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Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for Trinidad and Tobago
(2022–2026)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The economy of Trinidad and Tobago has grown substantially since its independence in 1962. Having invested heavily in its human capital, Trinidad and Tobago was classified as a high human development country in the 2020 Human Development Report, ranking 67 of 189 countries and territories. Trinidad and Tobago has been considered a leader in the Caribbean region in terms of its economic strength and its levels of socioeconomic development. The neonatal mortality rate is among the lowest in the region at 6.5 per 1,000 live births. Literacy rates are high at 99 per cent, with 65 per cent participation in tertiary education and female participation at just under 70 per cent. While there remain gaps in gender equality, women play an important role in public life, comprising 26 per cent of the lower house and 40 per cent of the senate, and the Speakers of both houses and the Clerk of Parliament are women.
2. Trinidad and Tobago has been an example of electoral democracy, convening elections as provided for in the Constitution with the will of the people being respected. Improving accountability and transparency, public sector efficiency and the administration of justice remain issues of national attention.
3. The economy of Trinidad and Tobago is largely driven by the oil and gas sector which accounts for over 30 per cent of the gross domestic product and 80 per cent of the country's exports. Like other oil- and gas-based economies, Trinidad and Tobago is vulnerable to exogenous shocks and volatility in the global energy market. As a result of the uncertainties caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the Government has placed renewed focus on diversification and digitalization of the economy to strengthen resilience to all forms of shocks and to enhance the country's growth potential, particularly in the non-energy sector.
4. Historically, Trinidad and Tobago has prioritized investments in its social protection system and protecting the vulnerable has been one of the central pillars of government policy. The social protection system has been generous and contributed greatly to the country's progress. During the pandemic, the Government scaled up its social protection programmes, revealing some gaps in coverage and duplication in the provision of support.
5. Public safety and citizen security in Trinidad and Tobago are also priorities for the Government as the country suffers from gang-related violence, high levels of gender-based violence and trafficking. As a result, the Government is implementing initiatives to strengthen prevention through programmes to support at-risk youth and change gender stereotypes, while also improving the criminal justice system and services for survivors of violence against women.
6. As a small island developing State, Trinidad and Tobago has been acutely vulnerable to shocks from natural hazards, which have been increasing in intensity and frequency due to the climate crisis. These include frequent flooding, landslides, rising sea levels and coastal erosion. Hence, there is a need to match climate mitigation measures with investments to build resilience to climate events.
7. The Sustainable Development Goals have been made a policy priority in Trinidad and Tobago. More specifically, the country's national development plan, Vision 2030, is directly aligned (81 per cent) with the Goals. Consistent with this is the country's ongoing commitment to meet international climate obligations. As a signatory to the Paris Agreement, Trinidad and Tobago was one of the first countries in the Caribbean to submit its nationally determined contribution and has been working with UNDP on a range of activities to meet its obligations.
8. In the other islands served by the UNDP office in Trinidad and Tobago, issues of climate change, implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and digitalization remain high on policy agendas. In Aruba, UNDP is supporting the country to build national capacities in

science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; in Sint Maarten, UNDP is strengthening national early warning and recovery capacities; and UNDP is supporting national digitalization efforts in Curaçao.

9. Against this background, the UNDP office in Trinidad and Tobago plays an important role in supporting these islands to achieve national priorities through the technical assistance it provides and its role as convenor of critical partnerships. UNDP has adopted an issues-based, multidimensional approach which has also benefited from South-South cooperation across all areas of programming. Gender equality and women's empowerment are mainstreamed throughout UNDP efforts and will be further strengthened in the proposed country programme. Projects supporting the most vulnerable segments of the population, such as persons with disabilities, at-risk youth and the socially displaced, will continue to be core focuses of this country programme and are consistent with national development goals focused on leaving no one behind.

10. Trinidad and Tobago is a net contributing country to UNDP and has been successful at mobilizing third-party cost sharing from a range of partners. Trinidad and Tobago is a recipient of funding from global instruments such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Trinidad and Tobago participates in the UNDP Nationally Determined Contribution Support Programme, its Climate Promise and its COVID-19 relief funding, and hosts one of the 91 UNDP Accelerator Labs. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago also provides cost sharing to UNDP to support initiatives in the areas of crime prevention and COVID-19 health response. One of the largest UNDP partners in the region is the European Union.

