



Financial Landscape Analysis 2022

October
2022



UNITED NATIONS
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Acronyms

CBB	Central Bank of Belize
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CMCA	Caribbean Common Multi-Country Analysis
DAC	Development Assistance Cooperation
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FLA	Financing Landscape Analysis
FF	Funding Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
MSDCF	Multi country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation for Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Executive Summary

The objective of the financial landscape analysis (FLA) for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to provide a comprehensive overview of the financing flows in Belize, with the aim to identify potential approaches and activities that can contribute to greater alignment and investment by all stakeholders toward implementing the UN Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF). This analysis is in line with the goal of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to transparently identify and align financing flows from all sources with economic, social and environmental priorities. The analysis is based on the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)¹ methodologies. Sources of data include the Government (Government of Belize) budget, monetary and external statistics of the central bank, publicly available information from other Government institutions, International Financial Institutions and the private sector.

The analysis of the major financial flows to and within Belize, both national and international, reflects the existing situation of development financing for the SDGs and the Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF) outcomes for the improvement of resource mobilization strategies and the elimination of funding gaps.

The FLA focuses on the SDG-related development challenges based on recent financial trends and the current situation. It presents statistical data in relation to public revenues, domestic savings and investment, fiscal capacity, Government domestic and foreign debt, official development assistance, foreign direct investment (FDI), remittances, etc. and examines how these trends and patterns affect efforts to invest in sustainable development in Belize.

This report also investigates the financing for meeting the SDG challenges in Belize, including domestic resource mobilization, the capacity to access development financing from the international community, etc. The analysis of the financing challenges and evolving trends in access to official development assistance may suggest ways to improve SDG financing and investment.

The domestic public resources (projected) for fiscal year 2022/23 is US\$ 624 million, international public resources US\$ 78 million, international private US\$ 117 million, and domestic private US\$ 25 million. In sum, the total financial envelope for 2022/23 taking into consideration of the above

1. Developmentfinance.un.org

data (some figures end of 2021) can be projected as US\$ 843 million (for details, please see Figure 2 and Annex 1).

Available data indicates that SDGs have not been costed at the national level and the SDGs have not been sufficiently mainstreamed into the national budget structure. Hence, there are currently no estimates on the share of public revenues dedicated to SDG targeting. In this context, it is clear that the total cost for SDG implementation needs to be established. Based on the CIP 2022-23 and available data on investment and Government expenditure in SDG associated ministries, the preliminary indicative financing for the MSDCF 2022-2026 may be estimated at minimum as US\$ 150 million (detailed analysis to be provided in the Funding Framework 2022-2026)². The latter budget estimate is based on Agencies, Funds & Programmatic sub-outputs. The funding framework 2022-2026 for the MSDCF is being prepared separately and will certainly exceed the latter \$150 million since it will be based on United Nations System Outputs which will include the full cost of delivering results, inclusive of programme, operations, communication and management/overheads.³ It should be noted that, in the absence of programme-based budgeting and SDG tagging of policies, this figure for SDG financing is approximate. Bridging the SDG financing gap requires leveraging of domestic resources, intergovernmental partners, IFIs, as well as the private sector (domestic and international) through de-risking actions and innovative financing mechanisms.

Domestic public financing flows, including public revenues and domestic public borrowing, is projected to secure about US\$ 1,267 million through fiscal years 2022/23 and 2023/2024. Tax revenues have steadily increased after the pandemic, yet at about 28% of GDP⁴, remain comparatively low. In particular, this indicates that Belize has effectively low rates of income tax, inefficiencies in tax collection, a regressive tax system, a multitude of tax exemptions and low nominal tax rates.

International private financing, which is composed of FDI, commercial borrowing abroad and international remittances, amounts to about US\$ 117 million⁵ in 2021. FDI averaged about US\$ 52 million annually in the last five years, yet is not significant and has year-to-year variations.

Domestic private financing, consisting of bank corporate credits, government borrowing, non-bank financing and public–private partnerships, is projected to secure about US\$ 1,521 million in 2022-2023⁶. Bank financing is dominant in the country's financial system, representing about US\$

2. Author's calculation (indicative) based on estimated CIP 2022-23, current SDG tagging (according to budget estimated budget 2022/23), and estimated cost for 2024-2026 MSDCF. Using UN CIP 2022/23's funding requirement for 2022 and 2023 as baseline which is: 2022: US\$ 35 million, 2023: US\$ 23 million and basing this trend for the remaining years (until costing is made for the remaining years) for example: 2024: US\$ 35 million, 2025: US\$ 35 million and 2026: US\$ 22 million, the funding requirement for the entire 2022-2026 could be projected as US\$ 150 million approximately. This financial landscape analysis has been conducted with the aim to understand the available financial flows in Belize, which could potentially be tapped on in order to close the financial gap via the MSDCF Resource Mobilization Strategy. The chapters in this report provide the overall picture of financial flows and sequencing of work for the Funding Framework development process in Belize.

3. This includes programme activities, staff and other personnel, contractual services, transfer and grants to counterparts, supplies, commodities, materials, equipment, vehicles, furniture, travel, general operating and other direct costs, as well as recurring and non-recurring management costs.

4. 2022/23 GDP US\$ 1974 and tax revenue: US\$ 561 million.

5. FDI US\$ 50 million and Remittances: US\$ 67 million approximately in 2021.

6. Outstanding balance.

70 million annually. Crediting conditions have been favourable for more than a decade, yet risk-averse policies hinder greater credit provision by the banks. The role of bank financing for MSMEs seems insufficient. Public-private partnerships are a significantly underdeveloped source of funding in Belize.

In 2021, net domestic credit went up by 0.2% (or US\$ 4 million) in 2021, as bank lending to the private sector moderated, while net credit to Central Government and other public institutions declined⁷. International borrowing amounted to US\$ 60 million⁸ and official development assistance (ODA), contributed an average of US\$ 18 million in fiscal year 2022/23. International public borrowing remains an important vehicle for reducing the crowding-out effect in the domestic financial system.

The 2022/23 National Budget, and similar to virtually all budgets over the past years, projected a deficit, which is often funded by additional borrowing. Revenues, which include all anticipated income from the various types of taxes and proceeds from grants and loans, were projected to be US\$ 631 million while expenditures were projected at US\$ 680 million, leaving a deficit of US\$ 49 million.

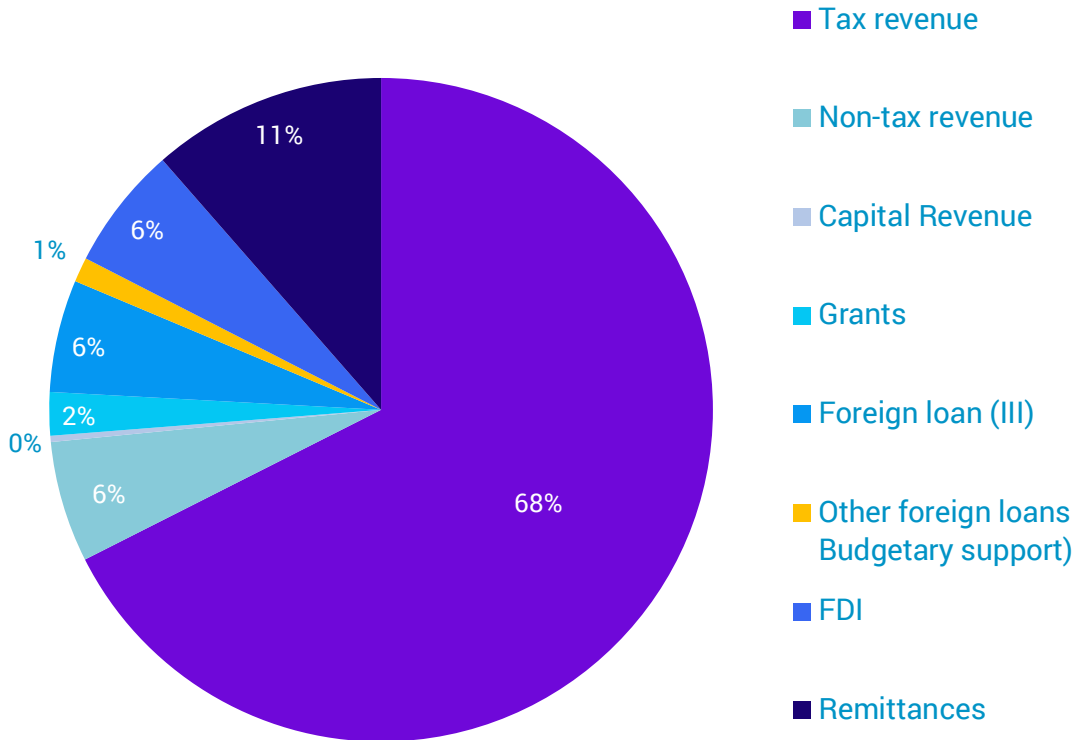


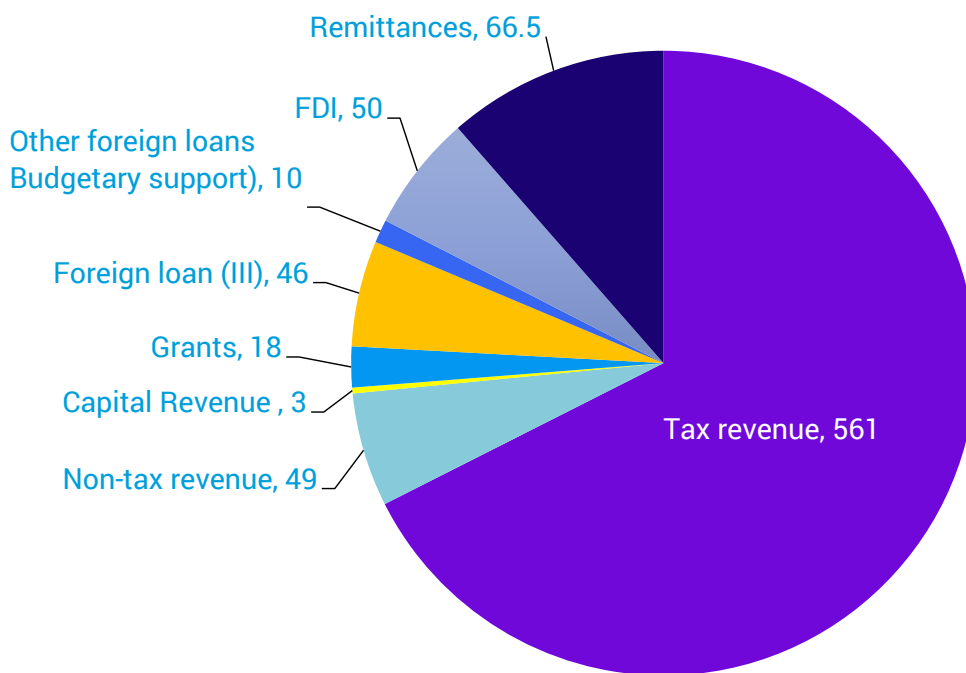
Figure 1: Revenue Situation in Belize (fiscal year- 2022-2023)

Source: Budget Speech 2022/23.

7. CBB, December 2021.

8. CBB, December 2021.

Figure 2: Sources of Government Funding (fiscal year 2022-2023)



Source: Budget Speech 2022/23.

The present financial landscape (public/private and domestic/international flows) indicates the need to further mobilize both public and private resources. Belize may secure additional SDG financing from emerging regional initiatives, country-specific partnerships with entities like the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and South-South and Triangular cooperation over the short and medium term. Blended financing is gaining momentum, while the World Bank’s EDIF Guarantee Facility provides guarantees and counter-guarantees to financial intermediaries. Lately, governments have taken steps toward enacting a green tax and issuing green bonds, as well as increasingly using subsidies to support SDG-related initiatives.

Most of the aid programmes in Belize could be related to the four SDGs prioritized by the government: shared prosperity and economic resilience; equality, well-being and leaving no one behind; resilience to climate change and shocks, and sustainable natural resource management; and peace, safety, justice and the rule of law. Nevertheless, there is scope for greater transparency and targeting.

Increased participation by all actors—the government, banks and institutional investors, the private sector, and the international community—is key to ensuring greater financing for the SDGs and accelerating the long-term sustainable development of the country. Specific recommendations for each of these stakeholders, including the further alignment of public finance policies and incentives, are indicated in the final section of this analysis.

1 Overview

1.1 Context

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda calls for member states to develop integrated national financing frameworks, incorporating a mix of public, private, national and international funds, to support their sustainable development pathways to the 2030 Agenda. A favourable national financial landscape with adequate budget allocations to meet SDG targets is a prerequisite for achieving the Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

As a commitment to the SDGs, Belize signed a MSDCF 2022-26 on December 9, 2021. The government focused on MSDCF priorities as key principles underpinning its activities. While some progress toward achieving the SDGs has been made and is interlocked with the primary goal of the Government to accede to the MSDCF, a deeper SDG analysis is still needed. In particular, the financing options for reaching the 2030 Agenda goals in Belize have not been considered. Without a national development strategy, it is very difficult to understand the financing landscape of the SDGs in Belize. It is challenging to determine the volume of financing flows currently serving the SDGs and figures are not readily available.

The MSDCF articulates the strategic programme-planning framework for collaboration between the United Nations system and the Government of Belize for the next five years. It is closely aligned with Belize's national programmes for socio-economic development and reflects its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to international human rights obligations.

One of the key elements of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and one of the key bottlenecks, is the mobilization of financing. Moreover, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has added some uncertainty to the development financing landscape.⁹ The financial landscape analysis of Belize is one of the steps in implementing the MSDCF.

9. COVID-19 Socioeconomic Recovery Plan 2020-2021 (SERP).

1.2 Objective

The purpose of this financial landscape analysis is to provide an objective assessment of the existing situation of funding toward the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study offers an overview of the financing landscape in Belize and a partial analysis of incentives (subsidies) as a starting point for a more detailed debate on aspects of SDG financing that are relevant in the country. Section 1 presents an overview of the financial landscape analysis. Section 2 examines the financing landscape from the viewpoint of recent trends, including a mapping and analysis of the different volumes, mixes, lengths and sequencing of sources of financing available. Section 3 assesses the SDG financing gaps and opportunities in Belize from a comparative perspective. Section 3 also focuses on one particular instrument to incentivize greater alignment and investment congruent with the SDGs: domestic public resources. Section 4 concludes with a discussion of the policy space and recommendations.

1.3 Methodology¹⁰

This study contains an assessment of the aggregate financing landscape (public, private, domestic and international financing) and links to risk and financing challenges. The landscape analysis covers the period for 2022-23, to the extent that data are available. It maps the domestic and external, as well as public and private capital flows that can potentially serve to finance the SDG priorities of the Government of Belize. The analysis covers the conventional disaggregation of financial flows. Where data availability allows, detailed disaggregated analyses were conducted in areas of particular relevance and interest (e.g., tax and non-tax revenues, different forms and channels of ODA grants, funds for promoting private-sector investments, and public-private partnerships).

The study also examined the financing landscape to assess the impact of shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The FLA has also taken into consideration Belize's principles of equality and non-discrimination in the process of landscape assessment such as "leave no one behind" and discrimination and inequalities (SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 10 on inequalities).

The Costing of MSDCF 2022-26 and Output Costing Exercise

One of the objectives of an FLA is to provide information on financial flows to address funding requirements for the UNCT to deliver on the MSDCF in Belize for the next five years, from 2022-2026. It needs to quantify financial requirements, project resources (disaggregated by resources in fund or to be mobilized), as well as estimate the resources for compliance with the Cooperation Framework Results.

10. Refer to annex 5 for details.

The Funding Framework of the MSDCF 2022-2026 in Belize will be developed based on the broader agenda of SDG financing in the country. It is based on the costing of MSDCF outputs, which represent the UN's direct contribution to the achievement of the MSDCF outcomes, and the Agenda 2030 in Belize. Costing will be based on the UNCT's contribution including facilitation and the guiding role of the UN RCO Belize.

The FLA will help to understand the available financial flows in the country, which could potentially be tapped on in order to close the financial gap via the MSDCF Resource Mobilization Strategy to be developed later. The results based budgeting concept will be used as an underlying concept in costing of the MSDCF results framework. Also, the UNCT CIP 2022-23 provides the funding situation including the funding gap for two years. This section aims to measure public and private financing flows in light of the available data to clarify their scope and nature. The analysis is based on the four quadrants (see Figure 3) provided in the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF).

