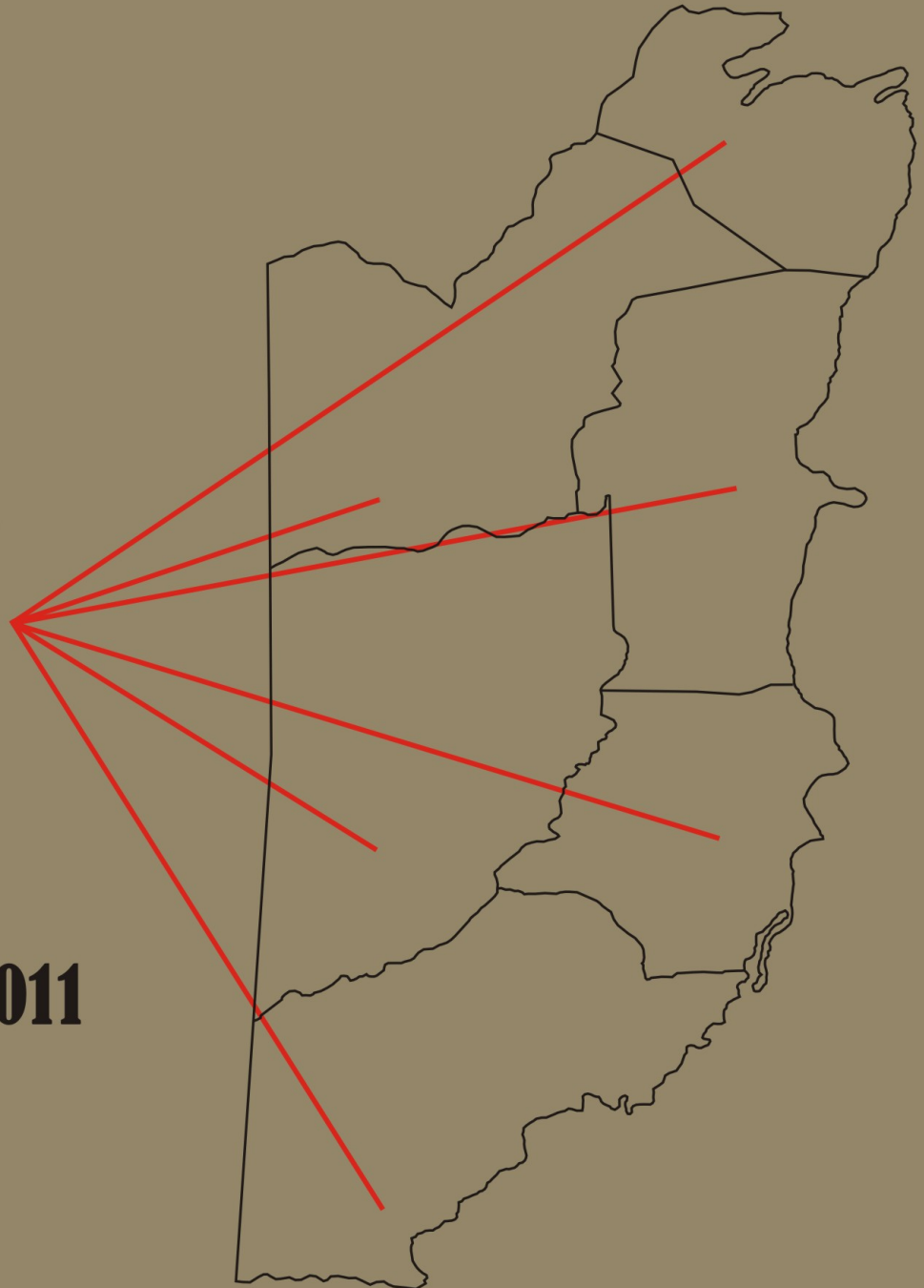


NATIONAL POVERTY ELIMINATION ACTION PLAN

NPEAP 2007 - 2011



**National Human Development Advisory Committee
Ministry of National Development, Investment and Culture**

GOVERNMENT OF BELIZE

April 2007



National Poverty Elimination Action Plan (NPEAP) 2007—2011

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BELIZE**

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List of Acronyms

BBB	Belize Business Bureau
BCCI	Belize Chamber of Commerce and Industry
BELTRAIDE	Belize Trade and Investment Development Enterprise
CARD	Community Initiated Agricultural and Rural Development
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDI	Commonwealth Debt Initiative
COMPAR	Community Parenting
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DAVCO	District Association of Village Councils
DFC	Development Finance Corporation
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Government of Belize
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDB	Inter American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITVET	Institute for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MHD	Ministry of Human Development
MNDIC	Ministry of National Development, Investment and Culture
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOSC	Management and Oversight Sub-Committee
MOW	Ministry of Works
MTES	Medium Term Economic Strategy
NAC	National AIDS Commission

NAVCO	National Association of Village Councils
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NDACC	National Drug Abuse Control Council
NHDAC	National Human Development Advisory Committee
NPEAP	National Poverty Elimination Action Plan
NPES	National Poverty Elimination Strategy
NPESAP	National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PRTF	Poverty Reduction Task Force
S & P	Standard and Poors
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TDC	Toledo Development Corporation
TSAP	Toledo Strategy and Action Plan
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training Project
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UK	United Kingdom

INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes the National Poverty Elimination Action Plan (NPEAP) for the implementation of the National Poverty Elimination Strategy 2007-2011 (NPES) launched on January 26, 2007. The previously released Strategy and this Action plan seek to improve the conditions of living for an estimated 33.5% and 10.8% of our population who are living respectively below the poverty and the indigent lines. The method used for calculating these lines is synthesized in Annex 1 of this document, and the levels of poverty and indigence estimated per district are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: BELIZE: POVERTY ESTIMATES PER 2002 LIVING STANDARD MEASUREMENT SURVEY(LSMS)

	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Urban	Rural	Total
Indigent Population	6.2	7.1	4.9	4.8	5.6	56.1	4.8	17.4	10.8
Poor Population	26.1	34.9	28.4	27.4	34.8	79.0	23.7	44.2	33.5
Poor Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.9
Poor Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.2
Poor Children	29.9	40.7	28.0	32.0	38.4	84.5	26.6	51.0	39.0
Poor Youth	25.7	38.2	23.4	29.1	36.3	79.3	25.5	44.2	33.9
Poor Elderly	23.4	23.1	19.8	24.6	40.1	64.8	19.9	33.5	26.5
Working Poor									29.8
Indigent Households	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.1	4.9	45.0	3.3	12.7	7.5
Poor Households	19.9	23.3	18.4	20.5	25.9	67.3	17.2	33.7	24.5
Female-heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.8
Male-heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.5

Source: Government of Belize, 2002 Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS)

This Action Plan document is organized in two parts. The first—Part I—contains the description of the main background issues and concepts. These include the identification of actors and an indication of key aspects of the plan, such as the targets proposed and monitoring and evaluation framework anticipated. The second part of the document (Part II) outlines the types of interventions incorporated in the plan and the role of the various actors, and sets out frames—NPEAP Frames 1 and 2—that integrate the strategies, expected outcomes, proposed activities and targets. The section also includes a frame showing the initiatives under or planned for implementation along with committed or indicated funding. In addition to providing a visual of the NPEAP, the frames help to highlight the most pressing needs in terms of designing further interventions and mobilizing additional resources.

PART I: NARRATIVE

I: BACKGROUND AND KEY CONCEPTS

The National Poverty Elimination Strategy is described in the January 2007 publication (p. 12) as being guided by the following four principles-

- Fostering sustainable economic growth and development;
- Enhancing the capabilities of poor people to respond to economic opportunities and accrete assets;
- Reducing the social, economic and environmental vulnerability of the poor; and
- Promoting good governance, pro-poor policy and access for audible “voice” in decision making by poor people.

The publication further indicates (p. 36) that the NPES is underpinned by the themes listed at a to c below. These themes, together with the guiding principles, are enshrined in the formulation of the NPES around the five interdependent and reinforcing *Policy Pillars* listed at 1 to 5 below.

Underlying Themes of NPES

- a. Sustained and better distributed economic growth**
- b. Deepening of democratic mechanisms for more responsive, pro-poor governance**
- c. Capability enhancement, [of] poor people through better access to human resource services and (where essential) social protection.**

NPES Policy Pillars

- 1. Economic Policies for Growth*
- 2. Good Governance and Sustainable Development*
- 3. Investment in Human Capital and Services*
- 4. Infrastructure to Support Poverty Reduction*
- 5. Strategic and Comprehensive Intervention in Special Attention Areas*

Cohesion of NPES and NPEAP

This NPEAP expands on the specific activities indicated under the pillars above and further detailed in the NPES Executive Summary, reproduced for clarity at Annex 2. It indicates the expected outcomes of effective implementation and incorporates specific targets to support the achievement of poverty elimination objectives during the 2007-2011 period along with the means of verification. *The activities and expected outcomes and targets* included are consistent with the comprehensive nature of the Strategy, and *are therefore interwoven and mutually reinforcing*.

In formulating the Action Plan, every effort was made to adhere to the Strategy statements. It is important to note however that the process of rationalizing the strategies and activities has led to further refinement of a number of strategy statements, so that there are variations between those set out in the plan and those articulated in the NPEAP Frames. These variations arise mainly from distinctions identified between strategic objectives and expected outputs during the plan process.

Given the guiding principles and underlying themes of the NPES, cohesion amongst the various elements of the NPEAP is critical to achieving the objective. This aspect is highlighted by the

very definition of strategy, which as described as follows in the *New American Webster Handy College Dictionary* (p. 650).

*“the skillful employment and coordination of tactics” or
“artful planning and management.”*

These definitions show that the set of activities that make up a strategy must be carefully devised and interwoven to ensure that the objective of meeting the needs of the poor is achieved. They underlie the complexity that is inherent to the NPEAP especially arising from its linkage with the NPES and to those aspects of key sector strategies, outlined in Annex 4, with which it is integrated.

Clarifying Main Concepts and the Strategy and Action Plan Links

Poverty Elimination vs. Poverty Alleviation

An important aspect of the NPEAP is the inclusion of an optimum mix of measures that would provide immediate alleviation for those living at or below the poverty line and for those at risk and elimination measures that would have impact in the medium and long term. This distinction between alleviation and elimination requires balanced attention between transfer or welfare measures such as stipends and those that seek to address root cause issues such as capacity building for income generation. Furthermore, transfer measures that support the enhancement of recipients' capacity in the present for improved income in the future could be the most effective interventions. An example of such a measure within the NPEAP is the proposal for stipends to be paid to families of secondary school students that would cover the direct cost of education and offset the opportunity cost of leaving school. This measure is further discussed in the Part II of this document.

Macro-Level and Programme Level Interventions

In recognition of the importance of an enabling political and economic environment to the achievement of the NPES, the NPEAP includes activities at both macro and programme levels. Macro level interventions are those which require action and commitment led by actors at the highest level and consistently adhered to through the strategic plan period. Given the peak in Belize's mounting fiscal imbalances and external debt which occurred in 2003, macro level interventions include measures to stabilize and adjust levels of external debt servicing and fiscal balances. A further example is promoting improvements such as raising the level of international reserves that would provide a buffer against macroeconomic vulnerability.

In contrast to macro level interventions, those at the programme level are activities for which planning, resource mobilization and implementation must either be led and coordinated or strongly supported by specific line ministries. The distinction between these activities and those at the macro level is that their success depends on the endorsement and support of a significantly lower number of actors.

The Role of Implementation Actors

In addition to a clearly defined strategy, meeting the needs of the poor requires committed and active involvement from a wide spectrum of actors across Belize's socio-economic and political landscape. The contribution of these actors is provided for at any one or combination of the following 3 levels of the NPEAP—*macro level, core programme level and auxiliary programme level*.

Actors at the **macro level** are those with the mandate and responsibility to lead and sustain action on a national scope. These include the National Assembly, Cabinet, and umbrella organizations, as listed at point 1 of Box 1: The second set of actors listed at point 2 of Box 1 function at the *programme level* and are in effect the initiators and stewards of specific interventions. The most important role for these actors is that of enabling cross sector collaboration for intervention planning and implementation, and supporting resource mobilization. This latter involves adequate planning and budgeting of public sector initiatives as well as endorsing and lending support to efforts led by the private sector and non-government actors.

As part of their coordination role, the Core Programme Actors constitute an important link between the private and non-government sectors and the *auxiliary programme actors*. This latter group is made up of :

- a. private sector and quasi public agencies with responsibility for lifeline services such as utilities;
- b. statutory corporations with policy roles which are responsible for coordinating key social and economic sectors; and
- c. national offices of international organizations with development mandates.

Box 1: Indicative National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan Actors

1. Macro Level (Planning, Policy and Resource Mobilization Support)
 - a. National Assembly
 - b. Cabinet
 - c. Ministry responsible for Finance
 - d. Ministry responsible for National Development
 - e. Belize Chamber of Commerce
 - f. Belize Business Bureau
 - g. Association of National Development Agencies (ANDA)
2. Core Programme Level (Resource Mobilization and Implementation)
 - a. Ministry responsible for Human Development
 - b. Ministry responsible for Education
 - c. Ministry responsible for Civil Works
 - d. Ministry responsible for Natural Resource Management
 - e. Ministry responsible for Health
 - f. National AIDS Commission
 - g. National Alliance Against AIDS
 - h. Ministry responsible for Agriculture and Fisheries
 - i. Social Investment Fund
 - j. Ministry responsible for Energy and Communication
 - k. Local Governments (City, Town and Village Councils)
3. Auxiliary Programme Level (Implementation Support)
 - a. United Nations Development Programme
 - b. United Nations Children Fund
 - c. Pan American Health Organization
 - d. Belize Tourism Board
 - e. Belize Tourism Industry Association
 - f. Utility Companies
 - g. Inter-American Development Bank
 - h. Community Level and NGO Participation
 - i. Caribbean Development Bank

II. KEY IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

Addressing Identified Inhibiting Factors

The results of a study to evaluate existing poverty elimination initiatives completed in June 2005, as well as participants' views expressed at focus group and public consultations on the 2007-2011 NPES and NPEAP, emphasize a number of constraints to achieving poverty elimination. Measures to address these constraints, described in the extract of the Evaluation Study set out at Box 2 overleaf, permeate the NPEAP 2007-2011. One of the most notable instances of this is the proposed monitoring and evaluation framework which seeks to address the *non-application of information based design, planning and implementation and adjustment and impact measurement* identified in the Study. Another constraint indicated—that of *inadequate levels of improvement in grassroots productivity, life skills and entrepreneurship*—is addressed through provisions such as those at Strategy 3.3 and 3.4. Baseline initiatives here include the Junior Achievement and Youth Business Trust Programmes¹.

The activities at Strategy 3.3 and 3.4 are complemented by initiatives under Activity iii of Strategy 2.4 which provide for improvement in gender relations. One initiative recommended for replication here is the Safe Schools programme that provides life skills and gender role training to youths. The programme is implemented jointly by the Department of Human Development and NGO partners and targets upper class primary school students. Notably, these strategies all underline the interdependent role of the various actors involved in the NPEAP since the ongoing and suggested initiatives have private-public participation or are led by the private sector.

Another constraint noted in the Poverty Elimination Assessment Study—that of *land tenure insecurity*—is addressed through the two land management related activities suggested for Strategy 2.5 of the NPEAP. The first—Activity i—seeks to directly address the legal framework for land management by modernizing the legislation for both land and forest management. The second—Activity ii—is aimed at supporting improved land management by replicating the best practices of communal land systems. This activity speaks particularly to the issue of communal lands and traditional land use systems. Constraints on *access to opportunities* for those most in need are to be addressed in the NPEAP through the special attention areas focus at Policy Pillar 5, through targeting the infrastructure interventions at Policy Pillar 4 and through provisions for vulnerable groups in the strategies and activities at Policy Pillar 3.