11. UNDP continuously draws on lessons learned from previous country programme implementation based on the country programme performance summary.¹ Reflecting on these important contributions, UNDP plans to streamline its efforts in collaboration with United Nations entities such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to share resources and enhance the impact on priority issues, such as supporting at-risk communities and advancing gender equality. The success of UNDP programming demonstrates a need for further strengthening the organization's multidimensional, holistic approach to programming to improve delivery on complex issues, including research, monitoring and assessments that inform ongoing and future programming. Furthering the long-standing relationships of UNDP with the Governments of Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten and Trinidad and Tobago and local actors on technical issues will continue to facilitate quick, meaningful and agile responses to unforeseen needs. Finally, UNDP will expand its internal capacity on information and communications, innovation and gender mainstreaming to propel their integration into all aspects of UNDP functioning.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. UNDP aims to contribute to the ultimate goal of improving the lives of all people living in Trinidad and Tobago through supporting efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by building a more equitable, resilient and safe society. UNDP is well positioned to be an effective partner for the countries it serves as they address complex development challenges. Aligned with its Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and signature solutions, the UNDP programme will support Governments to achieve their national development goals as aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNMSDCF) and global agreements such as the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

¹ The survey was prepared due to the absence of a completed independent country programme evaluation for the cycle.

13. The UNDP approach for this country programme is to: provide technical support for localizing the Sustainable Development Goals while continuing to build on areas of strength; deepen partnerships with national counterparts and other development actors; and increase efforts to expand and diversify funding sources. This will be achieved by UNDP accompanying the Government in systemic change through structural transformation and building resilience, while maximizing digitalization and strategic innovation.

14. UNDP Trinidad and Tobago will focus on four key priority areas, which will inform the national and regional actions of the United Nations system and its partners over the next five years.

15. Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten will have progressed in their transition towards building more inclusive and resilient economies and shared prosperity with UNDP support for evidence-based policymaking and programmes. This includes supporting national dialogues, bringing research and best practices to national policy processes by engaging policymakers, parliamentarians and academics as they seek to adopt sustainable development solutions that are risk-informed and in line with global commitments, especially the Paris Agreement. Particular emphasis will be placed on supporting national efforts to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy, improve energy efficiency in cooling mechanisms, increase climate ambition and achieve nationally determined contribution targets. UNDP will support national efforts for building capacities for research, science and technology and the adoption of digital strategies and solutions, all critical to facilitate the transition towards a more diversified, sustainable and resilient development pathway.

16. In Trinidad and Tobago, UNDP will work closely with partners such as the Ministry of Planning and Development to encourage the enhancement of productive and competitive ecosystems that boosts employment and hence standards of living through structural transformation of the economy, putting the most vulnerable (particularly women and youth) at the centre of the economic policies and engaging the private sector. UNDP will also collaborate with the Ministry of Energy, the GEF and Montreal Protocol Project Units and the private sector to meet the countries' carbon reduction targets and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In Aruba, UNDP will work closely with the Ministry of Finance and the University of Aruba to build national capacities for a resilient future economy.

17. People in Trinidad and Tobago and Sint Maarten will have more equitable access to and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive social protection, educational, health and care services with support from UNDP to strengthen national capacities to provide inclusive social protection and strong health system response, and to provide opportunities for youth to fulfil their potential. Equality and well-being of all citizens are central to ensuring long-lasting sustainable development impacts. UNDP sets out to support the Governments' abilities to develop evidence-based policies and processes that provide equitable access to quality social services to empower all. UNDP is committed to ensuring that social protection systems are gender-responsive and inclusive.

18. In Trinidad and Tobago, UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, the Ministry of National Security, UNICEF and UN-Women to strengthen effective and shock-responsive social protection systems and enhance opportunities for young people. In particular, UNDP will collaborate with the Government to establish its first social registry, which will improve targeting and efficiency within the system. UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Health and the Pan American Health Organization to facilitate an effective and responsive health system. In Sint Maarten, UNDP will work with the Ministry of Kingdom Affairs to build resilient systems to ensure food security for those impacted by shocks and crises.

19. People, communities and institutions in Trinidad and Tobago and Sint Maarten will have enhanced adaptive capacities for inclusive, gender-responsive disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation with UNDP support for improvements in the management of the environment and natural resources, and in national capacities for disaster risk reduction, response and recovery. In particular, UNDP will help to build national

resilience to climatic events through the strengthening of national and community-level early warning systems. South-South partnerships with Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will be leveraged to ensure inclusive, gender-sensitive approaches.

