



11th European Development Fund

**Multiannual Indicative Programme
(2014 – 2020)**

**For co-operation between
Belize
and the European Union**

GENERAL CLAUSES

The Government of Belize and the European Commission hereby agree as follows:

- (1) The Government of Belize, (represented by Dean Barrow, Prime Minister of Belize), and the European Commission (represented by Andris Piebalgs, Commissioner for Development), hereinafter referred to as the Parties, determined the general orientations for cooperation for the period 2014-2020.

These orientations which are included in the National Indicative Programme, regard the European Union Aid in favour of Belize and were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised and signed in Luxemburg on 25 June 2005 and revised and signed in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010.

The National Indicative Programme is annexed to the present document.

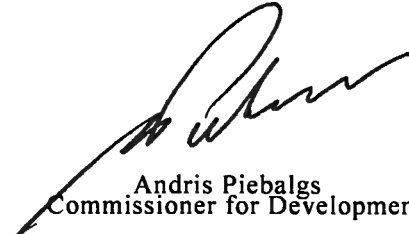
- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the European Union envisages to make available to Belize for the period 2014-2020, an amount of EUR 27 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation). A B allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) can be established to cover unforeseen needs. This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Commission, following the mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.
- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects. The National Indicative Programme concerns the resources of the A-allocation. It also takes into consideration financing from which Belize benefits or could benefit under other European Union resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as humanitarian, emergency and post emergency assistance, where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate exogenous shocks. The B-allocation shall be established according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not constitute a part of the programming.
- (5) Pending the entry into force of the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Union, meeting with the Council on the financing of European Union Aid under the multiannual financial framework for the period 2014 to 2020, financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of the Government of Belize within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document under the condition that sufficient financial resources

are available in the transitional measures ("Bridging Facility") composed of uncommitted balances from the previous EDFs and from funds decommitted from projects or programmes under those EDFs. The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the rules and procedures of the 10th EDF until the entry into force of the 11th EDF implementing rules and financial regulation.

- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present National Indicative Programme by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 2c and 3 of the 11th EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2014-2020.
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the National Indicative Programme as well as the A-and B-allocations can be revised following the mid-term review and the end- of-term review or ad hoc reviews.

Signatures

For the European Commission



Andris Piebalgs
Commissioner for Development

For the Government of Belize



Dean Barrow
Prime Minister of Belize

LIST OF ACRONYMS

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
PFM	Public Finance Management
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
HDI	Human Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DfID	Department for International Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
USAID	US Agency for International Development
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
SMSEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
CARTAC	Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
IMF	International Monetary Fund
EDF	European Development Fund
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
IHP	International Health Partnership
MESTPU	Ministry for Energy, Science & Technology and Public Utilities
BZD	Belizean Dollars
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Program
MOH	Ministry of Health
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

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1. The overall lines for the EU response

1.1.Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country

1. Horizon 2030 outlines the Government of Belize's approach to development of the country. At sector level, the Government of Belize endorsed the National Energy Policy and Planning Framework and the Ministry for Energy, Science & Technology and Public Utilities has developed a Strategic Plan for the covering the period 2012 to 2017. In the Health Sector, a National Strategic Plan, 2014-2024 is currently in the drafting phase. And Action Plan for Public Finance Management has been developed in 2009.

The European Union's "Agenda for Change" identifies energy as a key driver and foundation for inclusive, economic, social and environmental sustainable growth. A particular emphasis is given to reducing the exposure of developing countries to global shocks including climate change, ecosystem and resource degradation, and volatile and escalating energy prices. Further the European Union targets inequalities through providing poor people with better access to land, food water and energy without harming the environment. Providing access to energy requires multidimensional action, from electricity generation to distribution, from policy making to capacity development, involving a wide-range of stakeholders, from the global to the local levels and from the public and private sectors to civil society. In this context, the EU strongly supports the objectives of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL), which are:

1. Achieving universal access to modern and sustainable;
2. Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global mix energy services;
3. Doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency

EU development policy promotes a 'green economy' including support to market opportunities for cleaner technologies, energy and resource efficiency as well as low-carbon development while stimulating innovation and reduction of unsustainable use of the natural resources. As such, sustainable energy entails addressing explicitly the issues of climate change and low-carbon development through renewable energy and energy efficiency. According to the Government of Belize Policy on Adaptation to Global Climate Change (2009), renewable energy sources such as hydropower and other non-traditional sources could negatively impacted by Climate Change and therefore vulnerability studies of the energy sector should be undertaken.

The Agenda for Change acknowledges health as an important determinant of economic growth and development as it is one of the sectors, together with education and social protection that "build the foundations for growth and help ensure that it is inclusive".

The EU has adopted a policy on global health in 2010. There is no single definition for global health, as it is about worldwide improvement of health, reduction of disparities, and protection against global health threats.

The European Commission is committed to apply aid effectiveness principles in its development cooperation. The Commission is signatory to the International Health Partnership (IHP+) which applies aid effectiveness principles to the health sector and promotes the alignment to and support of a national health plan, one national health budget and one national monitoring system for health; tools and manuals are developed.

Climate change through changes in air temperature and the water cycle could have serious effects on the nation's health. Disease vectors could become more prevalent and resilient to control measures leading to more outbreaks of diseases such as malaria, cholera and yellow fever. There could be more incidences of respiratory illnesses. The Government of Belize Policy on Adaptation to Global Climate Change therefore recommends among others to undertake climate change vulnerability studies in the health sector as well as to prepare options to address the potential threats.

Resilience building is an overarching goal (ref. COM (2012) 586 final and SWD(2013) 227 final and strategies should contribute to different policies, in particular Food Security, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Belize signed the CARIFORUM-EU EPA, building a trade partnership for increased competitiveness, economic growth and development, supporting regional integration in the Caribbean and participation in the world trading system. The EU is firmly committed to implement its obligations stemming from the EPA and to assist Belize to implement the EPA. In addition to the regional programme, the present national programme will contribute to enhance the competitiveness of the Belizean economy and the capacity to benefit from the opportunities created by the EPA.

The EU response and National Indicative Programme may be complemented by operations financed by the EIB from the Cotonou Investment Facility and/or its Own Resources.

1.2. Choice of sectors

Horizon 2030 outlines the Government of Belize's approach to development of the country and identifies four pillars for development: (i) Democratic governance for effective public administration and sustainable development; (ii) Education for Development - Education for Life; (iii) Economic resilience - Generating resources for long term development; and (iv) The Bricks and the Mortar - Healthy Citizens and a Healthy Environment.

