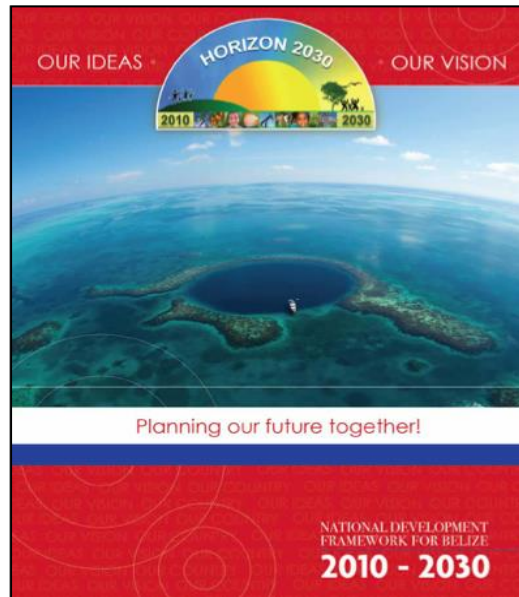




GSDS Prioritization Framework

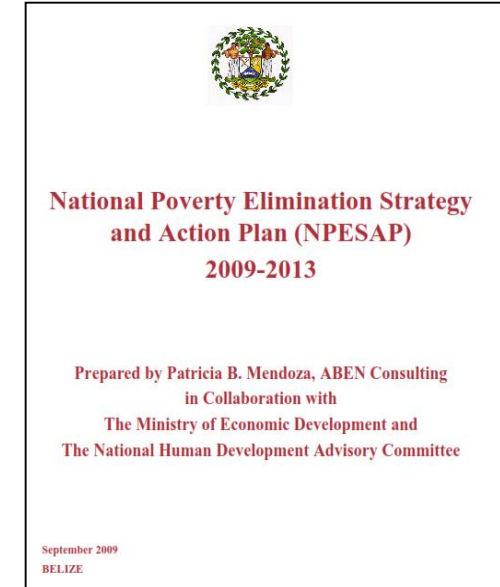
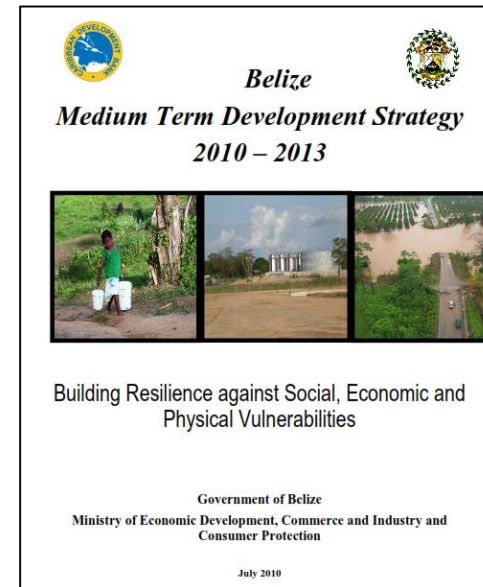
Planning Process

