



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR BELIZE

2016 - 2019

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I. Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out four government priority areas to guide FAO partnership and support with the Government of Belize. The goal is to bring together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during four years from 2016 to 2019.
2. The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with representatives of: Ministries of Government and their agencies including Natural Resources and Agriculture; Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development; Education, Youth and Sport; Foreign Affairs; Health, NEMO; with private sector entities including farmers groups and with feedback from development partners including UN sister agencies.

II. Country context and priorities

3. The over-arching national development agenda of Belize is guided over the medium and long term by *Horizon 2030 Plan*. Developed through wide national consultation, *Horizon 2030* sets out a framework of strategies and targets to be applied throughout all sectors of the society towards a common development goal. Those that align closely with FAO's mandate include building accountability through strong governance, expansion of school feeding programmes as a strategy of education for development, and building economic resilience by increasing sustainable agricultural production, value-added products and agro-processing. Building a vibrant agriculture sector through strong rural communities is seen as a pivotal strategy for the country.

At the sectoral level, Agriculture is an important sector, contributing about 15% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013. The country is a net food exporter, and although small holder Family Farms contribute significantly to this, they still face considerable challenges to access markets and support services. Belize has a national Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Plan (2010 – 2015) which needs to be updated, and which broadly covers strategies for improving household food security and accessibility, nutrition education, diversification of food production, and creation of employment and income generating opportunities for rural communities. There is also a Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition Action Plan.

Through the last CPF, the FAO provided assistance to the government for the formulation of a *National Agriculture and Food Policy of Belize (2015 – 2030)*. Among the objectives of the policy are improving the competitiveness of agriculture products from Belize with particular emphasis on raising the level of productivity of smallholders, supporting market driven production, promoting domestic and regional trade opportunities, increasing resilience of the sector to both natural and economic shocks, and building accountability through better governance of the sector.

In addition to the above, other relevant plans, policies and strategies which are guiding the national development and which align with the work of the FAO includes the Ministry of Health *Belize Health Sector Strategic Plan*, which seeks strategies to reduce the incidence of Non Communicable Diseases. Increasing dependence on imported, highly processed food is noted as a behavioural determinant of morbidity in the population which must be addressed. In that regard, promotion of the food-based dietary guidelines is considered an especially important mechanism for achieving a positive change in consumption patterns.

With respect to gender, a revised National Gender Policy was released in 2013. Aligned with national development, the policy seeks to guide gender equity and equality within five priority areas: Health, Education and Skills Training, Wealth and Employment Generation, Violence Producing Conditions, Power and Decision-Making. Through entities such as the National Women's Commission, efforts are made to mainstream gender into national policies, programmes and projects.

4. Within the framework of the five Strategic Objectives of FAO, the region of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has prioritized three Regional Initiatives which target key areas of work – 1) Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean (related mainly to SO1, SO3); 2) Family Farming and Rural Territorial Development (related mainly to SO3, SO5); and 3) Agricultural and Food Value Chain Development – Improving Food and Feed Systems (related mainly to SO2, SO4).

Further, the Caribbean Sub-region has developed a strategic plan with four main programme elements based on the last CPF process, the three Regional Initiatives and the five Strategic Objectives. These programme elements were approved at the meeting of Caribbean Ministers attending the FAO Regional Conference in March 2014. They are as follows:

- a. Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative
- b. Value Chain (Food and Feed Systems) Initiative and Small Scale/Family Farming
- c. Risk Management, Resilience and Territorial Development
- d. Public Policy and Governance

The priority areas identified by Belize stakeholders for their new Belize CPF are clearly integrated into this framework and continue to build on the advances that have been made in the concluding CPF (2012 – 2015).

Between FAO's mandate and its gender equality goal and objectives there is a clear synergy. FAO believes that progress towards eliminating hunger and poverty will result from: i) ensuring that its programmes and projects, as well as its normative work, reduce the gap between rural women and men in access to productive resources and services; ii) ensuring that women and men have the ability to influence programme and policy decision-making, and building institutional responsiveness and accountability (voice); and iii) ensuring that rural women and men can take up economic opportunities to improve their individual and household well-being (agency). Women's ability to articulate their needs and priorities will facilitate the ability of rural institutions in member countries to address women's needs and become more accountable to both women and men farmers. Both women and men need an enabling environment to exercise choices and transform them into desired actions and outcome.