As noted at the final consultation for this Action Plan, those constraints as described in Box 2 that are systemic or outside the control of national actors, or to which attitudes and behaviour are central, pose the greatest challenge for incorporation into the NPEAP. In this regard, the main systemic issue is *Funder Bottlenecks* caused by processing complexities and consequent late arrival of funds from donor agencies. The NHDAC 2005 report notes that the effects of these may

¹ In this document the term “Baseline Initiatives” refers to activities, projects and programmes which are consistent with the underlying principles of the NPES and which, in their implementation, support the achievement of NPEAP targets.

Box 2: Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of Poverty Measures Under Implementation as of June 2005

Bottlenecks (fiscal constraint)s continue to slow the rate at which some assessments and activities can be carried out within implementing agencies and with target populations. Political interference can distort the use of project funds;

Access to opportunities by members of the target populations is not yet showing signs of equalization, neither by gender, age, group, locality (urban/rural; District) or ethnicity;

Land tenure obstacles (certainly in Toledo) are not being overcome so that the target population increases its ability to generate wealth. An exception to this obstacle is the progress made in establishing a relevant and efficient cadastral system, although more rational land use cannot yet be said to be evident;

Competition remains high and lateral coordination remains low both across service delivery organizations and across the members of the target population. Project implementers have informally pursued coordination measures and some may exist at community level as well. However, deliberate and rational systems intent on achieving measurable initiatives cannot be said to be underway. One can point to instances where the action of some implementers undermines the impact of others. Deliberate measures to intensify the impact of individual action through concerted action of members of the target population cannot yet be said to be in progress. Indeed, one can point to many examples of the damage done to community members through the action of other community members;

Information-based project design and strategic planning, implementation, tracking, mid-course correction and impact measurement of actions carried out by implementers in conjunction with members of target populations cannot be said to be underway;

Enforcement of Legislation and Standards which depends on approvals and on sustainable enforcement financing cannot yet be said to be on-stream in most cases;

Relevant and effective gender-based initiatives have yet to make a measurable impact on the target population, the political system or the economy;

Grassroots productivity, life skills and entrepreneurship have not been measurably improved;

Grassroots advocacy based on increased control of the equity of Belize which are directed towards political and financial processes and directed at environmental and cultural enhancement are not yet detectable.

From *Report Outcome Evaluation of Existing Measures of Existing Poverty Reduction Measures (NHDAC, 2005b)*

be exacerbated by distortions in the use of project funds arising from political interventions. In terms of behaviour and relationships, issues include high competition and low coordination amongst project implementers and lack of enforcement of legislation and standards. Effectively addressing these constraints requires Actors' commitment; mutual regard for the individual contributions and roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders; and earnest efforts at coordination on all fronts.

Achieving and Maintaining Political Support and Fiscal Discipline

The importance of political commitment and the negative effect of diversion from planned strategies and objectives are two of a number of like recurring themes at public consultations on the NPES, as identified in the NHDAC Public Consultation Report (2006b). The concerns of participants from across Belize's geographic and economic spectrum on the role of politics and the directorate are reflected in the first point on bottlenecks in Box 2, as described above. This encapsulates the issue of unplanned project activities and deviations from project objectives that often result in lower than anticipated benefits accruing to the target population. This concern was expressed as late as the January 26, 2007 consultation on the NPES.

The effective implementation of the NPEAP therefore requires that every effort is made to ensure that project management is consistent with the planned elements and that the benefits accrue to the intended recipients. This is especially necessary to re-instill confidence in the general populace, and more particularly in those most in need. In addition to the deployment of efficient and effective teams, then, NPEAP related initiatives as well as the very Strategy and Action Plan, require the firm support of the political directorate, and input and guidance where necessary from that level that balances local and national perspectives in terms of beneficiaries.

Given the interdisciplinary nature of the NPES and NPEAP, a particularly important aspect of the NPES requiring continued political commitment through the plan period is that of the Macro-economic goals. The benefit of the re-profiled debt and of the improving fiscal position can only be fully realized with consistent fiscal discipline. The very inclusion of these activities within the NPEAP frame is based on the recognition that achieving the objectives of poverty elimination would be completely undermined by an unstable macro-economic environment. Moreover, given the low level of access of the poor and marginalized compared to the rest of the society, they stand to bear a more than proportionate share of the negative impacts of macro-economic imbalance.

The Psycho-Social and Cultural Aspects of Poverty

Issues arising at the public consultations on the NPEAP/NPES 2007-2011 include the social, psychological and cultural aspects of poverty. In this regard, there are at least two areas of critical importance that should be noted which are expanded on in the NHDAC Outcome Evaluation of Existing Poverty Reduction Measures (2005b). The first is a dependency syndrome—"clientelism"—which slows project implementation, and more importantly, keeps the target population locked into the poverty cycle. The Report points to attempts by project implementers to address this issue by having beneficiaries participate in planning and implementation for improved ownership and independence being undermined at times by inter-agency competition (p. 42). This is illustrated in the document by the CARD experience, where the methods applied by

other funders require little or no effort on the part of the very beneficiaries that CARD tries to encourage input and ownership from.

The second issue which affects the poverty cycle as identified by the Report is that of the socio-economic and sexual dependence of women on men which also results in a “lock-in” to the poverty cycle. This issue may be a major contributor to the feminization of poverty noted by one participant in the NPEAP consultations, as well as to the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Addressing the psychosocial aspects of poverty requires careful attention especially to the manner of delivery of the various initiatives, and as seen from the CARD example, consensus on the issues and coordinated implementation. This issues and a number of other concerns raised at the consultations point to the need for a social development plan that will complement this Action Plan and for coordinated planning and implementation across sectors.

NPEAP Targets and The Millennium Development Goals

Whilst achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is increasingly regarded in Belize (as well as globally) as the overriding objectives of development plans and strategies, specific targets are identified for each of the NPEAP activities which in many cases also translate to achieving the MDG Targets. Annex 3 of this document presents the MDG targets and indicators specific to Belize². In light of the focus of the NPES, the MDGs toward which the NPEAP would contribute most in terms of achievement are Goal 1-Extreme Poverty and Hunger; Goal 3-Gender Equality and Women’s Employment; Goal 4-Reduce Child Mortality; Goal 6-Combat HIV/Aids, Malaria and Others; and Goal 8-Develop a Global Partnership. Goal 7-Ensure Environmental Sustainability, is encapsulated in the land and natural resource management related strategies included in Governance, whilst Goal 5-Achievement of Universal Primary Education, is replaced within the NPEAP by objectives related to Higher Education, particularly at the Secondary School level, where Belize is experiencing greater challenges. In addition, gender issues, especially those related to education, are recognized as important from the male as well as the female perspective.

It must be noted here that the NPEAP cannot support the full achievement of the MDGs. Rather, the plan is expected to be implemented in concert with an articulated long term vision and supporting medium term development strategy. Furthermore, sectoral or thematic plans and strategies continue to be the most effective implementation tool applied to individual portfolio areas. The full achievement of the MDGs is therefore contingent on coordinated implementation of all plans and strategies.

Identified Funding and Intervention and Financing Gaps

NPEAP Frame 3 shows the programmes and initiatives relevant to the NPES which are under implementation or anticipated to come on-stream along with committed funding for various initiatives. The ongoing programmes and initiatives are referred to in the remainder of this document as baseline activities and have been integrated into the NPEAP. As summarized in

² In a number of cases it will be noted in the Annex that the specific indicator has been determined but the target is not yet quantified.

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Table 2 below and further detailed in Table 3 overleaf, a total of \$522.9 mn in committed funding has been identified for the 2007-2011 Plan period. It is of note that investments since 2001 for a number of ongoing projects included in these tables and shown in Table 4 total \$89.3 mn.

Where the calculation of the investment levels is concerned, there is significant under-estimation of the local capital (Cap II) funding and omissions for unfunded projects. The local capital (Cap II) underestimate arises from the exclusion of in-kind inputs in the form project coordination, monitoring and oversight and implementation which are normally not included. In terms of the unfunded projects, private sector and national NGOs inputs are not recorded, again consistent with the norm. Furthermore, the estimated costs of a number of activities proposed have not been included in an effort to avoid placing artificial limits on potential funding that may be sourced. This applies especially to Policy Pillar 3, where the needs are extensive.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY FUNDING BY SOURCE

Source/Category	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	(BZ\$ '000) Total
External	110,971	93,565	48,000	32,135	284,671
Local Cap II	9,255	12,727	4,800	2,700	29,482
Local Recurrent	15,521	14,744	14,926	15,105	60,296
Social Security Board	-	-	-	-	40,000
Unfunded Projects	19,600	20,200	23,700	24,200	87,700
Project for Eradication of Malnutrition in Belize	2,578	2,296	2,323	2,302	9,499
Contributions of UN Agencies	-	-	-	-	11,205
Total Funding All Sources	157,925	143,532	93,749	76,442	522,853

The details set out in Table 3 show that loans and grants by the Caribbean Development Bank, the Interamerican Development Bank and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries together make up for approximately half of the total funding identified. Moreover, Frame NPEAP 3 shows that *almost the same proportion of committed funding identified (52%) is directed mainly at Strategies 1.1, 3.1 and 4.1*. This reflects the extent of efforts at fiscal and debt stabilization, and at providing universal medical coverage and education. The most significant gaps in proposed initiatives and funding appear to relate to Policy Pillar 2 aimed at Governance Improvement and particularly to related strategies 2.2 and 2.3. It is important to note, however, that much groundwork has been done in this area and the more important inputs required at this stage, such as amending legislation and ensuring enforcement, are qualitative rather than quantitative.

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TABLE 3: DETAILED FUNDING BY SOURCE					(BZ\$'000)
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
EXTERNAL					
CDB					
PBL	25,150	25,100	-	-	50,250
Technical Assistance-Lending Institutions	100	-	-	-	100
Productive Sector Credit	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	20,000
TVET	3,000	1,974	-	-	4,974
SIF - Loan	4,521	3,000	3,000	3,000	13,521
SIF/BNTF	2,825	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,825
Health Sector Reform	2,500	2,200	-	-	4,700
Placencia Road Reconstruction	4,000	11,000	10,000	-	25,000
Belize River Valley Water Project	1,100	3,100	3,100	-	7,300
Technical Assistance-Housing Development Corporation Study	200	-	-	-	200
Rural Electrification	3,000	1,134	-	-	4,134
Total CDB	51,396	55,508	23,100	9,000	139,004
European Union					
Banana/Special Framework of Assistance	3,161	1,500	3,000	3,000	10,661
Belize Rural Development Project	4,000	1,550	1,550	1,550	8,650
Integrated Rural Development Project			8,000	8,000	16,000
Sugar Adaptation Programme	1,000	875	-	-	1,875
Middlesex Bridge	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Total European Union	9,161	3,925	12,550	12,550	38,186
OPEC/Kuwait Fund					
Southern Highway (Bze/Guatemala Road)	3,000	19,000	9,000	8,000	39,000
Belize City Southside Poverty Reduction Project	4,300	7,700	-	-	12,000
Total OPEC/Kuwait	7,300	26,700	9,000	8,000	51,000
IDB					
Policy Based Loan	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
Youth Business Trust	285	285	285	285	1,140
Pro-Dev	550	350	-	-	900
Land Management Programme	2,600	1,360	-	-	3,960
Health Sector Reform	4,000	2,000	-	-	6,000
Total IDB	37,435	3,995	285	285	42,000
UK/Commonwealth Debt Initiative					
Institutional Strengthening of TDC	200				200
Institutional Strengthening of NAVCO	100	100	100	100	400

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TABLE 3: DETAILED FUNDING BY SOURCE					(BZ\$'000)
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
Institutional Strengthening - macro policy areas	850	250			1,100
Governance Improvement programmes	175	0	0	0	175
Other projects - Water and Sanitation, Education, Rural Electrification, Institutional Strengthening	3,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	9,700
Total UK/CDI	4,425	2,550	2,300	2,300	11,575
OAS/UNODC					
Development of Drug Treatment Protocols	30	-	-	-	30
Construction of a National Liaison Center	40	40	-	-	80
Total OAS/UNODC	70	40	-	-	110
Global Fund to Fight HIV AIDS (UN)					
Strengthening Belize's Multisectoral Response to HIV AIDS	1,184	847	765	-	2,796
Total Global Fund to Fight HIV AIDS (UN)	1,184	847	765	-	2,796
Total External Funding	110,971	93,565	48,000	32,135	84,671
CAPITAL II					
Technical & Vocational Training	1,673	2,160	-	-	3,833
Pro-Dev	50	50	-	-	100
Land Management Project	569	198	-	-	767
Health Sector Reform	1,741	759	-	-	2,500
SIF - Loan	1,019	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,019
SIF/BNTF	593	500	500	500	2,093
Placencia Road	500	2,500	2,000	-	5,000
Southern Highway (Bze/Guatemala Road)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Middlesex Bridge	950	-	-	-	950
Belize River Valley Water Project	100	100	100		300
Belize City Southside Poverty Reduction Project	800	3,200	-	-	4,000
NDAC Liaison Centre	60	60	-	-	120
Belize Rural Development Project	200	200	200	200	800
Total Capital II	9,255	12,727	4,800	2,700	29,482
RECURRENT					
BELTRAIDE	300	315	331	347	1,293
Integrity Commission	174	183	192	201	750
Office of Governance	525	551	580	600	2,256

NATIONAL POVERTY ELIMINATION ACTION PLAN 2007-2011

TABLE 3: DETAILED FUNDING BY SOURCE					(BZ\$'000)
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
Women's Department	362	380	399	419	1,560
National AIDS Commission	200	200	200	200	800
Youth for the Future	569	569	569	569	2,276
National Youth Cadet Service Corps	363	363	363	363	1,452
NDAC	352	370	388	407	1,517
NCFC	275	289	303	318	1,185
School Feeding Programmes	810	850	893	938	3,491
National Health Insurance Scheme	10,949	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,949
Shelter for the Elderly Poor	350	367	386	405	1,508
Support programmes for the elderly poor (OCF)	292	307	322	338	1,259
Total Recurrent	15,521	14,744	14,926	15,105	60,296
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD					
Contribution to National Health Insurance Scheme	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
UNFUNDED					
Capacity Building-Mayor's Association	100	100	100	100	400
Rural Electrification	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Information Technology projects	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	7,000
Low Income Home Construction/Improvement Programmes	2,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	17,500
Road Infrastructure for Improved Access					
Education Infrastructure	6,000	5,000			11,000
Water Access	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Belize City Southside Poverty Reduction Project (Phase 2)	-	-	8,000	8,000	16,000
Village Development Plans (Pilots)	-	500	500	500	1,500
Renewable Energy (Pilots)	-	100	100	100	300
Secondary School Incentive Programme					-
Scholarship Funds					-
Major Medical Intervention Fund					
Drug Prevention/Education/Rehabilitation Programmes					
Crime and Violence Prevention/Rehabilitation Programmes					
Implementation of National Education Plan					
Implementation of a Mechanism for social protection and social dialogue					
Total Estimate for Unfunded Interventions (Minimum)	19,600	20,200	23,700	24,200	87,700

NATIONAL POVERTY ELIMINATION ACTION PLAN 2007-2011

TABLE 3: DETAILED FUNDING BY SOURCE					(BZ\$'000)
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
<i>Estimated external/local funding for project for the eradication of chronic malnutrition in children in Belize.</i>	2,578	2,296	2,323	2,302	9,499
<i>Contributions of the Agencies of the UN System: 2007 - 2011 (in global amounts)</i>					
1. Poverty Elimination by Investing in People					4,060
2. Reverse the Spread of HIV/AIDS					1,565
3. Sustainable Development Practices					5,580
TOTAL					522,853

NATIONAL POVERTY ELIMINATION ACTION PLAN 2007-2011

TABLE 4: MAJOR ONGOING PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES							
							<i>(BZ\$ '000)</i>
	<i>NAME</i>	<i>Funding Agency</i>	<i>Amounts Approved</i>	<i>Total Project Cost</i>	<i>Implementation Period</i>	<i>Total Expenditure To Dec. 2006</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1	Belize Rural Development Project	European Union	22,500	26,687	2006 - 2011	1,000	25,687
		Counterpart	4,187				
2	Land Management Programme	I.D.B.	14,000	17,720	2002 - 2008	12,993	4,727
		Counterpart	3,720				
3	Health Sector Reform	IDB	19,600	37,992	2001 - 2008	13,292	24,700
		CDB	11,182				
		EU	3,200				
		Counterpart	4,010				
4	Strengthening Belize's Multi-sectoral Response to HIV/AIDS	Global Fund	4,807	4,807	2004 - 2009	2,010	2,797
		Counterpart					
5	Technical & Vocational Education Training (TVET)	CDB	32,125	42,285		33,478	8,807
		Counterpart	10,160				
6	Social Investment Fund *	CDB loan				376	
		CDB/BNTF				9,195	
		CDI				6,928	
		Govt. of Belize				4,829	
		World Bank				952	
		Other				342	
	SIF - Total Expenditure						22,622
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE						89,340
<i>* Figures are for expenditure on projects in the sectors listed below from January 2003 to December 2006. Some projects are still ongoing.</i>							
	1. Water and Sanitation	4. Education			7. Institutional Strengthening		10 Maintenance
	2. Social Services	5. Health			8. Community Markets		
	3. Economic Infrastructure	6. Organizational Strengthening			9. Skills Training		
	** Not determined						

III. THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Successful implementation of the Poverty Elimination Action Plan is contingent on effective monitoring and evaluation, and most importantly, the will and ability to take action to close implementation gaps and correct deviations. As an input to the National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan, analysis of the monitoring and evaluation (M & E) systems utilized in Belize and recommendations for a framework for oversight and guidance of the NPES and NPEAP 2007-2011 was undertaken. The analysis and recommendations were done by consulting firm APESA in collaboration with the Ministry of National Development, Investment and Culture and their final report was submitted in December 2006. This section draws on that report to articulate the framework proposed and the role of the various actors and further highlights key M & E issues for focus and attention during plan implementation.