Based on Belize's Horizon 2030, and in line with the EU's Agenda for Change, the following sectors of concentration have been agreed upon:

1. Energy
2. Health
3. Public Finance Management

1.2.1 Sector 1: Energy

The Ministry for Energy, Science & Technology and Public Utilities (MESTPU) has developed a Strategic Plan covering the period 2012 to 2017. Consistent with the pillars of Horizon 2030 it emphasises the last pillar of Horizon 2030 "Healthy Environment", through promoting the development, of renewable energy resources. Further reinforcing energy security will support the third pillar to improve government's response to economic and physical shocks. In order to facilitate an effective development of the energy sector, the Strategic Plan seeks to strengthen sector governance and capacity of institutions, and hence also contributes to the first pillar of the program.

Consequently the MESTPU Strategic Plan identified five core strategies for development of the energy sector:

- Improve energy efficiency and conservation across all sectors: Transport, Industry, Commercial and Residential Buildings;
- Reduce the country's dependence on imported fuels by 50 per cent by 2020;
- Triple the amount of modern energy carriers derived from waste material;
- Become a net electricity exporter; and
- Build the Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology and Public Utilities institutional capacity to accomplish its mandate.

The current structure of the energy sector in Belize has a negative impact in three key areas; poverty, security and the environment. The factors which cause the sector to impact negatively on these areas are highly interrelated but can be broadly summarised as including:

(i) High dependence on energy imports: Belize imports approximately 58% of its energy as fossil fuels, primarily from Venezuela, and 5% of its energy as electricity from Mexico. This equates to importing 90% of the country's fossil fuels and 35% of Belize's electricity. Continued supply of energy from these sources is reliant on the continued good-will of Venezuela and Mexico, which makes Belize vulnerable to changes in political and economic conditions in these countries.

(ii) Lack of access to energy services: Some 85% of households are connected to the national grid. However, numerous disadvantaged communities, in particular in the rural areas, have no access to modern sustainable energy

services as their physical isolation and the small population often renders grid extension not viable. This lack of access to electricity is a significant cause of chronic poverty and lack of opportunity.

(iii) *Under development of indigenous renewable energy supplies:* Belize's peak electricity demand is around 80 MW. Some 35% of electricity is imported from Mexico, which exposes Belize to price volatility and negatively impacts on energy security. Renewable sources for electricity account for nearly 65% (Hydro 50%, Biomass/Bagasse 14%) and are complemented by a small portion of 1% energy generated from diesel. In total, indigenous renewable energy sources only make up some 30% of the total energy supply. Whilst renewable energy from wind and solar as well as biofuels have considerable potential, their development is hindered by data gaps, lack of technical expertise, and an outdated regulatory system.

(iv) *Low energy efficiency:* In 2011, Energy Intensity of Belize was 13,668 Btu/USD¹, 14% higher than the average of other Small Island Developing States and more than 2.5 times that of the European Union (5,266 Btu per USD).² This high rate of energy consumption is symptomatic of low energy efficiency and indicates considerable potential for improvements. However, a lack of awareness as well as the absence of legislative and regulatory framework renders efforts to foster energy efficiency and conservation challenging.

(v) *Outdated regulatory framework and limited regulatory and institutional capacity* hampers not only improvement to energy efficiency - at present there are no performance requirements for energy efficiency, but also the development of renewable energy resources as electricity purchasing arrangements often limit competition and dispute resolution system lack clarity. Connection terms and regulations also need to be standardised for entities wanting to put power into the electricity grid in order to encourage investments into generation of electricity. Institutional capacity, in particular within the Ministry of Energy, Science & Technology and Public Utilities is limited which does not allow to provide adequate support to the development of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies such as to develop and enforce the regulations, provide a technically competent workforce, collect and monitor energy related data, and work with potential investors and stakeholders.

Combined, these factors significantly impact on the costs of energy, which presently is around BZD 0.40/kWh (EUR 0.16/kWh) a significant burden to the country's already impoverished population. A 2010 energy consumption assessment report found that 48% of poor households had difficulty paying their utility costs.³ The study also found that 10% of households in Belize are both classified as poor or indigent *and* do not pay for electricity.⁴ Rural communities are over-represented in these figures.

In line with the National Development Plan "Horizon 2030" and the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Energy, Science & Technology, and Public Utilities, the initiative of the European Union as part of the 11th European Development Fund will improve access to modern energy services, promote renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as enhance sector governance. As such the approach is consistent with the priorities of the "Agenda for Change"⁵ and supports the objectives of *Sustainable Energy for All* Initiative.

1.2.2 Sector 2: Health

The Health Sector's development in Belize is guided by multiple policy documents, such as the recently published World Development Report 2013: *Research for Universal Coverage*, HORIZON 2030, whose one pillar: "*The Bricks and the Mortar - Healthy Citizens and a Healthy Environment*" is articulated as the driver towards conquering disease and a major goal of Belize development agenda. Further to that, Belize Medium Term Development Strategy 2010-2013: "*Building Resilience against Social, Economic and Physical Vulnerabilities*"

¹ *High dependence on energy imports:* Belize imports approximately 58% of its energy as fossil fuels, primarily from Venezuela, and 5% of its energy as electricity from Mexico. This equates to importing 90% of

² UN-ECLAC, *Fiscal and Regulatory Barriers Towards Renewables and Energy Efficiency Deployment*, April 2013, p. 40

³ Halcrow Group Limited, *Government of Belize and the Caribbean Development Bank: Country Poverty Assessment*, August 2010

⁴ Halcrow Group Limited, *Government of Belize and the Caribbean Development Bank: Country Poverty Assessment*, August 2010, p 95

⁵ European Commission, *Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change*, Brussels, October 2011, COM(2011) 637 final.

clearly stipulates the importance of a healthy population for effective poverty reduction. The current process of drafting the Health Sector National Strategic Plan, 2014-2024 is anchored on these strategic policy documents.⁶ Belize's Health System is regulated by the Ministry of Health (MoH). The Public Health System provides primary, secondary, and tertiary care services. Primary care services is provided at community level and focus on prevention, and health promotion with basic, essential services provided by health centres, community health workers and community hospitals. While secondary care services are provided at the three regional hospitals and at the only referral hospital which provides secondary care to the Belize District and the Cayes and tertiary care services for the entire country.

