | | \$379,012.17 | | | | |
| | FAO | Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname | | \$4,000,000.00 | | | | | |
| | UN Women | Guyana | | | | \$250,000.00 | | | \$250,000.00 |
| | | Barbados & the OECS | \$570,000.00 | | \$285,000.00 | \$320,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | | \$250,000.00 |
| | | Jamaica | \$260,000.00 | | | \$120,000.00 | \$280,000.00 | | \$120,000.00 |
| | | Belize | | | | | | | |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | |
| | | Suriname | | | | | | | |
| | | CARICOM | \$220,000.00 | | \$180,000.00 | | \$120,000.00 | | |
| | | OECS | | | | | | | |
| | Sub-Total | | \$1,050,000.00 | | \$465,000.00 | \$690,000.00 | \$900,000.00 | | \$620,000.00 |
| | OUTCOME 1 TOTAL | | \$2,278,789.66 | \$8,696,750.00 | \$944,012.17 | \$2,410,850.00 | \$2,668,690.00 | \$350,000.00 | \$3,896,400.00 |
| | Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced | IAEA | Regional | \$75,000.00 | | | | | |
| UNDP | | Barbados | \$306,000.00 | | \$5,000,000.00 | | \$459,000.00 | | \$5,000,000.00 |
| | | Guyana | \$75,000.00 | \$75,000.00 | | \$50,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | \$200,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | \$75,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | | | \$25,000.00 | \$350,000.00 | |
| | | Jamaica | \$125,000.00 | \$1,000,000.00 | | \$250,000.00 | \$125,000.00 | \$1,000,000.00 | \$500,000.00 |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago | | \$4,000,000.00 | | | | | |
| | | Belize | \$40,000.00 | \$250,000.00 | \$400,000.00 | \$400,000.00 | \$40,000.00 | | \$560,000.00 |
| Sub-Total | | | \$621,000.00 | \$5,825,000.00 | \$5,400,000.00 | \$700,000.00 | \$949,000.00 | \$1,650,000.00 | \$6,260,000.00 |
| UNICEF | | Guyana | \$350,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$250,000.00 | \$350,000.00 | | \$250,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | \$300,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$250,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | | \$250,000.00 |
| | | Belize | \$250,000.00 | \$46,750.00 | | \$353,250.00 | \$375,000.00 | | \$600,000.00 |
| | | Barbados & the OECS/Trinidad & Tobago/Turks & Caicos Islands | \$2,100,000.00 | \$900,000.00 | | | \$3,150,000.00 | \$1,350,000.00 | |
| Sub-Total | | | \$3,000,000.00 | \$1,146,750.00 | \$200,000.00 | \$853,250.00 | \$4,175,000.00 | \$1,350,000.00 | \$1,100,000.00 |
| UNFPA | | Regional | \$300,000.00 | | \$500,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | \$400,000.00 | | \$500,000.00 |
| UNHCR | | Regional | \$116,329.66 | | \$379,012.17 | | | | |
| FAO | | Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname | | \$4,000,000.00 | | | | | |
| UN Women | | Guyana | | | | | | | |
| | | Barbados & the OECS | \$100,000.00 | | \$90,000.00 | \$220,000.00 | \$120,000.00 | | \$150,000.00 |
| | | Jamaica | | | | | | | |
| | | Belize | | | | | | | |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | |
| | | Suriname | | | | | | | |
| | | CARICOM | | | | | | | |
| OECS | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | | \$110,000.00 | | \$110,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | \$180,000.00 | | \$250,000.00 | |
| Sub-Total | | \$210,000.00 | | \$200,000.00 | \$370,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | | \$400,000.00 | |
| PAHO | Jamaica | \$50,000.00 | | \$50,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | | \$150,000.00 | |
| OUTCOME 2 TOTAL | | \$4,372,329.66 | \$10,971,750.00 | \$6,729,012.17 | \$2,523,250.00 | \$5,824,000.00 | \$3,000,000.00 | \$8,410,000.00 | |
| OUTCOMES TOTAL | | \$6,651,119.32 | \$19,668,500.00 | \$7,673,024.34 | \$4,934,100.00 | \$8,492,690.00 | \$3,350,000.00 | \$12,306,400.00 | |
| PRIORITY AREA TOTAL (total of secured resources) | | | | | | | | \$38,162,309.32 | |

A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean

The estimated total contribution (secured resources) available for this priority area by resident and non-resident agencies is US\$105,113,851.