M & E Structure and Role of Main Actors

The M& E Sub-Committee and the Coordinating Unit

The system proposed for monitoring and evaluating the NPEAP 2007-2011 is intended to take account of the critical role of the National Human Development Advisory Committee (NHDAC) in the oversight of development activities, the importance of statistics to any M & E effort and the coordinating function of the Ministry of National Development, Investment and Culture (MNDIC). In recognition of the natural limitations in human, physical and financial resources and the advantage of the NHDAC's institutional aspect, the system will build on existing structures and functions rather than creating new entities that would result in additional demands on resources.

The M & E system proposed is premised on the following elements:

- A two-tiered structure for the NHDAC/Task Group that would incorporate an NPEAP Sub-Committee.
- The establishment of a central coordinating unit (CU) within the Ministry of National Development, Investment and Culture.
- The establishment of M & E functions specific to the NPEAP within the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB); and
- Formalizing the links with local governments through the active and sustained involvement of NAVCO and Village Councils, Town Boards and City Councils for addressing issues concerning rural and urban communities.

The indicated two-tiered function of the NHDAC refers particularly to the anticipated involvement of various Ministries in a Sub-Committee that will be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluating NPEAP Implementation (the M & E Sub-Committee). This Sub-Committee is to be supported by a Coordinating Unit within the MNDIC that would be staffed by development professionals with responsibility for harmonizing poverty reduction policies and programmes and for overseeing their implementation. In this regard, the professional staff would liaise primarily with the *SIB in addition to the sub-committee*.

The proposed membership of the M & E Sub-Committee reflects the main focus areas of the Poverty Elimination Strategy—Macroeconomic Stability, Comprehensive Planning and Development, Education and Capacity Building, Health and Well Being, Natural Resource Management, Employment and Income Generation. Portfolio areas that would make up the core committee, along with their relevant lines of responsibility, are indicated below³.

National Development:* Chair of NHDAC. Economic Planning, Poverty Elimination, Public Sector Investment Programmes, MDGs, Rural Development, Social Investment Fund, Export Promotion, Small and Medium Enterprise;

Natural Resources and the Environment:* Environmental Protection, Forestry, Hydrology, Lands and Settlements, Land Reclamation and Drainage, Pollution Control;

Education:* Education, Institute for Technical and Vocational Training (ITVET), Literacy;

Health:* Disease Prevention and Control, Medical Services and Institutions, National Health Insurance, Primary Health Care, Public Health

Human Development:* Community Development, Community Service, Gender Affairs, Social Assistance;

Labour: Labour Matters, Wage Council.

Finance:* National economic policy, fiscal management, debt regulation, resource allocation, budgetary control, external investment, support to private sector investment, maintenance of stable economic environment.

The Auxiliary Level Agencies

The M & E activities of the core ministries are to be supported by Ministries responsible for the provision of services and support important to the implementation of the NPEAP. Per the recommendations of APESA, these Ministries would participate intermittently in the M & E processes of the NHDAC. The Ministries along with their respective roles are set out below.

Civil Works: Public Works, Road Construction and Maintenance, Rural Water Supply

Agriculture and Fisheries: Belize Marketing and Development Corporation, Domestic Markets, District Buying Centres, Banana, Citrus and Sugar Industries, Fisheries;

Housing: Housing, Town Planning, Urban Development, Urban Renewal;

Tourism: Tourism Development;

Local Government: District Administration, Municipalities, Town Boundaries, Towns, Property Tax.

Public Utilities: Electricity, Energy;

³ Ministries marked with a * are currently members of the NHDAC.

In addition to the Ministries comprising the Sub-Committee group and the Supporting Ministries (Specific Action Group), effective M & E requires the input of agencies and segments of the socio-political fabric that have vital roles in Poverty Elimination. These include non-government and private sector organizations, local government councils and quasi public agencies which carry out functions critical to policy implementation. This latter group incorporates agencies such as the Statistical Institute of Belize and the Social Investment Fund. A brief outline of a number of key agencies or sectors and their actual or suggested roles in poverty elimination can be found below.

Non Governmental Organizations (NGO). APESA asserts that NGOs should be invited to cooperate with the poverty action plans since they would be able to execute specific projects with more efficiency than government agencies. Where NGO execution of the NPEAP initiatives is required, the team recommends that the Coordinating Unit directly contract these so that their performance would be subject to overview by the whole operational structure;

National Association of Village Councils (NAVCO).* The NAVCO should be the operating and executing link between the central government and village communities. Given their proximity with communities, NAVCO can also support the harnessing of information from groups such as community level associations that advocate in specific focus areas;

Mayors' Association. The Mayors' Association is the direct link to Town Councils and municipal based organizations and associations. The Association has no secretariat, and liaises with the National Government through the Ministry of Local Government, which is therefore a critical agent for their effective involvement;

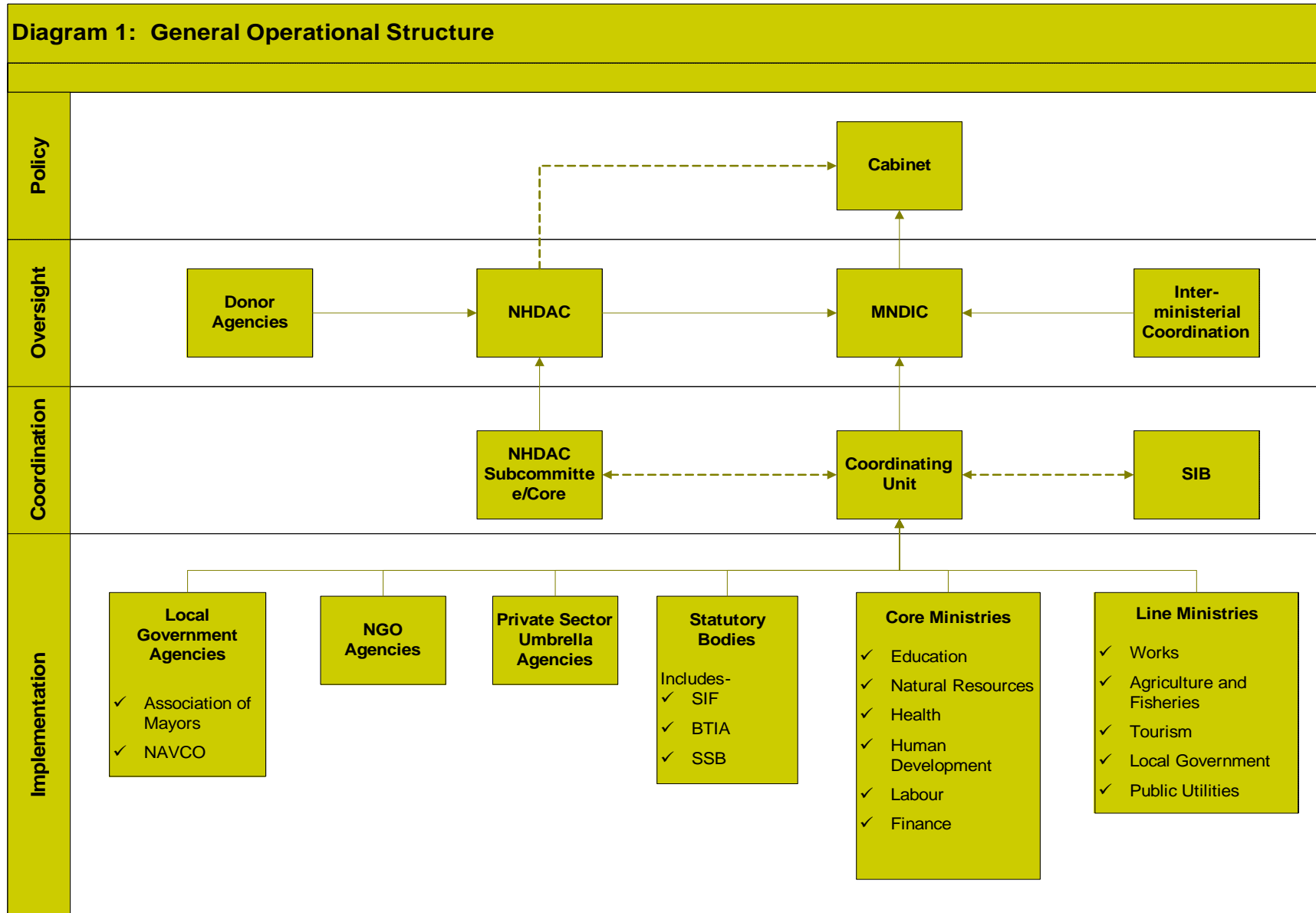
Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB)*. APESA asserts that the SIB should be the responsible entity to receive, analyse, process and disseminate all statistical data relevant to the NPESAP. Their report pointed to the transition of the then Central Statistical Office (CSO) to the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) and to the need for those functions related to the NPES/NPEAP to be carefully crafted as part of the emerging structure;

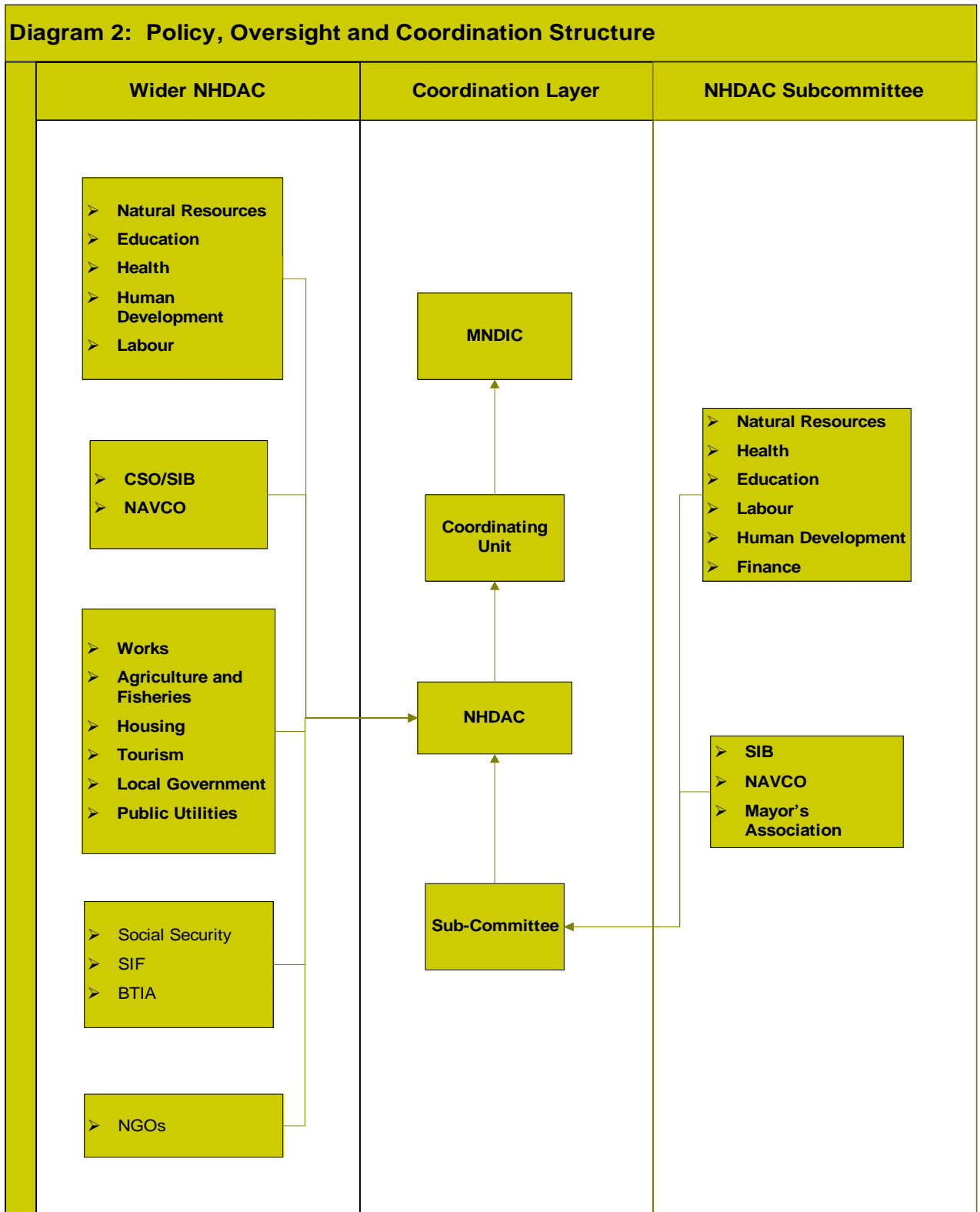
Social Investment Fund (SIF)* is important in that it is focused on the delivery of specific social improvement projects. The SIF as a member of the NHDAC plays an active role in a number of projects that will comprise the NPEAP;

Belize Tourism Industry Association (BTIA). The BTIA promotes tourism projects in Belize and is the advocating body for hotel owners and tourism sector operators. APESA recommends that the BTIA be included as members of the NHDAC and be invited specifically to assist on tourism related initiatives;

Social Security Board (SSB). APESA's report further indicated that since any employment in Belize is insurable and both employer and employee must contribute, the SSB contributes to poverty elimination, and generates important statistical information for a large segment of the population. The report asserts that this information may be useful in the M & E system.

Diagrams 1 and 2 below show the integration and inter-relationship of the Ministries and Agencies comprising the seven portfolios (National Development, Natural Resources, Education, Health, Finance, Human Development and Labour) with sustained participation in M & E, the six portfolios with specific implementation roles and intermittent M & E participation, the non-government and quasi-public organizations with auxiliary M & E roles and the Coordinating Unit.





Clarifying Functions and Inter-agency Information Flow

The Coordinating Unit and the NHDAC M & E Core Committee

In the coordination of poverty elimination policies and programmes and the occasional execution of specific projects, the Coordinating Unit within the MNDIC is expected to keep NHDAC members abreast of NPEAP implementation progress and setbacks and to make recommendations for and seek solutions to issues as they arise. Regular M & E activities on the part of the core team (subcommittee) comprising the Ministries critical to poverty elimination efforts should prevent unwieldy decision-making and inordinate processing time. These are both issues that could arise should the larger and expanded NHDAC be relied on for M & E. The sub-committee should therefore have delegated authority to make decisions or provide advice on NPEAP implementation activities. Furthermore, they should be in a position to be convened by the Coordinating Unit (CU) on a frequent schedule to assess progress and effect decision. The team should draw further on other expertise from within the NHDAC or co-opt input from outside, as the need arises.