2 Financing Landscape Analysis

This section aims to measure public and private financing flows in light of the available data to clarify their scope and nature. The analysis is based on the four quadrants (see Figure 3) provided in the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF).

Figure 3: SDG Financing Quadrants

	Public	Private
Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxation and non-tax revenues • Domestic borrowing • State-Owned Enterprise revenues • Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Commercial finance – Domestic corporate credits, corporate bonds, institutional investments, private investment, other type of private financing (lending by other financial institutions to the private sector) PPPs • Non-commercial private finance (foundations, NGOs, Faith Based Organizations)
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government borrowing abroad • Official development assistance (grants and loans) • Humanitarian assistance • South-South Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International private finance - FDI inflows and • Borrowing abroad by private entities • Non-commercial private finance - Remittances

Source: Budget Speech 2022/23.

2.1 Domestic Public Finance Flows

Domestic public resources have a unique role to play in financing for sustainable development. The relation between the collection of revenues and their efficient spending for quality public goods and services is crucial in achieving development goals.

The economy declined by 14% in 2020, owing to a slump in tourism demand amid border closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic¹¹. In 2020, the fiscal situation deteriorated because of a hike in public spending amidst falling revenues due to COVID-19, with the deficit expanding to 16.25% of GDP (see Table 1). In other words, the fiscal position deteriorated markedly, with the primary deficit widening from 4.40% of GDP in FY2019/20 to 16.25% in FY2020/21, and this deficit is to remain for some years (projected until 2024/25 as indicated in Table 1).

Government revenues in Belize amount to about US\$ 631.5 million in fiscal year 2022/23, of which US\$ 561 million represent tax revenues. In 2022, tax revenues projected to grow by US\$ 30 million compared to 2021 after two years of decline (2019 and 2020) due to pandemic. In general, the potential to increase finance for SDGs is insufficient in the public revenues (Table 1) as the share of taxes in GDP has been stagnant over the years and is not likely to grow significantly based on projected tax revenue for 2023/24 and 2024/25 unless major improvements take place. Revenue growth will remain steady with the existing tax revenues and rates due to factors such as failure to expand the tax base, inefficient tax collections, large tax exemptions (inter alia, to support the FDI attraction policy), and low tax rates on income. Table 1 below provides detail on government's fiscal and economic situation for the period of fiscal years from 2019/20 to 2024/25.

Table 1 below provides the trends of revenue and expenditure. The recurrent revenue declined sharply by US\$ 213 million in 2020/21 compared to the previous fiscal year 2019/20; however it regained in 2021/22 by US\$ 124.5 million against fiscal year 2020/21. Also, total expenditures declined from US\$ 668 million in 2019/20 to US\$ 600 million in 2021/22. This fluctuation is attributed to the pandemic. However, some positive indications can be observed from fiscal year 2022/23. Some of Belize's economic activities are presented below:

11. Central Bank of Belize, 2020.

Table 1: Budget Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure (US\$ in million) (2019/20-2024/25)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Draft Budget 2022/23.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24 (Forecast)	2024/25 (Forecast)
Total revenues and grants	583.5	377.5	519.0	631.5	668.0	690.0
Recurrent revenue	571.0	358.0	482.5	611.0	647.5	669.5
Tax revenue	523.0	327.0	442.0	561.0	597.0	615.0
Non-tax revenue	48.0	31.0	40.5	49.5	50.0	54.0
Capital revenues	2.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Grants	10.0	11.0	33.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Total expenditures	668.0	645.0	600.5	680.0	725.0	709.0
Total capital expenditures	127.0	221.0	149.0	136.5	153.5	136.0
Recurrent surplus/[deficit]	30.0)	-75.0	31.0)	67.0	76.0	96.5
Primary surplus/[deficit]	-21.0	-238.0	-47.5	7.0	7.5	45.5
Overall, surplus/[deficit]	-84.0	-267.0	-81.5	-48.5	-57.0	-19.0
Amortization	-48.5	-31.0	-54.5	-48.5	-53.5	-65.5
Financing	-132.5	-298.5	-136.0	-97.5	-110.5	-84.5
GDP (Current prices)	1910.0	1640.0	1860.0	1974.0	2021.0	2062)
Overall, surplus/deficit (+/-) as a % of GDP	-4.40%	-16.25%	-4.84%	-2.47%	-2.82%	-0.92%
Primary surplus/deficit (+/-) as a % of GDP	-1.12%	-14.49%	-2.82%	0.36%	0.39%	2.23%

- Tax revenues are projected to rise from US\$ 442.0 million in 2021/22 to US\$ 611 million in 2022/23 a significant rise, due to higher proceeds from income tax, sales taxes, stamp duty and excise duties post pandemic¹². Also, non-tax revenues are projected to grow by US\$ 9 million from US\$ 40.5 million in 2021/22 reaching US\$ 49.5 million in 2022/23, while grants are projected to decline from US\$ 33.5 in 2021/22 to US\$ 17.5 million in 2022/23 which is almost 48%.
- Tackling the COVID-19 pandemic required an increase in government spending, while a steep fall in revenues led to a historic and dangerous increase in the primary deficit, reaching 14.49% for 2020. According to budget 2022/23, the overall deficit as a percentage of GDP is to decline from -4.84% in 2021/22 to -2.47% in 2022/23 due to projected rise in tax revenue.

12. CEPAL 2021

The balance of payments current account deficit widened from 8.1% of GDP in 2018 to 9.5% in 2019. The current account balance was US\$ 132, 127, and 165 million in 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively and in negative territory¹³. The current account balance is to remain negative at least up to 2026¹⁴. This worsening position was caused by an increase in the goods deficit from 24.9% of GDP to 27% and the repatriation of more earnings by local banks. Goods imports grew by 5.5%, reflecting higher payments for fuels, manufactures and other goods. Heightened spending coupled with revenue shortfalls led to financing requirements of over half a billion dollars in 2020.

a) Government Revenues

Government revenues, which consist of taxes, grants and other income, serve as a major source of finance for investments and programmes to achieve the SDGs. Although tax revenue has increased, it cannot be considered as rising either in real value or as a share of GDP compared to countries at the same income level. Total revenue has been growing steadily, but its performance is not in line with the global average.

Government revenues in Belize amounted to about US\$ 583 million in 2019/20, of which US\$ 523 million represented revenue from taxes.¹⁵ In 2021/22, tax revenues declined by about US\$ 196 million compared to the 2019/20 (Table 1). The overall financing shortfall can be observed from 2018/19 to 2021/22. In 2022/23, the revenue and grants are projected to reach US\$ 631 million and deficit is expected to decline to around US\$ 49 million¹⁶.

In this context, public funding is insufficient for financing the SDGs as the percentage of tax revenues relative to the GDP has remained stagnant, with some improvement just before the pandemic. Indeed, Belize is one of the countries in the region with relatively unchanging tax revenues. This could be the result of a combination of factors including failure to expand the tax base, inefficient tax collection, large tax exemptions (inter alia, to support policies to attract FDI), and low tax rates on income. However, there is still considerable scope to increase the tax-to-GDP ratio through reforms. Table 1 presents tax revenues and expenditures in Belize.

Tax revenues

Tax revenues represent the main source of government revenue in Belize. The country has a decent tax revenue-to-GDP ratio (average 25% or above of GDP in general according to Central Bank of Belize, 2021)¹⁷. It indicates that overall tax revenue responds favorably in GDP. According to Table 1 above, the tax to GDP ratio can be observed as fluctuating. For example, tax collection in 2019 used to be 27% of GDP but it has come down to 19% and 23.7% of GDP in 2020 and 2021 while this ratio recorded increases by 28% in 2022. High public spending levels with a consistently high

13. Central Bank of Belize 2021 dec (BoP)

14. Ibid

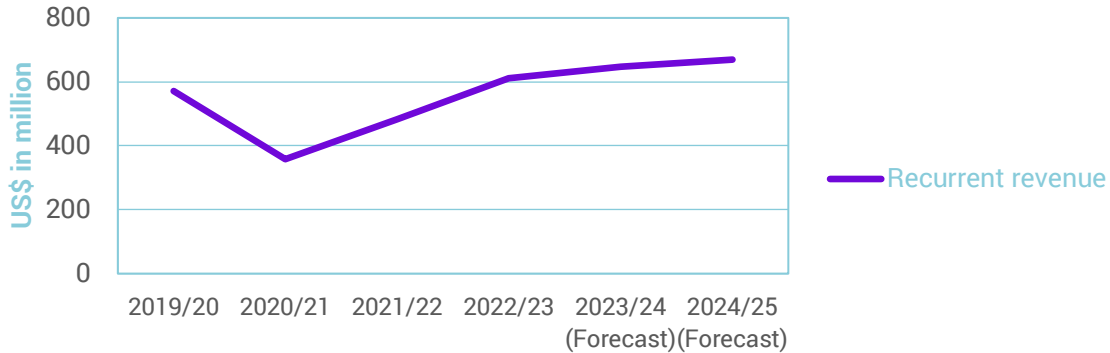
15. Common Country Analysis 2021.

16. Draft Budget 2022/23

17. The tax-to-GDP ratio determines how well the government directs its economic resources as tax revenues are closely linked to public expenditure levels. According to the World Bank, tax revenues above 15% of gross domestic product (GDP) are a key ingredient for economic growth and, ultimately, poverty reduction. It also indicates the relationship tax to GDP with tax capacity which means Government's ability to increase tax revenue without new taxes or rate increases while addressing tax distortions and the government expenditure reforms.

public wage bill and significantly high debt service ratio over time as well as pandemic effects (especially in sectors like tourism, commerce, distribution etc.) seem to be the reasons of decline in 2020 and 2021. Also, Figure 4 provides the trend of recurrent revenue and clearly shows a sharp decline in 2019/20 and 2020/21 with recovery in the subsequent fiscal years.

Figure 4: Recurrent Revenue Trend in Belize



Source: Ministry of Finance, Government of Belize Draft Estimates 2022/23.

With regard to national revenue in Belize, Table 1 provides the revenue trend in Belize for the last four years and projected revenue for fiscal years 2022/23 to 2025/26. The trend indicates downward in 2019 and 2020 due to pandemic while there is a growth trend in 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 including projected positive growth trends in 2023/24 and 2024/25. For example, the recurrent revenue in 2018/19 was US\$ 572 million, which remained constant to US\$ 571 in 2019/20 (pandemic year), and further declined to US\$ 358 million (pandemic year) in 2020/21. However, the government expected an increase of US\$ 124 million in 2021/22 compared to the previous year and is forecasted that pre-pandemic levels will be reached during fiscal year 2022/2023.

Other revenues

Non-tax revenues are concessional grants in the form of ODA from multilateral and bilateral sources. The real value of grants “on budget” has declined over the years. Net official development assistance and official aid received in Belize was reported at US\$ 36 million in 2019¹⁸ and has decreased significantly over the years. The non-tax revenues will remain steady with mild growth in 2022/23 and onward.

The main source of SDG financing for Belize is recurrent revenues and borrowing by the public sector. Other sources are external donor funds (both public and private) and the local private sector.

18. Draft Budget estimates 2022/23.

There are currently no estimates on the share of public revenues dedicated to SDG targeting, since the SDGs have not been extensively mainstreamed into the national budget structure. Instead, public budgets are tied to the objectives of various ministries and their corresponding growth and development performance. However, the link to SDG implementation is indispensable to facilitate targeting and tracking progress. Belize must institute a national development cooperation policy to coordinate and guide donor concession resources in line with national development priorities.

SDG Link: increased tax revenues lead to greater public expenditure on SDG related sectors for example, poverty (SDG 1), hunger and income inequality (SDG 2), education (SDG 4), health (SDG 3), social protection (SDG 1.3), peace and justice (SDG 16), etc.

Although Belize has made strong progress in creating an SDG-compatible development strategy, it lacks a financial framework or costing that supports the implementation of SDG-related policies, plans and priorities. A financial analysis shows that the Government of Belize operates with an overall budget of around US\$ 600-700 million in 2018/19 through 2022/23¹⁹. Of this, around US\$ 15 million is received annually in grants from external donors, which represents around 2.6% of overall revenues²⁰. The analysis also shows that in 2019, 74.8% of public investment in capital projects was financed through either domestic or external borrowing. In its March 2020 budget (before COVID-19), the Government of Belize projected that by 2020/21, 93.4% of all its capital needs would be financed through loans. The budget recurrent revenue/ grants reduced to around \$377.5 million in 2020/21 while it moved up by US\$ 141.5 million in 2021/22 compared to previous year. The budget size is expected to increase slightly to US\$ 725 million and US\$ 709 million in 2024/25 and 2025/26 respectively. The government projects the budget to reach to pre-pandemic level during fiscal year 2022/2023²¹. This analysis indicates that the government is greatly constrained in its ability to increase public investment to achieve the SDGs without cutting existing programmes, increasing tax revenues and/or mobilizing donor funds.

b) Government Borrowing

The Government of Belize relies on domestic and external borrowing to cover public expenditure. This has reduced its capacity to use borrowing to finance development activities. Belize maintains a high debt level that rarely allows debt financing on concessional terms without a significant risk of reaching unmanageable servicing levels. The outstanding domestic borrowing is US\$ 657 million in 2022/23. The accumulation of public debt reflects both domestic and external factors, such as the primary fiscal deficit, the GDP growth rate, as well as the implicit interest rate and the exchange rate. However, Belize's external debt declined significantly as its creditors and the Nature Conservancy have concluded debt restructurings (Credit Suisse and The Nature

19. Ministry of Finance, Government of Belize Draft Estimates 2022/2023.

20. Ibid

21. Ibid

Conservancy together issued Blue Bonds) that will allow a buyback the government's entire stock of external commercial debt, equivalent to 30 percent of GDP—at a discounted price of 55 cents per dollar. Under this arrangement, more than US\$ 553 million of country's debt was restructured, leading to an overall debt reduction of approximately US\$ 250 million, more than US\$ 200 million in debt service savings, and an estimated US\$ 180 million in funding for conservation over the next 20 years²². This will help the government to create fiscal space due to a reduction of debt service costs while improving long-term debt sustainability.

Belize's public debt fell from 133% of GDP at the close of 2020 to 108% at the close of 2021, down by a massive 25% of GDP²³. In dollar terms, when 2020 ended, Belize owed over US\$ 2.1 billion, a debt stock that has now been reduced to just under US\$ 2 billion one year later²⁴. In 2021, Government debt amounted to US\$ 1,398 million as external debt and US\$ 654 million as domestic debt²⁵. However, the external debt contracted by 8% (US\$ 115 million) to US\$1,337 million (74.5% of GDP) in 2021²⁶. This was attributed by the government's restructuring of the 2034 US Dollar Bond. Further, the outstanding public sector debt increased by US\$ 2.5 million to US\$ 1,968 million (111.3% of GDP)²⁷. According to the Central Bank of Belize, the situation is grim, and the downside risks remain high. Public debt levels are unsustainable. Public sector gross funding needs are well above the IMF sustainability thresholds²⁸. Public debt management may need various measures such as revenue, expenditure, public debt management as well as pro-growth reforms.

Government domestic debt

In 2021, the government's domestic debt rose by 0.2% (US\$ 2.6 million) to US\$ 1.316 billion (36.6% of GDP).²⁹ This marginal increase resulted from the issuance of US\$ 40 million in treasury notes in March and a regional organization's redemption of US\$ 24 million in treasury bills in April. The sum of these two transactions outweighed the impact of the government's US\$ 61.8 million repayment of the central bank overdraft advances, which reduced the facility to a zero balance.³⁰

The central bank remained the principal source of domestic credit to the government. For the year, its share of the government's domestic debt grew by 3.6 percentage points to 46.5%. In turn, the shares held by domestic banks and non-bank entities fell by 3.0 percentage points and 0.6 percentage points, to 31.7% and 21.9%, respectively.