| Outcomes | Agency | Country | 2017-2018 | | | | 2019-2021 | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Regular Resources (secured) | Other resources (secured) | Projected agency resource mobilization | Resources to be mobilized | Regular Resources (secured) | Other resources (secured) | Resources to be mobilized | |
| Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place. | UNEP | Regional | \$200,000.00 | | \$5,000,000.00 | \$15,000,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | | \$24,000,000.00 | |
| | FAO | Jamaica | | | | \$380,000.00 | | | | |
| | | Belize | | | | | | | \$90,000.00 | |
| | | Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname | | \$4,000,000.00 | | | | | | |
| | | Barbados and the OECS | \$1,506,648.00 | \$9,817,500.00 | | \$764,335.00 | | | | |
| | Sub-Total | | \$1,506,648.00 | \$13,817,500.00 | | \$1,144,335.00 | | | \$90,000.00 | |
| | UNESCO | Guyana | | | \$401,200.00 | | | | \$541,600.00 | |
| | | Barbados and the OECS | | | \$215,100.00 | | | | \$290,300.00 | |
| | | Jamaica | | | \$998,000.00 | | | | \$1,347,300.00 | |
| | | Belize | | | \$312,400.00 | | | | \$421,700.00 | |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago | | | \$654,300.00 | | | | \$883,300.00 | |
| | | Suriname | | | \$364,500.00 | | | | \$492,100.00 | |
| | | CARICOM | | | \$80,500.00 | | | | \$108,600.00 | |
| | | OECS | | | \$52,500.00 | | | | \$70,800.00 | |
| | Other regional organizations | | | \$65,000.00 | | | | \$87,700.00 | | |
| | Sub-Total | | | | \$3,143,500.00 | | | | \$4,243,400.00 | |
| | UNDP | Barbados | | \$140,000.00 | \$8,400,000.00 | \$1,406,000.00 | | \$210,000.00 | \$21,754,000.00 | |
| | | Guyana | | \$75,800.00 | | | \$2,500,000.00 | \$303,200.00 | \$10,000,000.00 | |
| | | Suriname | | \$125,000.00 | \$2,000,000.00 | | \$25,000.00 | \$4,000,000.00 | | |
| | | Jamaica | | \$160,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$900,000.00 | \$4,000,000.00 | \$240,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$5,500,000.00 |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago | | | \$4,000,000.00 | | | | | |
| | Sub-Total | | \$550,800.00 | \$15,600,000.00 | \$4,806,000.00 | \$9,000,000.00 | \$923,200.00 | \$4,100,000.00 | \$39,554,000.00 | |
| | UNICEF | Guyana | | \$150,000.00 | \$60,000.00 | \$50,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | | \$150,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | | \$150,000.00 | \$60,000.00 | \$50,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | | \$150,000.00 |
| | | Barbados & the OECS/Trinidad & Tobago/Turks & Caicos Islands | \$500,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | | \$750,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | | |
| | Sub-Total | | \$800,000.00 | \$220,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | \$1,050,000.00 | \$150,000.00 | \$300,000.00 | |
| | UNFPA | Regional | | \$100,000.00 | | \$200,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$200,000.00 | |
| | PAHO | Jamaica | | \$50,000.00 | | \$50,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | | \$200,000.00 | |
| Guyana | | | \$5,000.00 | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | | \$55,000.00 | | \$50,000.00 | \$100,000.00 | \$- | | \$200,000.00 | | |
| ILO | Caribbean Office | | \$740,700.00 | | | | \$1,111,050.00 | | | |
| OUTCOME 1 TOTAL | | | \$3,953,148.00 | \$29,637,500.00 | \$13,299,500.00 | \$25,744,335.00 | \$3,384,250.00 | \$4,250,000.00 | \$68,587,400.00 | |
| Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration and use of ecosystems and natural resources. | IAEA | Regional | \$150,000.00 | | | | | | | |
| | UNEP | Regional | \$300,000.00 | \$20,082,302.00 | \$12,122,956.00 | | \$300,000.00 | \$17,329,308.00 | \$11,982,956.00 | |
| | FAO | Jamaica | | \$289,000.00 | | | \$150,000.00 | | | |
| | | Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname | | | \$370,000.00 | | | | | |
| | | Barbados and the OECS | \$1,978,958.00 | \$11,306,385.00 | | \$470,000.00 | | | | |
| | Sub-Total | | \$2,267,958.00 | \$11,676,385.00 | | \$620,000.00 | | | | |
| | UNDP | Barbados | | \$140,000.00 | \$2,557,000.00 | \$1,552,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | \$210,000.00 | \$500,000.00 | \$7,740,000.00 |
| | | Guyana | | \$75,800.00 | | | \$2,500,000.00 | \$303,200.00 | | \$10,000,000.00 |
| | | Suriname | | \$125,000.00 | \$2,000,000.00 | | \$25,000.00 | \$4,000,000.00 | | |
| | | Jamaica | | \$120,000.00 | \$800,000.00 | | \$1,000,000.00 | \$180,000.00 | \$647,000.00 | \$2,000,000.00 |
| Belize | | | \$50,000.00 | | \$1,500,000.00 | \$1,500,000.00 | \$50,000.00 | | \$2,000,000.00 | |
| Sub-Total | | \$510,800.00 | \$5,357,000.00 | \$3,052,000.00 | \$5,500,000.00 | \$768,200.00 | \$5,147,000.00 | \$21,740,000.00 | | |
| OUTCOME 2 TOTAL | | \$3,228,758.00 | \$37,115,687.00 | \$15,174,956.00 | \$6,120,000.00 | \$1,068,200.00 | \$22,476,308.00 | \$33,722,956.00 | | |
| OUTCOMES TOTAL | | \$7,181,906.00 | \$66,753,187.00 | \$28,474,456.00 | \$31,864,335.00 | \$4,452,450.00 | \$26,726,308.00 | \$102,310,356.00 | | |
| | PRIORITY AREA TOTAL (total of secured resources) | | | | | | | | \$105,113,851.00 | |