The structure of the public health system was revised in 1999 through the health sector reform process and this brought forth the decentralization into four administrative health regions.

The network within the public health system per health region comprises one regional hospital with one community hospital, one urban health centre and 5 to 12 rural health centres. Community hospitals provide general health services and the regional hospitals offer four basic specialties (internal medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology and paediatric services). Each urban and rural health centre conducts mobile clinics, with the objective of service expansion towards communities in hard to reach villages and villages without a village/community health facility. The mobile clinics are conducted every 6-8 weeks. They provide mainly primary health care services. Rural health posts are usually staffed by one rural health nurse. This network of urban and rural health facilities provide preventive and curative services to mothers, children and the family. The absence of accredited medical schools in Belize limits the national capacity for human resource development, including continued medical education. The University of Belize has programs for nurses. However, the low numbers of graduates from this program does not meet the needs of the health system, therefore, the Government of Belize, through the Ministry of Health, established technical cooperation agreements with the Government of Cuba and Nigeria so that volunteers, in areas of medical officers, specialists, and nurses can complement the cadre of health care professionals required to provide the health services.

The above underscores the fact that the health system in Belize suffers from insufficient financial and human resources, limited institutional capacity and infrastructure, embedded inequity and discrimination in availability of services, absence of community participation, and a need for management capacity building.

Insufficient Health Care Financing: According to 2012 population estimates, Belize has a population of around 340,000 who largely depend on the government financed health systems for their health wellbeing. Total Health Expenditure in 2009/10 is estimated to be sourced from 63% (government), 32% (private mainly out of Pocket) and external sources (6%). In the same financial year, the MOH budget represented 11.9% of the total government budget equivalent to 3.1% of GDP. Given that international benchmarks stipulate that Public Health Expenditure should be around 6% of GDP in order to be able to mount any good Health System, it is obvious that there is a wide gap in total investment and financing of health care in Belize.

Need for Management Capacity Building/Institutional strengthening: Development of a "Human Resources for Health" Strategic Plan is in process. One key intervention that is needed is training and capacity building of Ministry of Health personnel to support the roll out and implementation of the health development strategies and health system operational procedures. This process is envisioned to cover all the governance structures, management and health care providers to ensure delivery of effective and quality health care to the population. While the focus is on a multi-sectoral approach in order to adequately address the root causes of poor health in Belize, the health sector lacks the expertise to mitigate the adverse effects on health from other sectors and make the most of what these other sectors can contribute to health.

Shortage of required Human resources & Health services: There is a serious shortage of certain specialties that severely restrict the quality and quantity of services being provided. Bilateral cooperation with countries such as Cuba and Nigeria has served to fill in the gaps and provide coverage to remote areas. However, some of the physicians are located in areas where their skills cannot be maximized due to limited infrastructural facilities and lack of adequate equipment.

Disaster mitigation: Belize is situated within the hurricane belt of the tropics, with most of Belize City situated at

⁶ The National Health Sector Strategic Plan has undergone a process of stakeholder consultation including representation from the Political Opposition to ensure continuity beyond political cycles. The launching of the plan is projected to be done the ending of February 2014. This project supports implementation of elements of the strategic plan.

0 meter above sea level, making it prone to destructive storms and hurricanes. At least 8 major hurricanes and tropical storms have either made landfall in Belize or passed close enough to cause damage or loss of life in the recent past. Global Climate change can have disproportionate effects on health therefore strengthening of health infrastructure is crucial for effective climate change adaptation. Results of hospital assessments investigating disaster capacity and safety readiness have found that all the major referral centers require infrastructural improvements to be more disaster-resistant and enhance their capacity to function post any hurricane or storm. Additionally, the health facilities require substantial investments to be energy efficient and improve on hospital waste management, which are currently a major drain of the scarce resources. In particular, the Western Regional Hospital (Belmopan) and Northern Regional Hospital (Orange Walk) are the referral hospitals in the event of a natural disaster or mass casualty event. However, structural and non-structural improvements are required in order that the hospital services remain accessible and functioning at maximum capacity and in the same infrastructure, during and immediately following the impact of a natural hazard, large scale disaster or emergency.

The burden of disease: Cardiovascular and other chronic non-communicable diseases continue to be a major contributor to the burden of disease in Belize. The major attributable risk factors include: smoking, alcohol consumption, obesity and dietary factors. These are priority areas for primary intervention that require improved hospital facilities to address complications associated with these pathologies, e.g. Dialysis, amputations, etc as well as preventative health programmes. Although great strides in dealing with the challenge of HIV/AIDS have been made, continued efforts and investments need to be sustained in order to safeguard the gains made and to further decrease incidence and prevalence. While progress has been made in reduction of infant mortality, prenatal/neonatal mortality still remains extremely high. The quality and coverage of prenatal care, including children and mothers will therefore continue to be a priority and expanded to cover all population groups.

1.2.3 Sector 3: Public Finance Management

The Government of Belize has implemented and continues to implement major PFM reforms in recent years. Valuable groundwork has been already undertaken supported by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Inter - American Development Bank (IDB) including the further consolidation of revenue administration, regular management meetings between the Ministry of Finance and Management of Customs, Income Tax and the General Sales Tax (GST) Departments, and agreement on the draft Strategic Plans and Codes of Conduct; the introduction and implementation of an improved version of the United National Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA-WORLD) and technical assistance from the Supporting Economic Management in the Caribbean (SEMOCR) programme for the building of government staff capacity in budget preparation, budget execution and accounting, and treasury operations.

Drafting of Procurement Guidelines and Standard Bidding Procedures, which was financed by the IDB is now complete. Training of public and private persons in the use of the guidelines was also completed and a Government of Belize Procurement Portal is to be launched soon. The Ministry of Finance is presently revising the Financial and Stores Orders with a view to updating procurement thresholds. Further to that, Budget preparation for fiscal year 2013/14 benefited from IDB assistance as well as formulation of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), program classification, budget call classification (including a separate budget call circular for the Public Sector Investment Program (PSIP), and budget presentation formats.

Public Finance Reform Projects currently being implemented include:

- IDB - Pension Reform, Support for the implementation of the Medium Term Action Plan to enhance Expenditure Management, Enhancing the Public Financial Management System (PFMS);
- IDB and CARTAC - Creating the environment for increased compliance in General Sales Tax, Income Tax and Customs;
- CIDA/WB/IMF - SEMCAR (Budget Formulation, Budget Execution and Accounting, Treasury Operations, Cash Management, PFM Legal Framework).