20. UNDP will work in collaboration with the Trinidad and Tobago Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management to strengthen national and community flood early warning systems. In Sint Maarten, UNDP will support government efforts to employ early warning alarms and strengthen early warning capacity. In Trinidad and Tobago, UNDP will support the efforts of the Ministry of Planning and Development to improve natural resource management including investing in research and data to improve pollinator management. UNDP will work with the GEF Small Grants Programme to develop innovative, inclusive partnerships to tackle environmental issues on land and sea, employing solutions that address overexploitation, pollution and waste management.

21. Regional and national laws, policies, systems and institutions will be enhanced, which should result in improved access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion and security with UNDP contributing to the development of an enabling environment that improves access to justice and strengthens citizen security, as well as addressing the underlying conditions that make societies vulnerable to violence and crime. It will do this through projects that target at-risk youth, including those who are incarcerated, particularly girls.

22. To address these challenges, UNDP will collaborate with the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) in Trinidad and Tobago, the judiciary, the Ministry of National Security and the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs to build an enabling environment where laws, policies, systems and institutions improve access to justice and strengthen citizen security through support for rule-of-law institutions. Citizen security will also be strengthened by initiatives such as the joint European Union-United Nations Spotlight initiative, undertaken in partnership with UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund and UN-Women, and which focuses on strengthening institutional responses to gender-based violence.

III. Programme and risk management

23. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level.

24. This document was formulated by the UNDP country office team, employing a consultative process with representatives from government partners and other key stakeholders. It was designed to contribute directly to the UNMSDCF 2022-2026, which was similarly developed through consultations with Governments, regional organizations, international development partners, civil society and the private sector. The UNMSDCF identifies common strategic priorities to leverage regional synergies and adopt collective approaches.

25. UNDP will continue to partner with the government ministries that are coordinating and executing national development strategies. For this reason, a coordination mechanism, chaired by the Ministry of Planning and Development and comprised of senior officials across key ministries, will optimize synergies associated with cross-disciplinary oversight and ensure that UNDP technical support is aligned with national priorities and objectives.

26. UNDP will support national implementation by incorporating capacity-building of government institutions. Results-based management techniques underpinning programme implementation will be utilized by project management boards established for each project.

27. The programme will incorporate the voices of communities, particularly those facing vulnerabilities, into project design and decision-making. Quality assurance mechanisms will ensure that the perspectives and needs of vulnerable groups are effectively incorporated into project management.

28. An issues-based, multidimensional approach guided the design of the country programme. First, interventions and outputs in one work area contribute to others. For example, enhancing the well-being and opportunities for youth addresses equality issues (outcome area 2) while also contributing to the reduction of crime and violence (outcome area 4). Second, specific interventions (innovation or digitalization) are relevant across several work areas. Third, within a given work area, this programme seeks complementarity among programming mechanisms (such as combining research findings with technical support, policy advocacy and community action). In addition, a networked implementation style targeting greater coordination among UNDP projects, as well as increased collaboration with national development actors and United Nations agencies, should strengthen vertical and horizontal policy coherence.

29. The country programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

30. For the successful implementation of the programme, different types of risks – programming, social and environmental safeguards, physical and operational – must be considered.

31. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization’s programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework. UNDP will also employ its enterprise risk management policy to create a risk management culture throughout the country office in all spheres of activity from the project design stage and throughout project implementation.

32. This country programme is based on the assumption that cost-sharing contributions from government and external partners will continue to be strong despite volatility in the global economy caused by COVID-19. To offset this risk, UNDP will expand its dialogue with external donors and seek to assist the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, in particular to benefit from expanding climate finance facilities.

33. Hydro-meteorological and seismic events pose a physical risk in Trinidad and Tobago. UNDP implements business continuity testing to strengthen risk resilience and flexibility for internal operations and external programme execution. UNDP will continue to provide strong support as part of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team, which works with the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management, monitoring responses to early warning mechanisms and standing ready to mobilize technical assistance and resources in the event of a national emergency (including as part of programmatic disaster risk reduction interventions).

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

34. Monitoring and evaluation are essential elements of good programme management. Project evaluations will inform strategic assessments, such as the midterm review and final evaluation of the country programme. UNDP will ensure that monitoring and evaluation results will improve planning and decision-making and include using the UNDP gender marker to monitor country programme expenditures. The country office will continue to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation capacity and build the capacities of national institutions to generate data and information that improve development effectiveness and programming opportunities. Specifically, UNDP will ensure compliance with project-level monitoring and evaluation requirements including quality assurance assessment during implementation, updating the risk logs and gender markers and ensuring that independent terminal evaluations are conducted.