The full NHDAC should meet quarterly to receive and provide reports on activities and be briefed by the CU on implementation progress. During these meetings the NHDAC should seek to identify setbacks and shortcomings in meeting goals and to draw the attention of the relevant portfolio agency to the need for adaptation or improved performance. The CU should be required to prepare a report of quarterly meetings for Cabinet.

The Ministry of National Development, Investment and Culture (MNDIC):

The Ministry of National Development, Investment and Culture carries the responsibility for development planning that includes long term and medium term plans and strategies. Consequently, the institutional structure required for the execution of the Poverty Elimination Action Plan should be a permanent aspect of this Ministry. Furthermore, the MNDIC, as part of the wider NHDAC and of the proposed subcommittee, should coordinate and chair meetings of both. It should function as the agency to which the Coordinating Unit should report directly on policy matters and daily operations of the tasks related to poverty elimination.

An Expanded NHDAC with Subcommittee:

The Subcommittee recommended defines the expanded role of the NHDAC. In most cases the member institutions of the NHDAC have a significant involvement in poverty reduction programmes and substantial proportions of the resources and expenditure are already allocated to human resource and livelihood support objectives⁴. The addition of the mandate to monitor poverty reduction activities to NHDAC's functions will require the incorporation of those

“A multidimensional problem, poverty should be addressed by a multisectoral support—cutting across government ministries and departments.”

From *Overcoming Human Poverty*
(UNDP, 2000, p. 9)

⁴ This applies, for instance, in the cases of the Ministries of Health, Education and Natural Resources which have significant portions of their capital, and in the case of Education and Health, recurrent budgets dedicated to poverty elimination activities.

additional line ministries, statutory bodies and civil society organizations with specific responsibilities for capability enhancement, poverty reduction, social protection and the attenuation of vulnerability to deprivation. These include, but may not be limited to, those described in the previous section.

The Subcommittee should meet as frequently as required, under the Chairmanship of the MNDIC and with the Coordinating Unit acting as a secretary of the meetings. The business of these meetings should include discussion of the progress of the NPEAP, identification of problems and proposed solutions, and decisions on whether or not to advance specific initiatives that could be brought up by any of its members. The meetings should be attended at all times by the nine (9) core members (Natural Resources, Education, Health, Human Development, Labour, National Development, Finance, SIB and NAVCO) and by Auxiliary Members where subjects or initiatives specific to their mandate are to be discussed.

The National Association of Village Councils (NAVCO)

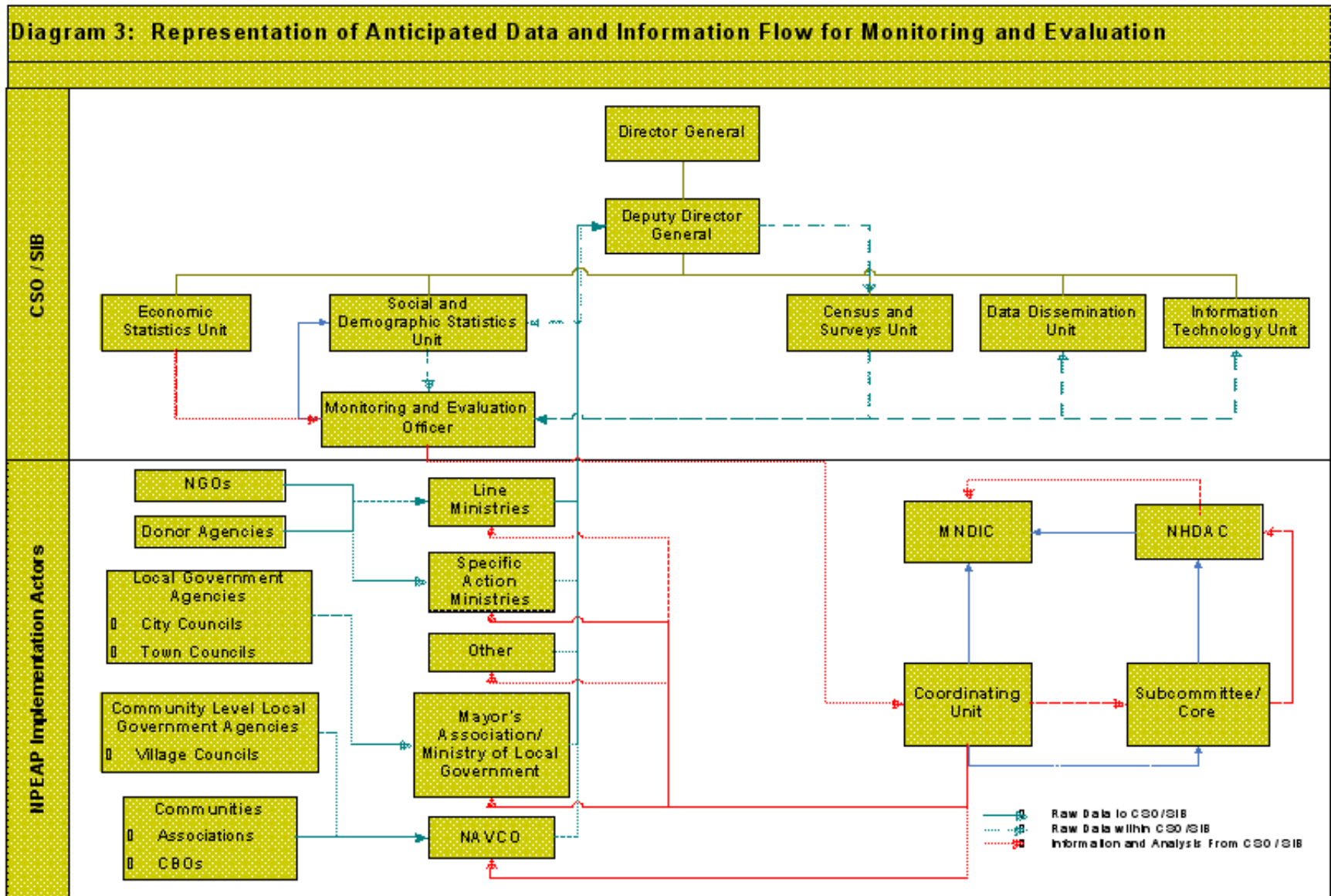
Although seriously constrained from the perspective of empowerment and resources to date, the National Association of Village Councils is being strengthened through a capacity building initiative being undertaken by the Ministry of National Development in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the Social Investment Fund/Commonwealth Debt Initiative. The Association should function as a coordinating agency for community level initiatives and link the village/community councils with local and central government authorities.

The Statistical Institute of Belize:

Under an Act passed in January, 2007, the Central Statistical Office was transformed into the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) effective April 1, 2007. The SIB (then CSO) was assessed by APESA in 2006 to be an effectively operating institution which, in its new capacity as an autonomous agency, would undergo further improvements to its infrastructure. The SIB's role in the institutional framework of the NPEAP is expected to be that of repository of basic information and to act as a processor and analyst of the information received.

Given its role and function, and impending institutional strengthening, APESA proposes that the optimum situation would be for the M & E responsibility within the SIB to be shared with the MNDIC. To this end, the SIB will provide all the information collected and analyzed on a regular basis and consistent with the basic indicators to be determined for M & E, to the Coordination Unit and the NHDAC's M & E subcommittee. As additional indicators relative to poverty elimination will no doubt be generated by NHDAC members, these should also be channelled to the SIB for processing, together with the other information suggested above.

The role of the SIB, the Coordinating Unit and the NHDAC core and auxiliary members set out above have implications for the flow of information necessary for effective M & E. Diagram 3, represents the anticipated data and information flow in accordance with that proposed by APESA.



Implementation Monitoring and Community Stakeholder Involvement

One of the major issues arising out of the consultations throughout the process of preparing the NPES and NPEAP is the role of the intended beneficiaries in plan implementation and monitoring. Arising particularly out of the final consultation on the Poverty Elimination Action Plan, a system emulating the Town Meeting approach is proposed here to facilitate communities' involvement and participation, especially in monitoring. The monitoring procedures that would incorporate the community consultation component are described below.

1. Preparation of quarterly monitoring reports which should incorporate an assessment of those baselines that are to be established in the first year of the Strategy and Plan period and progress achieved in all areas measured by the indicators included in the NPEAP Frame 2 and the relevant text of this document.
2. Conduct of one meeting in each of the Northern, Central and Southern regions of the Country on a semi-annual basis just prior to the impending quarterly meetings of the Full NHDAC. These semi-annual meetings are to be alternated between each District in the Sets set out below.
 - a. Northern Districts: Corozal and Orange Walk
 - b. Central Districts: Cayo and Belize
 - c. Southern Districts: Stann Creek and Toledo
3. Preparation of a report of the results of these meetings with particular emphasis on positive and negative implementation issues identified by meeting participants, and on the recommendations put forward. Every care is to be taken especially to ensure that communities' indications of matters requiring urgent attention are highlighted, and that adequate recommendations are made for prompt adjustment.

A Programme Approach: Incorporating Lessons and Making Adjustments

Whilst the NPES and NPEAP are articulated around five policy pillars, implementation should be undertaken in a programmatic manner that will ensure the desired impact of the interwoven nature of the plan. The various elements of the monitoring and evaluation framework described above, and especially the outputs of the community stakeholder sessions, are critical to this approach. Furthermore, the method and indicators to be used to measure implementation impacts should be clear to all stakeholders. To this end, *priority should be given in the first year to establishing baseline and targets that have not yet been quantified*. These are indicated by the abbreviation tbd (to be determined) in Annex 4. In addition, the plan should be reviewed with a view toward making adjustments on at least a biennial basis. This is particularly important in light of the fact that the NPEAP period 2007-2011 will incorporate a general election cycle and will also coincide with several other plans and strategies.

PART II: THE ACTION PLAN

The National Poverty Elimination Action Plan is presented in NPEAP Frame 1 and NPEAP Frame 2 at the end of this section. The Frames indicate the expected outcomes, main actors and specific activities and targets for the strategies to be pursued under each policy pillar. As indicated in the earlier discussion on cohesion, many of the interventions are interdependent, so that in fact targets will be achieved through the combination of the related activities. This holds throughout the Strategy and Plan, and for illustration, two (2) examples are found below-

Examples of Cohesion in Poverty Plan Elements:	
Example 1	
<i>Activity i. of Strategy 3.1</i>	<i>Activity i of strategy 4.4</i>
Establish programme of financial incentives to encourage transition, participation and retention of students at the Secondary level.	Rehabilitate and expand rural schools and health facilities
Example 2	
<i>Activities iii of Strategy 2.3</i>	<i>Activity i of strategy 2.5</i>
Pursue implementation of a national plan framework per recommendations of consultant, Land Management Programme.	Modernize and consolidate existing environmental and land and protected areas legislation.

OVERVIEW OF PLAN ELEMENTS

Macro Level and Programme Level Activities and Expected Outcomes

A number of initiatives within the NPEAP require commitment and active support and implementation from every segment of society, and moreover must either be lead or coordinated from the level of the National Assembly and/or the Ministry of Finance. These macro level initiatives include interventions that arguably form the lynchpin for effective poverty elimination, such as the current fiscal stabilization and debt restructuring and containment effort. *Notably, most of the macro-level interventions require significant budgetary allocations/and or legislation changes or enactment.*

In the context of NPEAP, programme level interventions are those activities and commitments that are led and undertaken mainly by a single or a group of agencies and sectors. These include line ministries and specialized agencies such as the Social Investment Fund (SIF) or the Social Security Board (SSB).

The expected outcomes of macro and programme level activities per policy pillar, along with examples of types of initiatives are set out in Table 5 overleaf and further detailed in NPEAP Frame 1.

TABLE 5: OUTCOMES PER POLICY PILLAR

Policy Pillar	Macro	Programme/Auxiliary Programme	Macro and Programme
Economic Stabilization for Growth	<p>Economic Stabilization</p> <p>Debt Containment</p>	<p>Increase in level of available concessionary credit</p> <p>Increase in take-up of credit available by individuals and micro-enterprise</p> <p>Increase in types of micro-credit facilities</p> <p>Improved fit between available skills and private sector demand.</p>	<p>Increase in Investment Levels</p> <p>Increase in Employment levels</p>
Good Governance for Sustainable Development	<p>Strengthened Oversight Agencies</p> <p>Improved firewalls between public and private sector financial systems</p> <p>Strengthened protection of private sector safety nets</p> <p>Innovative mechanisms facilitating active participation of all sectors of society on key socio-economic and finance issues.</p> <p>Local Governments able to fully participate in planning and negotiations at the national level, to implement community level projects and to adopt financing sustainability strategies.</p> <p>Better service delivery to the public.</p> <p>Throughput rates at no less than required by legislation where applicable</p>	<p>Improved income levels for females.</p>	<p>Improved democratic processes engendered through effective mechanism for public consultation and participation.</p> <p>Reduction in gender-based violence</p> <p>Improvement in the ratio of girls to boys in the formal education system.</p> <p>Improved rate of female participation in the labour force.</p> <p>Increase in the ratio of women holding political office</p> <p>Modernized land and forest management legislation</p> <p>Equitable distribution of natural resource benefits to include poorest sector.</p> <p>Availability of fresh water for all users.</p>

TABLE 5: OUTCOMES PER POLICY PILLAR

Policy Pillar	Macro	Programme/Auxiliary Programme	Macro and Programme
Investment in Human Capital and Services	<p>Optimum use of budgetary allocation for health and education.</p> <p>NHI service providers established in targeted areas and fully operational</p> <p>Improvement in level of income earned by lowest income earners</p> <p>Active dialogue and coordination on social protection issues</p> <p>Improved social safety nets</p>	<p>Increase in level of trained and skilled workforce</p> <p>Improvement in ratio of males completing primary and secondary schools</p> <p>Containment in the rate of advance of HIV/AIDS infections.</p> <p>Extension in life expectancy for those living with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Improvement in the quality of life for those living with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Improvement in quality of housing for lowest percentile of income earners</p>	
Infrastructure to support poverty reduction		<p>Improved integration of rural communities in national economic and social fabric.</p> <p>Improved access to potable water by rural communities</p> <p>Reduction in number of families living in substandard housing</p> <p>Extension of health services to rural communities</p> <p>Improvement in number of children able to attend secondary school in rural communities.</p> <p>ii) Improved physical conditions of rural schools and clinics.</p> <p>Expansion in physical space where required</p> <p>Increase in number of rural communities integrated into national electricity grid</p>	

TABLE 5: OUTCOMES PER POLICY PILLAR

Policy Pillar	Macro	Programme/Auxiliary Programme	Macro and Programme
		Increase in number of rural communities accessing information system. Access to affordable electricity in remote rural communities.	
Strategic and Comprehensive Interventions Strategic and Comprehensive Interventions in Special Attention Areas	Improvement in numbers of families living in substandard housing in targeted communities.	Improved allocation of resources to the poorest rural and urban communities.	

Interventions aimed at Poverty Alleviation and Elimination

Interventions for immediate alleviation are those responses that directly target the effects of poverty. These include transfer type proposals. Furthermore, such interventions can be most effective where targeted toward achieving poverty elimination objectives. Particular examples here include the proposals for an incentive mechanism to support secondary school students and that for increased private sector funding of scholarships.

Interventions classified for poverty elimination are those aimed at improving income generating capacity either through employment or entrepreneurship. Furthermore, since health and psycho-social well being—issues in the public consultations on the NPES/NPEAP—are critical to an individual’s ability to participate in economic activity, the long term programmes in these areas should be included in this category.

Strategic Initiatives for Special Focus

Special attempts have been made in formulating this NPEAP to identify and include innovative initiatives that, if successfully implemented, could have a more than proportionate impact in terms of reversing poverty. Inclusion of these initiatives take account of the most pressing concerns expressed during public consultations as well as of the intervention and funding gaps evident after assessing the baseline. The strategic initiatives proposed and incorporated in the NPEAP along with the related identified issue to be addressed are described below.