The European Union funded a Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Assessment in 2008 with the final report issued in January 2009. Taking a C as the average level, 24 out of all 31 indicators were ranked below this level (i.e. C, D or D+). Thus, overall, the assessment concluded that the PFM system is performing below

an average standard and in some areas performance is well below the standard. A repeat PEFA Assessment is expected to be completed by March 2014, and together with the on-going Public Finance Reform Programme financed primarily by the IDB, an integrated and comprehensive approach to the coordination of PFM reform interventions will be realised in order to consolidate the gains and move the reform agenda forward. The outputs of the repeat PEFA exercise will define the specific areas of Public Finance Management to be addressed through 11th EDF resources.

2. Financial overview (Indicative amounts)

Focal sector	Amount in EUR	Share
1: Energy	13.50 million	50%
2: Health	10.00 million	37%
3: Public Finance Management	1.35 million	5%
Cross-cutting: Measures in favour of Civil Society	1.075 million	4%
Cross-cutting: Support measures	1.075 million	4%
Total	27.00 million	100 %

3. EU support per sector

3.1 Renewable and Sustainable Energy (indicative amount EUR 13.5 million)

3.1.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the alleviation of rural poverty through the provision of modern energy and supporting services.

The specific objectives are to:

1. Improve access to modern and sustainable energy and supporting services in rural areas.
2. Enhance energy sector governance and institutional capacity.
3. Promote renewable energy development & energy efficiency

3.1.2. For the specific objective the main expected results are:

Specific Objective 1: Improve access to modern and sustainable energy and supporting services in rural areas.

Result 1.1: Renewable energy resources, including targeted pilot projects in strategic rural areas developed.

Result 1.2: Renewable energy access via expanded transmission and connectivity from the local renewable resources in rural areas increased.

Specific Objective 2: Enhance energy sector governance and institutional capacity.

Result 2.1: The legal and regulatory framework for the energy sector strengthened.

Result 2.2: Increased capacity of the Ministry for Energy, Science & Technology, and Public Utilities, including Line Ministries and Public institutions.

Specific Objective 3: *Promote renewable energy development & energy efficiency*

Result 3.1: Technical and human capacity in renewable energy and energy efficiency developed.

Result 3.2: Increased investment by the private sector in renewable energy and energy efficiency facilitated.

The three pillars of the strategic approach (1) Improving access to sustainable energy services, (2) Strengthening sector governance and capacity and (3) Promoting Renewable energy and Energy Efficiency respond to the main challenges in the sector.

The proposed activities will consist of pro-poor focused infrastructure investments, strengthening of the institutional and governance framework as well as establishing an enabling environment for private sector development in the area of renewable energy and energy efficiency. MESTPU will play a key role in developing and legislating a supporting regulatory frameworks for the sector. Infrastructure investments to grid extension and off-grid solution will focus on rural areas with low levels of access to distributed electricity as well as in the development of renewable energy sources. This is expected to significantly improve living conditions and catalyze the unlocking of economic opportunities.

Whilst the Strategic Plan outlines the general policy direction; there is a need to further develop sub policies and plans addressing renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation. It is further crucial to develop and adopt an Strategic plan for the period beyond 2017, which marks the end of the current one. In recognizing the limited capacity of public institutions in the sector, the intervention will support capacity and policy development as well as strengthen regulatory bodies through training and technical cooperation.

In parallel the intervention will seek to promote private sector investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency and establish an enabling environment for private sector development through raising awareness, provision of training and support the cooperation of NGOs and Community Based Organisation in the energy sector. Further the potential of hydro, solar, biomass & wind resources will be quantified The support to energy business development is expected not only to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy but also to contribute to employment creation.

3.1.3. The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework in Attachment 3.

3.1.4 Donor coordination and policy dialogue:

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is currently the main International Development Partner active in the Energy Sector through providing Technical Cooperation with respect to energy use in Buildings & Industry and the uptake of appropriate Renewable Energy technologies. Further the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs), which is located in Belize, houses SIDS-DOCK: a co-operative program for Small Island Developing States to facilitate the development of a sustainable energy economy within the small island developing states. SIDS DOCK is uniquely placed to work with private sector companies, universities and governments to facilitate research across a range of specific environmental settings, technologies and best practices. SIDS DOCK also assists members to increase energy efficiency, develop renewable energies, mobilize technical and financial resources, access the global carbon market and develop financial resources to invest in climate change adaptation. Under the SIDS-DOCK, the Energy for Sustainable Development in Caribbean Buildings (ESD-Caraibes) Project provides policy recommendations with respect to energy efficiency in buildings and for appliances. MESTPU is also pursuing a knowledge-sharing program with the Republic of South Korea under which it is envisaged to set up a Science, Technology & Innovation Institute. One of its focal areas will be the absorption, demonstration and deployment of appropriate RE technologies.

The initiative under the 11th EDF will work closely Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (and SIDS-DOCK and capitalize from technical support, information sharing, support for building national capacity and

coordination with regional programmes.

The program will be overseen by a Project Steering Committee chaired by a representative of the MESTPU. Past experience indicate that Project Steering committees are an effective tool in Belize to facilitate donor coordination and involve stakeholders.

3.1.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments are:

As part of the strategic Plan the Government is developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy to help finance the necessary investments in the sector. The Government owned Public Utility Provider "Belize Electricity Limited" invested in 2012 BZD 17.7 million in improving and reinforcing plant and equipment. In particular maintaining and upgrading transmission lines is a priority. The strategic plan of the MESTPU enjoys a high degree of ownership and constitutes a firm policy commitment.

In this context, the 11th EDF programme is making resources available for Belize to meet its ambitious goals under the Strategic Plan 2012-17 for the MESTPU. The strategic plan focuses on improving energy efficiency, reducing reliance on fossil fuels, developing indigenous energy supplies and enhancing the human and institutional capacity of the MESTPU. The Strategic Plan and the proposed 11th EDF program are mutually supportive and complementary. The Government commits to increased funding to enable strengthening the human and program capacity of MESTPU.

In addition, through the current IDB-TC and ESD- Caraibes projects, Belize is identifying the feasible potential and considering concrete policy mechanisms which can be used to reduce energy intensity in residential & commercial buildings, public lighting and industry. The MESTPU commits to identifying appropriate policy and legal reforms to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy before the 11th EDF program commences. The capacity building proposed under the 11th EDF programme will allow for the continuing development and advancement of these policies including through monitoring and evaluation of their progress.