22. <https://www.nature.org/en-us/newsroom/blue-bonds-belize-conserve-thirty-percent-of-ocean-through-debt-conversion/>

23. IMF February 2022

24. Government of Belize Budget Speech 2022/23 (page 14).

25. CBB, Dec 2021

26. CBB, Dec 2021 (page 13)

27. CBB, March 2022

28. CBB, Dec 2021.

29. Central Bank of Belize, 2021.

30. Central Bank of Belize, 2021.

2.2 Domestic Private Finance Flows

Domestic public resources have a unique role to play in financing for sustainable development. The relation between the collection of revenues and their efficient spending for quality public goods and services is crucial in achieving development goals.

The financial system in Belize comprises of the Central Bank of Belize (CBB), five commercial banks of which one is the government-owned National Bank of Belize (NBB), (2) international (offshore) banks related by ownership to the private domestic banks, eight (8) credit unions, ten (10) domestic insurance companies, the state-owned Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and the International Financial Services Commission (IFSC). In addition, there is the Belize Social Security Board (BSSB) and various remittance service providers and moneylenders. The system is dominated by the commercial banks that account for the bulk of the country's monetary liabilities and credit to the private sector.

Institutional Investors

Institutional investors in Belize, such as the Social Security Board (pension fund), and insurance companies are significant players in Belize's economy and their contribution to the deposits in the financial system is also significant.

SSB tends to hold a larger proportion of equities than other companies such as insurance companies in Belize. By contrast, insurance companies hold more debt instruments. Also, it was noted that these institutional investors hold a sizable portion of their assets in cash. The share of insurance industry assets in Belize being held with the commercial banks is more than 50%, based on the Central Bank of Belize report. The trend seems to be in the same line for non-life insurance sectors.

In this context, mobilizing institutional assets for sustainable development is almost never at the heart of the financing for development debate. However, this requires a strengthened collaboration between private and official actors, including development finance providers, to ensure that appropriate tools (e.g., risk mitigation instruments) and standards are put in place to mobilize private capital for Belize aligned with the SDGs.

Closing the financing gap towards achieving the SDGs does not only require the mobilization of additional private capital towards sustainable solutions in Belize, but also better alignment of these investments with the SDGs. Blended finance can be used to shift the risk perception of institutional investors while enhancing their expected returns through the use of risk mitigation instruments. In addition, providing support in developing bankable projects is often cited as one

of the key solutions in enhancing their markets along with support in addressing lack of data, information or capacity to properly identify and evaluate market opportunities for institutional investors.

Institutional investors are important in national development initiatives, reflecting the growing need to mobilize all types of resources to achieve the SDGs. Some significant aspects of institutional investors in Belize are discussed below.

a) Commercial Investment

Commercial banks are among the most important sources of domestic financing flows. Investments by private companies in which the state holds the majority of shares, such as the Port of Belize, the Belize Airport Concession Company, the large utility companies (Belize Telemedia, Belize Electricity, Belize Water Services) and the Development Finance Corporation, are not included in the Government's capital investment budget. These investments are substantial, equating to more than 50% of the Government's capital investment budget, and have direct development outcomes linked to the SDGs. There is a need, therefore, to analyze the contribution of State-Owned Enterprises to achieving the SDGs³¹.

After two years of challenges in the banking system, in 2022, net domestic credit grew by US\$ 3.3 million. The credit expansion was supported by a US\$ 8.1 million increase in net lending to the Central Government, as loans and advances supplied by domestic banks to other state-owned entities and the private sector contracted by US\$ 0.25 million and US\$4.5 million, respectively³².

In terms of a portfolio to measure alignment with the SDGs, progress has thus far been uneven, with most banks reporting little in integrating these aspects into the business. Establishing sustainable financing frameworks enables the banks to identify activities that can channel funding into projects aligned with the SDGs.

Sustainable-focused products constitute a high-potential source of SDG financing in Belize. The range of products aligned with the 2030 Agenda available to banks' customers may include bonds and investment funds aligned with the SDGs. At the retail level, banks need to develop products and services that promote a transition to a low-carbon economy, while considering other social challenges such as promoting entrepreneurship or gender equality.

Due to a lack of data and information, the banking sector in Belize has not indicated its priority to the SDGs on which their financing activities can make the biggest impact, especially bank related SDGs such as economic growth and decent work (SDG 8), climate action (SDG 13), clean energy (SDG 7), and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12).

31. CCA 2021.

32. Central Bank of Belize, Feb. 2022.

b) Insurance Companies

The insurance industry in Belize is small. The insurance market in Belize remains underdeveloped and hence the latest data and information of the country’s insurance market are not available. There are more than a dozen active domestic insurance companies: general insurance, long-term insurance, and two composites. Partner firms RF&G Insurance – specializing in general insurance (property, fire and liability insurances) – and RF&G Life Insurance – specializing in life and health insurance products – are dominant players in the market. On the basis of premium revenue, RF&G Insurance has at least 50% overall market share in the general insurance market³³. Gross written premiums are around US\$ 60 million to US\$ 65 million (cumulative) within the last 5 years³⁴.

The data in Table 2 below clearly shows that the level of insurance coverage (benchmarked) is in fact low (0.10%) against the benchmark requirement for Belize as an upper middle-income country.

Table 2: Risk-Adjusted Insurance Adequacy for Belize, 2016

Non-life insurance penetration	2.60%
LESS expected annual loss (% of GDP)	1.10%
Expected loss adjusted penetration	1.50%
LESS benchmark requirement (for upper middle income)	1.60%
Benchmarked insurance coverage	(0.10%)

Source: Lloyd’s Global Underinsurance Report.

33. Author’s calculation based on various data.

34. Advancing Disaster Risk Finance in Belize, The World Bank, 2018

35. The relationship between non-life insurance penetration and GDP per capita.

The insurance gap indicates the gap between the level of insurance in place to cover a variety of risks, and the actual cost to businesses and governments of rebuilding and recovering from major catastrophes. Table 2 provides insurance adequacy data in Belize. For example, the non-life insurance penetration is 2.60% that shows the average non-life insurance premium to GDP of Belize and after adjusting loss and penetration, the benchmarked insurance coverage is 0.10% which is quite low to the benchmark requirement of an upper middle-income country.

Insurance penetration measures the contribution of insurance premiums to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Belize in percentage terms. Based on the above data, the development of the non-life insurance market (non-life insurance penetration is low in Belize where disasters are frequent, i.e., 2.60%) leads to increases in output, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP). A higher insurance penetration level would indicate a more developed insurance market and more “insured” economy. There is an extremely strong correlation between income levels and non-life insurance penetration. Data suggests that in Belize an overwhelming majority of the population remains uninsured.

Insurance as a risk protection mechanism plays an important role in SDGs such as: No Poverty, Reduced Inequalities, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry Innovation and Infrastructure, Climate Change and Partnerships for the Goals.

c) Social Security Board (Pension)

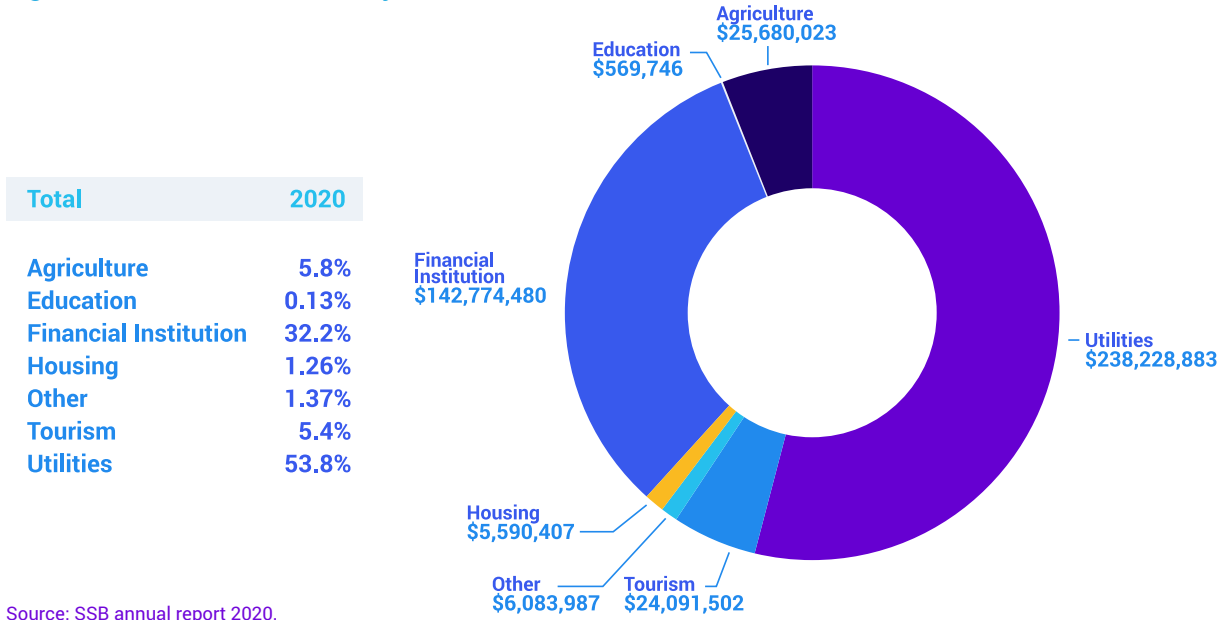
The Belize’s Social Security Board (SSB) is a social security system with inclusive coverage for beneficiaries, responsible for delivering a customer-centered and financially sustainable social security programme that provides lifetime coverage to beneficiaries. Its investment portfolio as of 2020 was US\$ 222 million³⁶. The largest borrower is Belize Electricity Limited.

Its investment sectors are agriculture and aquaculture, education, building and construction, manufacturing, transportation, real estate, tourism, utilities, and health. All these sectors are associated to various SDG goals.

36. Social Security Board Annual report 2020.

The latest annual report (2020) provides its investment portfolio below (Fig. 5).

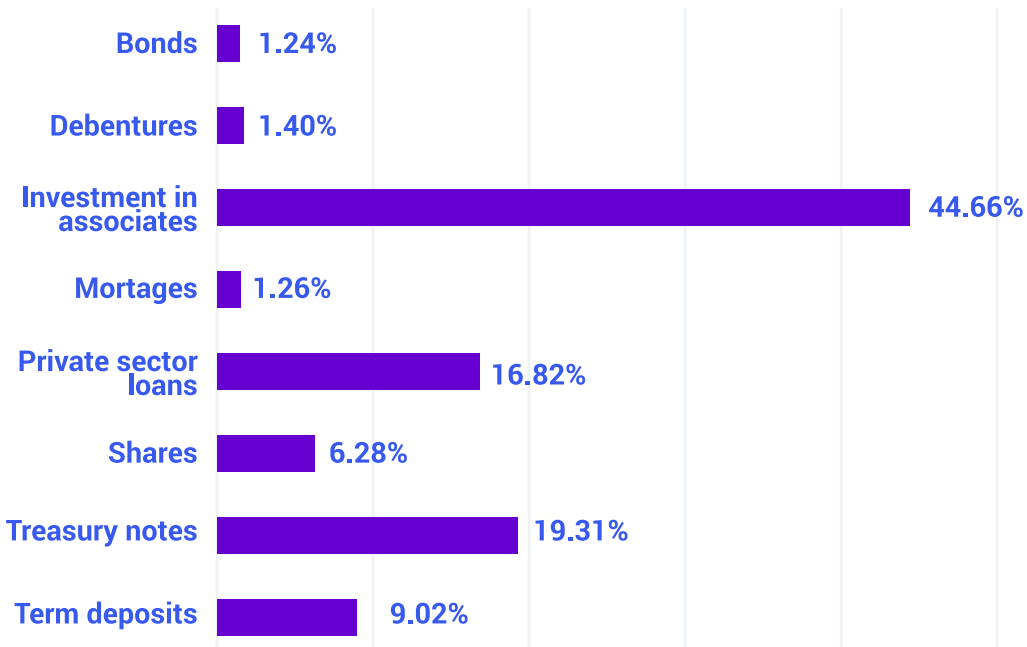
Figure 5: Investment Portfolio by Sectors



Source: SSB annual report 2020.

The SSB's investment mix (Figure 6) also provides the scope of linking investment to SDGs.

Figure 6: Investment Mix



Source: SSB annual report 2020.

d) State Corporation and Semi-Government Companies (Utility and Infrastructure Companies)

Belize has a number of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and the majority of them are active in the utilities sectors. The Government is the majority shareholder in the Belize Water Services Limited, the country's sole provider of water services, the Belize Electricity Limited (BEL), the sole distributor of electricity, and the Belize Telemedia Limited, the largest telecommunications provider in the country. The utility sector is the largest borrower from SSB, amounting to US\$ 119 million. BEL is one of the largest income providers to SSB from the utility sector amounting to US\$ 6.35 million in 2020, and investment income from Belize Telemedia and Belize Water Service were US\$ 0.8 million, and US\$ 225 thousand respectively³⁷.

e) Capital Market

Belize has a very underdeveloped securities market. The country basically has a primary market for government securities and there have been very few placements of private sector issues. There is no secondary market of public or private debt. The Government is by far the major borrower in the Belize capital market, a situation that is unlikely to change in the short run due to its continued financing requirements and the various disincentives to private debt issues³⁸. The GOB has a large debt issued locally in Belize. The main holders of the debt are commercial banks, followed by the Central Bank. Other institutional investors, but with lesser significance, are the Social Security Board, insurance companies, credit unions and pension funds.

f) Offshore Services in Belize

In the absence of industry or firm-level statistics, estimates of services exports related to the offshore service industry (non-traditional services) is derived from UNCTAD Stat (2018), which matches with statistics gathered by the Central Bank of Belize.³⁹ In 2016, non-traditional services exports were worth US\$ 75 million, accounting for 4.3% of GDP. This figure is predominantly composed by other business services—BPO activities (technical, trade-related, and other business services) accounting for 93% of Belize's offshore services⁴⁰.

While current offshore services in Belize are not well developed, there is the challenge to abuse offshore financing hubs to conceal assets and income from national tax authorities, or to facilitate tax evasion or avoidance. Tackling these challenges will require a level of international cooperation in the area of fiscal affairs that currently does not exist and is associated to SDG (illicit funds).

- In sum, some of the challenges of institutional investors in relation to SDGs are that:
- Investment decisions are largely influenced by risks and macroeconomic policies.
- Collaboration between institutional investors and the public sector remains sporadic.

37. Ibid.

38. This area can be addressed in many ways such as encouraging companies like Legacy Fund, a limited liability company which assists clients to invest or raise capital from the markets or PPF capital that supports in private debt, private equity, loan brokering research and consulting.

39. Information provided by UNCTAD database is based on data from other international organizations (e.g., WTO, OECD) and the Central Bank of Belize.

40. Ibid.

- There is still minimal involvement from institutional investors in funding projects linked to the SDGs.
- Sustainability considerations of institutional investors do not necessarily imply aligning their investment with the SDGs.
- The development co-operation toolbox to mobilize institutional investors' resources remains challenging.

Philanthropies and Grants

Belize has historically struggled with widespread development challenges and a lack of resources. However, many of the big companies operating in Belize have been working closely with the nation to help those in the community. Their efforts have helped thousands of Belizean citizens and continue to do so.

Belize Telemedia Limited (BTL)

- BTL is the leading national telecom company in Belize. In 2020, it pledged a US\$500,000 cash contribution to the COVID-19 Relief Fund.
- It initiated DigiLearn, an innovative online learning solution equipping 3,000 students with full access to advanced technology, fast internet and online learning tools- anytime, anywhere.

Belize Bank Ltd.

The Belize Bank Ltd. is one of the active supporters of education, sports and youth development in Belize. Some of its activities in 2021⁴¹ are presented below:

- US\$ 25,000 cash support to Belize University.
- US\$ 2,500 to Belize Table Tennis Association.
- Scholarship programmes to 100 students annually (figure unknown)

Social Security Board (SSB)

SSB is engaged in the Belizean community through various programmes, such as vocational education, providing cash scholarships of US\$ 600 per student annually. In 2022, a total of 57 scholarships have been declared to deserving students in Belize amounting to US\$ 34,200⁴².