Reducing the level of youth unemployment.

Interventions in this regard aim at addressing the *high youth unemployment and low secondary level survival rates*. Whilst these two issues are dealt with separately within the NPEAP, they are closely linked. It must be acknowledged that failure to complete secondary school is one of the significant factors affecting the capacity levels of those between the ages of 14 and 24. However, based on previous studies and reports, income earning may be one of the key elements impacting the high drop-out rates for boys (NHDAC, undated, p. 29). This group has the highest recorded rate of unemployment, almost double the national rate. It is of further note that the survival rate at the secondary level and beyond is lower for males than it is for females. Addressing this issue then is also an essential input for gender related objectives.

“Incentives to encourage greater participation of males in higher education and in citizenship, is essential to social cohesion, gender relationships, and economic development.”

From Toward a Model of Performance Measures and Accountability in Belizean Higher Education. (Gillette, p. 6, unpublished manuscript)

The intervention proposed for addressing the low labour force participation and secondary school survival rate is to provide a subsidy to low-income families living at or below the poverty line with children that are both school age and working age. To be effective, this provision must cover the cost of fees and books, of transportation to and from school and of the income foregone—set at minimum wage levels—by each school

age-working age child. Such a facility requires the establishment of a fund with measures to avoid double-dipping.

The Natural Resource Base and Poverty. Land use assessments show biodiversity levels to be the lowest in the North and East of Belize and highest in the South and West. At the same time, poverty and indigence levels by district as indicated in the Living Standard Measurement Survey 2002 are highest in areas where biodiversity levels are either highest or lowest. These reflect two separate issues each with arguably the same end result. The first is the lack of access to land and the land tenure insecurity noted and considered in the Department For International Development (DFID) 2001 study on rural livelihoods in Belize to be a significant contributor to poverty and a condition most prevalent in the Toledo District, where poverty and indigence are highest. On the other hand, almost all of the forested lands in the Corozal and Orange Walk Districts have been converted over the last century to agricultural land. Yet the second highest incidences of poverty and indigence were recorded in the Orange Walk District.

Another factor of critical importance to the living conditions of the poor and linked to the natural resource base is that of the availability of sustained levels of fresh water. This is important in view of the commitment to extend potable water to all communities, and relates directly to Strategy 4.2. Measures to ensure in particular that water resources are protected in the context of rapid development are crucial to ensuring availability of water to achieve 4.2.

The NPEAP seeks to address these two natural resource related issues through Strategy 2.5 aimed at supporting improvement in the land management framework and in natural resource management practices. The benefits from successful implementation should also extend to Strategy 4.2, specifically through the target of available fresh water for all.

Poverty and Ageing: Many of the issues that affect groups vulnerable to poverty are of even greater significance to older persons (60 years and above) since their ability to successfully address them decreases rapidly as they age. The lack of adequate health care and housing, income security, family care and support as well as little or no awareness of their rights all contribute to the marginalization of older persons

The current National Plan of Action for Older Persons has an overall goal of building an “ageing friendly society”. The Plan focuses on critical thematic areas and emphasizes the importance of partnership between Government and non state actors in seeking to provide the required services to older persons in a holistic and effective manner. However, successful implementation of the Plan will depend greatly on the extent to which priority is given to the allocation of resources for programmes that assist older persons to achieve longevity and a better quality of life. This is especially important in

Box 3: Poverty Related Activities within the Strategy of the National Council for the Ageing

Institutional Strengthening with regard to the planning and coordinating capacity of the National Council on Ageing to be able to implement, monitor and evaluate policies and action plans as well as provision of oversight of agencies involved in the sector.

Development of intergenerational education programmes and activities aimed at teachers, the media, youth etc. which focus on the importance of addressing the concerns of ageing early on.

Development of education programmes that provide basic health literacy skills and health education for older persons.

Improve the community health infrastructure to allow better access to “ageing friendly” primary health care – will involve provision of health care personnel trained in geriatrics.

Development of a programme/fund that seeks to provide medication and medical supplies for older persons.

Review the economic impact of HIV/AIDS on older persons, especially in their role as caregivers to infected persons.

Development of a comprehensive data base on the location and needs of older persons to assist in adequate coverage with relevant services as well as information on relevant agencies.

Develop an environment which allows older persons to work for as long as they want to or engage in independent employment – will involve revisions to legislation for the adjustment of the retirement age and elimination of age discrimination with regard to the rights of older persons.

Develop programmes of continuous education and skills training for older persons.

Develop training programmes for family care givers

Encourage companies, e.g. those in transportation, to provide accessible services to older persons.

the current environment of economic uncertainty and the unresolved health problems of children and those living with HIV/AIDS. In addition, there is a need for increased public awareness generally on the contributions made by older persons to society, such as their important role as care givers to the younger generations.

Box 4 below highlights the objectives of the National Plan for Older Persons which are relevant to Poverty Elimination and enshrined in Strategy 3.3.

Crime and Violence. An important issue raised at the consultations and highlighted in the NHDAC Public Consultation report (2006, p. 40) is that of vulnerability of children of families in the lower income brackets to crime and violence. This vulnerability manifests in children being at risk of becoming either victims or perpetrators of crime and violence. An important cause of this vulnerability identified in the rural sector is the inevitable neglect arising from parents working away from home cited in the NHDAC report (ibid). Based on interventions at the final consultation for the NPEAP, children in urban communities appear to be increasingly at risk because of the escalation of crime and violence within schools.

Strategic activities focused on alleviating the impacts of crime and violence on children and at risk individuals are included in NPEAP at Strategy 3.3

New or Emerging Interventions for Targeting

Whilst a number of activities already underway are expected to contribute to the implementation of the NPEAP, there are a few critical interventions on which the full attainment of poverty elimination is contingent. These interventions must be specifically targeted to those who live just or below the poverty line and should be implemented in tandem with macro-economic interventions. These activities are mainly clustered under Strategies 3 and 4 in the NPEAP Frames. They are emerging or potential interventions or initiatives implemented on a pilot scale and recommended for replication during NPEAP implementation. The specific interventions are identified below for clarity and to support programming by development partners.

Box 4: New or Emerging Interventions for Targeting

Strategy 3.1: Improve coverage, efficiency and equity of Health and Education

Activity ii. Establish programme of financial incentives to encourage transition, participation and retention of students at the Secondary Level.

Strategy 3.3: Enhance and develop programmes for improved legal, economic and social protection of groups vulnerable to poverty

Activity i: Develop and implement public/private programme for re-training for transitioning.

Strategy 3.4: Enhance mechanisms for public private partnership in social protection and social dialogue.

Activity ii. Increase number and/or levels of private sector managed scholarship programmes.

Activity iii. Establish private sector led fund for major medical intervention for the uninsured living at or below the poverty line or at risk.

Strategy 4.3: Enable affordable housing to low income families.

Activity i. Design and establish housing financing programme.

Activity ii. Promote construction of low income houses to an acceptable safety standard.

Strategy 4.5: Continue expansion of public utilities and information technology to rural sectors.

***NATIONAL POVERTY ELIMINATION
ACTION PLAN FRAMES***

NPEAP FRAME 1: PILLARS, STRATEGIES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

NO.	POLICY PILLAR AND STRATEGIES	MDG Goal	LEVEL	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
<i>Policy Pillar 1: Economic Policies for Growth</i>					
1.1	Pursue Monetary and Fiscal Reform and Debt Management Policies	1, 8	Macro	i) Economic stabilization ii) Debt containment	MOF
1.2	Promote Private Sector Investment and Employment	1, 8	Macro/Programme	i) Increased Investment Levels (Capital Formation/GDP) ii) Increased Employment Levels	MNDIC; BELTRAIDE
1.3	Provide better access to financial services for poor people and micro-enterprise.	1,8	Programme	i) Increase in levels of available concessionary credit. ii) Increase in take-up of credit available by individuals and micro-enterprises. iii) Increase in types of micro-credit facilities.	MNDIC; BELTRAIDE; Financial Intermediation NGOs
1.4	Support cohesion between the demand and supply of skilled labour.	1, 8	Programme	i) Improved fit between available skills and private sector demand.	MOE

NPEAP FRAME 1: PILLARS, STRATEGIES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

NO.	POLICY PILLAR AND STRATEGIES	MDG Goal	LEVEL	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
<i>Policy Pillar 2: Good Governance and Sustainable Development</i>					
2.1	Improve governance structures/institutions and practices.	8	Macro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Strengthened oversight agencies. ii) Improved firewalls between public and private sector financial systems. iii) Strengthened protection of private sector safety nets⁵. iv) Innovative mechanisms facilitating active participation of all sectors of society in key socio-economic and public finance issues. v) Local governments able to fully participate in planning and negotiations at the national level, to implement community level projects and to adopt financing sustainability strategies. 	<p>National Assembly (i); MOF (ii & iii);</p> <p>MNDIC with BCCI, BBB and Trade Unions (iv).</p> <p>MNDIC and Ministry responsible for Local Government with Village, Town and City Councils.</p>

⁵ Safety net refers to financial and technical provisions that mitigate against hardships that can be experienced by individuals and families. These arise especially from loss of income or from unforeseen major expenditure that may arise as a result of accidents and extensive illnesses. The safety nets envisioned here include private insurance and pension plans.

NPEAP FRAME 1: PILLARS, STRATEGIES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

NO.	POLICY PILLAR AND STRATEGIES	MDG Goal	LEVEL	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
2.2	Increase efficiency and accountability of all public sector agencies, officials and political representatives.	8	Macro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Better service delivery to the public. ii) Throughput rates at no less than required by legislation where applicable. 	National Assembly; Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet
2.3	Strengthen the decision making process through effective consultation mechanisms at the national and local levels..	8	Macro/Auxiliary Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Improved democratic processes engendered through effective mechanism for public consultation and participation 	MNDIC with International Agencies
2.4	Support the National Gender Policy.	3	Programme/Macro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reduction in gender based violence ii) Improvement in ratio of girls to boys in the formal education system. iii) Improved rate of female participation in the labour force. iv) Improved income levels for females. v) Increase in ratio of women holding political office. 	<p>MHD and MOE with Human Development NGOs and Local Offices of International Agencies</p> <p>MHD with Human Development NGOs and Employer Organizations</p> <p>MHD with Human Development NGOs</p>

NPEAP FRAME 1: PILLARS, STRATEGIES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

NO.	POLICY PILLAR AND STRATEGIES	MDG Goal	LEVEL	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
2.5	Improve land and natural resource management framework and practices for sustainability.	7	Macro/Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Modernized land and forest management legislation. ii) Natural resource benefits extend to poorest sectors. 	MNRE with Natural Resource Management and Conservation NGOs.
<i>Policy Pillar 3: Investment in Human Capital and Services</i>					
3.1	Improve coverage, efficiency and equity in Health and Education.	4, 5, 6	Macro (allocation and resource mobilization support) Programme (Education and Health Strategies and Action Plans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Optimum use of allocation for health and education. ii) NHI Service Providers established in targeted areas and fully operational. iii) Increase in level of trained and skilled workforce. iv) Improvement in ratio of males completing primary and secondary school. 	MOH, MOE
3.2	Collaborate with International Partners and NGOs to <i>effectively</i> prevent and treat HIV/AIDS.	6	Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Containment in rate of advance of HIV/AIDS infection. ii) Extension in life expectancy of persons living with HIV and AIDS. iii) Improvement in quality of life of persons living with HIV/AIDS. 	MOH: National AIDS Commission; MHD, Alliance Against AIDS.

NPEAP FRAME 1: PILLARS, STRATEGIES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

NO.	POLICY PILLAR AND STRATEGIES	MDG Goal	LEVEL	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
3.3	Enhance and develop policies and programmes for improved the legal, economic and social protection of groups vulnerable to poverty.	7	Macro	i) Increase in portion of income earned by lowest 20% of income earners. ii) Increase in level of average and modal income per person for the lowest percentile of income earners. iii) Improvement in quality of housing for lowest 20 percentile of income earners.	MNDIC, MHD with NGO and Private Sector Agencies.
3.4	Enhance mechanisms for public private partnership in social protection and social dialogue.	7	Macro	i) Active dialogue and coordination on social protection issues. ii) Improved social safety nets.	MHD and MNDIC with Private Sector
<i>Policy Pillar 4: Infrastructure to Support Poverty Reduction</i>					
4.1	Target poor, isolated communities to improve access to larger population centers	1	Programme	i) Improved integration of rural communities in national economic and social fabric.	MOW; MAF; Ministry responsible for Communication
4.2	Improve access of rural communities and under-resourced urban pockets to potable water and to adequate	7	Programme	i) Improved access to potable water by rural and under-resourced urban communities	Ministry responsible for Rural Development; SIF, BWSL.

NPEAP FRAME 1: PILLARS, STRATEGIES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

NO.	POLICY PILLAR AND STRATEGIES	MDG Goal	LEVEL	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
	sanitation facilities.				
4.3	Support access to affordable housing by low income families.	1	Programme	i) Reduction in number of families living in substandard housing	Ministry responsible for Housing
4.4	Improve education and health facilities through expanded and upgraded infrastructure.	2, 3	Programme	i) Extension of health services to rural communities ii) Improvement in number of children able to attend secondary school in rural communities. iii) Improved physical conditions of rural schools and clinics. iv) Expansion in physical space where required	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education
4.5	Continue expansion of public utilities and information technology to rural sectors	8	Programme	i) Increase in number of rural communities integrated into national electricity grid ii) Increase in number of rural communities accessing information system.	Ministry responsible for Communication along with Public Utilities and Private Sector.
4.6	Promote alternative energy in rural communities.	7, 8	Programme	i) Access to affordable electricity in remote rural	MNDIC with NGOs and Private Sector

NPEAP FRAME 1: PILLARS, STRATEGIES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

NO.	POLICY PILLAR AND STRATEGIES	MDG Goal	LEVEL	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
				communities.	
<i>Policy Pillar 5: Strategic and Comprehensive intervention in Special Attention Areas</i>					
5.1	Develop and implement community based plans for the specific needs of the poorest rural and urban areas.	1, 7, 8	Programme (Development)/ Macro (Implementation)	i) Improved allocation of resources to the poorest rural and urban communities. ii) Improvement in numbers of families living in substandard housing in targeted communities.	MNDIC and Ministry responsible for Rural Development, with Development NGOs and Ministries responsible for land and community development.

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY PILLARS AND STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<i>Policy Pillar 1: Economic Policies for Growth</i>			
1.1. Pursue Monetary and Fiscal Reform and Debt Management Policies	i. Undertake fiscal stabilization. ii. Restructure profile of foreign debt iii. Pursue complementary monetary and fiscal policy conducive to improvement in terms of trade and foreign reserve balance.	a. Achievement and maintenance of overall deficit below 3.0% of GDP. b. 100% take-up of Bond Issue for restructured debt c. Reduce the external debt level from 90% of GDP to below 75% by 2011. d. Level of international reserves increased to and sustained at 3 months cover of imports of goods and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal outturns • SIB GDP estimates • GOB report on sale of bonds • IMF, S&P and, Moody's reports • CBB monthly, quarterly and annual reports.
1.2. Promote Private Sector Lead Investment and Employment.	i. Complete design of and implement the National Export Strategy. ii. Complete preparation of Investment Manual.	a. Level of exports of goods and services increased by 10 % per year. b. Level of production and exports of goods and services in areas of NES focus as a proportion of GDP increased and maintained. c. Increase capital formation level by 10% of GDP by 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIB trade performance reports and GDP estimates.