III. FAO's contribution and expected results

5. The following are the four priority areas that have been identified for collaboration between FAO and Belize over the period 2016 – 2019:

- I. Enhancing trade in agricultural and fisheries products**
- II. Food and nutrition security**
- III. Promoting sustainable and resilient food systems**
- IV. Food safety and quality**

Additionally, FAO will continue to advocate for global and inter-regional dialogue and collaboration, where appropriate, support the country to participate in the normative work of bodies, treaties, commissions such as but not limited to CODEX, IPPC, OIE, WECAFC, Plant and Genetic Resources Commission, and JMPM.

It should also be noted that strategic partnerships with non-state actors are crucial for achieving the CPF results. At a national level, it can be achieved by mobilizing other actors to work together in sharing the best available knowledge and capacities to provide the most effective services toward common goals. These partners should include academia and research institutions, civil society - including technical NGOs, producers' organizations and cooperatives, and the private sector. It should also consider UN agencies, funding and development partners, south-south cooperation governments, international financial institutions (IFIs) and inter-governmental entities.

The selected priority areas are aligned with the national development agenda, as reflected in both national level planning and the proposed sectoral plan, particularly that of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture. Additionally, the renewed focus of Food and Nutrition Security in the country is reflected in the establishment of the Food and Nutrition Security Commission. Chaired by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, this is an inter-ministerial mechanism which is actively involved in pursuing an integrated approach to FNS.

In addressing the priorities identified in this CPF, FAO's support can directly contribute to providing a strategic approach to the national development agenda. The priority areas are also strongly aligned with the current focus of FAO efforts in the region and therefore will fully benefit from the programmes of work, available resources and capacity of the Organization to deliver effectively.

These priorities are well reflected in the overall work of the United Nations Country Team. It is of note that the country specific United Nations Assistance Development Framework is to be replaced by a United Nations Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF). Belize will be one of fourteen countries which will utilize this new mechanism for delivery by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), seeks to strengthen regional and national capacity for the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Also, it supports the governments in developing appropriate mechanisms for tapping into the contributions of other actors in delivering shared national sustainable development priorities.

The Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA), the first step in the preparation of the UNMSDF has been drafted. It provides an analysis of the main development challenges facing the Caribbean region within the context of the Post 2015 agenda and human rights commitments, the outcome of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing states (The Samoa Pathway) and SDGs. The CMCA will provide a foundation for the region to identify its strategic priorities and goals underpinned by national analysis and consultative processes. The proposed SDGs and targets, as well as other internationally agreed goals, conventions and treaty obligations provide a framework for national planning and strategies.

In this regard, the development of the CMCA is in the preliminary stages of identifying priority areas. Social Inclusion and Equality, Health and Well-being and Food and Nutrition Security under the social thematic area and sustainable agriculture under the Environmental thematic area are those most relevant to FAO's support to Belize. Each of these aligns closely with the priority areas identified for the CPF and therefore provide opportunities for synergies and joint programming with other UN agencies.