Long-term Framework



Development Pillars:
Governance; Education;
Economic; and Health &
Environment

Medium Term Strategies



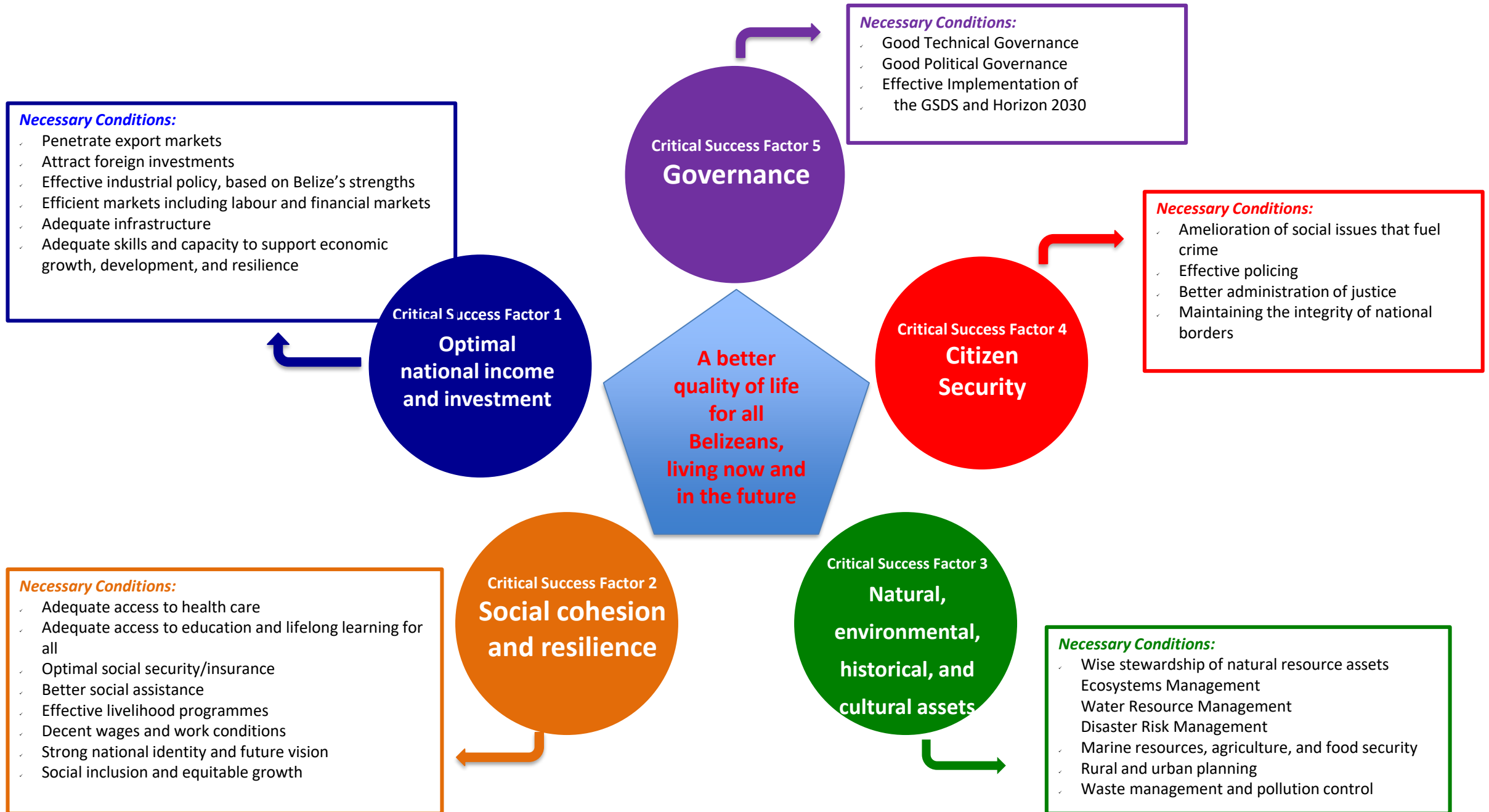
Belize mid-term planning



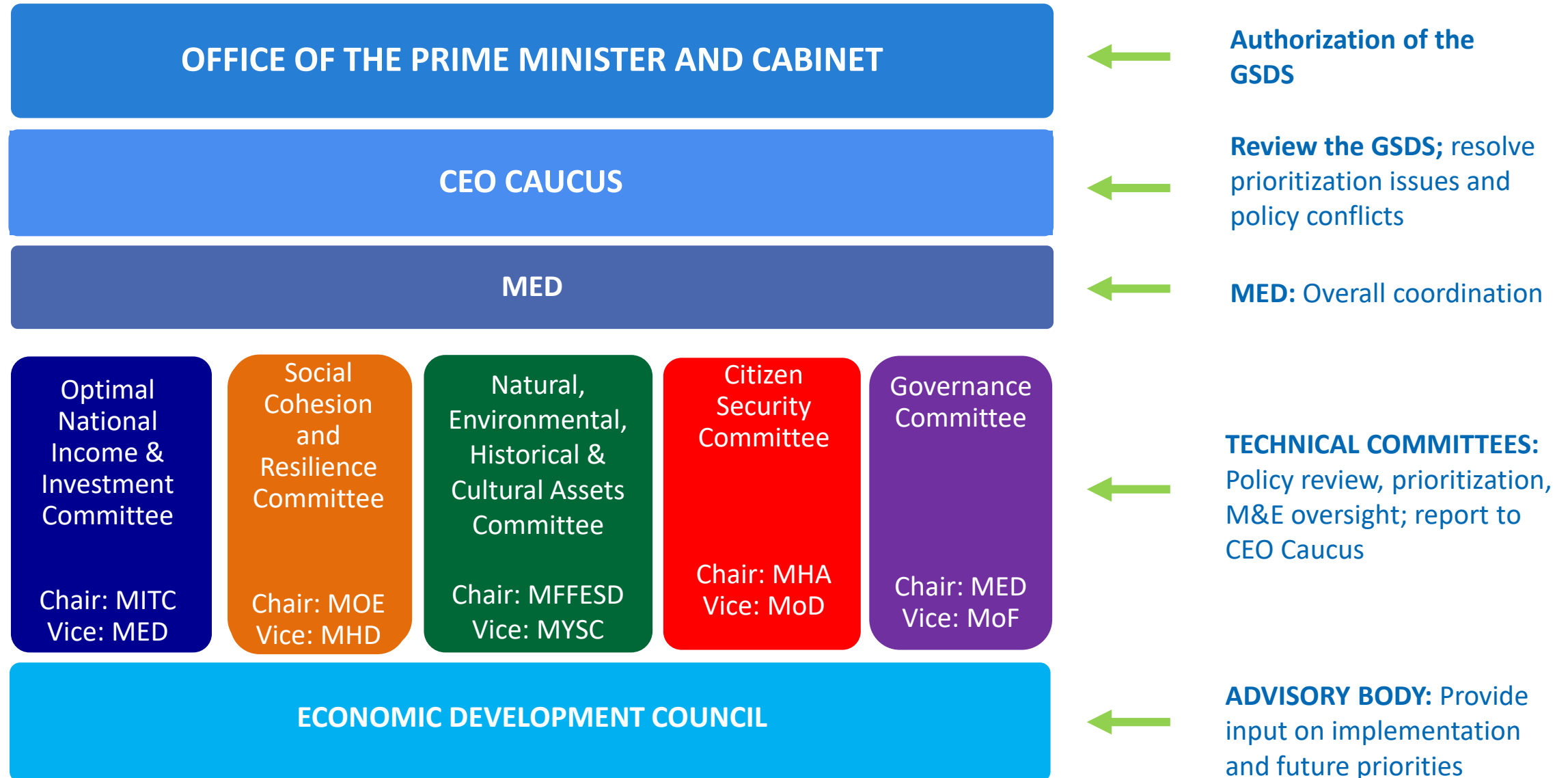
2014: MFED with support from UNDP

2014: MFFSD with support from UNDESA and UNDP

Merging the GPRS and the NSDS into a unified, coherent approach



Institutional Arrangements – Implementation



Institutional Arrangements – Monitoring & Evaluation



Technical Committees

- **Coordination** of related strategies, plans, programs and actions
- **Identify and recommend** ways of clarifying issues, priority, goal conflict, resource allocation at budget and planning stages
- **Provide oversight and input** for M&E activities
- **Report on progress and recommend** matters for consideration by the CEO Caucus
- **Facilitate** the development of an organic working relationship among stakeholders
- **Guard** against duplication of efforts



Prioritization Framework

4 critical aspects of policy implementation

I. Level of Urgency

Action is required in order to avoid near-term, system-critical disruption or missed opportunities. Higher priority.