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY PILLARS AND STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
	iii. Complete design and implementation of SME programme. iv. Develop and/or expand information systems on domestic and international markets.	d. Increase in numbers of SMEs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BELTRAIDE Reports
1.3. Provide better access to financial services for poor and marginalized persons and for micro-enterprises.	i. Identify demand and appropriate institution/mechanisms for development financing. ii. Establish earmarked funds in non-bank financial intermediaries for financing micro-enterprises, with complementary savings programme. iii. Develop public/private mechanism to support successful transition to employer status.	a. Completion of Demand Study by September 2007. b. Increase in number of individuals and micro-enterprises accessing credit for start-up and operating capital. c. Expansion in number of agencies providing financial intermediation at concessionary rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline and intermediate surveys.
1.4. Support cohesion between the demand and supply of skilled labour.	i. Complete establishment of TVET Institutes to respond dynamically to training and employment needs.	a. Improvement in level of Employers' satisfaction with ITVET graduates. b. Reduction in the youth unemployment rate to the same levels of other age groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline and intermediate survey. • SIB Labour Force Survey

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY AND STRATEGY	PILLARS	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<i>Policy Pillar 2: Good Governance for Sustainable Development</i>				
2.1. Improve governance structures/institutions and practices.	i. Pursue the recommendations of the Integrity Commission in its 2003 and 2004 reports. ii. Pursue remaining political reform recommendations. iii. Strengthen procedures of Social Security Board Investment Committee. iv. Strengthen Legislative Framework for Private Sector Safety Net Provisions. v. Increase the level of technical capacity for general oversight and audit of private sector safety net mechanisms.	a. Increase/deepening in level of public officials required to comply with Prevention of Corruption in Public Life Act, Chapter 12 of the Substantive Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 2000-2003. b. Increased autonomy of Integrity Commission and Ombudsman and Contractor General's office. c. Improved autonomy and accountability of SSB Management and Governance Bodies. d. Safety net legislations amended. e. Human and Physical Capacity for oversight and audit private safety net mechanism increased and retained. f. Audit of private safety nets conducted on a regular basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved legislation. • Integrity Commission Reports. • Reports on compliance with Commonwealth Development Initiative Benchmarks. • Country reports of International and Regional Agencies with Policy/Governance Mandate. 	

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY PILLARS AND STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
	vi. Support institutional strengthening of local government organizations. vii. Strengthen Village Council Act and continue implementation. viii. Promote mechanisms to mitigate socioeconomic costs of failed private ventures.	g. Improvement in resource mobilization by and efficiency of expenditures of local government agencies. h. Improved accountability at local and organizational level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of the Integrity Commission. • Assessment Reports of SLM and UNDP/SIF/CDI Institutional Strengthening Projects.
2.2. Increase efficiency and accountability of all public sector agencies, officials and political representatives.	i. Continued implementation of Public Sector Reform and Modernization Initiatives. ii. Implement recommendations of Integrity Commission with respect to categories of public officers for which public disclosure of financial accounts is required. iii. Enforce and strengthen the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act Chapter 105 of the Substantive Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 2000-2003.	a. Continued implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Office of Governance b. Expansion in categories of public officers of which public disclosure is required under the Corruption in Public Life Act Chapter 12 of the Substantive Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 2000-2003 per the recommendations of the Integrity Commission. c. Improvement in level of integrity in delivery of public service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved legislation • Integrity Commission Reports • Community Surveys. • Organizational Reviews.

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY AND STRATEGY	PILLARS	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
		iv. Establish practice of inspecting lifestyle and auditing financial activities and assets of public officials	d. Improvement in the level of compliance under the Corruption in Public Life Act to at least 90%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity Commission Reports • Ombudsman Reports. • Reports on performance of business and income taxes.
2.3. Strengthen the decision-making process through effective consultation mechanisms at the national and local level.		i. Establish Long Term and related Medium Term Strategies for National Development ii. Rationalize and strengthen National Economic Council. iii. Pursue implementation of a national plan framework per recommendations of consultant, Land Management Programme iv. Formalize coordination protocols among NHDAC, NEC and Planning Agencies established under activity iii above.	a. Articulation of and collective commitment to, a long-term goal and clear parameters for development. b. Expand in number and types of sectors involved in development planning process c. Increase in level of local authorities' dialogue and involvement in local governance issues. d. Public-private sector commitment and involvement in design and implementation of development and poverty elimination plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published comprehensive development plan. • Published strategic plans. • Improved institutional arrangements for NEC • Approved legislation. • Assessment of land management institutions. • Assessment of planning institutions • National Development Plan • Reports of NHDAC, NEC and Planning Agencies.
2.4. Support the National Gender Policy.		i. Develop and implement a programme for training and credit targeted at female entrepreneurs.	a. Reduction in differential between the rate of male and female labour force participation rates. b. Reduction in differential in average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Country Reports for Belize • Reports of the Department of Women's Affairs

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY PILLARS AND STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
	ii. Develop or expand on programmes to provide training in non-traditional areas for women. iii. Develop or replicate programmes for training in gender roles and relationships at the formative level.	incomes of males and females and income of the lower income brackets. c. Increase in number of female entrepreneurs. d. Reduction in level of gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Labour Force Surveys
2.5. Improve land and natural resource management framework and practices for sustainability.	i. Modernize and consolidate existing environmental and land and protected areas legislation. ii. Incorporate traditional and communal land management practices into modernized land management legislation. iii. Complete implementation of approved natural resource management projects and initiatives.	a. Articulated policy for comprehensive land management. b. Modernized forest management legislation. c. Land management legislation inclusive of planning and self-enforcing provisions. d. Indigenous land practices mainstreamed into national land management framework. e. Increase in total value and sustainability levels of alternative livelihoods activities implemented in and by rural communities. f. Sustained levels of fresh water available to entire populace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved land policy • Approved amended/consolidated and modernized forest and land management legislation. • Land use studies. • Land management institutions.

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY AND STRATEGY	PILLARS	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<i>Policy Pillar 3: Investment in Human Capital and Services</i>				
3.1. Improve coverage, efficiency and equity in Health and Education.	i. Undertake modification of school financing mechanism to improve equity. ii. Establish programme of financial incentives to encourage transition, participation and retention of students at the Secondary level ⁶ . iii. Institutionalize the upgrade and maintenance of occupational standards in technical and vocational trades through legislated certification requirements. iv. Complete implementation of National Health Insurance.	a. Improve primary school completion rates. b. Improve survival rates for secondary schools. c. System for testing and certification of workers implemented. d. System for continuous monitoring of standards is in place. e. Increase in level of access to health care by the lowest quintile.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment and school statistics. • School indicators. • Health Sector Reports. • SIB Reports 	

⁶ This activity refers to incentive vis-à-vis assistance since the intention is to fully offset the cost of schooling for the children of families in the lowest income/expenditure brackets, as well as provide compensation to families in lieu of foregone income. Given the concern regarding dependency syndrome explored in this document, alternatives such as work scholarships should be encouraged.

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY PILLARS AND STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>3.2. Collaborate with International Partners and NGOs to effectively prevent and treat HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>i. Expand public information campaign. ii.. Expand outreach into remote communities with high rates of infection. iii. Increase supply of anti-retroviral drugs. iv. Expand support programmes for persons living with HIV/AIDS to enable improved quality of life.</p>	<p>a. Status of 30,000 members of productive segment of the population determined. b. Contain the rate of spread if HIV/AIDS. c. Percentage of persons afflicted with HIV/AIDS provided with anti-retroviral treatment increased to 100%. d. Increase in average life expectancy of persons living with AIDS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of National AIDS Commission. • Reports and statistics drafted and generated by Ministry of Health. • Reports of National Alliance against AIDS
<p>3.3. Enhance and develop policies and programmes for improved legal, economic and social protection of groups vulnerable to poverty.</p>	<p>i. Develop and implement public/private programme for retraining for transitioning. ii. Develop and strengthen programmes for reduction in drug Abuse. iii. Build capacity of National Drug Abuse Control Council (NDACC) iv. Develop legislation for protection of children and the aged against abandonment. v. Implement programmes to improve nutrition</p>	<p>a. Reduction in level of unemployment in rural areas dominated by traditional exports. b. Increase in number of residents in urban pockets with skill sets for emerging industries, such as Information Communication Technology. c. Reduction in addiction levels. d. Reduction in level of drug use in school-aged children/youth. e. Institutional strengthening of NDACC f. Reduction in number of homeless and abandoned children and elderly persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Force Surveys • Surveys of economic systems • Productive sector reports (e.g. agriculture, tourism). • Approved Legislation. • Institutional Reports

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY AND STRATEGY	PILLARS	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
		levels in children. vi. Implement programmes for care and support for the aged. vii. Develop programmes to reduce risk of crime and violence to children and vulnerable individuals.	g. Reduction in level of chronic malnutrition.	
3.4. Enhance mechanisms for public private partnership in social protection and social dialogue.		i. Expand existing facilities and or establish new structures for at risk women and children. ii. Increase number and/or levels of private sector managed scholarship programmes. iii. Establish private sector lead fund for major medical intervention for the uninsured living at or below the poverty line or at risk.	a. Increase in number of spaces for battered women and orphans. b. Increase in number of scholarships granted to students in need. c. A minimum of five additional (5) families of children and young persons requiring major medical intervention supported each year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Development Reports • Annual reports of corporate agencies. • Television and Print Media
<p><i>Policy Pillar 4: Infrastructure to Support Poverty Reduction</i></p>				
4.1. Target poor, isolated communities to improve access to larger population		i. Identify communities with highest level of need for intervention. ii. Undertake road and	a. Expand access in remote Toledo, Orange Walk and Belize District through i). Expansion of feeder road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour force surveys. • SIB Trade Statistics. • Marketing Board Reports. • Census Reports.

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY PILLARS AND STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
centers	telecommunication infrastructure extension projects aimed at linking targeted communities.	network. ii). Increase in numbers of telephone lines per capita in remote rural areas. iii). Increase in output and sale of non-traditional products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Assessment Reports. • Specialized baseline and evaluation surveys.
4.2. Improve access of rural communities to potable water and sanitation facilities.	i. Continue expansion and improvement in water supply systems.	a. Increase in the number of villages with access to potable water from a rudimentary water systems or from BWSL in rural Belize and Toledo. b. All the remaining villages in the Corozal, Orange Walk, Cayo and Stann Creek District have access to potable water from a rudimentary water system or to BWSL. c. Potable water and sanitation infrastructure accessed by urban communities with high incidences of poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of local government agencies. • SIF assessments and reports. • Specialized baseline and evaluation surveys.
4.3. Enable affordable housing to low income families.	i. Design and establish housing financing programme.	a. Formalized low income threshold as the poverty line multiplied by number of household members. b. Establishment of concessionary mortgage financing mechanism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized baseline and evaluation surveys.

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY PILLARS AND STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
4.4. Improve education and health facilities through expanded and upgraded infrastructure.	i. Rehabilitate and expand rural schools and health facilities.	a. Additional classrooms at the primary and secondary levels in the areas of need as indicated by poverty and school statistics and population census. b. Rehabilitation and/or expansion of schools as indicated by population census and school statistics. c. Construction of Health Centers and Poly-clinics as indicated by poverty and population data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School buildings and health/poly clinics in targeted communities. • Education sector studies and reports. • SIB Reports. • School Statistics • Health Sector Studies and Reports
4.5. Continue expansion of public utilities and information technology to rural sectors	i. Construct rural electrification facilities. ii. Implementation of information technology projects in rural areas.	a. Connection of following communities to national electricity grid: i) Toledo Communities: ii) Orange Walk Communities: iii) South Stann Creek Communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community water and sanitation systems. • Community telephone system/infrastructure. • Reports of Public Utility Companies.
4.6. Promote alternative energy in rural communities.	i. Investigate feasibility/options for alternative energy facilities in rural communities	a Establishment of alternative energy systems in remote rural communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Systems. • Reports of Specialized Agencies.
<i>Policy Pillar 5: Strategic and Comprehensive Interventions in Special Attention Areas</i>			
5.1. Develop community	i. Design and implement	a. Complete Dolores Integrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of the SIF

NPEAP FRAME 2: ACTIVITIES, TARGETS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION

POLICY AND STRATEGY	PILLARS	ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>based plans for the specific needs of the poorest rural and urban areas.</p>		<p>comprehensive development programmes for targeted communities such as Toledo, Southside Belize City, and the rural areas.</p>	<p>Development Project.</p> <p>b.. Complete design and Implementation of Community Development Plan for area encompassing contiguous parts of Port Loyola, Lake Independence and Collet Electoral Divisions.</p> <p>c. Continue implementation of Toledo Development Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic Reports • Poverty Assessments • Labour Force Surveys • Sector Specific Report • Monitoring and Evaluation Reports.

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
<i>Policy Pillar 1: Economic Policies for Growth</i>				<i>69,020</i>	<i>36,634</i>	<i>6,166</i>	<i>5,182</i>	<i>117,002</i>
1.1	Pursue monetary and fiscal reform and debt management policies.	i.. Undertake fiscal stabilization. ii. Restructure profile of foreign debt iii. Pursue complementary monetary and fiscal policy conducive to improvement in terms of trade and foreign reserve balance.	a. Policy based loans to help attain macroeconomic stability and consolidate public sector policy reform b. Institutional strengthening macro economic stability c. Take-up of bond issue at 98% d. CBB's decisions regarding increase of the reserve requirements of the commercial bankss	55,150	25,100	0	0	80,250
				850	250	0	0	1,100
1.2	Promote private sector led investment and Employment.	i. Complete and implement National Export Strategy. ii. Complete preparation of	a. BELTRAIDE to finalize Strategy by May 2007.	300	315	331	347	1,293

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
		National Investment Manual iii. Complete design and implementation of SME window. iv. Develop and/or expand information systems on domestic and export markets	b. Draft manual being finalized. c. National Policy of SMEs being prepared by BELTRAIDE d. Data base on SMEs being developed e. Market related activities including market studies	68	0	0	0	68
1.3	Provide better access to financial services for poor and marginalized persons and for micro-enterprises.	i. Identify an appropriate institution/ mechanism for development Financing. ii. Establish earmarked funds in non bank financial intermediaries to finance micro-enterprises with complementary support programmes.	a. Study to identify suitable development lending institution b. Credit to the productive sector c. Rural Credit/grant programmes d. Export financing support	100	0	0	0	100
				5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	20,000
				2,344	300	300	300	3,244
				250	250	250	250	1,000

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
		iii. Develop public/private mechanism to support successful transition to employer status.	e. Youth Business Trust - credit programme and business Support	285	285	285	285	1,140
1.4	Support cohesion the demand and supply of skilled labour.	i. Complete establishment of TVET Institutes to respond dynamically to training and employment needs.	a. Ongoing implementation of TVET project	4,673	4,134	0	0	8,807
<i>Policy Pillar 2: Good Governance for Sustainable Development</i>				6,307	3,772	1,871	1,920	13,870
2.1	Improve governance structures/institutions and practices.	i. Pursue recommendations of the Integrity Commission. ii. Pursue remaining political reform recommendations. iii. Strengthen Social Security Board iv. Strengthen legislative framework for private sector safety net provisions. v. Increase the level of technical capacity for general oversight and audit of private safety net mechanisms.	a. Follow-up by the Integrity Commission with focus on needed amendments to the Prevention of Corruption in Public Life Act (Ch 12 of Laws of Belize, revised 2000 b. Legislation to improve the investment procedures of the SSB Investment Committee being finalized.	174	183	192	201	750

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
		vi. Support inst. Institutional strengthening of local government organizations	a. Capacity building/I.T. support for the Mayors' Association	100	100	100	100	400
		vii. Strengthen Village Council Act and continue implementation.	b. Construction of headquarters for NAVCO & capacity building	400	100	100	100	700
		viii. Promote mechanisms to mitigate socioeconomic costs of failed private ventures.	c. Strengthening of Village Councils, DAVCOs and Water Boards	240	0	0	0	240
			d. Preparation of long term village development/action plans	562	500	500	500	2,062
2.2	Increase efficiency and Accountability of all public sector agencies and political Representatives.	i. Continued implementation of Public Sector Reform and Modernization Initiatives.	a. Continued implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Office of Governance.	525	551	580	600	2,256
		ii. Implement recommendations of Integrity Commission re. categories of public officers for which disclosure of financial accounts is required.	b. Governance Improvement Programmes	175	0	0	0	175