Global Giving

Global Giving, based in the U.S.A is engaged in various community development activities in Belize especially in projects in their priority areas receiving money from donors. Some of the examples planned in 2022 with targeted resource mobilization (figures in parenthesis indicate the funds already raised), are⁴³:

- Saving Belize's Birds 2022: US\$ 35,000 (US\$ 5,500)
- Caye Caulker children: US\$ 106,000 (US\$ 46,233)

41. Belize Bank Ltd

42. <https://www.socialsecurity.org.bz>

43. Global Giving/Belize

- Renewable electricity to school children in Belize: US\$ 90,000 (US\$ 82,295)

Lord Ashcroft Foundation

The Lord Ashcroft Foundation is one of the leading charities in Belize and funds projects in various areas such as education, sports, including in COVID-19 relief support. In this regard, in 2020, Lord Michael Ashcroft contributed US\$ 5 million to the national effort to combat the COVID-19 pandemic⁴⁴. The Belize Bank is the custodian of the funds to be disbursed on behalf of Lord Ashcroft. Also, in 2021, Ashcroft donated US\$ 30,000 to Belizean police for the purchase of anti-COVID supplies and US\$ 68,000 towards a gym for the Belizean police⁴⁵.

Bowen & Bowen Group

Bowen & Bowen and Companies (B&B) is also one of the leading charities in Belize. In 2020, it supported the Ministry of Health (MOH) with US\$ 250,000 through a donation of much needed COVID-19 related medical supplies such as 20 hospital beds with mattresses and 5000 surgical masks, 8 ventilators, 10,000 COVID-19 testing reagents, 1,000 PPEs and 1,000 face shields.

All the above activities are linked to various SDG goals. Please refer to Annex 2 for additional domestic and international private sector philanthropies and grants flows in Belize.

2.3 International Public Financial Flows

Given the limited sufficiency of domestic revenues and savings, as well as thin capital markets, international public financial flows (in particular external borrowing) have been one of the sources to meet funding requirements. Hence, Belize's overall external assistance is not expected to decline at least for several years.

In 2021, the overall expenditure was US\$ 600 million, of which recurrent spending represents US\$ 448 million and capital expenditures US\$ 149 million. In 2021, around 16% was financed through development partners on concessional terms. Similarly, the planned overall expenditure in 2022/23 is US\$ 680 million and capital expenditure US\$ 136.5 million⁴⁶. In 2022, the external support (loans and grants) is projected to be around 42% in capital expenditure⁴⁷. Externally financed investment mainly relates to large projects funded by multilateral development institutions, whereas domestically financed investment relates to smaller projects, though this

44. Belize bank.

45. From various websites.

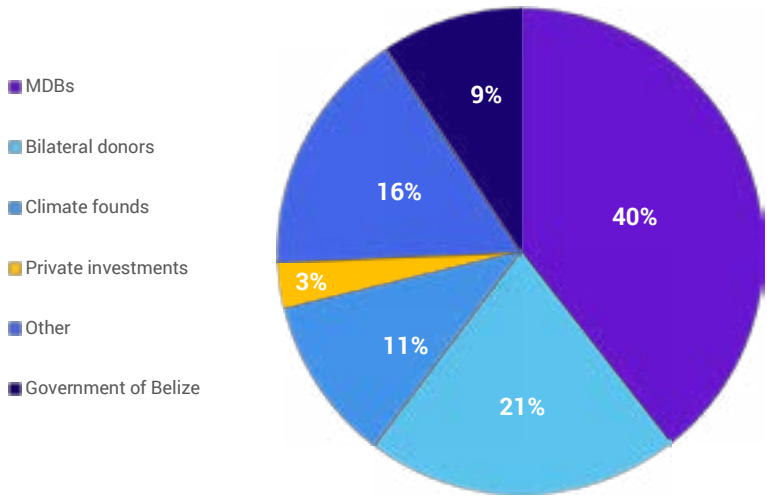
46. Budget Speech 2022/23

47. Ibid.

category also includes counterpart funding for externally financed initiatives.⁴⁸ The European Investment Bank (EIB) also provided a loan of EUR 8 million (2016) with the Development Finance Corporation (DFC) in Belize to enhance access to finance for projects implemented by MSMEs.

The Climate Finance Landscape report of Belize⁴⁹ tracked US\$ 227,370,179 equivalent climate finance flows in Belize from various sources between 2015 and 2019. This is in addition to US\$ 599,209 in climate risk financing investments. The Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) are at the forefront in providing climate investments, followed by bilateral donors. Annex 2 provides the financial flows from various sources including in climate change action.

With regard to climate finance flows, these are not available in the latest data. However, Figure 7 provides the structure of climate finance flows in Belize (2015-2019). According to this, more than 50% of climate finance between 2015 and 2019 appears to be as loans, while only 36% occurred as grants, and the balance was received in the form of government counterpart finance. Most grants are from climate funds and bilateral donors while loans are from MDBs, private investment and other sources. In this regard, tracking of climate finance is an important part of the climate finance landscape. However, such a system or process is not yet available in Belize. The current database is inadequate to track climate finance flows irrespective of grants, loans or any other sources.



SDG link: Many of the loans supported the fiscal space and specifically aimed to improve the delivery of basic public services, such as securing that no one is left behind. Other loans contributed to enhancing infrastructure (SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11) and supporting growth and employment (SDG 8), both conducive to economic development. However, no loans have clearly focused on green investments, and this represents an opportunity.

48. Technical assistance in smaller amounts may also be provided by multi-laterals.
 49. The Climate Finance Landscape report Belize by the Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (CCFAH), 2020/21

a) Official Development Assistance (ODA) ⁵⁰

Given the country's upper middle-income status, the net official development assistance (ODA) to Belize is not significant. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (United Nations, 2015) clearly identifies ODA as having a relevant share in the financing of the SDGs. As shown below in Table 3, these flows are relatively small compared to domestic public resources or private flows. However, this has changed significantly post pandemic (due to pandemic related cooperation). ODA funds frequently function as “seed funds” or catalyzers of additional resource mobilization in sectors or projects where other funding options are limited or where investors are reluctant to participate.

Table 3: ODA Disbursements to Belize

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 projected
ODA (in US\$ millions)	5.44	3.82	17.56	6.47	6.32	4.51	6.83	5.47	8.40	11	33	18

Source: OECD

Part of the development assistance is channeled through civic organizations. Some of them play a major role in correcting policies and/or delivering services in key SDG areas, such as employment, health, education and social services. No clear-cut data exists on the total amount of NGO funding (also related to the increasing focus of donors on public institutions), but the impact of the NGO sector is believed to be large.

SDG link: The bulk of development assistance channeled through CSOs is explicitly related to SDG areas like creating jobs, reducing poverty, tackling inequalities, empowering women and mitigating environmental risks. The aggregate effects are as yet hard to measure due to a lack of data.

b) Public Borrowing (Private and Multilateral)

The public sector's external debt fell marginally (0.1%) to US\$ 1,337 million in 2022 (February). External disbursements to the public sector totaled US\$ 4.75 million⁵¹. Approximately 93.2% or US\$ 4.4 million went to the Central Government, which received disbursements from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and OPEC Fund for International Development⁵².

50. The OECD defines ODA as Government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and well-fare of developing countries.

51. Central Bank report 2022 (February)

52. Ibid.

Table 4 presents Belize's external outstanding debt as of February 2022 with various borrowers.

Table 4: Public Sector External Debt of Belize

	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 31/12/21R	Disbursed Outstanding Debt 28/02/22P
Central Government	1216	1216
Government of Venezuela (1)	214.5	214
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	16	15.5
Mega International Commercial Bank Company Limited	22.5	22.5
Republic of China/Taiwan	139.5	139.5
Caribbean Development Bank	153.5	154
CARICOM Development Fund	1.5	1.5
European Economic Community	2	2
Inter-American Development Bank	149	148.5
International Fund for Agriculture Development	4	4
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	37.5	37.5
OPEC Fund for International Development	82.5	83.5
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	10.5	10.5
Belize Blue Investment Company, LLC	364	364
US \$30mn Fixed-Rate Notes	17	17
NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	34	33
Caribbean Development Bank	17.5	17.5
International Cooperation and Development Fund	16.5	15.5
FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR	87.5 8	87
Caribbean Development Bank	23.5	23
European Investment Bank	1	1
Inter-American Development Bank	2	2
International Monetary Fund	60.5	60.5
GRAND TOTAL	1338.5	1337

Source: Central Bank of Belize 2022 February

R - Revised

P - Provisional

(1) Since September 2017, debt service payments for oil imports have been suspended due to U.S. sanctions on Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. Unpaid debt service payments up to the end of February 2022 amounted to principal of \$77.4mn and interest of \$16.8mn.

In relation to multilateral and bilateral debt, Table 5 provides the trend of debt for the last four years.

Table 5: Outstanding External Debt (US\$ in million)

End of Period	Multilateral						Bilateral				Commercial	Total
	EEC/EIB	IBRD	CDB	IDB	OPEC	Other	KUWAIT	UK	TAIWAN	Other	Banks	
2019	3.65	19.25	165.8	122.65	47.0	45.5	16.5	0.0	134.5	239.5	526.5	1,321.5
2020	3.15	28.0	165.8	144.5	65.5	54.0	17.5	0.0	160.0	238.0	563.0	1,453.0
2021	3.2	37.6	195.5	151.5	82.5	77.0	16.0	0.0	156.0	237.5	381.0	1,338.0
2022 Feb	3.25	37.6	190.0	151.5	83.2	76.5	15.5	0.0	155.0	237.5	381.0	1,337.0

Source: Central Bank of Belize 2022

International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have substantial asset portfolios in Belize which consist of contributions and funds in various operations. In line with their mission, their investment objective often prioritizes safety and liquidity while earning a competitive return. Table 6 provides their contribution in various sectors that are significant for the last two years (2020 and 2021).

Table 6: Public Sector Externally Funded Capital SDG Investments

Externally Funded Capital SDG Investments (Excludes COVID-19 Support)	2020/2021	2021/2022
Donor SDG Directly Related Investment (Loans/Grants) (Infrastructure, Economic Services, Poverty/Social Protection, Public Administration)	PRE-COVID-19 ESTIMATES (US\$)	
United Nations (Excludes COVID-19 Support for 2020/21, Most IFAD)	\$3,554,500	\$2,377,000
Inter-American Development Bank	\$21,515,795	\$29,401,037
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development	\$3,350,000	\$1,596,450
Caribbean Development Bank	\$16,015,774	\$19,394,032
European Union ⁵³	\$750,000	-
World Bank	-	\$9,000,000
Republic of China (Taiwan)	\$6,256,903	\$7,500,000
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	\$4,000,000	\$2,600,000
United Kingdom/FCDO	\$3,500,000	\$10,500,000
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Other External Donors	\$3,850,000	\$2,500,000
Other Domestic Donors	\$3,010,000	\$1,800,000
Sub-Total SDG Direct Related Donor Investments	\$67,302,972	\$79,168,519
Other Donor Investments	\$1,551,125	\$2,075,625
Total Donor Financing for Belize	\$68,854,097	\$81,244,144
UN Country Implementation Plan/SERP (Available funds for All UN Agencies) ⁵⁴	\$11,192,920	\$10,151,543

Source: Ministry Of Economic Development: Pre-COVID-19 Public Sector Investment Projects For World Bank, donor presentation 2022 and Country Partnership Framework, UNCT: CIP 2020-21 (page. 22)

53. A separate section has been provided for EU's investment plan up to 2027 in Belize.

54. The CIP is a UN plan of action for supporting Belize's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The three main external financing sources projected for 2020 were the Inter-American Development Bank with US\$ 21.5 million, the Caribbean Development Bank with US\$ 16.0 million and the Republic of China and Taiwan with US\$ 6.3 million.

According to government sources, the United Nations donor investment was projected to be US\$ 3.5 million excluding CIP estimates and COVID-19 support. Of this, US\$ 2.2 million came from an IFAD project to support resilient rural agriculture, which commenced in 2019. This monetary estimation underrepresents the extent of the investment by the United Nations toward implementing the SDGs in Belize. A good amount of its assistance comes in the form of technical support and advisory services to the Government and other sectors.

Moreover, “capital expenditures” actually include a large range of development projects funded by IFIs, along with certain transfers and net lending to government agencies. However, the capital expenditure has fluctuated significantly in recent years.

In summary, the performance of donor financing and investment in 2020/21 and 2021/22 are significant in the Government budget. Hence, the budget for 2022/23 attempts to make further improvements such as to retire US\$ 97.4 million in public debt while projecting total financing required as US\$ 195.6 million (some examples provided), to be sourced from various lenders (Capital III Program)⁵⁵:

- US\$ 84 million from Taiwan, being a portion of a \$150 million loan in pursuance of an MOU with them.
- US\$ 98 million disbursements from International Financial Institutions in support of Capital III Program; and US\$ 13 million from the domestic system financed through new issue of Government treasury securities.
- US\$ 1.5 million for Sustainable Tourism to be supported by the IDB.
- US\$ 1.5 million for the new Climate Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture Program (CRESAP) to be funded by the World Bank.
- US\$ 2.0 million of additional funds for the COVID-19 response, to be supported by the World Bank.
- US\$ 13.5 million to the Education Sector to be supported jointly by the IDB and CDB.

Further, the Government of Belize and Taiwan have a 5-year programme of grant and concessionary loan funding that totaled US\$ 105 million, and the Government is expected to draw down US\$ 15 million in grants and US\$ 42 million in soft loans during fiscal year 2022/23.

EU's Cooperation to Belize

The EU has long time experience in development in Belize. Its Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027 is focused on green growth and sustainable socio-economic development, and regional integration and border management. The MIP is for seven years; however, the EU has

55. Ministry of Finance Budget Speech 2022/23

allocated indicative financial resources for Belize for the 2021-2024 period as EUR 17 million.

The programme is linked to SDG 1: No poverty, SDG 2: No hunger, food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation, SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 13: Climate action, SDG 15: Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 15: Protection of terrestrial ecosystems, SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions.

Development Partners

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Board of Directors selected Belize as an eligible country to develop a compact in December 2021. The MCC provided US\$750,000 funding for initial planning operation during 2022/2023 while, thereafter, Belize will benefit over the next five years from projects targeting poverty reduction through economic growth. The initial study will identify areas of cooperation and linkages to SDGs.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), an independent United States Government foreign aid agency, has chosen Belize to give support to the private sector to reduce poverty through growth⁵⁶. The MCC-funded projects are expected to commence in 2023 and last for a period of five years which is in line with the MSDCF 2022-2026 financing period.

The conclusion of the Development Partner's Forum 2022 provides the country engagement strategies for Belize's stated development priorities as well as investment plan for the period 2022-2025. Table 7 presents existing IFIs' engagement in Belize (ongoing and in the pipeline) by strategic objective from select development partners. For example, the CABI, a multilateral development bank of Central America is supporting sectors like infrastructure and citizen security in Belize. The Bank plans to invest US\$ 24 million in infrastructure and US\$ 30 million in citizen security between 2020-2024⁵⁷. Similarly, IDB plans to invest US\$ 98.1 during 2022-2025 in areas like fiscal sustainability and the private sector⁵⁸.

56. Budget Speech 2022/23

57. Central Bank for Economic Integration (CABI) development partners Forum presentation, 2022.

58. IDB during Development Partners Forum 2022

Table 7: Government of Belize Development Priorities and IFI's Engagement 2022-2025

GOB Strategic Objective	CABEI	CDB	CDF	EU	IDB	IFAD	TOTALS
Citizen Security	32,000,000	5,941,000	-	-	21,052,395	-	58,993,395
Economic Transformation and Growth	24,000,000	138,938,203	6,552,487	24,328,462	108,683,870	-	302,503,022
Environmental Protection	-	20,000,000	-	-	11,774,000	-	31,774,000
Poverty Reduction	724,750	51,000,000	800,000	10,920,640	12,900,000	8,000,000	84,345,390
Trade Deficit Reduction	-	115,595	-	-	-	-	115,595
Addressing Corruption (Good Governance)	-	-	100,000	-	850,000	-	950,000
Totals	56,724,750	215,994,798	7,452,487	35,249,102	155,260,265	8,000,000	478,681,402

Source: Inaugural Development Partners Forum, Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment, May 2022.