35. All evaluation activities will follow the UNDP evaluation policy and United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines and principles. In a net contributor country context, the expanded function of monitoring and evaluation as a developmental tool in its own right adds significant value for UNDP.

36. UNDP will continue to support the generation of disaggregated data (by gender, ethnicity, age, disability, rural/urban, etc.) to offer better quality data to support evidence-based decision-making within the Ministry of Planning and Development when addressing issues related to multidimensional poverty and well-being.

37. Knowledge management (including research) is an integral component of UNDP efforts. UNDP will harness the knowledge generated through research and technical support into new electronic and print products in collaboration with academic partners such as the University of the West Indies and the University of Trinidad and Tobago. Programming opportunities may emerge from outcome evaluations or comprehensive monitoring and evaluation services. The development dialogues will be an effective mechanism for knowledge dissemination, exchange and stakeholder engagement. Moreover, government counterparts recognize the value added by accessing the experiences of other country offices.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Trinidad and Tobago (2022-2026)²

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Economic Resilience and Shared Prosperity, Sustainable Development Goals 9, 7				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: Outcome 2: The Caribbean has fully transitioned to a more diversified and sustainable economy that supports inclusive and resilient economic growth.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (\$)
IRRF ³ : 1.1.1 Number of countries that have development plans and budgets that integrate intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks across the whole-of-government (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Paris Agreement, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, SAMOA Pathway, Montreal Protocol, Kigali Amendment) Baseline: (a) Trinidad and Tobago: 2 (integration in progress) (b) Aruba: 2 (integration in progress) (c) Curaçao: 1 (integration started) (d) Sint Maarten: 1 (integration started) Target: (a) 3 (almost complete) (b) 3 (almost complete) (c) 2 (integration in progress) (d) 2 (integration in progress) IRRF. 5.2.1 Megawatts by installed renewable energy solar capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Planning and Development • Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries • Central Statistical Office (Aruba, Curaçao) 	1.1 Policymakers, parliamentarians and academics improve their capacity to develop evidence-based, gender-responsive COVID-19 recovery policies to build a resilient, inclusive economy I.1.1: Number of UNDP-supported research and policy dialogues on socioeconomic and climate-related policy options and best practices Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2025): 12 dialogues, 3 analytical papers Source, frequency: UNDP, semi-annually 1.2 Support government agencies' implementation of inclusive digital strategies and solutions I.1.2: Level of progress in the development of a national digital strategy implemented Baseline: 0 Target: Drafted Source: UNDP, annual	Government agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Planning and Development • Ministry of Energy • The Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago • Ministry of Digital Transformation • Ministry of Finance (Aruba) • University of Aruba • Ministry of Kingdom Affairs, Sint Maarten • Ministry of General Affairs (Office of the Prime Minister) Curaçao Civil society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry Association • University of the West Indies Development partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF • European Union Frameworks	Regular \$137,000
				Other \$11,970,000

² All references are Trinidad and Tobago unless otherwise indicated.

³ UNDP integrated results and resources framework.