Annex: Synergies between the UN MSDF and Global and Regional Frameworks

| MSDF Priority Areas | Sustainable Development Goals | Samoa Pathway (Themes) | CARICOM Strategic Plan priorities | CARICOM-UN Agreement - key areas and priorities |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| An inclusive, equitable and prosperous Caribbean | <p>Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Goal 4: Inclusive and equitable quality education</p> <p>Goal 5: Gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>Goal 8: Promote sustained, sustainable economic growth</p> <p>Goal 9: Infrastructure and industrialization</p> <p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies</p> | <p>Sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all</p> <p>Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Social protection</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Food security & Nutrition</p> <p>Social development - promoting peaceful societies and safe communities</p> | <p>Goal: Engender sustainable growth of the economies of Member States</p> <p>CSME Integrate into the Global Economy Macroeconomic Stabilization</p> <p>Build Competitiveness and unleash Drivers for Growth</p> <p>Highlights on private sector participation and leadership, ICTS and the need for supporting/enabling legislative/regulatory environment, human resource development and research</p> <p>Goal: Building Social Resilience – Equitable Human and Social Development</p> <p>Advancing Human Capital Development: Key Skills, Education Reform and Youth Development</p> <p>Mainstreaming Inclusiveness in Public Policy</p> | <p>Support work of Human Resource Development Commission</p> <p>Collaboration with UN to support development and implementation of CARICOM's 2030 Human Resource Development Strategy</p> <p>Capacity building approaches to management of the Caribbean queen conch & assistance for implementation of international fisheries instruments</p> <p>Coastal ecosystem based adaptation</p> <p>Assistance in Training and Capacity building on Oceans Governance & Ocean forecasting capability</p> <p>Development of data and statistics for fisheries sector</p> <p>Programming assistance for valuation of fishery and aquaculture sector</p> |
| A healthy Caribbean | <p>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for</p> <p>Goal 5: Gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> | <p>Food security and nutrition</p> <p>Health and non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Education</p> | <p>Goal: Building Social Resilience – Equitable Human and Social Development</p> <p><u>Advancing Initiatives for Health and Wellness:</u></p> <p>Working towards the development of a regional health insurance system with a basic package of services that includes Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), HIV/AIDS treatment services, and basic mental health screening; and which is based on a costing of services;</p> <p>Health education and prevention initiatives re NCDs and HIV/AIDS;</p> <p>Regional management of pandemics;</p> <p>Creating an enabling environment and facilitating inter-sectoral actions for improved health and wellness across the Community</p> | <p>Development of the Caribbean Cooperation in Health IV Initiative (CCH-4)</p> <p>Accelerate multi-sector implementation to achieve goals of UN High Level Meetings on NCDs</p> <p>Leverage relationship with FAO towards agriculture and food in Caribbean</p> <p>Request FAO a meeting on food and nutrition security in SIDS</p> <p>Cooperate in scientific matters/innovation</p> <p>Policy Development</p> <p>Agricultural Statistics and Indices of Food Security</p> <p>Development of a CARICOM Agriculture Value Chain Action Plan (in context of SAMOA Pathway)</p> |
| A safe and just Caribbean | <p>Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>Goal 4: Inclusive and equitable quality education</p> <p>Goal 5: Gender equality and empower all women</p> <p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies</p> | <p>Social development - promoting peaceful societies and safe communities</p> <p>Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Social protection</p> <p>Education</p> | <p>Goal: Building Social Resilience – Equitable Human and Social Development</p> <p><u>Enhancing Citizen Security and Justice:</u></p> <p>Disrupting, Dismantling and Defeating Transnational Organised Crime</p> <p>Enhancing Human Resource Capabilities and Strengthening Regional Security Systems</p> <p>Strengthening CARICOM's Resilience to Cyber Crime</p> <p>Strengthening CARICOM Borders and Enhance Maritime and Airspace Awareness</p> <p>Increasing Trans-border Intelligence and Information Sharing</p> <p>Pursuing Functional Cooperative Security Engagements to tackle and manage shared risks and threats</p> <p>Deepening Crime Prevention Initiatives and Programmes</p> <p>Facilitating Justice Reform</p> | <p>Stronger advocacy for greater international control of small arms</p> <p>Technical assistance in: data collection, analytical capacity, training for law enforcement, judicial and penal systems; facilitation of development of training institutions, support in capacity to track persons who have offended/fallen out of school, sensitivity training for police and justice officials</p> <p>Intensive training for policy officials on sustainable development for CARICOM SIDS</p> <p>Facilitate study on Alignment of Regional Financial Systems</p> <p>Assistance in building capacity for policy makers</p> |
| A sustainable and resilient Caribbean | <p>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Goal 6: Water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Goal 7: Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy</p> <p>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas</p> <p>Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems</p> | <p>Sustainable energy</p> <p>Oceans and seas</p> <p>Food security and nutrition</p> <p>Water and sanitation</p> <p>Sustainable consumption and production</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Sustainable transportation</p> <p>Management of chemicals and waste, including hazardous waste</p> <p>Climate change</p> <p>Invasive alien species</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> | <p>Goal: Reduce vulnerability to disaster risk and the effects of climate change and ensure effective management of the natural resources across Member States</p> <p>Advancing Climate Adaptation and Mitigation;</p> <p>Advancing Disaster Mitigation and Management;</p> <p>Enhancing Management of the Environment and Natural Resources.</p> <p>Highlights on capacity building (critical skills), resource mobilization, access and use of appropriate technologies</p> | <p>Conducting an assessment to evaluate the technical, financial, social, economic and environmental aspects related to accession, ratification and implementation of the various multilateral environmental agreements and related instruments</p> <p>Greater collaboration to ensure the implementation of the Sustainable Consumption and Production for SIDS Initiative</p> |