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
		iii. Enforce and strengthen provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act, Ch. 105 of the Laws of Belize, revised 2000-2003 iv. Establish practice of inspecting lifestyle and auditing financial activities & assets of public officials						
2.3	Strengthen the decision making process through effective consultation mechanisms at the national and local levels.	i. Establish long term and related medium term strategies for national development. ii. Rationalize and strengthen the National Economic Council. iii. Pursue implementation of a national plan framework as per the recommendations of the Land Management Programme.	a. Implementation of technical cooperation projects for capacity building in Ministry of National Development and preparation of Vision 2025. b. Preparation & implementation of a Medium Term Development Strategy	600	400	0	0	1,000

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
		iv. Formalize coordination protocols among NHDAC, NEC and Planning Agencies established under activity iii above.	c. Capacity building of the budget and PSIP Units.					
2.4	Support the National Gender Policy.	i. Develop and implement a programme for training and credit targeted at female entrepreneurs ii. Develop or expand on programmes to provide training in non-traditional areas for women. iii. Develop or replicate programmes for training in gender roles and relationships at the formative level.	a. Implementation of initiatives in the National Gender Policy	362	380	399	419	1,560
2.5	Improve land management framework and natural resource practices for sustainability	i. Modernize and consolidate existing environmental, land and protected area legislation.	a. Ongoing implementation of the Land Management Project	3,169	1,558	0	0	4,727

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
		ii. Incorporate traditional and communal land management practices into modernized land management legislation. iii. Complete implementation of approved natural resource management projects and initiatives.						
<i>Policy Pillar 3: Investment in Human Capital and Services</i>				<i>36,633</i>	<i>31,517</i>	<i>26,512</i>	<i>25,840</i>	<i>120,502</i>
3.1	Improve coverage, efficiency and equity in Health and Education.	i. Undertake modification of school financing mechanism to improve equity. ii. Establish programme of financial incentives to encourage transition, participation and retention of students at the secondary level. (See footnote 6) iii. Institutionalize the upgrade and maintenance of standards in technical and vocational trades through legislated certification requirements.	a. Implementation of the National Education Action Plan (2005 - 2010) b. COMPAR programme					

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
		iv. Complete implementation of National Health Insurance Scheme.	a. Expansion of National Health Insurance countrywide	20,949	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,949
			b. Continued implementation of the Health Sector Reform Project	8,241	4,959	0	0	13,200
3.2	Collaborate with Inter-national Partners and NGOs to effectively prevent and treat HIV/AIDS.	i. Expand public information campaign.	a. Implementation of Strategic Plan of the National Aids Commission (2006-2011)	200	200	200	200	800
		ii. Expand outreach into remote communities with high rates of infection.	b. Strengthening Belize's multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS	1,184	847	765	0	2,796
		iii. Increase supply of anti-retroviral drugs.	c. Strengthening of District AIDS Commissions	340	0	0	0	340
		iv. Expand support programmes for persons living with HIV/AIDS to enable improved quality of life.						
3.3	Enhance and develop policies and programmes for improved legal, economic and social protection of groups	i. Develop and implement public/private programmes for retraining for transition.	a. Skills training/capacity bldg. programmes in rural areas.					
			b. Building of resource centers					

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
	vulnerable to poverty.		c. Life Skills/enterprise training	932	932	932	932	3,728
		ii. Develop and/or strengthen programmes for reduction of drug abuse.	a. Continue implementation of Drug Prevention /Education/ Rehabilitation Programmes and community outreach activities	352	370	388	407	1,517
		iii. Build capacity of National Drug Abuse Control Council.	b. Study on Development of Treatment Protocols	30	0	0	0	30
			c. Construction of a National Liaison Center	100	100	0	0	200
			d. Design/implementation of surveillance and response Mechanisms					
		iv. Develop and/or strengthen crime and violence prevention/rehabilitation programmes.	a. Continue implementation of Belize Police Department Policing Plan 2006 - 2010					
		v. Develop legislation for protection of children against	a. Implementation of the National Action Plan for	275	289	303	318	1,185

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
		abandonment.	children and Adolescents					
		vi. Implement programmes to improve nutritional levels in children.	b. Toward eradication of chronic malnutrition in children.	2,578	2,296	2,323	2,302	9,499
			c. school feeding programmes	810	850	893	938	3,491
		vii. Implement programmes for care and support for the aged citizens.	d. Shelter for the elderly poor	350	367	386	405	1,508
			e. Support programmes for the elderly poor	292	307	322	338	1,259
3.4	Enhance mechanisms for public/private partnerships in social protection and social Dialogue.	<p>i. Expand existing facilities and/or establish new structures for at risk women and children.</p> <p>ii. Increase number and/or levels of private sector managed scholarship programmes.</p> <p>iii. Establish private sector led fund for major medical interventions for the uninsured living at or below the poverty line or at risk.</p>	a. Implementation of a mechanism for social protection and social dialogue					

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
<i>Policy Pillar 4: Infrastructure to Support Poverty Reduction</i>				<i>19,297</i>	<i>48,334</i>	<i>35,200</i>	<i>19,600</i>	<i>122,431</i>
4.1	Target poor, isolated communities to improve access to larger population centers.	i. Identify communities with highest levels of needs for interventions. ii. Undertake road and telecommunication infrastructure extension projects aimed at linking targeted communities	a. Upgrading of Placencia Road b. Southern Highway (Belize/Guatemala Road) c. Middlesex Bridge Replacement d. Upgrade/construction of feeder roads and drainage systems in rural communities. ⁷ e. Construction of wholesale and community markets	4,500	13,500	12,000	0	30,000
				4,000	21,000	10,000	9,000	44,000
				1,950	0	0	0	1,950
				1,004	0	0	0	1,004
4.2	Improve access of rural and under-resourced urban communities to	i. Continue expansion and improvement in water supply systems.	a. Construction/upgrading of rural water systems, vats and pump houses.	1,100	3,100	3,100	0	7,300

⁷ Financing for this intervention is included in Aggregated Funding at the end of this Frame.

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
	potable water and sanitation facilities		b. Belize River Valley Water Project					
4.3	Support access to affordable housing by low income families.	i. Design and establish a housing finance programme.	a. T/A -identification of options for establishment of a housing development corporation.	200	0	0	0	200
			b. Low Income Home Const./Improvement Programmes	2,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	17,500
4.4	Improve education and health facilities through expanded and upgraded infrastructure.	i. Rehabilitate and expand rural schools and health facilities.	a. School construction and/or expansion. ⁸					
			b. School Maintenance					
			c. Construction and upgrading of health centers					
4.5	Continue expansion of public utilities and information technology to rural	i. Construction of rural electrification facilities.	a. Rural electrification projects	3,000	4,134	3,000	3,000	13,134
				1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	7,000

⁸ Financing for this intervention is included in aggregated funding at the end of this Frame.

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
	areas.	ii. Implementation of information technology projects in rural areas.	b. Information Technology Projects					
4.6	Promote alternative energy in rural communities.	i. investigate feasibility/options for alternative energy facilities in rural communities	a. Studies/Pilot projects in renewable energy	43	100	100	100	343
<i>Policy Pillar 5: Strategic and Comprehensive Intervention in .Special Attention Areas</i>								<i>49,826</i>
5.1	Develop community based plans for the specific needs of the poorest rural and urban communities.	i. Design and implement comprehensive development plans for targeted communities.	a. Dolores Community Integrated Development Programme	835	0	0	0	835
			b. Belize City Southside Poverty Project (Phase 1)	5,100	10,900	0	0	16,000
			c. Bze. City Southside - Phase 2	0	0	8,000	8,000	16,000
			d Belize City Southside Integrated pilot project	791	0	0	0	791
			e. TDC - Inst. Strengthening	200				200

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
			f. Other Integrated Rural Development Projects	0	0	8000	8000	16,000
Aggregated Funding				27,930	20,675	16,300	16,200	81,105
		i. Donor contributions to the provision of social & economic infrastructure: including water & sanitation, social services, feeder roads, health centers, school construction and maintenance, training, organizational strengthening, rural electrification		27,930	20,675	16,300	16,200	81,105
		ii. Government Counterpart contributions.		1,812	1,700	1,700	1,700	6,912
		iii. Contributions of the Agencies of the UN System (2007 - 2011) [in global amounts].	a. Poverty Elimination by Investing in people					4,060
			b. Reverse spread of HIV/AIDS					1,565
			c. Sustainable Development					5,580

NPEAP FRAME 3: IDENTIFIED FUNDING PER STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY

	Policy Pillars and Strategies	Activities	Baseline Interventions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Total
<i>TOTAL IDENTIFIED FUNDING</i>								<i>522,853</i>

ANNEX 1: SYNTHESIS OF METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATING POVERTY AND INDIGENCE LINES

This Annex draws heavily on the Introduction Chapter of the 2002 Poverty Assessment Report to synthesize the methodology applied by the Central Statistical Office to measure poverty in Belize. As indicated in the Executive Summary and Introduction of that Report, the statistics from which the estimates and indicators were calculated were collected through the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS). In an attempt to mitigate against the typical reluctance to share information on incomes, the LSMS collected data on expenditures. The specific data collected was on individuals' expenditure on food and non-food items for two periods—seven (7) days and Thirty (30) days prior to the survey date.

Described in the methodology section of the above-referenced Chapter, the **main parameter** on which the poverty indicators were established is **the cheapest cost of a 2,400 calorie basket**. This level of caloric intake is indicated by the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute as the minimum daily food requirement per adult. The list of items comprising the basket used in the calculations reflected the dietary preferences of Belize, and the prices used were from the February round of price collections for the compilation of the Consumer Price Index. In addition, since minimum nutritional requirements vary by age and sex, expenditures were determined by using the appropriate adult equivalents for household members. The report cites instances of the minimum requirement for a baby calculated at 27% of the adult requirement or 648 calories, and for a 14 year old girl set at 69.5% of the adult requirement or 1,668 calories.

As implied above, the indigent and poverty lines were established using the caloric intake, so that the **Indigent Line** is *the minimum cost of food requirement necessary for healthy existence*. The **Poverty Line** on the other hand is based on the minimum estimated cost of both basic food and non-food items that a household requires to meet its basic needs, and was derived by adding the non-food cost to the indigent line. The non-food cost estimated was based on the spending pattern of the food share of the poorest 40% of the population (as measured by the expenditure on food). The monthly indigence and poverty lines generated are reproduced in Table A below.

Table A: Indigence and Poverty Indicators for Belize per 2002 LSMS

District	Minimum Cost of Daily Requirement/Daily Indigent Line	Monthly Indigent Line	Monthly Poverty Line
Corozal	3.41	102.30	192.32
Orange Walk	3.33	99.90	178.82
Belize	3.64	109.20	222.77
Cayo	3.03	90.90	150.69
Stann Creek	3.41	102.30	179.03
Toledo	4.29	128.70	236.81

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Annex 2: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF NATIONAL POVERTY ELIMINATION STRATEGY 2007-2011

Background and Socio Economic Analysis

Belize's strategic location in Central America facing the Caribbean Sea endows it with a rich terrestrial and coastal biodiversity that is important to its major economic exports, which are mainly commodities and, of late, tourism services. Since gaining independence in 1981, the country has experienced significant growth, though at uneven rates. Measured by changes in the real GDP, Belize's output levels rose by 38.6% between 1981 and 1989, and then by more than double its 1990 level by 2005. Real output during this latter period was measured in 2000 prices. Since 1981 also, the export base has widened from the pre-independence sugar, citrus and bananas to include aquaculture products (mainly farmed shrimp and fish), tourism and more recently marketable quantities of high grade crude oil.

Belize has a low population density and high level of ethnic diversity. Notably, historical ties have led to concentrations of each of Belize's main ethnic groups in one or two of its six administrative districts. The 2000 Census show Mestizos concentrated predominantly in the Northern Corozal and Orange Walk and Western Central Cayo District, whilst the Creoles are reside mainly in the Belize (East Central) District, the Garinagu in the Stann Creek District and the Maya and East Indians in the Toledo Districts.

Notwithstanding the recorded economic growth, the rich biodiversity and low population density, poverty has remained persistent in Belize. This is evidenced by a comparison of the Country Poverty Assessments of 1995 and 2002. The assessments show that whilst the level of indigence declined from 13.4% of the population in 1995 to 10.8% in 2002, there was virtually no change in the level of poverty, estimated at 33.5% in 2002. Furthermore, poverty in the Toledo District was recorded at 79.0% in 2002 and is a stark contrast to the next highest level of 34.9 % in the Orange Walk District and the level of 33.6% overall.

Other measures of poverty, as well as of inequality, were estimated based on 2002 data. These included the Gini Coefficient and the Poverty Gap. The latter is an indicator of the distance between the poverty line and the annual income of each poor person. Permutations of this indicator showed a required increase in yearly income of \$1,261 to move each poor person above the poverty line in Toledo compared to a required increase of \$165 in the Belize District. Notably, the level of disparity as measured by the Gini coefficient was lower in the poorer districts—Toledo and Orange Walk—than in the rest of the country. Disparity levels were highest in the Belize District where a median level of poverty was estimated⁹.

⁹ The Gini coefficient is an indicator of the distribution of income or income inequality. A coefficient of 1 indicates perfect inequality whilst a coefficient of 0 indicates perfect equality, so that the lower the coefficient, the more evenly distributed is income.

The Planning Process and Public Participation

The National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan for the 2007-2011 period aims to address challenges associated with formulating policies to respond to a wide range of issues arising out of broad consultation with a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including the poor and the vulnerable. Planning was conducted in accordance with a framework for public participation comprised of the following four areas of activities:-

- Review of current social policy and poverty reduction literature in Belize
- A public awareness/ advocacy campaign
- A capacity building process
- A consultative process

The most important area, which is that of the consultation process, was very intensive and was conducted through focus group discussions and public consultations across the country. Participants viewed poverty as multi-faceted and identified several major issues which they regarded as priorities to be addressed in the NPESAP and in the fight against poverty generally. These include:-

- **Employment and income generation:** the need for investment in rural areas to generate employment, access to micro finance and improvement in labour and wage regulations.
- **Leadership and governance:** the lack of confidence in the political system, doubt as to government's commitment to address poverty reduction, lack of transparency in the budget process and little accountability in the public sector generally.
- **Education and training:** the high cost of education, the need for employable skills training and unequal distribution of resources for education.
- **Health provision and physical wellbeing:** the need for significant improvement in the delivery of quality basic health care, especially in the rural areas and for further expansion of access to potable water.
- **Physical assets:** the need to improve access to land and shelter, especially in the south side of Belize City and in the Toledo District.
- **The Institutional framework, monitoring and evaluation:** the need for strengthening of agencies implementing poverty reduction programmes and for the poor to be given information on these programmes and how to access them. In addition, the importance of effective and participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanisms was emphasized.

The Strategy

The results of the consultative process were factored into the further assessment and articulation of a Poverty Elimination Strategy. A key aspect identified in the assessment, as well as in the preparation process for the formulation of this strategy, is the extent to which the macroeconomic and fiscal policy environment impacts on the national level capacity to

implement poverty elimination measures. Moreover, the disparity in terms of recorded economic growth, persistent poverty levels and marked income inequality strongly suggest the need to craft poverty elimination measures aimed at a fundamental or structural level. As a consequence, the National poverty Elimination Strategy (NPES) 2007-2011 is to be crafted around four policy pillars. These are 1) Economic Policies for Growth, 2) Good Governance and Sustainable Development, 3) Investment in Human Capital and 4) Infrastructure to Support Poverty Reduction. The strategies around which an action plan is to be implemented are clustered around these pillars, as set out below.

Policy Pillar 1: Economic Policies for Growth

- 1.1 Implement policies for monetary and fiscal reform and debt management.
- 1.2 Adopt policies that promote private sector investment and employment.
- 1.3 Provide better access to financial services to the poor for micro-credit enterprise.