II. Level of Impact

Action leads to visible and measurable improvements in quality of life for Belizeans in the medium term. High-impact actions receive higher priority.

III. Availability of Resources

The extent to which resources have already been or can be easily committed to the action. Actions linked to existing or easily mobilized resources receive higher priority.

IV. Net Systemic Contribution

Action contributes, over time, to the integrated or systemic achievement of the CSF. This criterion involves assessing whether the action contributes to multiple CSFs, or whether its implementation comes at a cost (trade-off) to other CSFs. Actions that contribute more highly to multiple CSFs, without trade-offs, receive higher priority. Actions and initiatives designed to be cross-cutting should score highly on this criterion, by design.

1. Level of Urgency Degree to which an action is required in order to avoid near-term, system-critical disruptions or missed opportunities	2. Level of Impact Degree to which an action leads to visible and measurable improvements in quality of life in the medium term	3. Availability of Resources Extent to which resources (budgetary or external) have already been, or can be committed to the action	4. Net Systemic Contribution Extent to which an action contributes, over time, to the integrated achievement of the Critical Success Factors
High = Failure to implement the action in the near-term is likely to result in serious damage to the current and future prospects of Belize, as reflected in the Critical Success Factors	High = The action will lead to quick, visible, and measureable improvements in quality of life for Belizeans	High = Funds and human resources are already allocated, can easily be allocated, or can (with high levels of certainty) be mobilized from extra-governmental sources	High = The action contributes to advancing multiple (or even all) Critical Success Factors in the medium and long term
Medium = The action is desirable in the medium term and delay in implementation significantly increases the risk that objectives will not be met in a timely fashion	Medium = The action will have a noticeable and measureable positive effect on quality of life in the medium term, but the effects will be more noticeable in subsequent periods	Medium = Resources are expected to be available for allocation, with lower levels of certainty	Medium = The action contributes to advancing one or two Critical Success Factors, with little to no trade-off required regarding the other CSFs
Low = The action can be postponed at low risk to the current and future prospects of Belize	Low = The positive effects of the action on quality of life will not be felt or be measurable until after the current planning period	Low = Political and economic circumstances make it very difficult to identify and/or allocate resources at this time	Low = The action advances only one Critical Success Factor, at the expense of progress on (or at the cost of damage to) other CSFs

Applying the Framework

- In August 2018, **working sessions** were held with each CSF to **develop workplans**
- **Further consultations** were held with **line ministries** to help **inform the priorities**
- In January 2019, **workplans were approved**
- **Quarterly reports** are presented during the TC meetings



Action	GSDS Description/ Strategic Activities	Level of Urgency	Level of Impact	Availability of Resources	Net Systemic Contribution
<i>CSF3: Sustained or improved health of environmental, historical, and cultural assets. The state of country's natural environment judged by a number of indicators to include those in relation to the quality of air, coastal water, the extent of land degradation and the quality of assets that support industries that depend on the environment, among others.</i>					
NC 3.1 : Sustainable Environmental Management / Wise Stewardship of Natural Resource Assets					
NC 3.1.1: Ecosystem Management					
NC3.1.1a: Protected Areas					
1	Continue and strengthen implementation of the National Protected Areas Policy and System Plan	High	High	High	High
NC 3.1.1b: Other Land Areas					
1	Complete the new land use policy incorporating consideration of ecosystem benefits and economic valuation of ecosystems	High	High	Low	High
2	Implement the new land use policy incorporating consideration of ecosystem benefits and economic valuation of ecosystems	High	High	Low	High
NC3.1.3: Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Resilience					
1	Strengthen the technical capacity of the NCCO to implement its mission	High	Medium	High	Medium
2	Review the utility of developing a comprehensive disaster management plan				
3	Continue mainstreaming climate change considerations into national development planning	High	High	High	High
4	Implement the National Climate Resilience Investment Plan (NCRIP)	In Progress			
NC 3.1.5: Marine and Aquatic Resources					
3	Action 2: Improve the sustainable management of the aquatic resources	High	Medium	Low	High