6. For each of the priority areas, the FAO's support will focus on the following:
 - a. **Enhancing trade in agricultural and fisheries products** – the main issues to be addressed include supporting the development and implementation of institutional frameworks and arrangements which will improve markets through a value chain approach including the incorporation of a gender focus, to ensure the participation of women producers and processors. This may be achieved by promoting the creation or strengthening of mechanisms for widely inclusive participation of traditionally marginalized groups. Improving data management systems for better evidence-based decision making will also be addressed. In direct support to farmers, FAO support will continue to promote enabling business environments to support agricultural value chains and also include systems for improving access to affordable capital.
 - b. **Food and nutrition security** – improving access to healthy food by school children is an important initiative under this thematic area. This will be achieved through support for developing and implementing Food and Nutrition Security and School Feeding Programmes and policies including public purchasing mechanisms. Also to be addressed is the building of technical capacity to support the application of gender sensitive approaches for rural youth employment and entrepreneurship creation and policy planning and development.
 - c. **Promoting sustainable and resilient food systems** - under this priority area, FAO will focus on efforts to reduce risk associated with food production systems, value chains, and build resilience to threats including drought, and promote Climate Smart Agriculture practices, particularly among Family Farmers and small producers. Importantly, programming will support the incorporation of a gender focus in the development of all plans, processes and products. Agro-processing will also be addressed as a means of diversifying community income earning opportunities and reducing food losses and waste. Trade related priorities will be addressed at the policy and institutional level.
 - d. **Food Safety and quality** – the focus of this thematic area is the provision of effective quality systems to farmers, processors, distributors and food handlers to stimulate improvements in both quality and safety of produce. Policy and legislative work to strengthen consumer protection is also considered.

IV. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

7. The total resource requirement for the CPF is **USD 2 480 000**. Of this amount, USD 1 300 000 is already secured through ongoing projects (GCP/BZE/001/EC and TCP/BZE/3502). An additional USD 600 000 is anticipated to be provided through Brazilian south-south cooperation and the *Programa Mesoamerica sin Hambre* from Mexico. These sources will indicatively support the strengthening of the school feeding programme, priority areas Food and Nutrition Security, promoting sustainable and resilient food production systems and value chains. Youth employment activities will be supported under the ongoing project GCP/SLC/005/ITA. An important potential funding source for actions under priority area 3 – Promoting sustainable and resilient food systems, is GEF. FAO can act as a GEF implementing agency. Therefore, it will be important to collaborate with the GEF focal point located within the Ministry of Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development for support. In this regards, the TCP allocation which is expected to be a total of approximately USD 600 000, can be used strategically as leverage for other resources. To increase communication and coordination with partners that are implementing projects related to the CPF areas of priority in order to explore potential collaborations, a Resource Mobilization Strategy will be developed.

8. The CPF will be pursued through broad partnerships and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Belize and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. FAO can also provide support as a neutral entity, to facilitate dialogue and consensus building among key actors (civil society, private sector, academy, etc), to develop strategic partnerships and to mobilize resources (not only financial) to achieve its goals. The Government of Belize and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.
9. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry will lead the implementation and monitoring of the CPF on behalf of the government of Belize, and in joint collaboration with FAO. In addition, the Food and Nutrition Security Commission is expected to work closely and provide oversight coordination support for the necessary inter-ministerial actions in furtherance of the CPF. Other key ministries and their agencies will participate in implementation committees specific to the thematic area.

A yearly review of the CPF progress will be undertaken during an accountability meeting which will be jointly chaired by the FAO Representative and the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. The progress of the CPF will be measured against the CPF Results Matrix (Annex I). Revisions and adjustments as well as support to promote the achievement of the CPF will be discussed in this forum.

10. Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

This document represents the commitment of FAO, subject to the availability of funding, to assist Belize in addressing its development agenda. The CPF is co-owned and implemented by the Government of Belize, principally through its Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and the FAO.

The Government of Belize fully embraces the CPF 2016-2019 and through signature of the CPF document, declares its commitment to effective collaboration and further invites support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the Country Programming Framework.

On behalf of:

The Government of Belize
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations
Representation in Jamaica, The Bahamas and
Belize

Hon. Gaspar Vega
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment
and Sustainable Development

Mr. Jerome Thomas
FAO Representative in Jamaica,
The Bahamas and Belize

Date:

Date:

Annexes:

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Annex 2: UN-system linkage (explicit reference and linkage to the wider UN-system developmental context within the country)

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline -- potential areas of support

IV.1.1 CPF Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2019

Government Priority 1: *ENHANCING TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS*