The Ministry and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) are committed to modernizing the Regulations for the electricity generation business. As a first step, the PUC is using an auction instrument to solicit for new generation capacity expected to be in operation by 2016. Update of the rules for centralized generation will be followed by new Regulations to promote the uptake of small-scale RE distributed generation. The MESTPU commits to having the new regulations for both distributed and centralised generation in place prior to the commencement of the 11th EDF.

3.1.6 Environmental assessment

When needed, the appropriate type of environmental assessment (Strategic Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment) will be carried out:

The *Environment Protection Act*,⁷ regulates Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) in Belize. The act defines a range of activities subject to EIAs and delegates authority for determining when an EIA is required to the Department of Environment. The act also identifies a number of activities which are subject to an EIA, some of which are likely to occur under the 11th EDF programme. In accordance with the regulations, the Department of Environment will be informed of any activities under the 11th EDF which may require an EIA and if required an EIA will be prepared.

In addition, the EU will also undertake its own environmental screening and when needed, an appropriate type of environmental assessment (Strategic Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment) or climate risk assessment will be carried out based on the applicable EU guidelines (<http://capacity-4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-environment-climate/documents>).

⁷ Government of Belize, *Environment Protection Act: Chapter 328*, revised edition 2000.

3.1.7. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention:

Assumptions & Risks	Degree of Risk	Mitigation Measures
Climate change and natural disasters	Medium	In the event of a natural disaster (e.g. hurricane, earthquake etc.), in consultation with the EU the programme would be reviewed and adjusted to reflect any change in circumstances. Climate related risks and risks of damage to renewable energy infrastructure by hurricanes will be also considered in the design of wind, solar source and in location of transmission lines. Natural disasters and climate change adaptation concerns will be considered as part of any EIA or SEA that may be performed for the proposed interventions.
Macro - Economic conditions remain stable	Low	Policy dialogue
Lack of capacity of contractors and institutions to implement infrastructure programme	Low to Medium	Competitive tendering, Technical Support for Implementation
High staff turn-over at the MESTPU negating the impact of the intensive training & capacity building undertaken.	Low to Medium	MESTPU will be encouraged to give high attention to staff welfare and professional development issues. Non-financial incentives will be pursued to encourage staff retention.
Lack of commitment and ownership of the energy infrastructure by the beneficiaries. Elevating the possibility of non utilization, wastage and vandalism.	Low to Medium	Ensure diligent stakeholders consultation, involvement along the implementation processes and conduct regular public awareness campaigns. These are critical steps to embed commitment and ownership of the clean energy.

3.2 Health

3.2.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall Objective: To contribute to high performing and improved health sector for the improved health and wellbeing of the population.

The specific objectives are to:

1. Implement integrated health services based on primary health care for improved health outcomes.
2. Strengthen the organization and management of the health services.
3. Develop efficient, effective and disaster resilient health infrastructure.

3.2.2. For the specific objective the main expected results are:

Specific Objective 1: Implement *Integrated Health Service Delivery based on Primary Health Care for Improved Health Outcomes*

Result 1.1 Increased coordination in health service delivery among providers and stakeholders to ensure continuity of care.

Result 1.2 Health systems organized to increase accessibility to health services in an equitable manner Result 1.3.

Increased efficiency and productivity in management of health services

Specific Objective 2: Strengthen the *organization and management of the health services*.

Result 2.1 Effective governance structures for health community and health provider institutions implemented.

Result 2.2 The steering role of the MOH strengthened

Result 2.3 Strengthened Regional Management Teams (RMT) in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Specific Objective 3: Develop *efficient, effective and disaster resilient health infrastructure*.

Result 3.1 Regional Hospitals improved to meet standards for Safe and Green hospitals.

Result 3.2 Capacity of the health sector to respond in disaster situations improved

3.2.3. The main indicators

for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework in Attachment 3.

3.2.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue are:

Presently, the Ministry of Health is participating in the Mesoamerican Health 2015-Belize project financed by IDB. This project is a coordinated effort throughout the Central American region, to improve the Infant and Maternal health services in the poorest regions of the country. This is being coordinated through the Project management Unit of the MOH. Focus of assistance is at the primary level. The European Union is also supporting a project, through the Pan American Health Organization, for quality improvements of the Neonatal and Maternal services in Belize. The Japanese Social Development Fund is also assisting the MOH in providing nutrition interventions for children in Toledo (southernmost district of Belize). The focus of the project is to purchase and distribute nutritional supplements to children under 5 years of age that are at risk. This works closely with the National Health Insurance scheme being implemented in the south. This project is also administered through the Project management Unit of the MOH. Donor coordination will be undertaken by the Ministry of Health.

3.2.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments are;

The Ministry of Health has an established Project Management Unit dedicated to following strict International donor guidelines in the management of project funds. There is also a commitment to ensure that the Regional Management Teams⁸ are fully involved in the planning and implementation process and that a proper Monitoring and Evaluation process is defined to measure the progress of the project's implementation. The National Health Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2024 which will be officially launched in 2014, will become the policy document that guides the budget implementation and as such, will be primarily supported by the Government of Belize. The policy framework also serves to channel investments and support from other agencies. Sustainable financing of health services is included as an important strategic line of action for the Government of Belize and there is presently discussions taking place that looks at possible options which will ensure that there is financial risk protection for the population most in need. A total of USD 15 million is being invested annually to support the National Health Insurance Scheme and Government has increased the present allocation by BZD 3 million to begin the roll-out of the scheme in the North of the country.

⁸ Each Regional Management team is comprised of a Regional Manager supported by technical staff: Medical Director, hospital administrator, Public Health Nurse, and Finance officer. They have overall responsibility for management and coordination of the health services in the region and report on regular basis to Ministry of Health central HQ.

3.2.6. Environmental assessment

When needed, the appropriate type of environmental assessment (Strategic Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment) will be carried out:

The *Environment Protection Act*,⁹ regulates Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) in Belize. The act defines a range of activities subject to EIAs and delegates authority for determining when an EIA is required to the Department of Environment. The act also identifies a number of activities which are subject to an EIA, some of which are likely to occur under the 11th EDF programme. In accordance with the regulations, the Department of Environment will be informed of any activities under the 11th EDF which may require an EIA and if required an EIA will be prepared.