Annex: Partnership Agreements and Principles

The Governments participating to UN MSDF will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of the UN MSDF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in the countries of the UN MSDF; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in the countries of the UN MSDF to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the countries, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

The Governments will honour their commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and experts on mission. The Government shall accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialised agencies. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually

agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Governments shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- (a) "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".
- (b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that the relevant UN organization will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to relevant UN organizations within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from relevant UN organizations will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by relevant UN system agencies, together with relevant documentation;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and the relevant UN organization. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the relevant UN organization that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to the relevant UN organization.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).



ANGUILLA

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Anguilla (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 7 January 1960. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures: the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The Pan American Health Organization/World Health

Organization (PAHO/WHO) has a Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 7 February 1952.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



Antigua and Barbuda

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Antigua and Barbuda (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 26 August 1983. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures: the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement was concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 8 July 2009.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



Aruba

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Aruba (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures: the International Labour Organisation (ILO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Health Organization (WHO) / Pan American Health Organization (PAHO);

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.



Barbados

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Barbados (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 21 October 1974. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 7 February 1986.
- c) The Standard Basic Assistance Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 21 October 1974 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This UNDAF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.
- d) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation on 31 August 1978 and revised on 14 June 1996 for the establishment of a sub-regional office in Barbados and the OECS (with the exception of overseas territories).
- e) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency governing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 18 July 1967.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



Belize

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Belize (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 7 June 1982. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Programme of Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 5 September 1990.
- c) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 28 September 1992.
- d) The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 7 June 1982 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA. This UNDAF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.
- e) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations a National Host Country Agreement concluded between Government and FAO on 16 December 1994.
- f) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures: International Labour Organization (ILO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement regarding Institutional Relations and Privileges and Immunities was concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 21 August 1984.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



British Virgin Islands

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of British Virgin Islands (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 7 January 1960. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures: the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement was concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 7 February 1952

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



Commonwealth of Dominica

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 5 November 1980. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 24 September 2002.
- c) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures: the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement was concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 29 September 2007.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



Curacao

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Curacao (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures: the International Labour Organisation (ILO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Health Organization (WHO) / Pan American Health Organization (PAHO);

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.