Related UNMSDF ¹Outcome: In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

Regional Priority: IR3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) ²					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ³	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 1.1: Institutional framework and systems developed and implemented with the support of FAO, which improve market access for small scale producers of select crops</p> <p><i>[4.2.1 Number of institutions benefiting from FAO support to formulate and implement strategies and to provide public goods that enhance inclusiveness and efficiency in agri-food chains.]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2019 the food system approach is institutionalized in Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture with the support of FAO</i></p> <p><i>By 2017 at least 3 value chains are strengthened (onion, honey and small livestock)</i></p>	1 300 000	1 300 000	0	0	0	Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, EU funding for ongoing GCP/BZE/001/EU, Onion, Honey and Sheep farmers, input suppliers, distributors, traders in northern Belize, Bureau of Standards
<p>Output 1.2: Agricultural data management system established with the support of FAO to provide real time data including forecasting of supply balances</p> <p><i>[1.3.1 Number of countries that improved monitoring and analysis of food security and nutrition, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making as a result of FAO support]</i></p> <p><i>[2.4.3 Number of relevant data/information products that were produced by stakeholders with capacity development support from FAO]</i></p> <p><i>[4.3.3 Number of countries receiving FAO support to monitor, analyse and reform food and agriculture policies]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2018, comprehensive agricultural data is available is on a timely basis with the support of FAO</i></p> <p><i>BY 2019, demand and supply forecasting is available for agricultural commodities with the support of FAO</i></p>	150 000	0	0	0	150 000	Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Statistical Institute of Belize, Agriculture Extension services, farmers organizations, Cooperatives Department

¹ United Nations Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework. The replacement for the UNDAF

² An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

³ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Government Priority 1: *ENHANCING TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS*

Related UNMSDF ¹Outcome: In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture

Regional Priority: IR3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) ²					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ³	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 1.3: Enabling business environment supported to improve agricultural entrepreneurship</p> <p><i>[4.2.3 Number of countries provided with FAO support to implement inclusive, efficient and sustainable value chains]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2018, with the support of FAO, a strategy to improve agricultural entrepreneurship, is developed, including for youth and women</i></p>	70 000	0	0	0	70 000	Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Farmers' Organizations, Cooperatives Department, Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation, Womens Network organizations
<p>Output 1.4: Access to affordable development capital for small producers improved with the support of FAO.</p> <p><i>[4.3.1 Number of institutions receiving FAO support to increase the availability of financial products and services to the agricultural sector]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2017, a mechanism for small producers to access developmental capital is operational with the support of FAO</i></p>	70 000	10 000	0	60 000	0	Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Farmers' Organizations, Cooperatives Department, FAO IFAD Youth employment project (GCP/SLC/005/IFA)

Government Priority 2: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Related UNMSDF Outcome: In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture. Indicative Goal 3. Environmental: Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems.

Regional Priority: IR1

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (‘ USD) ⁴					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁵	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1: Access to healthy food in school feeding programmes improved with the support of FAO.</p> <p><i>[1.1.3 Number of organizations that have strengthened capacities for human resource and organizational development in the food security and nutrition domain as a result of FAO support]</i></p> <p><i>[1.1.2 Number of policy processes with enhanced incorporation of food security and nutrition objectives in legal frameworks as a result of FAO support]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2017, at least 3 sustainable school pilots are established with the support of FAO, demonstrating the Brazil elements of sustainability</i></p> <p><i>By 2018, school gardens are designed as pedagogical tool for nutrition education with the support of FAO.</i></p>	240 000	240 000	0	0	0	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, targeted school communities including students, parents, teachers, ancillary workers, local private sector partners, farmers in targeted communities, GCP/RLA/180/BRA, Mesoamerica sin Hambre</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Food production by family farms strengthened</p> <p><i>[2.1.1 Number of FAO-supported initiatives that used inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production]</i></p> <p><i>[3.1.3 Number of countries in which support was provided for the development and implementation of pro-poor, gender-sensitive knowledge, science and technologies for increased availability of food and better access to markets]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2018, at least 2 initiatives which support Family Farming are implemented with the support of FAO</i></p> <p><i>By 2017, at least 1 youth employment initiative is developed with the support of FAO</i></p>	80 000	0	0	80 000	0	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation, GCP/SLM/001/MEX, FAO/IFAD Youth employment project (GCP/SLC/005/IFA), youth development organizations, farmers development entities, farmers organizations</p>
<p>Output 2.3: Food and Nutrition Security and School Feeding policies, strategies, plans and legislation harmonized and integrated</p>	<p><i>By 2017, Food and Nutrition Security</i></p>	50 000	0	0	50 000	0	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Food and</p>

⁴ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁵ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Government Priority 2: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Related UNMSDF Outcome: In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture. Indicative Goal 3. Environmental: Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems.