3.2.7. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention:

Assumptions & Risks	Degree of Risk	Mitigation Measures
Natural disasters	Low to Medium	In the event of a natural disaster (e.g. hurricane, earthquake etc.), in consultation with the EU the programme would be reviewed and adjusted to reflect any change in circumstances.
Macro - Economic conditions remain stable	Low	Policy dialogue
Lack of capacity of contractors and institutions to implement infrastructure programme	Low to Medium	Competitive tendering, Technical Support for Implementation
High staff turn-over negating the impact of the intensive training & capacity building undertaken.	Low to Medium	Give attention to staff welfare and professional development issues. Non-financial incentives will be pursued to encourage staff retention.
Availability and affordability of qualified consultants in the area of expertise required that may delay implementation.	Low to medium	Work with the support and assistance of the Pan American Health Organization for early advertisements and identification of expertise.

3.3 Public Finance Management

3.3.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

The overall objective of the PFM Reform Programme is to ensure optimal utilisation of public resources for long-term sustainable development.

The Specific Objective is to strengthen financial management systems in order to support fiscal discipline, strategic allocation of resources, effective and efficient service delivery and accountability for sustainable development.

In the context of the 11th EDF, the EU will support the Belizean Government through an integrated and comprehensive approach shared with all relevant stakeholders and it will explore the best implementation modalities, in order to consolidate the gains and move the PFM reform agenda forward. On the basis of the outputs of the repeat PEFA exercise, to be completed by March 2014, specific areas, objectives, activities and indicators will be defined.

3.3.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

(To be defined on the basis of the PEFA 2013 Outcomes).

⁹ Government of Belize, *Environment Protection Act: Chapter 328*, revised edition 2000.

3.3.3. For each result, the main indicators are:

(To be defined on the basis of the PEFA 2013 Outcomes).

3.3.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue are:

Donor coordination and policy dialogue is limited to bilateral discussions for the individual PFM related programmes with the following key donors:

CDB: Revision of Government Financial Regulations (2009),

IDB: Action Plan for Public Finance Management (2009), Fiscal Transparency and Responsibility, Preparation of Medium Term Fiscal Framework, Review of System of Public Procurement, Pension Reform (2009), Public Financial Management System (PFMS) - Smart Stream System; Compliance with General Sales Tax, Income Tax and Customs (with CARTAC)

CIDA/World Bank/IMF: Supporting Economic Management in the Caribbean (Budget formulation, Budget Execution and Accounting, Treasury Operations, Cash Management, PFM Legal Framework.

3.3.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments:

Government is committed to supporting the lead donors in the commitments made within the Country Strategies. Since the latest PEFA assessment in 2008, a general strengthening trend is gathering pace and planned PFM reform activities should enable significant further enhancement over the next few years. The main areas of improvement include notably budget preparation and controls over budget execution, debt recording and reporting, in-year budget performance reporting and a good system for legislative review of budget.

Moreover, Belize is committed to bring about transparency and effective exchange of information in tax matter and is undergoing a peer review (second phase) in the framework of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. The Government intends to take all the necessary measures to remedy the gaps pointed out by the first phase assessment and it has also applied to the OECD Secretary General to sign the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax matters.

3.3.6. Environmental Assessment

When needed, the appropriate type of environmental assessment (Strategic Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment) will be carried out: n/a

3.3.7. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention:

Assumptions & Risks	Degree of Risk	Mitigation Measures
<p>Absorption Capacity of Government: Given the necessary pace and sequencing of activities in a PFM reform programme and the existing capacity constraints of the Government, and with the increased donor financing for the sector, there is the possibility of fatigue and duplication in the sector activities</p>	Medium	Improve donor coordination in PFM activities
<p>Major changes in the value of the euro: In the event that the value of the euro declines significantly, the scope or scale of the programme may need to be reduced.</p>	Medium	Any such changes would be made in consultation with the EU and be proportionate to the scale of the change in the euro's value

4. Measures in favour of civil society

In line with the Cotonou Agreement and its Annex IV, an indicative amount of maximum 4% of funds will be set aside for support to civil society organizations. This will take the form of dedicated components under the projects to be identified and will be administered notably through Calls for Proposals.

5. B-allocation

A B-allocation may be included in the MIP for unforeseen needs (specifically relevant for fragility situations). This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. In case of necessity, a Financing Decision to meet an unforeseen or urgent need can always be taken notwithstanding the status of the indicative B-allocation mentioned in the MIP.

6. Support measures

6.1. Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions

A support facility (i.e. the Technical Cooperation Facility - TCF) which aims to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions, may be foreseen in the programming through a specific allocation. Such a facility is not considered as a sector and can therefore be programmed in addition to the maximum of three sectors. It is to be used for supporting activities of limited amounts. It may not be used neither for financing small projects in additional sectors to the maximum three sectors, nor for actions related to cross cutting issues. These should be financed within the sectors selected and, for ACP countries, within the specific allocation for support to civil society.

6.2. Support to the National Authorising Office

Some support may be foreseen for support to the National Authorising Office.

Annex:

Annex 1: Country at a glance

Annex 1: Country at a Glance

Table of Macroeconomic indicators (In Millions of US Dollars or % of GDP or Rate of change)