Reducing the debt-to-GDP ratio to a sustainable level can help the country generate resources to address the SDGs. In this regard, the public sector's external debt contracted by 8% (US\$ 231.4 million) to US\$ 1,337 million (74.5% of GDP) in 2021⁵⁹. The drop in external borrowing reflected the Government's repurchase and cancellation of the outstanding principal payment of US\$ 552 million on the 2034 US Dollar Bond. This payment was made in November with proceeds from a US\$ 364 million loan acquired from a subsidiary of the Nature Conservancy, the Belize Blue Investment Company. The fourth debt restructuring exercise was facilitated by a debt conversion for marine conservation swap to reduce the Government's servicing costs and foster debt sustainability, while providing funding for marine and coastal conservation projects.

Overall, investment has been growing moderately in Belize. However, it appears that access to bank financing remains limited for entrepreneurs and MSMEs. Banks still pursue conservative lending policies, while MSMEs and entrepreneurs, especially the young ones, lack collateral. There is also a widespread perception that they cannot repay loans.⁶⁰ MSMEs have rarely accumulated their own funds.

c) Net Resource Transfer

The net transfer of financial resources is defined as the difference between net capital inflows and net income payments to foreign capital, including net changes in international reserves. Table 8 below depicts the aggregated net resource transfers from Belize, without net illicit financial flows, as well as, separately, net ODA (defined as excluding ODA loans and credits for military purposes).

59. Central Bank of Belize December, 2021

60. Ibid.

Table 8: Belize's Net Resource Transfer

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Net resource transfer (in US\$ millions)	-48	72	78	-24	-20	-46	-12	1	138

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Several general observations can be derived from this data. First, while the aggregate data reflect the balance of total receipts and payments relating to financial and other resource inflows and outflows, there is a clear and persistent transfer of funds from Belize year-on-year. In fact, net financial resource transfers from Belize grew significantly in 2020 (US\$ 138 million). The chronic nature of these flows is closely linked to the financial fragility inherent in the external indebtedness of Belize.

d) Illicit Financial Flows

The most common definition of illicit financial flow (IFF) is money illegally earned, transferred, or used, which then crosses borders. IFFs reduce the domestic resources and tax revenue needed to fund programmes and infrastructure investments and are receiving growing attention as a key development challenge. IFFs are often symptomatic of low private-sector confidence in the domestic economy, as well as vested interests and weaknesses in transparency and accountability.

According to the latest data from Global Financial Integrity, 60 developing and emerging economies lost US\$ 7.8 trillion in IFFs from 2004 through 2013. Illicit outflows increased at an average rate of 6.5% per year, nearly twice as fast as global GDP. In Belize, this net total (cumulative) outflow of money was around US\$ 126 million between 2003 and 2012 (latest data not available)⁶¹. As such, IFFs have been higher than the net ODA received.

Addressing some or all of these issues can raise the level of financing for the SDGs significantly, and several are linked to opportunities to attract other forms of finance (such as improving the business climate and promoting private domestic investment or equity markets with financial intermediaries/venture capital funds). In addition, there are many donors that seek to combat them (Belize is a signatory of the United Nations Convention against Corruption [UNCAC]) such as UNODC, DANIDA, NORAD, Sigrid Rausing Trust, etc.

61. Global Financial Integrity, 2014.

2.4 International Private Finance Flows

Private flows are defined as financial flows at market terms funded by private-sector resources and private grants (grants by non-governmental organizations, net of subsidies received from the official sector). Private capital flows can be divided into foreign direct investment, portfolio equity (the buying and selling of stocks and shares), remittances sent home by migrants, and private-sector borrowing.

In understanding the role of the private sector in financing sustainable development, it is important to recognize that the private sector includes a wide range of diverse actors, from individual households and international migrants to multinational corporations, and from direct investors to financial intermediaries, such as banks and pension funds. There is limited history of financing support to the private sector in Belize. The CARICOM Development Fund (CDF) provided concessional support to the Government of Belize to implement its Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy through the Development Finance Corporation in the form of a US\$ 3 million credit line and two grants totaling US\$ 0.3 million in 2019⁶². CDF has also supported a line of credit through the Development Finance Corporation for on-lending to the private sector. IDB has also supported on-lending to the private sector through the banking system.

The composition of international private finance flows (in the form of foreign direct investment (FDI), remittances, bonds, commercial borrowing, portfolio flows and other private loans) is, however, fluctuating.

a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined as the ownership of production facilities in a foreign country. FDI also frequently leads to the development or entry of new technologies and management practices. FDI in Belize from 2012 to 2022 averaged US\$ 61 million, with FDI for 2012 being US\$ 195 million. This data reveals that Belize's performance in terms of FDI inflow is weak (see Table 9).

While Belize has a stable environment to attract market access, technology and expertise from foreign companies, the level of FDI has remained static during 2020-2021 compared to other countries in the same income bracket (see Table 9). The respectable level of FDI in the context of relatively low overall investment suggests that there are one or more constraints that restrict domestic private investment.

62. CDF is a development organ of Caricom and as such is not representative of international private capital flow.

Table 9: Foreign Direct Investment in Belize (US\$ in millions)

US (Millions of dollars)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 Projected
FDI	195	96	46	69	29	21	12	60	50	49	50

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and IMF.

SDG link: There is sufficient empirical evidence that FDI creates jobs (directly and indirectly) in the country. An enabling infrastructure environment supports the FDI-attraction strategy. The bulk of the business enterprises that settle in Belize do not exert large negative externalities, yet some key aspects have not been sufficiently assessed (e.g., impacts on the environment and equality). Likewise, the debate on the quality of the jobs created remains delicate.

b) Private sector borrowing abroad

The private sector in Belize has a share in the foreign-currency international debt (private sector share of external debt), though not a significant one. Based on available data, the private sector's total outstanding loans received from abroad (non-guaranteed by the Government) stood at US\$ 83.8 million in 2020. Table 10 indicates that the private sector borrowing abroad is in a declining trend, however some increase can be observed in 2020. Detailed data on private sector external debt flows are not available beyond 2020.

Table 10: Private Sector External Borrowing in Belize

US\$ millions	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Private sector guaranteed by public sector
Private nonguaranteed	173.5	161.8	153.6	94.5	85.4	77.7	60.7	63.0	83.8
Short term private creditors	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0

Source: The World Bank data topics.

In this regard, different external financing sources are better for different aspects of SDGs (income, jobs, goods and services, inequality and inclusion). SDG 10 seeks to encourage external financial flows including external financing to the private sector. It is also important to monitor South-South Cooperation and links and connections between Belize and the Global South in terms of external financing.

c) Remittances

International remittances constitute a unilateral transfer that feeds directly into Belize's households. The inflow of remittances has emerged as significant in Belize. In 2019, they amounted to roughly US\$ 45.6 million, or an estimated 1.3% of GDP⁶³. In 2020, remittances increased by 29.8% to US\$ 59.2 million. For 2021, remittances were US\$ 66.5.0 million⁶⁴. This figure may be affected by the underestimation of the remittances received through informal channels. By helping poor and vulnerable populations cope with their socioeconomic challenges, remittances are another important source of SDG-related financing.

SDG link: Remittances work to alleviate poverty and reduce income inequalities. Their poverty-reduction effect is estimated to be of a similar magnitude to that of social assistance.

d) INGOs/NGOs

INGOs represent a major presence in Belize, receive substantial sums from donors to carry out humanitarian assistance and development work, and are an increasingly influential actor in policy processes. However, the lack of data is one of the mitigating factors in finding the real contribution of INGOs in Belize.

For example, the Belize Network of NGOs received US\$ 27,000 in 2021 to fund an exercise that will strengthen civil society organizations to promote good governance and accountability. Research Triangle Institute (RTI International), an INGO based in USA, provided this fund⁶⁵. In addition, the grant included the temporary employment of an administrative assistant for the period of the grant.

The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives in Belize invites proposals for funding annually (including in 2022) for the maximum amount of US\$ 25,000. However, there is no data with regard to projects approved and funding disbursed.

There are dozens of INGOs operating in Belize. They can contribute meaningfully to the SDGs, while it is essential to promote an enabling environment for INGOs to operate and engage in responsive ways, and can be linked to *leave no one behind*. Their work on policy advocacy and targeted programmes related to women, children, health, education, poverty alleviation, income generating activities, skills development, and capacity building are helpful for the SDGs.

63. CCA 2021

64. Central Bank of Belize 2021 (Major economic indicators).

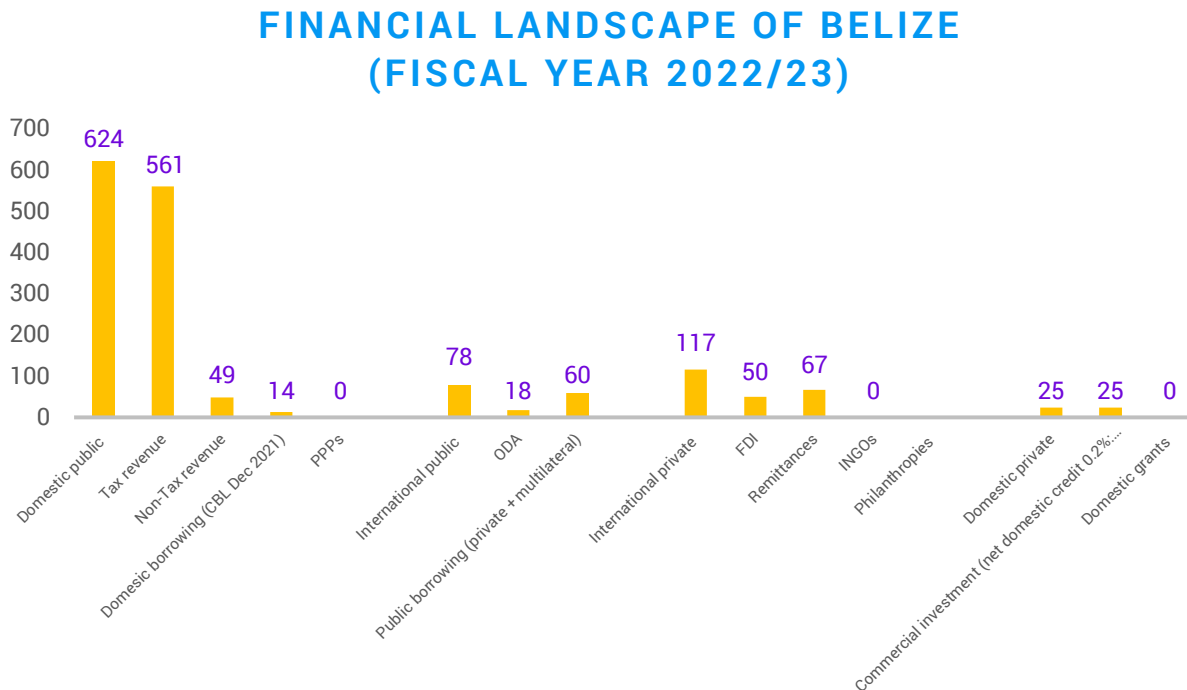
65. The Belize Network of NGOs (BNN).

Financial Landscape of Belize

The landscape of development finance has changed according to the country’s economic situation. Based on the figures presented in Section 2, the **annual financing envelope in Belize, projected, is assessed at US\$ 843 million in fiscal year 2022/23 (please see Annex 1 for a detailed breakdown)**. However, it should be noted that this is the current projected financing envelope, and some adjustments may be needed to avoid year-to-year volatilities in areas like FDIs, remittances, non-FDI corporate borrowing, philanthropies, institutional investors, and PPPs in order to reflect the steady-state financing flows rather than of one particular year. Figure 8 disaggregates the financing in four quadrants: domestic public, international public, international private and domestic private. Accordingly, 65% of the financing envelope is secured through domestic public sources, including public revenues, other revenues, domestic public borrowing and public-private partnerships.

International financing, both public and private, is of second importance, representing 35% of the financing envelope and being composed of FDIs, commercial borrowing abroad and international remittances. Domestic private financing is composed of bank credits and non-bank financing. Finally, the international private sector’s role is limited with 3% only.

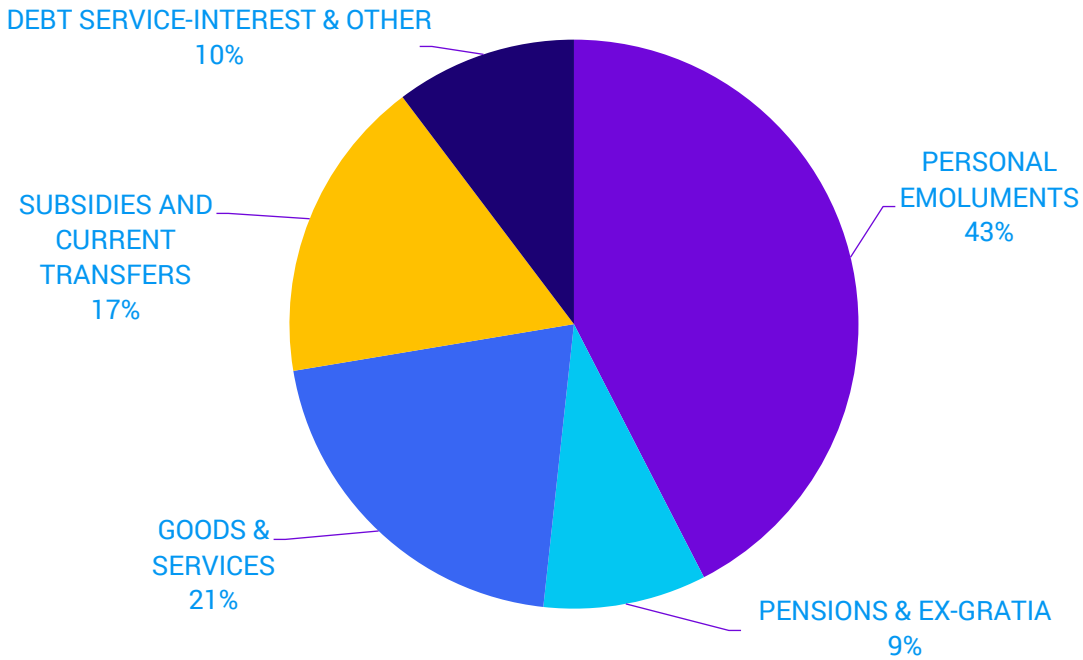
Figure 8: SDG Financial Landscape Fiscal year 2022/2023 (US\$ in millions)



Source: Author’s calculation based on Draft Estimates of 2022/23 Budget Speech and Central Bank 2021 December report. For detail breakdown, please refer to Annex 1.

As domestic public financing constitutes a dominant part of the financing envelope in Belize, it is important to pay attention to a few spending pillars. In 2022/23, the highest spending is in personal emoluments that represent 43%, which is associated to salary. The shares on social assistance, education, health and other public services are comparatively (and significantly) lower with 21% only. Spending on pensions, about 9% of the recurrent expenditure contributes to poverty reduction. Figure 9 presents spending by economic items and functions of the government.

Figure 9: Government of Belize Recurrent Expenditure



Source: Author's calculation based on Draft Estimates of 2022/23 Budget Speech and Central Bank 2022 February report.

SDG link: A regressive tax system undermines economic resilience and societal cohesion, reduces domestic public revenues and makes the attempt to introduce progressive income taxation politically and economically daunting.

2.5 Sustainability and Constraints of Current Financing Flows

The overall financing flows along the four areas (domestic public, domestic private, international public and international private) have not expanded over the years. Hence, the current flows barely meet the SDG requirements. The sources of finance as presented in Section 2 show the value of different sources of finance in 2022/23. The major and significant sources of finance is tax revenue and borrowing (both domestic and international), which have increased significantly over the years but will likely level out and even decline if policies to generate domestic employment and income opportunities do not succeed with a more conducive environment for private sector development. Tax revenue is one of the largest sources of public finance. Another major source of finance is domestic credit to the private sector that has increased over the years, i.e., finance for private sector consumption and investments. The various concessional (ODA) grants and loans constitute a smaller share of funding, as do the grants to NGOs. FDI constitutes a minor share, particularly when compared to other countries at the same GDP per capita level.

Comparing the trend and composition of the sources of finance illustrates the potential that Belize has to mobilize additional finance for development. This is based on the assumption that public sector absorptive capacity can be raised either through public sector capacity measures, increased efficiency in implementation of public investments, and/or through a wider engagement of national and international non-state actors in the delivery of public services through investment, outsourcing/PPP arrangements, etc.