Policy Pillar 2: Good Governance and Sustainable Development

- 2.1 Pursue Governance Improvement and Public Sector Reform.
- 2.2 Strengthen the Integrity Commission.
- 2.3 Establish an institutionalized mechanism for public consultation.
- 2.4 Strengthen the local government institutional framework.
- 2.5 Actively support national gender policy, with particular attention to political representation targets and adherence to international conventions.
- 2.6 Consolidate and strengthen existing environmental laws and land and protected areas management legislation.
- 2.7 Expand the area of registered land and strengthen land administration at district level.

Policy Pillar 3: Investment in Human Capital and Services

- 3.1 Pursue a policy of maintaining budgetary targets for education and health no less than that committed in the 20/20 Initiative.
- 3.2 Implement reforms to the education sector per recommendations of the 2004 Education Summit.
- 3.3 Implement the National Health Plan and Health Reform Programme, including National Health Insurance.
- 3.4 Prevent and treat HIV/AIDS through collaboration between international Agencies, NGO partners and the National Aids Commission.
- 3.5 Enhance and develop policies relating to the legal, economic and social protection of groups vulnerable to poverty.

- 3.6 Enhance the mechanism for public/private partnerships in social protection and social dialogue.

Policy Pillar 4: Infrastructure to Support Poverty Reduction

- 4.1 Target isolated or especially vulnerable communities to improve access to larger population centers.
- 4.2 Promote continued improvement or expansion of water supply systems, especially in rural areas.
- 4.3 Regulate the housing sector and promote affordable housing.
- 4.4 Expand the number of rural schools and health facilities.
- 4.5 Promote alternative energy in rural areas.

Policy Pillar 5: Strategic and Comprehensive Intervention in Special Attention Areas

- 5.1 Target activities to the rural populations.
- 5.2 Coordinate implementation of Toledo District Action Plan (TDAP).
- 5.3 Formulate and implement a comprehensive development plan for Southside Belize City.

Identified Constraints and Risks to the NPES and NPEAP 2007-2011

In the current environment, successful implementation of the NPESAP (NPES/NPEAP) is subject to five serious internal and external threats:-

- Failure to achieve national consensus on the goals of the NPESAP (NPES/NPEAP)
- Inadequate implementation capacity
- Limited availability of external financial resources
- Global economic realities
- Natural disasters

The NPESAP has been prepared in an atmosphere of severe economic and social constraints and successful implementation will require strong political commitment and national consensus to the adoption of pro poor policies in the fight against poverty. This constraint combined with the assessment the 1998-2003 NPESAP implementation and the concerns voiced by the affected population through the consultation process verify the need for a comprehensive approach to Poverty Elimination planning.

ANNEX 3: NPEAP RELATED PRIORITIES AND GOALS/EXPECTED IMPACTS OF SECTORAL PLANS AND STRATEGIES

AGENCY	PLAN/STRATEGY	PRIORITY AREAS	IMPACT/GOAL
National Committee for Families and Children	National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents in Belize (2004 - 2015)	1. EDUCATION	To provide accessible and affordable education that equips students with the knowledge, skills and attitudes for moral, mental and physical development and self fulfillment so that they can become creative and productive citizens
		2. HEALTH	To provide conditions that ensure the optimum health of children and adolescents,
		3. CHILD PROTECTION	To safeguard the rights of children and adolescents, especially those who are at risk.
		4. HIV/AIDS	To combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and minimize the impact of children and adolescents.
		5. THE FAMILY	To promote the right of children and adolescents to grow up in a nurturing family environment.
		6. CULTURE	To provide accessible and affordable programmes that enable children to develop a sense of self and a healthy respect and appreciation for the diverse culture of Belize
Ministry of Education	Action Plan (2005 - 2010)	1. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	i. Creation of increased access ii. Enhanced quality of preschool education iii. Increase in levels of accountability iv. Establish linkages iii. Parental Involvement

AGENCY	PLAN/STRATEGY	PRIORITY AREAS	IMPACT/GOAL
		<p>2. TEACHER TRAINING</p>	<p>i. Creation of increased access</p> <p>ii. Quality Assurance</p> <p>iii. Increase in Accountability</p> <p>iv. To increase Research Facilities for Teachers.</p>
		<p>3. SPECIAL EDUCATION</p>	<p>i. Capacity Building</p> <p>ii. To improve the level of inclusion of students with special needs</p> <p>iii. To create an enabling environment.</p>
		<p>4. ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION (ACE)</p>	<p>i. Capacity Building</p> <p>ii. To improve access to relevant educational programmes.</p> <p>iii. To improve linkages with other public sector agencies and non state actors</p>
		<p>5. TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (TVET)</p>	<p>i. To improve access to skills training programmes, especially for women and out of school youth.</p> <p>ii. To improve the quality of TVET</p> <p>iii. To improve efficiencies in TVET</p>
<p>National Council on Ageing</p>	<p>National Plan of Action for Older Persons 2003 - 2008</p>	<p>1. NATIONAL MECHANISM WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR COORDINATING ACTIONS FOR OLDER PERSONS</p>	<p>To ensure the mainstreaming of Ageing and the concerns of Older Persons in the National Development Framework and the National Poverty Elimination Strategy.</p>
		<p>2. EDUCATION AND THE MEDIA</p>	<p>To provide access to information and education to promote positive images of ageing.</p>

NATIONAL POVERTY ELIMINATION ACTION PLAN 2007-2011

AGENCY	PLAN/STRATEGY	PRIORITY AREAS	IMPACT/GOAL
		3. HEALTH AND NUTRITION	To ensure a holistic approach in health care provision for Older Persons.
		4. HIV/AIDS	To assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on the health, well-being and social situation of Older Persons.
		5. SOCIAL WELFARE	To maximize the social functioning of Older Persons to prolong their independence and years of productive living.
		6. INCOME SECURITY	To develop and implement policies and strategies that will ensure adequate economic and social protection for Older Persons
		7. FAMILY	To strengthen the capacity of the family to provide adequate care for older members of the family.
		8. HOUSING AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT	To encourage and support initiatives for the design, establishment and maintenance of appropriate local infrastructure for use by Older Persons.
		9. LEGAL ISSUES	To promote the legal framework to ensure the protection of the rights of Older Persons.
		10. RESEARCH	To provide data and other information on the situation of Older Persons that could be utilized to inform decisions on improving their lives.
		11. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER SITUATIONS	To ensure that the needs and well-being of Older Persons are accommodated under the emergency management plans of the National Emergency Management Organization and other pertinent organizations.
		National Aids Commission (NAC)	Strategic Plan for a Multi-Sectoral National Response to HIV/AIDS in Belize (2006 - 2011)

AGENCY	PLAN/STRATEGY	PRIORITY AREAS	IMPACT/GOAL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved leadership role of the NAC and district committees to address HIV/AIDS issues in Belize
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened coordination role of the NAC Secretariat. - improved evidenced based planning for the development and monitoring of national HIV/AIDS programmes and services. - creation of a supportive environment to protect against stigma and discrimination of persons living with HIV/AIDS.
		<p>2. PREVENTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduced prevalence of HIV in the adult population (15-49) of Belize. - reduced transmission rates among recipients of blood and children born to infected mothers. - reduced transmission rates in the general population with special emphasis on youth (15-24 years). - reduced prevalence among most-at-risk populations, prison population and uniformed services. - improved utilization of other related prevention services.
		<p>3. MITIGATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extended life of persons living with HIV/AIDS - improved effectiveness of integrated care, support and treatment services for people infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS. - improved policies and programmes addressing reduction of the socio-economic impact of infection for persons living with HIV/AIDS

ANNEX 4: BELIZE MDG TARGETS

Goals, Targets and Indicators	Baseline	2009	2012	2015	% chg.	Period	Description	Source	
GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty/ Hunger									
Target 1: Halve Proportion. Income < \$1/day									
Indicator 1	Population below Poverty Line	33.5	30.5	24.4	16.8	16.7	3 yr	Percentage of population below poverty line	SIB
Indicator 2	Poverty Ratio Gap	11.1	10.1	8.0	5.5	5.6	3 yr	Poverty Gap	SIB
Target 2: Halve proportion population suffers hunger									
Indicator 3	Prevalence underweight children < 5 yrs.	7.3	6.5	4.9	3.0	4.3	Annual	Percentage of the population under 5 underweight	Ministry of Health
Indicator 4	Prop. of population less than minimum dietary cons. (extreme poverty)	10.8	10.1	8.6	6.7	4.1	Annual	Percentage of the population below minimal diet, or extreme poverty.	Ministry of Health
GOAL 2: Achieve universal primary education									
Target 3: Ensure complete Primary School									
Indicator 5	Net enrolment rate in Primary Education	90.3	92.0	95.6	100.0	9.7	Annual	Enrollment rate in Primary Education	Ministry of Education
Indicator 6	Proportion of pupils entering Grade 1 G1, reach 5	92.2	93.6	96.5	100.0	7.8	Annual	Proportion of pupils reaching grade 5 from G.1	Ministry of Education
Indicator 7	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	88.6	90.6	94.8	100.0	11.4	3 yr.	Adult literacy rate in 15-24 years old	Ministry of Education
Indicator 8	Adult literacy						Annual	Percentage of adult literacy	SIB
Indicator 9	Net enrolment rate in Secondary Education						Annual	Enrollment rate in Secondary Education	Ministry of Education
GOAL 3: Promote gender equality and women employment.									
Target 4: Eliminate Gender Disparity									
Indicator 10	Ratio of girls-boys in Primary Education	95.9	96.6	98.1	100.0	4.1	Annual	Rate of girls/boys enrolled in Primary School	Ministry of Education
Indicator 11	Ratio of girls-boys in Secondary Education	108.7	107.1	103.9	100.0	8.7	Annual	Rate of girls/boys enrolled in Secondary School	Ministry of Education

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	Goals, Targets and Indicators	Baseline	2009	2012	2015	% chg.	Period	Description	Source
Indicator 12	Ratio of girls-boys in Tertiary Education.	159.5	148.8	127.0	100.0	59.5	Annual	Rate of girls/boys enrolled in Tertiary School	Ministry of Education
Indicator 13	Ratio of literate women-men 15-24 yrs	100.7	100.6	100.3	100.0	0.7	3 yr.	Rate of literate women/men 15-24 years old	SIB, Ministry of Education
Indicator 14	Share of Women in wage employment	39.2			50		Annual	Percentage of women at work	SIB, Ministry of Labour
Indicator 15	Proportion seats held by women Nat'l Parliament	7			tbd				
Indicator 16	Women employed in non agriculture jobs	tbd			50		Annual	Percentage of Women employed in non-agriculture jobs	SIB, Ministry of Labour
GOAL 4: Reduce Child Mortality									
Target 5: Reduce by 2/3 <5 yr. mortality rate									
Indicator 17	Under 5 mortality rate	19.5	17.0	11.8	5.5	14.0	Annual	Mortality rate for children under < 5 yr	Ministry of Health
Indicator 18	Infant mortality rate	16.2	13.9	9.3	3.5	12.7	Annual	Infant mortality rate	Ministry of Health
Indicator 19	Children Immunized against measles	95.8	96.6	98.1	100.0	4.2	Annual	Number of children immunized against measles	Ministry of Health
GOAL 5: Improve Maternal Health									
Target 6: Reduce maternal mortality									
Indicator 20	Maternal mortality rate	37.3					Annual	Maternal mortality rate	Ministry of Health
Indicator 21	Proportion of births attended	97.0	97.5	98.6	100.0	3.0	Annual	Percentage of births attended by trained personnel	Ministry of Health
GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other									
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse									
Indicator 22	HIV prevalence	tbd				tbd	Annual	HIV prevalence	Ministry of Health
Indicator 23	HIV prevalence in women	tbd					Annual	HIV prevalence in women	Ministry of Health
Indicator 24	HIV prevalence among 15-24 yr. pregnant women	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	Annual		Ministry of Health
Indicator 25	Number of children orphaned by HIV	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd		Annual	Number of children orphaned by HIV	Ministry of Health
Indicator 26	Orphan HIV children at school	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd		Annual	Number of children orphaned by HIV attending school	Ministry of Health
Indicator 27	Contraceptive prevalence	56.1	56		tbd		3 yr.	Number of people using contraceptives as birth control alternative.	Ministry of Health, SIB
Indicator 28	Condom use as contraceptive prevalence	tbd	tbd.	tbd.	tbd.	tbd.	3 yr.	Number of people using condom as contraceptive	Ministry of Health, SIB

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	Goals, Targets and Indicators	Baseline	2009	2012	2015	% chg.	Period	Description	Source
	Target 8: By 2015, halt tuberculosis and Malaria								
Indicator 29	Death rate associated with malaria	0.0			tbd	0.0	Annual	Malaria death rate	Ministry of Health
Indicator 30	Death rate associated with tuberculosis	6.2			tbd		Annual	Tuberculosis death rate	Ministry of Health
Indicator 31	Prevalence rate of malaria	4.8			tbd		Annual	Malaria prevalence in the country	Ministry of Health
Indicator 32	Prevalence rate of tuberculosis	32.3			tbd		Annual	Tuberculosis prevalence in the country	Ministry of Health
Indicator 33	Proportion of tuberculosis cases cure.DOTS	66.0			tbd		Annual	Proportion of TB cases cured by DOTS	Ministry of Health
Indicator 34	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected. DOTS	117.0			tbd		Annual	Proportion of TB cases detected by DOTS	Ministry of Health
Indicator 35	Population immunized against TB				tbd		Annual	Percentage of population vaccinated against TB	Ministry of Health
	GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability								
	Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainability								
Indicator 36	Proportion of land area covered by forest	59.1			tbd		3 yr	Land area covered by forest	MNRE
Indicator 37	Land area protected to maintain environment	44.0			tbd		Annual	Forest area coverage	MNRE
Indicator 38	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions	2.7			tbd		3 yr	CO2 emissions is cubic tons/square km	MNRE
Indicator 39	Consumption of ozone depleting CFS	28.0			tbd		3 yr	Consumption of Ozone depleting CFS	MNRE
Indicator 40	GDP per unit of energy use	tbd			tbd		3 yr		Ministry of Finance
Indicator 41	KWh consumption						Annual	Kilowatts /hour consumed for the District	BEL, Ministry of Finance
Indicator 42	KWh demand						Annual	Kilowatts /hour demand by district	BEL, Ministry of Finance
	Target 10: Halve population without access to water								
Indicator 43	Population with access to water source	80.8	90.0	95.0	100.0		Annual	Population with access to	Belize Water Works, SIB
	Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved livelihood improvement.							Owners of their own dwelling	SIB
Indicator 44	Population with proper sanitation facilities	93.4	94.6	97.0	100.0	6.6	Annual	Better trend, long period	Belize Water Works, SIB
Indicator 45	Proportion of people with access to secure tenure	94.1	95.2	97.3	100.0	5.9	Annual	Better trend, long period	SIB
Indicator 46	Population with WC linked to sewage/septic tank						Annual	Population with WC linked to municipal sewage system or septic tank	SIB

Goals, Targets and Indicators	Baseline	2009	2012	2015	% chg.	Period	Description	Source
GOAL 8: Develop a Global Partnership								
Target 15: Deal with debt problem in sustainable manner								
Indicator 47	Debt service as % of exports	13.1	11.0	9.5	8.5	Annual		Ministry of Finance
Target 16: Implement strategies productive youth work								
Indicator 48	Unemployment of young people 15-24 years old	21.8	18.0	15.0	12.0	3 yr.	Number of people 15-24 years unemployed.	SIB, Ministry of Labour
Target 17: Provide access to essential drugs								
Indicator 49	Ind 1: Prop.of pop. w/ access to essential drugs	tbd			100	3 yr	Number of people with access to essential drugs	Ministry of Health SIB
Target 18: In cooperation w/private sector new techs								
Indicator 50	Teledensity (fixed and mobile lines)	16.7			tbd	Annual	Number of lines per 100 inhabitants	BTL
Indicator 51	Personal computers density	16.7			33.3	Annual	Number of personal computers per 100 inhabitants	SIB
Indicator 52	Internet connections, dial-up and broadband					Annual	Number of Internet connections, all kind.	BTL

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