Basic Data		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Population (in 1000)	309.8	322.1	333.2	323.4	332.1	338.9
	- annual change in %		3.97	3.44	-2.9	2.69	2.4
2a	Nominal GDP (in millions US \$)	1277.00	1,364	1,339	1392	1481	1580
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (in US\$)	4121.75	4233.15	4019.2	4342.5	4,459.00	4659.95
2c	- annual change in %		2.7%	-5.05%	7.09%	3.59%	4.5%
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)	1.3%	3.6%	0.0%	2.7%	1.9%	5.3%
4	Gross Fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)		25%				
	1						
International Transactions							
5	Exports of goods and services	32.6%	34.4%	28.5%	34.5%	41.6%	41.3%
	in % of GDP) of which:						
	-Marine Products	32087	34783	32036.5	33726.5	31265.5	35443.5
	- Sugar	44071	35692	44531	29360.5	4565.5	53885
	- Citrus Concentrate	53071	44831.5	36994.5	46842	47546.5	61559
6	Trade Balance (in % of GDP)	-16.95%	-22.5%	-17.66%	-12.13%	-11.53%	-13.2%
7	Current account balance (in % of GDP)	-4.07%	-10.6%	-6.13%	-2.80%	-1.07%	-1.8%
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment				6.8%	6.5%	
	in % of GDP)						
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	76.2%	70.2%	75.8%	72.6%	69.0%	64.4%
10	Service of external debt (in % of exports of goods and non-factor services)	31.3%	20.1%	21.1%	16.0%	13.5%	12.6%
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)	1.8	2.3	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.8
Government							
12	Revenues (in % of GDP)	26.0%			27.6%	27.6%	28.0%
	- of which: grants (in % of GDP)				0.56%	0.99%	1.65%
13	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	28.0%			29.3%	28.3%	28.6%
	- of which: capital expenditure (% of GDP)				4.78%	4.11%	5.13%
14a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants	-2.0%			-1.7%	-0.8%	-0.6%
14b	Deficit (in % of GDP) Excluding grants				-2.23%	-1.76%	-2.27%
15	Debt (in % of GDP)	101.4%	94.6%	99.7%	99.1%	94.8%	89.1%
	-of which: external (in % of total public debt)	75.1%	74.2%	76.0%	73.3%	72.8%	72.3%
Other							
16	Consumer price inflation annual average change in %)	2.3%	6.4%	-1.1%	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%
17	Interest rate (for money, annual rate in %)	14.3%	14.1%	13.98%	13.78%	13.02%	11.99%
18	Exchange rate (annual average of national currency per \$1 US\$)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
19	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO definition)	8.5%	8.2%	13.1%	23.3%		14.4%
20	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)	10.2%					

MDG progress

	The Millennium Development Goals	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Impact	1. Proportion of population living on less than USD 1 per day.	N/A	N/A	41.3	43.0	N/A	N/A
	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	3. Under-five mortality rate.	N/A	20.0	22.5	16.9	19.0	16.8
Outputs	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education.	86.4	84.6	83.7	81.7	95.0	95.3
	5. Primary Completion Rate.	N/A	91.9	91.9	N/A	N/A	96.0
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in:						
	- Primary education	N/A	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.96	0.95
	- Secondary education	N/A	N/A	1.13	N/A	N/A	1.07
	- Tertiary education.	N/A	1.62	1.73	1.57	1.59	1.66
	7. Proportion of births attended by skilled medical personnel.	N/A	95.0	N/A	94.3	96.2	89.0
	8. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles.	N/A	96.0	96.6	96.6	98.0	99.0
	9. HIV prevalence among 15 - 24 year old pregnant women.	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.68	0.64	0.31
	10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source.	N/A	94.75	N/A	93.4	97.7	N/A

Annex 2: Donor Matrix

External Partner	Macroeconomic Policy	Productive Sectors	Infrastructure	Social Development	Environment/ Disaster	Financial Sector
CDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernisation of customs and Excise Department. <p>Allocation: BZD\$ 5,032,884</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation: BZD\$20,000,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belize River Valley Water System. - Kendall/ Mullins River Bridges - Santa Elena/ San Ignacio Bypass Road. <p>Allocation : BZD\$104,705,127</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical and Vocational Training Project. BSIF (BNTF- USD 15mn) Allocation: BZD\$8,318,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hurricane Dean Emergency Relief - National Disaster Management (Tropical Storm Authur Recovery). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFC Line of Credit
IDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening results-based management in the Public Sector. Strengthening Belize's Fiscal Transparency and Responsibility. Programme to support the implementation of the medium-term action plan to enhance expenditure management- (TA). Integrated Fiduciary Action Plan(IDB,EC). Allocation: BZD\$ 10,800,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable tourism loan. Agricultural Services Programme. Belize City Downtown Rehabilitation (TA). Land Management Programme III (USD 2.5mn). Allocation: BZD\$42,887,883 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-hurricane Richard flood risk mitigation infrastructure in Belize city- (USD\$ mn) -Integrated water and sanitation programme for the Placencia Peninsula. Allocation: BZD\$31,900,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Reform Project (with CDB/EU). Education Programme (USD\$mn) under preparation. Community action for public safety(USD\$ mn). Social Policy Support(USD 15 mn) Strengthening of pension system in Belize (TA). Allocation:BZD\$4,450,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste management (and OFID). DRM (Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment [CAPRA]). support for the preparation of an integrated DRM (TA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional strengthening of the credit union sector (TA).
WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Development Fund/Building Institutional Capacity of the Auditor General and Improving Quality of Public Procurement. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Development Project. National Housing and Urban Development Plan, non- lending TA. Allocation: BZD\$30,000,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCT- Education. Belize Influenza Detection and Response. Japanese social Development Fund- Improving Children's Health and Nutrition in Poor Mayan Communities in Toledo. Allocation: BZD\$8,992,288 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRM (CAPRA, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery) Meso- american Barrier Reef system Project II; Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility. 	
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Assistance to the National Authorising Office (NAO). Allocation: BZD\$10,027,813 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFA- Banana Support Programme . Accompanying Measures for sugar Protocol Countries II. BRDP II-(USD12.8mn) Allocation: BZD\$48,348,802 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Sugar/ Feeder Roads- Corozal/ Orange Walk. Allocation: BZD\$88,408,948 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> George Town High School; Technical High School Building- Stann Creek District. Allocation:BZD\$2,842,213 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Climate change Alliance (USD4 mn). 	
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Capacity in Belize. -Allocation: BZD\$1,964,880 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDG water Governance Project- democratic governance practices in rural water and sanitation service delivery and build leadership capacities within the MLLORD to improve the coordination and performance of local water boards and their respective communities. -Allocation: BZD\$280,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Programmes - human Development (Strengthen Protection system for children). - MDG Needs Assessment and Cost Prognosis. -Allocation: BZD\$13,217,104 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming and capacity Building for sustainable Land Management Project (Global Environmental Facility [GEF]). Integrating Protected Areas and Landscape Management in the Golden Stream Watershed. Strengthening of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Capacity in Belize. Strengthening national capacities for the operationalisation, consolidation, and sustainability of Belize's Protected Areas system (GEF). -Allocation: BZD\$888,342 	
OFID			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southside (Belize city) Poverty alleviation Project- Phase I,II,III (and CABEL) Big Falls. - Belize/ Guatemala Border (Completion of the Southern Highway Project) (and Kuwait) -Allocation: BZD\$48,400,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve solid waste management practices along the Western corridor; reduce environmental pollution and enhance the image of Belize in the eco-tourism market; strengthen overall Central Government capacity to improve solid waste management countryside through the institutional strengthening of the SWMA. Allocation: BZD\$8,82,000 	
OTHERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation: BZD\$0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation: BZD\$87,960,750 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mexico/ Belize New International Border Crossing (CABEL). Allocation: BZD\$78,402,021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/ AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support (Pan- American Health Organisation, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women UNDP). Allocation: BZD\$8,733,482 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Forest Programme Facility (Food and agriculture Organisation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural finance Project (International Fund for agricultural Development/ CABEL)