SDG link: A well-funded and appropriately constructed system for social protection is indispensable. Although no official indicators exist, this suggests that niches of the population may be left behind.

2.6 Efficiency of Current Public Financing

Domestic public financing constitutes the lion's share of the financing envelope in Belize, and the Government spends a major share of these funds on social transfers, subsidies and other SDG-related areas. However, the strength of its expenditure on these poverty alleviation programmes

has not been measured, so the efficiency of public spending cannot be precisely assessed. In other words, there is no clear connection between the money spent and the achievement of the intended outcomes, which is an indirect indication of the country's potentially poor system and capacity for public finance management. Other subsidies generate large financing needs and they have recently expanded. This analysis reveals that Belize needs a public investment strategy/framework for public investment management, covering from planning through selection, implementation, and evaluation of development interventions which may well be correlated with SDG financing that facilitates the proper assessment of development financing efficiency and takes advantage of the possibility of multiplier effects.

2.7 Lessons Learned and Good Practices

The data suggest that increasing needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, climate-related disasters, and a potential rise in poverty due to job loss have affected Belize significantly. The financial burden associated with rising debt levels adds further stress to the economy.

As Belize strives to prioritize SDG financing and resource effectiveness through innovative solutions, it is vital to use public funding efficiently. This is particularly necessary since barriers to achieving a number of SDGs are high.

The current financial landscape of Belize is confusing in relation to the SDGs. It is extremely challenging to navigate the standards for SDG-aligned financing. The Government of Belize, donors, partners and investors should encourage the adoption of strategies that support the integration of the SDGs into decision-making regarding financing; or establish a system that will allow comprehensive tracking of spending on the SDGs since financing is not made available in an ad hoc manner. Every IFI project is aligned with one SDG or another, or multiple SDGs.

In this regard, SDG alignment is critical. SDG alignment unlocks resources, directs them toward needs, and builds a more sustainable and inclusive economy that protects against risks, fosters resilience, and generates financial returns and economic growth. Incorporating the SDGs into public finance strategies could create efficiency gains and new economic opportunities. Finally, alignment can unlock the volumes of finance needed to meet the SDGs, which public resources could never achieve alone.

3

Financing gaps and opportunities for the SDGs

3.1 SDG Financing Gap

This analysis compared the level of investment needed to realize the SDGs with the financing available at any given time. In fact, the word investment in this study implies the spending needed to achieve the SDG targets. The investment required to meet these targets encompasses both recurrent and capital spending, but excludes financing and administrative costs such as interest for debt repayment. It is estimated that about 70% of the fiscal budget goes toward implementing initiatives that contribute to the SDGs. Also, in practice, not all SDG-related spending by the private or non-governmental sector is direct. The SDG financing gap is calculated by deducting SDG investment requirements from financing resources. Hence, the results presented in this study are aggregated at the national level.

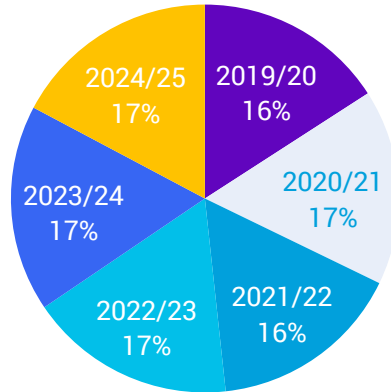
Generally, the following sectors are assumed to be supportive of SDG goals: Health, Human Development, Education, Youth, Sports and Culture; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Environment, Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Solid Waste. Public goods and services provided by these ministries directly and indirectly address the following SDGs: Zero Hunger, No Poverty, Inequality, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Climate Action, Life below Water, Life on Land, and Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Belize has not undertaken a Development Finance Assessment that assesses government expenditures associated to the achievement of the SDGs. At this point, it is possible to analyze the financing of SDG objectives of some ministries.

The country's spending in education is stagnant for the upcoming five years. Its total planned spending is US\$ 120.5 million in 2022/23 (total spending is US\$ 543.5 million)⁶⁶ which indicates the investment is still not sufficient in active labour-market policies (including job-related services), which is comparatively low. Figure 10 indicates the trend of recurrent expenditure of Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology which is almost stagnant i.e., 16% in 2019/20 while 17% for the fiscal years 2020/21-2022/23 and projected to be same in 2023/24 and 2024/25.

66. Budget speech 2022/23

Figure 10: Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology's Recurrent Expenditure Trend

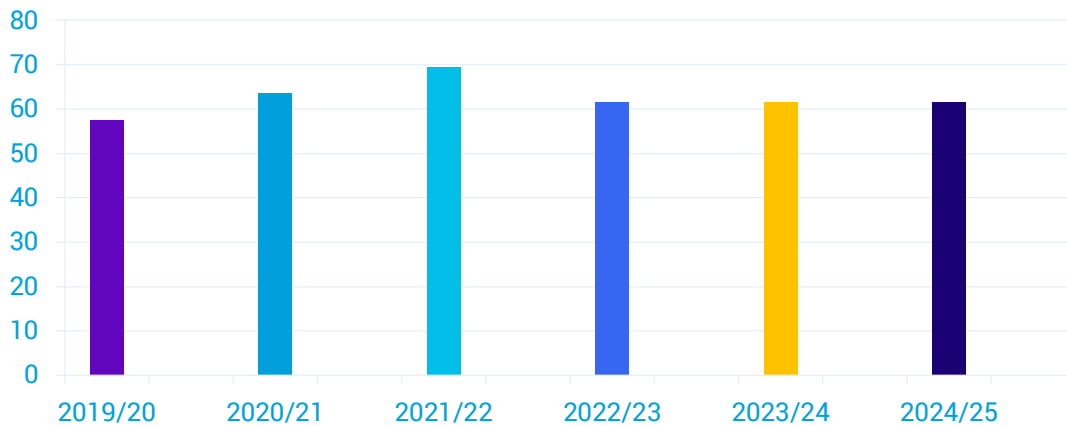


Source: Author's calculation based on

SDG link: Active labour-market policies contribute to the creation of decent jobs. Addressing labour-market informality is equally important and deserves more attention in the context of the pandemic.

Belize's health expenditure is also stagnant year-on-year basis. Figure 11 presents the recurrent expenditure trend of the Ministry of Health and Wellness for the fiscal year 2019/20 to 2022/23 and projected expenditure for 2023/24 and 2024/25. The expenditure trend suggests that health services are not reaching to all citizens and the planned expenditure for fiscal years 2022 to 2024 (average US\$ 61.5 million), which is just the 11.31% of the total planned expenditure (US\$543.5) for 2022/23. The increased expenditure experienced for 2020 and 2021 reflect the investment needed to manage the COVID-19 pandemic.

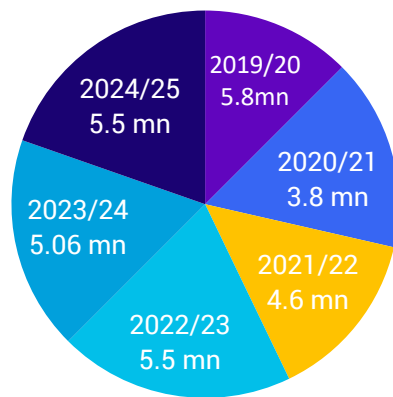
Figure 11: Ministry of Health and Wellness Recurrent Expenditure Trend



Source: Author's calculation based on budget 2022/23

The financing envelope for the funding of rural transformation, community development, labour and local government is in steady shape. However, it is associated to labour which means job creation both paid and self-employment. In this context, the investment to MSMEs and start-ups seems low. The planned funding is US\$ 5.5 million in 2022/23 against US\$ 543.5 million total expenditure in 2022/23 which is just 1%. The projected expenditure for the Ministry for the fiscal year 2023/24 and 2024/25 appears to be consistent. Figure 12 shows the recurrent trend for the Ministry and projection for two fiscal years.

Figure 12: Ministry of Rural Transformation, Community Development, Labour and Local Government Recurrent Expenditure Trend



Source: Author’s calculation based on budget 2022/23

According to Budget Speech 2022/23, Belize’s budget allocation for the above-mentioned ministries were projected to increase including in SDG associated sector/areas. The aggregate expenditure is projected to increase around 6% while the revenue is projected to increase 5-7% compared to 2021/2022. However, the COVID-19 expenditure is projected to come down in coming years.

It should be noted that WHO funding to the Belize Country Office for 2022 has increased to US\$ 1,774,229 which exceeded the original required funding. It includes COVID-19 related funding. This figure does not include funding from PAHO. The EU continues to fund up to 2024 through a grant with PAHO/WHO – climate resilient health facilities, health systems strengthening and information systems for health. Therefore, it does not represent funding from other levels of the organization that can be applied to the Belize Country Office. At this time, estimates for 2023 are not available for example for UNFPA, WHO/PAHO, and FAO.

The 2022-2023 CIP provides the funding requirement, mostly at the programmatic level, for 2022 and 2023. Though the costing is ongoing for the remaining four years (2022-2026), the projected funding requirement is provided in Table 11.

Table 11: Estimated Funding Gap for CIP 2022-23

AFPs	NATIONAL FUNDING						MULTI-COUNTRY FUNDING (Includes Belize)					
	2022 (\$USD)			2023 (\$USD)			2022 (\$USD)			2023 (\$USD)		
	Required Funding	Available Funding	To be Mobilized	Required Funding	Available Funding	To be Mobilized	Required Funding	Available Funding	To be Mobilized	Required Funding	Available Funding	To be Mobilized
FAO	\$8,360,000	\$2,239,494	\$6,120,506	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
IFAD67	\$5,068,000	\$5,068,000	\$-	\$5,673,000	\$5,673,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
ILO	\$353,120	\$353,120	\$-	\$235,414	\$235,414	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
IOM	\$1,248,359	\$727,794	\$528,890	\$540,000	\$490,000	\$50,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
OHCHR	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
PAHO/WHO	\$1,774,229	\$1,774,229	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
UN WOMEN	\$70,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$170,000	\$-	\$170,000	\$395,000	\$30,000	\$365,000	\$385,000	\$-	\$385,000
UNDP	\$5,306,000	\$4,622,000	\$684,000	\$6,460,000	\$4,625,000	\$1,835,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
UNEP	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$520,000	\$520,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
UNESO	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$120,000	\$63,000	\$57,000	\$130,000	\$38,000	\$92,000
UNFPA	\$226,000	\$226,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$6,650,000	\$4,369,000	\$2,281,000	\$6,650,000	\$4,369,000	\$2,281,000
UNHCR	\$1,515,000	\$755,885	\$759,115	\$1,485,000	\$668,175	\$816,825	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
UNICEF	\$4,055,837	\$1,693,787	\$2,402,050	\$1,122,850	\$34,650	\$1,088,200	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
WFP	\$545,923	\$336,942	\$208,981	\$545,923	\$336,942	\$208,981	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
TOTAL	\$28,519,812	\$17,965,251	\$10,554,561	\$16,282,187	\$12,093,181	\$4,189,006	\$7,685,000	\$4,982,000	\$2,703,000	\$7,165,000	\$4,407,000	\$2,758,000

Source: Draft CIP 2022/2023 VER 2.0 May 2022

There are currently no estimates on the share of public revenues dedicated to SDG targeting since the SDGs have not been sufficiently mainstreamed into the national budget structure or costed at the national level. In this context, it is clear that the total cost to SDG implementation needs to be established. Based on CIP 2022/23 and available data on investment and government expenditure in SDG associated ministries suggest that the preliminary indicative funding requirement for the MSDCF 2022-2026 may be estimated at, minimum, US\$ 150 million⁶⁸. The latter budget estimate is based on Agencies, Funds & Programmatic sub-outputs. **The funding framework 2022-2026 for the MSDCF is being prepared separately and will certainly exceed the latter \$150 million since it will be based on United Nations' System Outputs which will include the full cost of delivering results, inclusive of programme, operations, communication and management/overheads.**⁶⁹ It should be noted that, in the absence of programme-based budgeting and SDG tagging of policies, this figure for SDG financing is approximate.

67. This includes loan and grant funding. Only grant funding will be included in the funding framework since loan funds are Government funds.

68. Author's calculation (indicative) based on estimated CIP 2022-23, current SDG tagging (according to Government's estimated budget 2022/23), and estimated cost for 2023-2026 MSDCF. Using UN CIP 2022/23's funding requirement for 2022 and 2023 as baseline which is: 2022: US\$ 35 million, 2023: US\$ 23 million and basing this trend for the remaining years (until costing is made for the remaining years) for example: 2024: US\$ 35 million, 2025: US\$ 35 million and 2026: US\$ 22 million, the funding requirement for the entire 2022-2026 could be projected as US\$ 150 million. However, as earlier mentioned a separate exercise is being undertaken to prepare the MSDCF 2022-2026 Funding Framework following this Financial Landscape Assessment.

69. This includes programme activities, staff and other personnel, contractual services, transfer and grants to counterparts, supplies, commodities, materials, equipment, vehicles, furniture, travel, general operating and other direct costs, as well as recurring and non-recurring management costs.

Taking into consideration the financial information provided by participating UN organizations for the UN CIP (2022-23), **the above US\$ 150 million is only an estimate**. This figure will be more definitive once the costing of results (in this case outputs) is completed, where each section of the results chain is realistically formulated, and an effective causal relationship is ensured. Despite the importance that the government is placing on sustainability and the SDGs as an integral component of its long-term economic development agenda, there is a significant imbalance between what is needed to achieve the SDGs and the financing and investment that are currently available.

At the same time, international financing and private-sector resources are needed to achieve the ambitious and complex objectives of the SDGs. For this reason, developing instruments and mechanisms of mixed financing through public-private partnerships are greatly increasing in importance.

Furthermore, the UNCT should build effective partnerships with the IFIs and the private sector to help finance the SDGs and close the funding gap for the MSDCF⁷⁰. Enhancing partnerships with institutions like the European Union, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, World Bank, IADB, Caribbean Development Bank and others, to understand the financing requirements for meeting the SDGs in Belize will be crucial. In addition, it will be increasingly important to target sources such as venture capital, impact investors and South-South cooperation.⁷¹

3.2 Challenges in SDG Financing

Compared to the global average, Belize is an underperformer in many aspects of the SDG financing envelope, in spite of the higher funding available via some sources such as domestic public financing. Similarly, its financial intermediation/bank credit, as a key domestic private source, is not as deep as is needed. Both of these facts suggest that the potential for Belize to expand its SDG financing envelope lies primarily in raising tax revenues.

In Belize, the multifaceted role that tax policy plays is highly visible, for example in looking at Goals, 8 and 10. Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all) and Goal 10 (Reduce inequality) show that these two pillars must be kept in balance, which is a key challenge. For this, taxes should be designed to support sustainable economic development and should be progressive, reduce inequality, and promote inclusive growth.

70. Government should also play a role through the fledgling Development Partners Forum. Government through its Line Ministries should bring partners to the table for collaboration among all partners in supporting GOB priorities

71. A detailed analysis will come in the development of the funding framework.

On the other hand, high taxes to fund SDGs may help achievement in the short term but could be detrimental in the long term. Therefore, to meet the SDGs, tax must be raised in a way that is fair, reduces inequality, and sustains economic growth. In the long term these goals go hand-in-hand as an unequal society will not sustain growth while poor economic performance reduces the tax required to sustain public assets.

In this regard, Belize will need to find the right balance of taxes given its characteristics, including: its presence of resources, GDP, distribution of wealth, industry base, and other sectoral revenue opportunities. For this, Goal 17 can be involved to create broad-based tax regimes that are supported through international cooperation, transparency, collection mechanisms, and capacity building.

In addition, Belize faces several other challenges, including the following:

- a. The ability and actions to integrate the SDGs into the national budget process to understand the synergies among the ways to achieve the SDGs.
- b. In the absence of programme-based budgeting and the SDG tagging of policies, the SDG alignment is approximate.
- c. Belize has a low level of spending on poverty, social protection, vocational education, decent jobs, health, climate change, gender, etc.
- d. The high indebtedness of Belize has been exacerbated by COVID-19 for the past two years, which has exerted a strong pressure on national public debts. This is shown in the size of the fiscal deficits. It reflects the heterogeneity in the Government's financing needs beyond the tax and non-tax revenues collected in the budget.
- e. Domestic borrowing from the private sector is the key source of domestic private financing (60% of GDP). However, it cannot fully cover SDG funding requirements.
- f. Belize relies on two flows of international private financing, foreign direct investment and remittances, but these can be volatile.