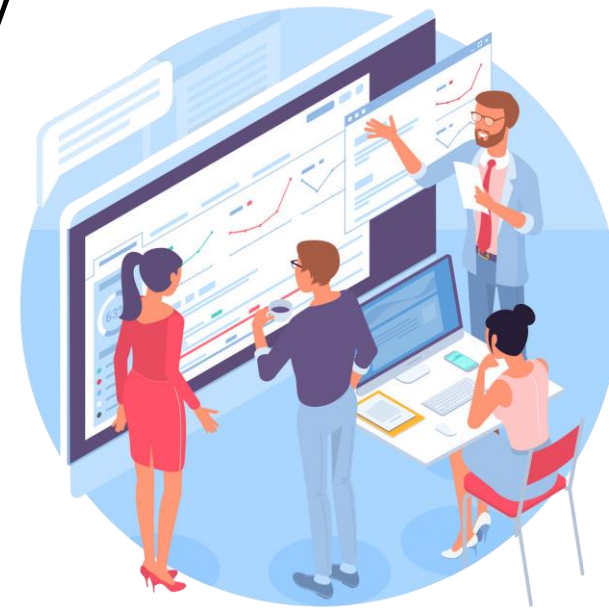
"Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2020 Critical Success Factor Three Natural, Environmental, Historical, and Cultural Assets"										
GSDS Description	Specific Activities	2018 – 2019	2019 – 2020	Responsible Ministry	Partner Agencies	Current Status <i>(Fully achieved, on-going/partially achieved, initiated, not started, stalled, cancelled)</i>	Comments <i>(Describe challenges and bottlenecks if any)</i>	Recommendations/Next Steps <i>(proposal as to the best course of action to ensure progression)</i>	Annual Budgetary Framework	
		Q4	Q1						Total Budget Required (\$BZD)	Funds Available (\$BZD)
NC 3.1.5: Marine and Aquatic Resources										
STRATEGIC ACTION 2: Improve the sustainable management of the aquatic resources	2.1 Development and implementation of a Fisheries Policy			Fisheries Department		Initiated	Consultant is working on policy document but is behind schedule	Consultant to be reminded of consultancy deliverable in a timely manner	120,000	120,000
	2.2 Implementation of a Fisheries Communication Strategy			Fisheries Department		Ongoing	No challenges	None	15,000	0
	2.3 Implementation of the Fisheries Enforcement Strategy			Fisheries Department		Ongoing	Some operations lack concrete results	an institutional review of operations results is desired to improve performance of activity	15,000	0
	2.4 Adaption and Implementation of applicable SSF guidelines including the registration and licensing of 90% of fisheries according to established fishing areas			Fisheries Department		Ongoing	Lack of proper equipment and supplies pose challenges	Additional resources from government is strongly desired.	25,000	0
	2.5 Implementation of Queen Conch, Lobster and Shark Management Plans			Fisheries Department		Ongoing	Insufficient monitoring and data collection of shark fishing camps pose some challenges to the management of the shark.	Additional resources from government is strongly desired.	5,000	0
	2.6 Implement a robust biomass harvest strategy for main commercial fisheries based on science			Fisheries Department		Ongoing	Lack of proper equipment and supplies pose challenges to conduct a proper Queen conch stock assessment in Belize	Additional resources from government is strongly desired.	45,000	30,000
	2.7 Passing into law of the Fisheries Resources Bill (2019)			Fisheries Department		Initiated	Political support for this bill is lacking	The government needs to prioritize fisheries management and development	0	0
	2.8 Maintenance of the integrity and functionality of marine ecosystems			Fisheries Department		Ongoing	None	A National Replenishment Zone Expansion project proposal has been developed and is ready for signing into law. The Minister needs to review and consider passing into law through a SI.	0	0

Reporting on workplans

The **information being requested on agency-specific activities from the work plan** are as follows:

❖ **CURRENT STATUS** agencies are to simply specify whether the activity is:

- **Fully achieved** – all sub-activities have been implemented
- **Ongoing** – implementation has begun, and expenditure is being incurred (delayed or on schedule)
- **Initiated** – discussions have started, and some agreements established but no implementation nor expenditure incurred
- **Stalled** – activity has stopped due to financial or other implications (Comment required)
- **Cancelled** – activity is no longer being pursued (Comment required)



Reporting on workplans (cont.)