Annex 3: Template for Sector intervention framework¹⁰

Specific Objective 1: Improve access to modern and sustainable energy and supporting services in rural areas.		
Results	Indicators	Means of Verification
Renewable energy resources, including targeted pilot projects in strategic rural areas developed	1.1: Number of MW generated from renewable sources. <i>Baseline: 65 MW Target: 110 MW by 2020</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Unit's annual report • 2020 Census Report
Renewable energy access via expanded transmission and connectivity from the local renewable resources in rural areas increased	1.2: Percentage of households in rural areas with secure access to renewable energy sources <i>Baseline: 80% in 2013 Target: 90% by 2020</i>	
Specific Objective 2: Enhance energy sector governance and institutional capacity.		
Results	Indicators	Means of Verification
The legal and regulatory framework for the energy sector strengthened.	2.1: Status of regulatory framework for the Energy Sector <i>Baseline: tbd Target: Develop & implement a regulatory framework for energy sector by 2018</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Unit's annual report.. • Approved MESTPU Strategic Plan 2017. • Training & Capacity building report.
Increased capacity of the Ministry for Energy, Science & Technology, and Public Utilities, including Line Ministries & Public Institutions..	2.2: Status of MESTPU strategic plan <i>Baseline: Strategic Plan 2012-17 adopted Target: Strategic Plan beyond 2017 adopted by end of 2017</i>	
Specific Objective 3: Promote renewable energy development & energy efficiency		
Results	Indicators	Means of Verification
Technical and human capacity in renewable energy and energy efficiency developed.	3.1.1: Number of technical and vocational training courses provided and persons trained <i>Baseline: tbd Target: tbd</i> 3.1.2: Establishment of a comprehensive and reliable database to support renewable energy. <i>Baseline: 0 Target: Establish by 2018</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Unit's annual report. • Training & Capacity building report (MESTPU). • Data base/report of the available hydro, solar, biomass & wind resources in Belize (MESTPU).
Increased investment by the private sector in renewable energy and energy efficiency facilitated.	3.2.1: Status of regulations/favourable fiscal regimes aiming at promoting private sector investment in sustainable and clean energy. <i>Baseline: 0 Target: regulations/favourable fiscal regimes developed by 2018</i>	

¹⁰ "Baselines will be included in the Action documents at the latest".

3.2.2: Ratio of annual growth of electricity consumption to annual GDP growth
Baseline: 1.40 between 2002-2012 annual (5.3% annual growth of electricity consumption, 3.8% annual growth of GDP)
Target: 0.5 between 2017-2020

3.2.3: % of renewable energy in the energy mix (electricity and fuel) *Baseline: Electricity 60% Fuel 0%* *Target: Electricity 80% by 2020 Fuel 15% by 2020.*

HEALTH -Template for Sector Intervention Framework¹¹

Specific Objective 1: Implement Integrated Health Service Delivery based on Primary Health Care for Improved Health Outcomes		
Results	Indicators	Means of Verification
1.1 Increased coordination in health service delivery among providers and stakeholders to ensure continuity of care.	1.1: % of providers complying with service level agreements	National Health Sector Strategic Plan Implementation Report. • Project monitoring Report • IHSDN Training Report. • Budget Records of the Ministry of Health
1.2 Health system organized to increased accessibility to health services in an equitable manner.	1.2: % of Health Personnel trained on Integrated Health Service Delivery Networks (IHSDN) concept	
1.3 Increased efficiency and productivity in management of health services.	1.3.1 : % of facilities implementing performance-based management framework 1.3.2: Status of human resources management development plan	
Specific Objective 2: Strengthen the organization and management of Health Services		
Results	Indicators	Means of Verification
2.1 Effective governance structures for health community and health provider institutions implemented.	2.1.1: Referral system established 2.1.2 Appropriate guidelines enforced	• Ministry of Health's annual report. • Project monitoring Report. • Training & Capacity building report.
2.2 The steering role of the MOH strengthened	2.2.1 Number of MoH mid-level managers trained in health planning/management	
2.3 Strengthened Regional Management Teams (RMT) in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.	2.3.1: Number of training sessions conducted. 2.3.2: % persons from management team trained.	

¹¹ "Baselines will be included in the Action documents at the latest".

	2.3.3: Number of community groups formed to support the RMT.	
Specific Objective 3: Develop efficient, effective and disaster resilient health infrastructure		
Results	Indicators	Means of Verification
3.1 Regional hospitals improved to meet standards for Safe and Green hospitals.	3.1.1: Smart Wing- high performance, disaster resilient, energy efficient - constructed and equipped at Western regional hospital (Belmopan) by 2020; 3.1.2: % of recommendations implemented from Hospital Safety Index Assessments (Structural safety and Non-structural safety- (electrical, communications, water supply systems etc.) in at least 2 other referral hospitals by 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Health Sector Strategic Plan Implementation Report. • Project monitoring Report. • Training & Capacity building report. • Hospital safety Index Assessment Report
3.2 Capacity of health sector to respond in disaster situations improved.	3.2.1: number of hospitals which have updated protocols and guidelines for the health sector response to disaster situations. 3.2..2 80% of disaster response teams trained in disaster management.	

SECTOR 3: PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Specific objective 1: The Specific Objective is to strengthen financial management systems in order to support fiscal discipline, strategic allocation of resources, effective and efficient service delivery and accountability for sustainable development.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
(to be defined on the basis of the Belize Repeat PEFA Exercise 2013)		

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

Annex 4. Template for Indicative timetable for commitments

	Indicative allocation	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SECTOR 1 - ENERGY	13.5			13.5				
SECTOR 2 - HEALTH	10.0			10.0				
SECTOR 3 - PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT	1.35			1.35				
B- allocation	0							
Cross-cutting:								
• Measures in favour of Civil Society	1.075			1.075				
• Support measures	1.075		1.075					
Total Commitments	27.0							

In million EUR

¹ UN-ECLAC, Fiscal and Regulatory Barriers Towards Renewables and Energy Efficiency Deployment, April 2013, p. 40