3.3. Financial Landscape Opportunities for Advancing the 2030 Agenda

Determining how to finance the 2030 Agenda in Belize is a key issue. The Government's ability to identify and use a wide variety of both financing sources and financing instruments and strategies will be central to achieving the sustainable development agenda. This should be based on building global partnerships, leveraging domestic resources, meeting aid commitments, and mobilizing additional funds for development from multiple sources.

This analysis suggests that the financing needed in Belize to achieve the SDGs will greatly surpass all current development finance flows but can be raised from the large amounts of (mostly private) investable resources available globally. The Government can increase domestic public resources and optimize spending. Also, it can better monitor and configure development donor assistance in terms of grants and loans to achieve the SDGs.

Some of the SDG targets are reflected in sectoral expenditures. This speaks to their relevance and prioritization in the country across sectoral areas. At the same time, several SDG-related targets (shown in the boxes) are missing or not linked and need to be analyzed for their relevance to the country's context and integration into the national strategic planning system in 2022–2026. This suggests the need to align the SDGs with the Government's Medium-Term Development Strategy 2022-2025.

In financing the SDGs in Belize, flows from the state budget are essential. Remittances, foreign direct investment (FDI) and official development assistance (ODA) will play a significant role. Development projects implemented by IFIs, donors, partners and UN agencies are arguably equally important when seen through the prism of financing the SDGs. Since Belize is a medium-income country, ODA can at best serve to galvanize other, larger financial flows (both international and domestic) to fund SDG achievement. Indeed, net ODA inflows have been quite small relative not only to FDI and remittances, but also to government budget revenues. Should Belize succeed in boosting growth and raising the share of GDP collected as tax revenues, it could have vital positive implications for SDG financing. According to the analysis, projects funded by international investors and partners will be crucial.

Maintaining current levels of investment to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and close the gap in SDG financing will require looking beyond the public sector⁷². It will necessitate greater collaboration between the public and private sectors at both the domestic and global levels to attract the needed investments and grant funding. Only by getting the private sector to see opportunities in SDG financing will the investment gap be eliminated.

Some of the options to address the SDG financing gap are as follows:

- a. Increasing revenue is one of the most effective ways to meet financing needs. This can be done by minimizing revenue loss through tax evasion, corruption, and other unlawful practices in tax collection, lands, immigration, and customs. It is estimated that this can generate about 6% of GDP, which means about US\$ 114 million in additional resources for SDG funding⁷³.
- b. Spending reductions, revenue enhancements, comprehensive debt restructuring, and above-average economic expansion are opportunity areas for SDG financing.

72. Financial Landscape, Common Country Analysis, 2021.

73. CCA 2021.

- c. Sustainable debt with the goal of reducing the debt-to-GDP ratio can help to achieve the ambitious SDG outcomes. Debt management, restructuring of debt conditions, new terms for debt obligations, etc. can be explored. With regard to concessionary multilateral loans, write-offs, payment deferrals, coupon reduction or discounted buyouts, are possible. Deficit funding on optimal terms, especially with bilateral donors, is also an option.
- d. In the absence of a development finance assessment for Belize that explicitly states which government expenditures directly map to the achievement of the SDGs, this analysis classifies the financing of SDG objectives by the ministry responsible.
- e. Effective public–private partnerships and improvements to the national investment environment can attract FDI to contribute to closing the SDG financing gap and align the benefits of these investments with the SDG goals. These strategies could potentially increase foreign direct investment to 7-10% of GDP.
- f. Fostering local investment, particularly in the infrastructure sector, is important. This would require having a more favourable climate for local investors. It would also require increasing the savings rate, which is currently only 10% of GDP, and is just sufficient to cover 50% of the country's capital formation⁷⁴.
- g. The capital market plays a vital role in generating private sector financing. Support is required for this market to use suitable financing instruments. So far, this type of investment financing for Belize has been limited to a few enterprises such as the Government, municipal bodies, and utility companies. Reserve pension funds from the Social Security Board exceeded US\$ 250 million⁷⁵.
- h. To prevent vulnerable populations from being left behind, the prioritization and targeting of government and donor resources should be improved to achieve the 17 SDGs. This focus will be essential in the context of declining development donor funds for SDG implementation.
- i. A development concession (incentive/reward) system can attract investments that are socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable and supportive of SDG priorities. This same reward regime should be used to increase investment in poor communities.
- j. UN and private donor funds should be targeted to assist in leveraging greater financial flows for SDG investment from the private sector and multilateral and bilateral agencies.
- k. Private-sector participation in public infrastructure and services should be encouraged so that government funds can be used for social services (education, health), social protection and natural resource management.
- l. Alternative sources of financing and development assistance for SDG advancement include blended concessional finance, climate finance, and South-South/triangular cooperation and capacity building.
- m. SDG targets should be mainstreamed into the government budget process to ensure that public-sector investments are aligned with the SDGs and that tracking is possible. This would mean first mainstreaming SDG targets in the investment planning stage of all Capital projects during the fiscal year.

74. Ibid.

75. Social Security Board, Annual Report 2018 (Belmopan, 2019).

- n. There is need for first improving the framework for public sector investment management in order to enhance public-sector investment productivity (measured as the output per dollar invested) which should strengthen the correlation between public-sector investment and economic growth. In this regard, Belize lags behind its CARICOM peers by 17%⁷⁶.

SDG-aligned financing under the budget

As domestic public financing constitutes most of the financing envelope in Belize, it is necessary to pay attention to a few spending axes. Not all available finance contributes to the achievement of the SDGs; in particular, there are items in the budget that are of general importance (e.g. security services; recreation and culture).

The following sectors are assumed to support SDG outcomes: health, human development, education, youth, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, the environment, sustainable development and climate change. Public goods and services provided by these ministries directly and indirectly address the following SDGs: zero hunger, no poverty, good health and well-being, quality education, equality, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, climate action, life below water, life on land, and peace, justice and strong institutions.

In the absence of programme-based budgeting and the SDG tagging of policies, the above assessment of SDG alignment is approximate. The introduction of SDG tagging, as well as a more in-depth analysis of policies and their alignment with the specific use of funds, is needed in the future.

Innovative financing instruments aligned with the SDGs

The financing of the SDGs in Belize may require substantial public and private funding, both at the national and international levels. No data exists on the financing instruments that have already been deployed either regionally or nationally⁷⁷ to support such funding, such as blended finance or innovative instruments, trust funds and guarantees that relate to particular SDGs such as SDG 8 (growth and jobs) and SDG 9 (industry and infrastructure).

Another group of SDG funding instruments includes taxes and subsidies. Taxes with clear SDG-achievement goals are usually enacted in relevant areas.

76. CCA 2021

77. Blue Bonds are among the instruments adopted for conservation in Belize to unlock sustainable funding for marine conservation.

4 Recommendations

This analysis of the major financial flows to and within Belize, both national and international, allows the UNCT to map these funding sources against MSDCF outcomes to develop a resource mobilization strategy and close the SDG-related financing gaps.

A clear message emerges from this report that substantially higher funding amounts are needed for Belize to achieve the SDG outcomes than what is available at present. This points to the need to direct efforts to assist Belize in scaling up its sustainable development finance. Some of the potential options are identified below.

1. Recommendations to the Government of Belize to Expand SDG Financing

Governments are the largest and most important stakeholders that invest in the SDGs. The Government of Belize has a significant role to play in delivering development outcomes under Agenda 2030. This is reflected in the notion that the bulk of SDG financing stems from domestic public sources through the Government's ability to define various fiscal incentives, such as taxes and subsidies, and to influence and leverage other funding, especially private domestic and private international financing flows. As such, the Government's role in aligning financing with the SDGs is twofold. First, it can benchmark various public programmes with the SDGs. Moreover, it can incentivize existing sources of money to work for the SDGs, followed by proactively designing alternative and additional financing models.

1. Financing the SDGs

The most important objective for the Government is to mainstream SDG targets into the investment and budgeting process to ensure SDG alignment and that progress toward the 2030 Agenda is tracked. It should create a roadmap for establishing a national integrated financing framework that focuses on the following key areas:

The INFF approach to financing for development, in particular, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Belize.

- a. The use of measuring tools such as the development finance assessment (DFA).
- b. Good practices from other countries related to various forms and approaches to financing the SDGs.

Some of the recommended actions are as follows:

1. The Government of Belize should focus on aligning its national financial planning with the SDGs. The first step is to link country-level SDG goals with national allocation processes. SDG budget tagging is also an important step in ensuring transparency in the alignment of public spending with the SDGs.
2. It can consider interventions on both the revenues and expenditures sides of the state budget. Some possible areas include:
 - On the revenues side, the expansion of the tax base by a rapid and focused reduction of the grey economy, which would significantly increase the financing envelope.
 - The introduction of new taxes or an increase in the existing ones that incentivize the achievement of SDG targets, such as a higher tobacco tax to improve health outcomes.
 - On the budget expenditure side, the Government should conduct a comprehensive exercise to assess cost efficiency and eliminate inefficiencies. Government expenditures need to have a clear link with the national sustainable development objectives and the SDGs. Results-based financing may be relevant to increase the efficiency of spending and accelerate the achievement of targeted outcomes in certain spheres. Public–private partnerships can be used to access untapped financing potential.
3. Transparent, long-term strategies and targets for priority infrastructure areas linked to the SDGs should be established. The Government should identify priority projects and enable a process for fast-tracking appraisal, structuring and procurement.

2. Addressing financial flows

To curtail net negative financial resource flows, the Government could implement measures such as incentives for re-investing greater levels of profit in the economy, recommitment to ODA targets through diversification and private sector engagement in potential sectors and a rules-based sovereign debt workout mechanism. Actions could include:

- Reallocating public expenditures and/or restructuring tax revenues.
- Strengthening the capacity to prevent, reduce and recover illicit financial flows.
- Rechanneling external liabilities (debt) into productivity-enhancing domestic investment.
- Systematically using capital controls as an essential part of the macroeconomic toolkit for Belize.
- Leveraging special drawing rights as a source of development finance, linking their expansion to the SDGs.
- Recommitting to ODA targets, including a substantial increase in ODA through diversification and private sector engagement in new programmes, and support of debt relief programmes.
- Develop strategies with emerging partners including technical, South-South, triangular cooperation, etc.
- Reinvigorating a rules-based sovereign debt restructuring mechanism that addresses the SDGs and developmental needs of Belize in a more systematic fashion.

3. Promoting foreign direct investment (FDI)

Belize can mobilize FDI to increase 7-10% of GDP, or an additional US\$ 75 million, through effective public–private partnerships and improvements to national investment. Government’s National Investment Policy and Strategy was launched in July 2022 and should contribute to fostering FDI and domestic private investment. Actions could include:

- Increasing the number of private sector and IFI partners and developing a corporate approach to these entities.
- Developing a structured approach in identifying partnership opportunities given a new environment.

4. Boosting domestic private investment

A favourable climate is needed for local investors. The Government can adopt a systematic approach to accelerating private-sector participation by:

- Supporting financial and economic policies and regulations to achieve the SDGs in collaboration with IFIs.
- Creating an enabling regulatory environment for the private sector to invest in the SDGs. PPPs can bring greater efficiency and sustainability to the provision of public services.
- Offering incentives to align private finance with the SDGs.
- Expand the Belize Investor Mapping 2021 to include priority areas (for example, agro-processing and the furniture industries inter alia) not included in the 2021 mapping.
- Facilitating the establishment of a capital market and relevant instruments by providing stock exchange guidance and listing requirements and standards.

- Instituting favourable regulatory conditions (e.g., limits) pertaining to infrastructure-related sectors; this could help ensure that domestic pension funds and insurance companies participate in long-term infrastructure investments.
- Encouraging DFI to play a critical role in private sector infrastructure financing.
- Using remittances more effectively to improve local economies, provide savings for investment and contribute to productive consumption.
- Explore possibilities to bring remittances in the development sector including diaspora engagement through innovations, funding, insights, resources, and conversations.
- Develop a friendly and structured approach to address high net-worth individuals as well as domestic charity organizations in Belize for their role in development.
- Explore capacity building needs for developing projects, especially for international charity organizations.

5. Exploring innovative financing for the SDGs

Innovative financing initiatives involve using donor funds and/or private flows to catalyze market creation and development. The private sector can contribute widely, from policy-driven solutions to voluntary investments in the SDGs. Actions could include:

- Leveraging innovative financing vehicles that address the development needs and interests of the private sector, such as blended and results-based financing. Blended finance shares similarities with PPP models where the Government bears the risk of the investment along with the private entity. Results-based financing links the returns of investors to agreed-upon and measurable development outcomes. These innovative financing models, however, demand an integrated approach that resolves inconsistencies across resources to finance sustainable development.
- Setting up new financing vehicles, such as multi-partner funds, and/or reducing risk for private investors through subordinate debt, guarantees, etc. would incentivize private sector co-financing. The introduction of blended arrangements or blended finance instruments, together with IFIs and the private sector, could increase, consolidate and align financing to core national sustainable development priorities.

Belize may explore concessional and climate finance (international public or private) and South-South and triangular cooperation (e.g., regional and South-South dialogues and exchanges to encourage collaboration on financing for the SDGs) in relevant SDG sectors through various modalities, such as technology transfer, financing, and shared development agendas and solutions.

2. Recommendations for the International Community

International development partners are key in SDG financing. Some of the possibilities for their role are as follows.

- a. It is key that IFIs continue to be an open system, working more as intermediaries linking multiple projects (not just their own projects) with multiple sources of finance (not just their own finance), such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). Such an integrated approach directed to a particular SDG target will consolidate development efforts in the country and will make the SDGs more achievable.
- b. The international community can assist Belize to become more strategic in how it raises capital, i.e., mobilizing private capital more effectively by developing a capital market.
- c. The international community can engage in establishing innovative financing instruments to reduce financing costs for private-sector investors and transfer risk to other actors. Blending concessional financing, or grants with private financing, could lower interest rates and relax collateral requirements for MSMEs.
- d. Technical skills are crucial in PPPs. Belize may need technical assistance to plan, design, implement and supervise capital investment, i.e., support for project preparation and facilitation to advance from initiation to full investment maturity.
- e. International partners can support the Government's efforts to strengthen alignment with the SDGs, including by providing technical assistance for SDG tagging within the strategic plans of institutions and national strategies and financing frameworks, offering expertise for development and implementing national-level innovative financing instruments.

3. Recommendations to the Private Sector

The private sector in Belize could be an important catalyst for mobilizing funds for the SDGs. The moderate level of financial intermediation, the dominance of bank financing and the insufficiency of other forms of private funding reveal the untapped potential that hides in the private sector.

The central bank can encourage the banking sector to accelerate the alignment of financing with the SDGs. It can promote a long-term view of the banking sector, supporting greater transparency on the extent of sustainable finance in portfolios and ensuring the continued stability and resilience of the banking sector, inter alia, through increased knowledge sharing and monitoring of risks related to global development such as climate change. It can also foster economic innovation and financial literacy to ensure greater access to finance for all.

4. Recommendations to the UN System to Implement the MSDCF

1. Addressing the funding gap

To address the funding gap, UN Belize must mobilize to deliver the strategic results agreed on with the Government in the MSDCF. It is recommended that UN entities implement individual agency resource mobilization actions.

- a. UN agencies should support the development of SDG-aligned national strategies and assist government entities to produce realistic financing frameworks for them, considering the inclusion of incentives that best leverage greater investment in the objectives of the strategy from all national stakeholders.
- b. Together with IFIs, agencies should advocate for sound public finance policies and advise the Government on tax and subsidy incentives that direct activities and financing to achieving the SDGs.
- c. New financing instruments and mechanisms should be developed that enable multi-stakeholder investment/blended finance.

- d. The UN should enable access to global expertise and funding mechanisms that support the acceleration of various SDG outcomes such as the Joint SDG Fund, Green Climate Fund, Multi-Partner Trust Fund, etc.