Regional Priority: IR1

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (' USD) ⁴					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁵	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<i>[1.2.1 Number of policy processes with more inclusive coordination across sectors and stakeholders for food security and nutrition governance as a result of FAO support]</i>	<i>(FNS) Commission has FNS and School Feeding Programme (SFP) integration mechanism in place which is gender inclusive and operational with the support of FAO.</i>						Nutrition Security Commission, national and regional Women's and gender groups such as the National Women's Commission, Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation
Output 2.4: National education campaign on food nutrition expanded <i>[1.1.3 Number of organizations that have strengthened capacities for human resource and organizational development in the food security and nutrition domain as a result of FAO support]</i>	<i>By 2019 reviews undertaken to develop nutritious, competitively priced local alternatives for consumers, and review of the food pantry assistance programme to identify key areas for strengthening with the support of FAO.</i>	60 000	0	0	60 000	0	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security Commission, possibly GCP/SLM/001/MEX

Government Priority 3: **PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS**

Related UNMSDF Outcome: In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 3. Environmental: Disaster Risk Reduction. Indicative Goal 1 Economic: Competitiveness, Science and Technology and Innovation; Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture

Regional Priority: IR3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (' USD) ⁶					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁷	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 3.1: Local animal feed production enhanced</p> <p><i>[2.1.1 Number of FAO-supported initiatives that used inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2018 feasibility for development of a competitive feed production mill (for small ruminant and poultry feed) is reviewed with the support of FAO.</i></p>	80 000	0	0	0	80 000	Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, small farmer feed producers, small livestock farmers, animal feed producers, Ministry of Trade, Investment Promotion, Private Sector Development, and Consumer Protection
<p>Output 3.2: Good practices strengthened among farmers and agro-processors along the value chain, including cassava</p> <p><i>[2.1.1 Number of FAO-supported initiatives that used inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production]</i></p> <p><i>[4.2.3 Number of countries provided with FAO support to implement inclusive, efficient and sustainable value chains]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2018, effective on-farm water management practices are documented and disseminated</i></p> <p><i>By 2018, agro-processing protocols and systems established through SS Cooperation expert attachment</i></p> <p><i>By 2017, members of at least 3 small farmer groups, trained in financial literacy ensuing that</i></p>	150 000	0	0		150 000	Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, farmers organizations, agro-processor groups

⁶ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁷ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

Government Priority 3: **PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS**

Related UNMSDF Outcome: In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 3. Environmental: Disaster Risk Reduction. Indicative Goal 1 Economic: Competitiveness, Science and Technology and Innovation; Indicative Goal 2. Social: Nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture

Regional Priority: IR3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (' USD) ⁶					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁷	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
	<i>the women and youth needs are addressed</i>						
<p>Output 3.3: Capacity of small farmers to recover from disaster strengthened</p> <p><i>[5.3.2 Number of countries with improved application of measures that reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk of threats and crisis as a result of FAO support]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2019, a model for co-contributory recovery scheme for small farmers which is gender balanced is developed with FAO support</i></p>	90 000	0	0	0	90 000	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, National Emergency Management Organization, small farmer and rural development NGOs and organizations, Cooperatives Department, Women's development organization</p>

Government Priority 4: **FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY**

Related UNMSDF Outcome: In the process of being drafted. Indicative Goal 3. Environmental: Disaster Risk Reduction. Indicative Goal 3. Climate Change and variability.