- ❖ **COMMENTS** (Technical Update) – description of any challenges or bottlenecks, if any.
- In an effort to properly utilize the TC as forum for clarifying issues, prioritization, resource allocation and reducing duplication of efforts – agencies are asked to provide **detailed reasons for delays** on ongoing activities, **stalled and cancelled activities**.
- If the **activity is fully achieved, on schedule or initiated**, more attention may be given to next steps.



Reporting on workplans (cont.)

- ❖ **RECOMMENDATIONS** (Next Steps) – agencies should **identify proposals** to the best course of action to ensure the activity progresses or is sustained.
 - **Keeping in line with the TC TOR**, these recommendations/next steps are especially important to **identify where inter-ministerial coordination is necessary or where the sequencing/timing of activities must be adjusted.**
 - These recommendations (in the case of stalled or delayed activities) will be **discussed in meeting and the committee shall determine which recommendations** can be acted upon at the agency-level and which will be compiled and presented to CEO Caucus for review and deliberation.
- ❖ **BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK** – agencies may specify whether or not a **budget** has been assigned to the specific activity. If so, **state the estimated total available and required funds** for successful completion of the activity.

Policy Coherence

❖ GSDS and its institutional framework serve as some sort of catalyst for:

- **More collaboration** between agencies; the silo culture is slowly being phased out
- **Better communication** exist between ministries/agencies
- TC meeting have set the stage for **knowledge sharing** but their roles and functions have not been fully achieved.



Example 1

- ❖ Making our Social Protection System More Comprehensive & Inclusive' Conference Series
 - Built on an **integrated approach**, which included **labour, multidimensional poverty and SP in emergencies** which resulted in high-level officials (CEO/vice-ministers' Caucus) agreeing to the development of a national Social Protection Floor.



Example 2

❖ National Trade Policy (2019-2030)

- Reflect the outcomes of the **extensive nationwide stakeholder consultative process** which can be summarized in three major themes i.e.
 - i. need to enhance competitiveness
 - ii. reducing the cost of doing business
 - iii. political drive
- **Priority in GSDS - CSF** (Optimal National Income and Investment) NC 1.3.7 Strategically Prioritize Sectors for Development.



❖ BCRIP

- A project from the national climate resilience investment plan
- A major component on climate resilience by focusing on infrastructure (roads)

❖ National Land Use Policy (NLUP)

- A component focuses on updating the 2011 National Land Use Policy (NLUP). An action plan for its implementation is also being developed

❖ Vision

- "A National land Use Policy that guides Belize towards a productive , environmentally sound and socially responsible use of land resources that fully enables national development and resilience to Climate Change“



National Land Use Policy (cont.)

❖ Objectives

- **Provide guidance and direction in institutional, economic and legal reforms** that will lead to improved land governance at national, and local levels while ensuring its most suitable use
- **Facilitate economic growth and social progress** by ensuring the development of land is founded upon feasible and sustainable grounds
- **Provide complementary and added value to national development policies and strategies**
- **Ensure land distribution and use are guided** by the consideration necessary to mitigate the impacts and strengthen the country's resilience to the effects of climate change

NLUP Reform

- ❖ The policy will guide decision-making in how land is distributed, to ensure better access to land and resources; sustainable land use and planning
- ❖ The action plan will guide the economic and legal reforms for effective land use governance



Key actions proposed under NLUP Reform

- It **lays out a process for land valuation** using present market values, land taxation, land administration and land management
- It **identifies lands** which are in **a critical state of degradation**, which may be under management plans for protection and restoration
- Each land use decision must be based on a **scenario model** which factors in the risks and threats of Climate Change Impacts
- A major consideration is **how any human development will store and use water efficiently, and planned procedures for decontamination before and after use**
- The plan calls for the **establishment of a Department of National Spatial Data**, with a system to collect and share information, which the government is now trying to consolidate into one Belize National Spatial Data Infrastructure (BNSDI) – portal.bnsdi.gov.bz

NLUP Reform (cont.)