<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 80 MW</p> <p>IRRF.E.1.2: Number of public institutions that leverage digital technologies in ways that improve people’s lives at the national level Baseline: 5 Target: 7</p>		<p>I.3 Government of Trinidad and Tobago policies, laws and regulations in place for the adoption of green transition in line with national climate commitments</p> <p>I.1.3a: Level of progress in the design of policies and laws and regulations for the adoption of renewable energies and electric vehicles Baseline: started Target: drafted Source: Ministry of Planning and Development, annual</p> <p>I.1.3b: Number of national policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks developed or amended to incorporate energy efficiency for refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Source: Ministry of Planning and Development, annual</p> <p>I.1.3c: Number of community-based sites running on solar power Baseline: 0 Target: 8 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>I.1.3d: Number of large-scale energy-efficient technologies implemented within the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change/ Paris Agreement • Montreal Protocol • Kigali Amendment 	
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		<p>Source: GEF, Ministry of Planning and Development, annual</p> <p>I.1.3e: Percentage of HCFC consumption decreased from the 2013 baseline. Baseline: 37.5% reduction Target: 65.5% reduction Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</p> <p>1.4 Human capital strengthened through investments in research, science and technology to achieve higher levels of economic productivity and innovation.</p> <p>I.1.4: Level of progress in developing a science, technology and engineering research and training centre (equipped) (Aruba) Baseline: plans prepared Target: implemented Source: UNDP, annual</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Equality and Well-being; Sustainable Development Goals 3, 10				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2: Outcome 4: People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive, social protection, educational, health and care services.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
<p>IRRF.1.2.1 Rating of policy measures and institutional capacities in place to increase access to social protection schemes targeting (women, urban poor, rural poor, persons with disabilities, informal sector workers) Baseline:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, annually • Ministry of Finance, Social Sector Investment Programme, annually • Central statistical offices in all countries • National Insurance Board 	<p>2.1 National partners and stakeholders have improved capacities to provide social protection and social inclusion</p> <p>I.2.1a: Percentage of progress in developing a detailed map or database of all social protection</p>	<p>Government agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Development and Family Services • Ministry of Planning and Development • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Finance 	<p>Regular \$137,000</p> <p>Other \$555,000</p>

<p>(a) Trinidad and Tobago rating 2 (work in progress)</p> <p>(b) Curaçao rating 1 (work started)</p> <p>(c) Aruba rating 1 (work started)</p> <p>(d) Sint Maarten rating 1 (work started)</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>(a) rating 3 (work almost complete)</p> <p>(b) rating 1 (work started)</p> <p>(c) rating 2 (work in progress)</p> <p>(d) rating 2 (work in progress)</p> <p>IRRF.1.2.2 Rating in countries that have increased types and quality of social protection services (type of services, quality of services, coverage, adequacy, access)⁴ Baseline: Trinidad and Tobago Rating 1 (Low) Target: Rating 3 (high)</p> <p>IRRF.1.3.1 Percentage and number of people accessing basic services (sex-disaggregated data, the poor (income measure), informal sector workers, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced populations, ethnic minorities) Baseline: Trinidad and Tobago 11% (156,240)⁵ Target: 14% (200,000)</p> <p>IRRF.4.2.2: Number of families with enhanced resilience of food due to public resources Baseline: Trinidad and Tobago: 750</p>		<p>programmes in Trinidad and Tobago developed</p> <p>Baseline: 10%</p> <p>Target: 100%</p> <p>Source: (1) Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, annual (2) Ministry of Planning and Development, annual</p> <p>I.2.1b: Number of social protection programmes improved and digitized</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, annual</p> <p>I.2.1c: Number of food bank systems institutionalized to improve food security (Sint Maarten)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1</p> <p>Source: Government of Sint Maarten (twice a year)</p> <p>2.3 The health system has stronger capacity to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>I.2.3: Number of health centres, hospitals, and other health institutions benefiting from medical supplies and equipment procured to support COVID-19 response</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Kingdom Affairs, Sint Maarten <p>United Nations agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF • PAHO • UN-Women <p>Development partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union • Resembid • Civil society 	
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⁴ Senior Citizens Grant, Disability Assistance Grant, Public Assistance Grant, Food Support Programme, National Insurance Grants

⁵ Disaggregated data not available.

Target: 2700		Source: Ministry of Health, (twice a year)		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Resilience to climate change and natural resources management; Sustainable Development Goals 13, 7				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3: Outcome 5: Caribbean people, communities and institutions have enhanced their adaptive capacity for inclusive, gender-responsive Disaster Risk Management and climate change adaptation and mitigation				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
<p>IRRF.3.1.1: Number of national disaster risk reduction strategies developed in line with the Sendai Framework Baseline: Trinidad and Tobago: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>IRRF. 3.1.2 Number and rating of early warning and preparedness measures in place to manage the impact of conflicts, disasters, pandemics and other shocks Baseline: (a) Trinidad and Tobago: 1; Rating 1 (work started) (b) Sint Maarten: 0; Rating 0 (not in place)</p> <p>Target: (a) Trinidad and Tobago: 1 – Rating 4 (in place) (b) Sint Maarten 1: Rating 1 (work started)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of National Security ▪ Ministry of Planning and Development ▪ Ministry of Kingdom Affairs, Sint Maarten 	<p>3.1 National and community capacities and processes are enhanced in disaster risk reduction, response and recovery</p> <p>I.3.1a: Number of national coordination mechanisms with capacities strengthened for flood early warning Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Source: community flood early warning systems, annual</p> <p>I.3.1b: Number of community-level systems with capacities strengthened for flood early warning Baseline: 0 Target: 7 Source: Community Flood Early Warning Systems, annual</p> <p>3.2 Governments improve their environment and natural resource management</p> <p>I.3.2a: Percentage of supported innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives that foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental</p>	<p>Government agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of National Security Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management • Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government • Ministry of Planning and Development <p>Regional and national organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency <p>United Nations agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction • United Nations Environment Programme <p>Development partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF Small Grants Programme <p>International organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 	<p>Regular \$137,000</p> <p>Other \$3,740,000</p>