Regional Priority: IR3

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) ⁸					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁹	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 4.1: Food safety and food quality systems improved to provide effective support services to farmers</p> <p><i>[4.1.4 Number of countries and regional bodies provided with FAO support to design and implement policies and regulatory frameworks for plant and animal health and food safety and quality (plant health, animal health, food control)]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2018, evaluation of the system is undertaken and improvements are recommended to a more efficient system</i></p>	60 000	0	0	60 000	0	Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Belize Agricultural Health Authority
<p>Output 4.2: Agricultural food safety standards, policy and legislation strengthened for consumer protection</p> <p><i>[4.1.4 Number of countries and regional bodies provided with FAO support to design and implement policies and regulatory frameworks for plant and animal health and food safety and quality (plant health, animal health, food control)]</i></p>	<p><i>By 2016, quality specifications established for at least 2 agricultural products, eg. onions</i></p>	80 000	0	0	80 000	0	Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Belize Agricultural Health Authority, Belize Bureau of Standards
<p>Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 1 = USD 1 590 000; Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 2 = USD 430 000; Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 3 = USD 320 000; Total resource requirements for a Priority Area 4 = USD 140 000</p>							
<p>Total resource requirements for the entire CPF = USD 2 480 000</p>							
<p>Rationale for FAO's assistance: <Describe the main issues to be addressed and how the proposed outputs will contribute to UNDAF and the Government Outcomes; identify possible synergies with other Development Partners' interventions, potential risks and mitigation measures ></p>							

⁸ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁹ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

IV.1.2 Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The decision has been taken to formulate a UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) for the Region. For the purposes of this framework, the region is defined as the fourteen members of the Caribbean Community excluding Haiti, who are members of the United Nations¹⁰. The United Nations Multi Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) as the collective and integrated response of the UN system in the Caribbean. It seeks to strengthen regional and national capacity for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Also, it supports the governments in developing appropriate mechanisms for tapping into the contributions of other actors in delivering shared national sustainable development priorities.

The Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA) will be implemented to provide the basis for policy dialogue and design of UNMSDF and will analyse the main development challenges facing the Caribbean region within the context of the Post 2015 agenda and human rights commitments, the outcome of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing states (The Samoa Pathway) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The CMCA will provide a foundation for the region to identify its strategic priorities and goals underpinned by national analysis and consultative processes. The proposed SDGs and targets, as well as other internationally agreed goals, conventions and treaty obligations provide a framework for national planning and strategies.

The regional approach through the UNMSDF is expected to lighten the burden on national governments and prompt a more coherent response to regional and national challenges, needs and priorities. This approach is expected to lead to better strategic positioning to leverage regional resources, and serve as a resource mobilization framework while strengthening capacity to support implementation and monitoring. It will also increase UN integration, coordination and coherence.

At the time of the development of this CPF, the CMCA is in the preliminary stages of drafting priorities and undertaking national stakeholder consultations to determine both regional and national priorities. The indicative priority areas which have been identified have strong alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals. They are as follows:

1. **Economic**
 - Lagging Economic Growth
 - Debt
 - External Financing
 - Infrastructure
 - Labour Markets, Demographic Shifts and Decent Work
 - Competitiveness, Science and Technology and Innovation

2. **Social**
 - Poverty and inequality
 - Social inclusion and equality
 - Health and Well-being
 - Education: access and quality

¹⁰ Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica. St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture

3. **Environmental**

- Disaster risk reduction
- Climate Change and variability
- Natural Resources – terrestrial, coastal and marine resources and ecosystems
- Energy
- Water and Sanitation

4. **Governance**

- Human Security and Safety
- Institutional transparency and accountability
- Data monitoring

IV.1.3 Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

The TCP Indicative Pipeline below, represents a list of **potential** TCP projects that have been identified from the CPF. This pipeline provides an opportunity to fast-track the development of these TCP/TCPFs at the time they are required for implementation. It is imperative to note that the number and value of TCP projects will only be approved and operational is only to the extent and value of the TCP country allocation. It is also of note that other TCPs ideas which are not indicated here, can be developed as required.