Grenada

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Grenada (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 17 May 1976. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 25 June 2002.
- c) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures: the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement was concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 10 April 1978 and revised on 22 March 2007.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



Guyana

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 3 May, 1977. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 3 March 1994.
- c) The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 3 May 1977 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA. This UN MSDF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UN MSDF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.
- d) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Guyana on 23 November 2007.
- e) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN System agency’s governing structures: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UN AIDS). With the World Health Organization (WHO), a Basic Agreement between the WHO and the Government for the provision of technical advisory assistance signed by the Government on 14 June 1968 and the WHO on 3 July 1968 and a Basic Agreement between the Government and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization regarding institutional relations and privileges and immunities signed on 1 August, 1984.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.



Jamaica

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of JAMAICA (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 26 January 1976. Based on Article 1, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the undg simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government of Jamaica and UNICEF Jamaica on 15 February 1995.
- c) The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 26 January 1976 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA, in accordance with the agreement [concluded by an exchange of letters] between UNFPA and the Government which entered into force on 8 September 2008 and 26 September 2008. This UN MSDF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.
- d) With the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations the Host Country Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Jamaica on 19 June 1978.

- e) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures.
 - With the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) an Agreement on the Establishment of the Caribbean Sub regional office of UNEP signed on 19 February 2016.
 - With the United Nations Joint Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS) with an exchange of letters between UNAIDS and the Government of Jamaica for the mutatis mutandis application of the UNDP SBAA to UNAIDS on 5 December 2006 and 16 March 2007. By way of letter dated 5 October 2015, the SBAA was extended by the Government of Jamaica to recognize the legal personality of the UNAIDS Caribbean Sub regional Support Team.
 - With the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) an agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Jamaica regarding the Office of the UNESCO Representative for the English and Dutch Speaking Caribbean signed in October 1989 and updated on 11 January 2010.
 - With the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) a Contract for Consultants’ Services between the Government of Jamaica and UNCTAD signed on 25 February 2014 and updated on 23 February 2016.
 - With the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) a Revised Supplementary Agreement Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Government of Jamaica signed on 20 December 1988 (Vienna) and April 11, 1989 (Kingston).

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



Montserrat

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Montserrat (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 7 January 1960. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement was concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 7 February 1952

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



St. Christopher and Nevis

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 30 January 1985. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 21 March 2003.
- c) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement was concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 20 December 2007

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



St. Lucia

Partnerships, Values and Principles

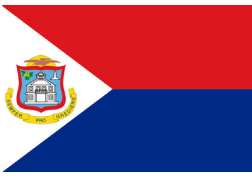
Whereas the Government of Saint Lucia (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 22 July 1981. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 23 May 2003.
- c) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement was concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 27 January 2009.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



St. Maarten

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of St. Maarten (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures, and existing agreements with host countries in terms of privileges, immunities and modalities of work will continue to be upheld under the UN MSDF: the International Labour Organisation (ILO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Health Organization (WHO) / Pan American Health Organization (PAHO);

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.



St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 29 April 1983. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 17 June 2003.
- c) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) a Basic Agreement was concluded between the Government and PAHO/WHO on 13 March 2009

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.



Suriname

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Suriname (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on April 29, 1978. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNDAF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNDAF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government of Suriname and UNICEF on 2 March 1995 and re-approved by the President of the Republic of Suriname on 19 February 2010.
- c) The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 29 April 1978 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA. This UN MSDF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UN MSDF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.
- d) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations there is an Agreement for Double Accreditation signed by the FAO on 15 June 1984 and signed by the Government of Suriname on 23 July 1984.
- e) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions

of the competent UN system agency’s governing the International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

With the World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) was concluded between the Government of Suriname and WHO/PAHO on 15 November 1985.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred to the [national institution] for forwarding to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement).
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner.
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Where cash transfers are made to the [national institution], the [national institution] shall transfer such cash promptly to the Implementing Partner.



Trinidad and Tobago

Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 20th May 1976. Based on Article 1, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision the UN MSDF together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UN MSDF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Trinidad and Tobago] on 21 June 1983.
- c) The Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 20th May 1976 mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA. This UN MSDF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UN MSDF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.
- d) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures, and existing agreements with host countries in terms of privileges, immunities and modalities of work will continue to be upheld under the UN MSDF: the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Maritime Organization (IMO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN), United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), International Communications Union (ITU), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). With the World Health Organization (WHO) / Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and WHO/PAHO in 1964. With the International Labour Organisation (ILO) an Agreement concluded between the Government and ILO on 14TH March 1969.

The UN MSDF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.