		<p>issues in priority landscapes and seascapes. Baseline: 20% Target: 70% of grants foster multi-stakeholder partnerships Source: GEF Small Grants Programme, annual</p> <p>I.3.2b: Number of pieces of research completed and policies or legislation supported to improve pollination and pollinator management through enriched data, public awareness and pollinator-appropriate management. Baseline: 0 Target: 4 research; 2 policies or legislation Source: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network, annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Peace, Safety, Justice and Rule of Law; Sustainable Development Goals 16, 5</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4: Outcome 7: Regional and national laws, policies, systems and institutions improve access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion and security</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions</p>				
<p>IRRF. 6.3.3 Number of entities with strengthened capacities to implement legislation, policies, action plans and initiatives to prevent gender-based violence (national entities, subnational entities, CSOs, the private sector) Baseline: Trinidad and Tobago 3 Target: 5</p> <p>IRRF. 2.2.3 Number and proportion of people supported, who have access to justice (gender, youth, the poor (income measure), persons with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Prime Minister, Gender and Child Affairs Division, Central Registry on Domestic Violence Data Report, annual Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, (Crime and Problem Analysis Branch), annually Judiciary (Family Court and Juvenile Court) records, annual Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs 	<p>4.1 State and non-State actors improve their support of the prevention of and response to gender-based violence</p> <p>I.4.1a: Number of State and non-State actors whose capabilities were enhanced to formulate and deliver effective services and prevention approaches for gender-based violence. Baseline: 2 Target: 7 civil society organizations; 2 State actors</p>	<p>Government agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Prime Minister Gender and Child Affairs Ministry of National Security Trinidad and Tobago Police Service The Judiciary Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs National and regional courts Prisons <p>Global and bilateral organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Union 	<p>Regular \$138,000</p> <p>Other \$1,950,000</p>

<p>disabilities, displaced populations, ethnic minorities) Baseline: 827 matters for 2019/2020 (for Trinidad and Tobago)⁶ Target: 1,000 matters and disaggregated (for Trinidad and Tobago)</p>		<p>Source: Spotlight Initiative, annual</p> <p>I.4.1b: Number of communications or outreach activities conducted on gender-based violence at the community level. Baseline: 0 Target: 7 Data Source: Implementing CSO reports, annual</p> <p>4.2 Police, prosecutors and courts improve access to justice by more effectively and efficiently managing criminal cases.</p> <p>I.4.2a: Level of progress towards the improved capacity of police, prosecutors and courts. Baseline: beginning Target: halfway Source: National Courts, annual</p> <p>I.4.2b: Number of forensic pathologists in the Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Science Centre to expand the country’s capacity to conduct forensic examinations on a timely basis. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>4.3 Rule of law institutions supported to strengthen citizen security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States Embassy • United Kingdom High Commission <p>United Nations agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean • UN-Women • UNFPA 	
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⁶ Disaggregated data not available.

		<p>I.4.3a: Percentage of at-risk youth in prison who participated in sustainable capacity development activities intended to support youth to make targeted, purposeful decisions to contribute meaningfully to society. Data disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Baseline: 10% Target: 50% boys and 50% girls at Youth Transformation and Rehabilitation Centre Source: Prisons, annual</p> <p>I.4.3b: Percentage of prison staff trained in best management practices and/or restorative justice. Data disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Baseline: 10 Target: 70% (total and by gender) Source, frequency: Ministry of National Security, annual</p> <p>4.4. Youth well-being and opportunities are enhanced</p> <p>I.4.4: Number of practitioners in capacity-building activities, disaggregated by gender and other marginalized groups.</p> <p>Baseline: 10 Target: 30 Source: Prison Authority, police, Ministry of Youth Development and National Service, annual</p>		
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