<i>Country</i>	BELIZE				
<i>CPF implementation cycle</i>	Start: Year	2016	End: Year	2019	
<i>Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline</i>	Start: Year	2016	End: Year	2019	
<i>Ref. to CPF priority and output*</i>	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)*	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)*	Indicative biennium for resource allocation *	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Country priority 1: ENHANCING TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS					
Output 1.2: Agricultural data management system established with the support of FAO to provide real time data including forecasting of supply balances	Strengthening the agricultural data management system of Belize	TCP	2018	150 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Output 1.3: Enabling business environment supported to improve agricultural entrepreneurship	Development of a national strategy for promoting entrepreneurship in agriculture	TCPF	2018	70 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Farmers' Organizations
Country Priority 2: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY					
Output 2.1: Access to healthy food in school feeding programmes improved with the support of FAO	Strengthening the School Feeding Programme of Belize	TCPF	2016	50 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health
Country Priority 3: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS					
Output 3.1: Local animal feed production enhanced	Analysis for feasibility to establish a feed mill for small scale poultry and small ruminant farmers	TCPF	2018	80 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Output 3.2: Good practices strengthened among farmers and agro-processors along the value chain.	Promoting effective on-farm water management practices Development of agro-processing protocols and systems	TCPF	2018	150 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Output 3.3: Capacity of small farmers to recover from disaster strengthened	Development of a model for co-contributory recovery scheme for small farmers	TCPF	2019	90 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

IV.1.4 Map of Linkages with regional, sub-regional priorities and opportunities

REGIONAL PRIORITY THEMES		Country Commitments			Opportunities for SS Cooperation
Food and Nutrition Security		Regional	Subregional	National	
Outputs	Output 2.1: Access to healthy food in school feeding programmes improved with the support of FAO.	CELAC FNS, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy, SAMOA Pathway	National FNS Policy	Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela
	Output 2.2: Food production by family farms strengthened	CELAC FNS, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy, SAMOA Pathway	National FNS Policy	Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela
	Output 2.3: Food and Nutrition Security and School Feeding policies, strategies, plans and legislation harmonized and integrated	CELAC FNS, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy, SAMOA Pathway	National FNS Policy	Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela
	Output 2.4: National education campaign on food nutrition expanded	CELAC FNS, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy, SAMOA Pathway	National FNS Policy	Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela
	Output 4.1: Food safety and food quality systems improved to provide effective support services to farmers	CELAC FNS, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy SAMOA Pathway	National FNS Policy	Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela
	Output 4.2: Agricultural food safety standards, policy and legislation strengthened for consumer protection	CELAC FNS, PetroCaribe	Regional FNS Policy, SAMOA Pathway	National FNS Policy	Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela
Family Farming and Territorial Development		Regional	Subregional	National	Opportunities for SS Cooperation
Outputs	Output 3.1: Local animal feed production enhanced	CELAC FF	SAMOA Pathway	National Food and Agricultural Policy	
	Output 3.2: Good practices strengthened among farmers and agro-processors.	CELAC FF	SAMOA Pathway	National Food and Agricultural Policy	
	Output 1.1: Institutional framework and systems developed and implemented with the support of FAO, which improve market access for small scale producers of select crops	CELAC FF	SAMOA Pathway	National Food and Agricultural Policy	
	Output 1.2: Agricultural data management system established with the support of FAO to provide real time data including forecasting of supply balances	CELAC FF	SAMOA Pathway	National Food and Agricultural Policy	Caribbean Countries
	Output 1.3: Enabling business environment supported to improve agricultural entrepreneurship	CELAC FF	SAMOA Pathway	National Food and Agricultural Policy	
	Output 1.4: Access to affordable development capital for small producers improved with the support of FAO.	CELAC FF	SAMOA Pathway	National Food and Agricultural Policy	
Sustainable management of natural resources, Climate Change and Risk Management		Regional	Subregional	National	Opportunities for SS Cooperation
Outputs	Output 3.3: Capacity of small farmers to recover from disaster strengthened along the value chain	CELAC FNS	SAMOA Pathway, CDEMA Comprehensive Disaster Management	National Disaster Risk Management	