- Land use plans to be integrated into the NSDI, to ensure compliance with all existing laws and regulations
- Public education to ensure that the public understands how the decisions are made
- National Lands Advisory Committee, which will have an executive secretariat to handle the technical coordination of the decision-making
- Hiring of new staff and strengthening their capacities



NLUP Implementation

- **Increase Belize's climate resilience capabilities**
 - It integrates climate change, climate variability and disaster risk reduction considerations into national development planning by identifying and progressing strategic interventions
- **A step forward in achieving the GSDS and SDGs**
- **The draft updated NLUP**
 - Has been completed by the consultants and was handed over to the Ministry in March. It is currently awaiting submission to Cabinet for approval.

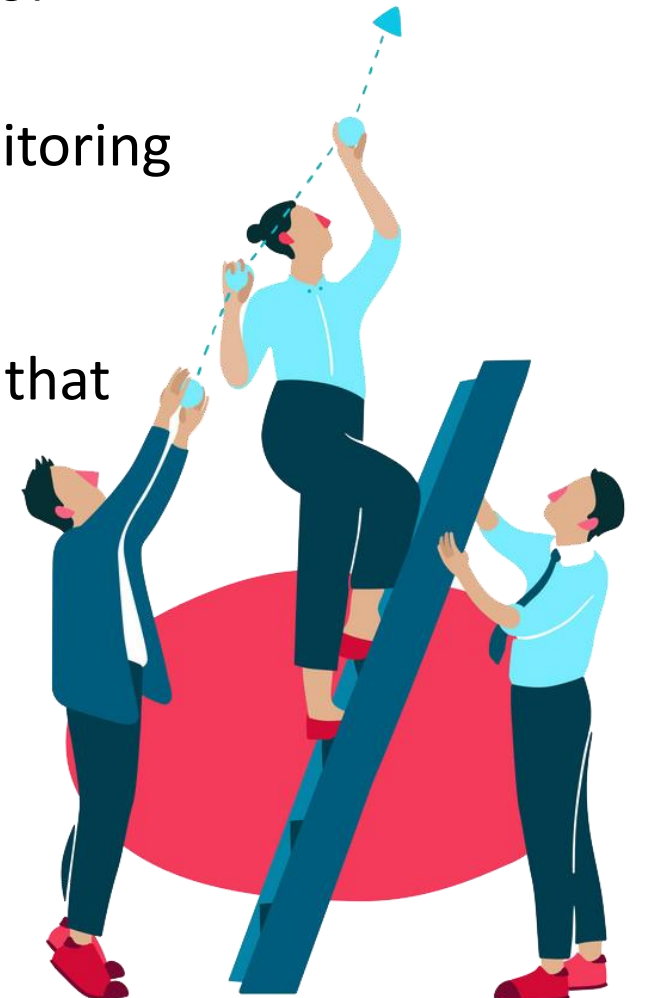
Addressing the Challenges

❖ Gap Assessment

- Review **sector level strategic plans** for consistency with the GSDS/SDG's, with each other, and with the long-term targets of GSDS/Horizon 2030 and its M&E matrix
- Assess the **relevant SDG indicators** included in the GSDS monitoring and evaluation indicator matrix
- Make recommendations for **sector-level strategic plans and monitoring and evaluation frameworks** to fill identified gaps that create non-conformity with the GSDS-SDGs

❖ Communication Strategy

- GSDS/SDGs
- “whole of government” approach



Thank you