2. Leveraging larger financial flows

Shifting from funding to financing is a multi-step process that must be founded on accurate and reliable data and an analysis of the financial landscape, including all financial flows, instruments and incentives that lead or could lead to greater investment or more alignment with the SDGs at the country level. UN Belize should use its funding strategically to support the Government and other stakeholders in designing incentives, removing hurdles or providing information that would enable the easier transition to using large financial flows and toward achieving the SDGs.

For example, UN Belize could support tax incentives or subsidies, new financial mechanisms, funds and/or tools that allow investors to easily align their funds with the SDGs.

3. Enhancing internal coordination in approaching bilateral and multilateral donors

More joint efforts to promote internal alignment, engagement, advocacy and communication with the donor community in Belize are recommended. It is necessary to improve efficiency to mobilize resources for UN entity programmes by maximizing the use of the expertise available through the UN system.

4. Increasing joint (multi-agency) programming

Joint projects, which combine expertise from multiple UN entities, maximize the expertise available within the UN system and provide comprehensive solutions to complex multi-faceted issues. As resources are usually mobilized through pooled funds, joint projects contribute to an improved funding mix by increasing the proportion of less earmarked types of funding, such as vertical, pooled and thematic funds, and reducing reliance on project-specific funding, which is the most frequently allocated.

UN entities can develop new joint programmes to address key multi-sector challenges in the country.

5. Promote government co-funding

As the situation demands more non-core funds from Belize, attracting Government co-financing is a process that requires investment in time and (core) funds. UN Belize may secure more resources for the MSDCF 2022-2026 by working with government counterparts in the design of new models.

6. Improving UN capacity and transparency toward bilateral and multilateral donors

UN Belize may need more capacity, transparency and reporting on resources, results and impacts for bilateral and multilateral donors.

These actions could include, among other things, providing knowledge and support based on best practices for cooperation in data collection and monitoring.

Annex 1: Financial Landscape 2022/2023

Financial Landscape Fiscal Year 2022/2023 (US\$ in millions)

Domestic public	624
Tax revenue	561
Non-Tax revenue	49
Domesic borrowing (CBL Dec 2021)	14
PPPs	0
International public	78
ODA	18
Public borrowing (private + multilateral)	60
International private	117
FDI	50
Remittances	67
INGOs	0
Philanthropies	
Domestic private	25
Commercial investment (net domestic credit 0.2%: CBB Dec 2021)	25
Domestic grants	0
Total Financial Envelop	843

1. Tax revenue includes income and profits, taxes on property, international trade and transactions, and goods and services.
2. No-tax revenue includes property income, licenses, royalties, Government ministries, and repayment of old loans etc.
3. Domestic borrowing includes domestic public and private borrowing.
4. PPP includes financial flows under public private partnership modality.
5. ODA (i.e. grants)
6. Public borrowing is the total amount borrowed by the government to meet its development budget. Through various sources (private and/or public, multilateral, domestic and international) and instruments.
7. FDI includes foreign investment in businesses in Belize.
8. Remittances flows include worker's remittances, compensation of employees (working abroad), and personal transfers as recorded in the Balance of Payments.
9. INGOs flows included international NGO's support to local NGOs.
10. Philanthropies include financial support made by international charity organizations.
11. Commercial investment includes investment by for-profit enterprise with the expectation of generating cash flow including institutional investors such as insurance companies, pension fund, commercial banks, etc.
12. Domestic grants include financial support made by charitable organization of Belize.

Annex 2: Financial Flows from Various Partners and Potential Partners for SDG Funding

(Government, bilateral, IFIs, Multi Donor Trust Funds/Other Funds, Private sector- foundations, etc.)
for UNCT Belize for MSDCF 2022-2026

Annex 2A: Government donors, including the EU and the OAS

Partner	Donor in Belize	Donor presence with regional program that includes in Belize	Priority areas	Local vs. regional preference; other relevant information
European Union (EU)	✓	✓	<p>EU is one of important partners of Belize and EU's Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027 supports Belize in various areas.</p> <p>Priority: Green growth and sustainable socio-economic development among the southern districts of Belize through sustainable management of natural resources that coherently links environmental preservation, rural transformation, income generation and inclusion of indigenous communities into the social fabric</p> <p>Related SDGs: SDG 1: No poverty SDG 2: No hunger, food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities SDG 13: Climate action SDG 15: Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p>Allocation: Green growth and sustainable socio- economic development EUR 8.5 million Regional integration and border management EUR 6 million Support measures EUR 2.5 million</p>	<p>European Union Embassy is based in Kingston, Jamaica. A technical, satellite office was opened in Belmopan, Belize in March 2012 to better support in the implementation of EU projects. Currently the Embassy in Jamaica has no Ambassador and a new one is expected around September 2016.</p>
JAPAN (JICA- Japan International Cooperation Agency)	✓	✓	<p>JICAs support to Belize focuses on poverty reduction, environmental protection and disaster prevention. The main forms of cooperation have been bringing Japanese volunteers to Belize and providing technical training to Belizeans in Japan. The total technical assistance in 2020 was US\$ 22 million (Japanese Yen 2.620 billion) ⁷⁹</p>	<p>JICA's Belize Office opened in 2000. JICA has a technical office in Belize City, but the Embassy is based in Jamaica. Opportunities for closer engagement in the local level grants or regional level programmes, would need to be explored with the</p>

⁷⁹ <https://www.jica.go.jp/belize/english/c8h0vm0000bsmgvl-att/belize.pdf>

				Embassy in Jamaica. Belize office can be approached for concrete technical cooperation (trainings and long-term volunteers placed in local organizations).
United States	✓	✓	<p>The United States provided assistance to Belize to respond to COVID-19. Belmopan –US\$ 300,000. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing these funds to UNICEF-Belize.</p> <p>U.S. donated Medical Supplies to Support Belize’s National Referral Hospital in Fight Against COVID-19 valued US \$40,000.</p> <p>Since the start of the pandemic, the United States has provided an estimated US \$5 million in COVID-19 assistance to Belize, including US \$2.38 million procured through the U.S. Embassy’s Security Cooperation Office.</p> <p>The United States works closely with the Government of Belize to fight narcotics, human, and other types of illicit trafficking and organized crime. Since 2009, the United States has provided more than US \$34.8 million to advance security in Belize.</p>	The US has a sizeable Embassy in Belize and engages with Belize as a strategic part of Mesoamerica.
OAS (Organization of American States)	✓	✓	<p>While the OAS does not have grants available, there is certainly interest from OAS side to coordinate with development partners and facilitate regional cooperation and the OAS.</p> <p>The Organization of American States (GS/OAS) announces the new OAS Scholarships cycle for undergraduate and graduate Academic Studies starting between January 1st and December 31st, 2022.</p> <p>Trust for the Americas, an affiliate body of the Organization of American States (OAS), received US\$209,500 under CARSI Grant Economic Support Funds</p> <p>The OAS through its Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) continues to support the strengthening and modernization of Ports in Belize, with increased emphasis on the Maritime Security aspects of their operations.</p>	OAS has a Representation in Belize City (as well as The Office of the General Secretariat of the OAS in the Belize-Guatemala Adjacency Zone since 2003)

Australia	✓		<p>Belize is eligible for the Direct Aid Program (DAP) of AusAid which is a flexible small grants program through which the Australian Government supports development projects that contribute to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. Australia has phased out its aid program to the Caribbean. Hence, there have been no new funding commitments</p>	<p>Australia is still a potential partner provided development goals are linked to its priorities.</p>
Brazil (Brazilian Cooperation Agency - ABC)	✓		<p>Affiliated to the Ministry of External Relations (MRE), ABC is the agency of the Brazilian Federal Government in charge of all international technical cooperation involving Brazil and other countries or international organisms. ABC has defined focal partners that include the African Portuguese-speaking countries, East Timor, Latin America and the Caribbean. Brazil is interested in playing an active role in Belize as a partner (especially South-South, triangular, technical). 2020 - The Brazilian government donated \$25,000 to Belize, through its Brazilian Cooperation Agency, as humanitarian cooperation, in the context of the damage caused by Hurricane Eta. There is a long history of financial assistance to Belize: Brazil donated US\$ 25,000 to the Belize–Guatemala sub-fund of the OAS Peace Fund, US\$ 45,000 to Belize for the acquisition of 2,000 food baskets, Brazil donated through FAO, \$ 145,000 to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), for immediate response and repair of schools.</p>	<p>Brazil has a sizeable embassy in Belmopan.</p>
Canada (DFATD)	✓	✓	<p>Canada does not have a direct bilateral development cooperation program with Belize. Canada supports the development agenda established by CARICOM to achieve regional cooperation and integration. Canada's support is directed at Belize to benefit from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives that aims to contribute to the efforts of civil society organizations to post COVID-19 recovery, strengthen economic and climate resilience and improve access to land, employment and entrepreneurship skills, to contribute to efforts to empower women, eliminate violence against women, in particular women peace builders, and to respond to requests for support on natural disasters.</p> <p>Also, it supports in creating an enabling and predictable environment for economic growth through the increased capacity and accountability of public institutions and by fostering a more competitive private sector. Canada advances the rule of law and strengthens legal institutions. The objectives for the region also include assistance for improving the capacities of the governments to manage and respond to natural disasters and to strengthen regional disaster coordination mechanisms. In general, Canada's development priorities are defined as: increasing food security, securing the future of children and youth, stimulating sustainable economic growth, maternal, newborn and child health, environmental sustainability, gender equality, and governance.</p>	<p>The Caribbean program is one of the priority countries/regions for Canada, covering fourteen countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname Trinidad and Tobago). Politically, Belize is covered from Guatemala (High Commissioner); but the development cooperation is as part of the CARICOM- regional engagement from Jamaica.</p>

<p>Germany: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</p>		<p>✓</p>	<p>Germany supports certain regional and global initiatives, especially in the areas of climate change adaptation/ mitigation. Since 2008, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) has been financing climate and biodiversity projects in developing and newly industrialized countries, as well as in countries in transition, three of these currently include Belize: http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/nc/projects/projects/#detailsFrm</p> <p>The Biodiversity Finance Initiative – BIOFIN, Climate risk adaptation and insurance in the Caribbean (closed), and the Resource and land use management promoting carbon capture/storage through compensation payments project. UNDP is the implementing agency for BIOFIN.</p> <p>In Central America, Germany is involved in implementing a regional security strategy through an extensive programme for the prevention of youth violence. German development cooperation projects and measures for climate and natural resource protection in Latin America and the Caribbean focus on the following areas of activity: Protecting and sustainably managing biodiversity and natural resources (tropical forests, water), Renewable energies and energy efficiency Climate change adaptation, environmental standards, industrial environmental protection</p> <p>Within these areas of activity Germany is working on a large number of issues. Key importance is attached to protecting eco-systems and biological diversity. Germany is therefore supporting the establishment and management of nature conservation areas, public forests and indigenous territories, taking into account regional development and land rights issues. The protection of tropical forests is being supported among other things through the REDD mechanism, which is a system of incentives for forest conservation and reforestation.</p> <p>German development cooperation projects and measures in the priority area of "sustainable economic development" focus on the following areas: Building enabling frameworks for economic activity and employment Developing and implementing standards for sustainable economic activity Financial services, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) Vocational and in-company training, especially for young people</p> <p>GIZ supports climate change-related work (Adapting to climate change, Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, Sustainable use of natural resources and renewable energy, Natural resource conservation, Coastal zone management), fighting HIV-AIDS and supporting the implementation of the EPA (Economic Partnership</p>	<p>The regional perspective on Belize for Germany seems more often to be Mesoamerica than the Caribbean</p> <p>GIZ Office in the Dominican Republic covers the Caribbean. The office in the Dominican Republic Primarily manages transnational programmes with regional partners, including the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM).</p>
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			Agreement). Belize is involved in a project called "Adapting to climate change in the Caribbean to conserve natural resources and diversify farming and forest management"	
Finland			Women-violence against women	Regional only (Central America more likely)
Mexico			Caribbean Countries) also, through UNOPS as the implementing/managing agency, has a 5 million dollar project: the Marion Jones Sport Complex in Belize City. In addition, there is small scale technical collaboration between Mexico and Belize (scholarships, cultural and technical collaboration) etc.	
Mexico	✓	✓	<p>Development is one of the key pillars of the Mexican cooperation with Belize. The two countries have agreed on 19 projects of cooperation (Dec. 2014) – these are normally implemented and directly funded at ministerial level, with the Embassy as a facilitator. Mexico also collaborates on a 7-country project called Mesoamerica without Hunger together with FAO that also benefits.</p> <p>Belize. Mexico (Infrastructure Fund for Mesoamerica and Caribbean Countries) also, through UNOPS as the implementing/managing agency, has a 5-million-dollar project: the Marion Jones Sport Complex in Belize City. In addition, there is small scale technical collaboration between Mexico and Belize (scholarships, cultural and technical collaboration) etc.</p>	Embassy of Mexico is located in Belmopan.
New Zealand		✓	New Zealand so far is a potential partner however no assistance has been observed.	Embassy in Barbados, however relations with Belize are handled by the New Zealand Embassy in Mexico.
Sweden			Violence against children/women has been an area of priority	Regional only (Central America more likely)

UK (FCDO) ⁸⁰		✓	<p>UK’s Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) works in the Caribbean to reduce the region’s vulnerability to economic shocks, high levels of violent and organized crime, natural disasters and climate change. FCDO has channeled financing through the CDB using its United Kingdom Caribbean Infrastructure Partnership Programme. The High Commissioner in Belize has small funds at his annual disposal.</p> <p>The International Climate Fund (ICF) is the primary channel of UK climate change finance. It became operational in 2011, as an outcome of the Spending Review 2010, and replaced the Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF). The ICF is designed to help developing countries adapt to climate change, embark on low carbon growth and tackle deforestation.</p>	<p>The DFID Caribbean regional office is based in Barbados. The head of office is also the UK director of the Caribbean Development Bank. DFID staff are also based in Jamaica and Guyana. DFID also has a small presence in Belize,</p>
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⁸⁰ Previous known as the UK’s Department for International Development

Annex 2B: International Financial Institutions

Partner	Donor in Belize	Donor presence with a regional program that includes Belize	Priority areas	Local vs. regional preference
Caribbean Development Bank			Priority areas: Poverty Reduction, Economic Transformation and Environment protection. Project portfolio as of now is: Economic transformation: US\$ 138,938,203 Poverty Reduction: US\$ 51,000,000 Environment protection: US\$ 20,000,000 Citizen security: US\$ 5,941,000	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration CABEL			Key priority areas and planned investment in 2022-2026: Infrastructure: US\$24 million Education: Scholarship program and agriculture modernization Health: Five new Hospitals, Modernization of Hospitals and National Healthcare Services and COVID-19 support. Citizen Security: Loan Agreement for US\$ 30 million to support the improvement of infrastructure and equipment for the technical units responsible for national security (Belize Police Department, Belize National Defense Force, Belize Coast Guard, and National Forensic Science services)	
Climate Investment Funds has four programmes: Clean Technology Fund (CTF), Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), Forest Investment Programme (FIP), and Pilot Program for Climate resilience (PPCR)			Currently Belize is only eligible to benefit from the regional Caribbean programme under the PPCR. The US\$ 1.2 billion Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) helps developing countries integrate climate resilience into development planning and offers additional funding to support public and private sector investments for implementation. The CIFs are implemented through WB, ADB, AfDB, EBRD, and IADB. All CIF projects and programs are implemented by and through the multilateral development banks (MDBs),	

<p>Inter-American Development Bank IDB</p>			<p>The IDB is engaged in Belize for a long time and planned to invest in priority sector in coming years as below: Citizen Security: US\$ 21,052,395 Economic Transformation and Growth: US\$ 108,683,870 Environmental Protection: US\$ 11,774,000 Poverty Reduction: US\$ 12,900,000 Addressing Corruption (Good Governance): US\$ 850,000</p>	
<p>World Bank Group</p>		<p>✓</p>	<p>The Country Partnership Framework (CPF) 2022 supports Belize in strengthening its economic resilience such as: Climate Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture Project (CRESAP) (US\$25m) that aims to increase agricultural productivity and the adoption of climate-smart agricultural approaches among project beneficiaries COVI-19 Response Project (US\$6.2m) that focuses on supporting Belize in the acquisition and deployment of COVID-19 vaccines and strengthening health systems. Energy Resilient & Climate Adaptation Project (ERCAP): (US\$8.2m – financed by the Global Environment Facility) that aims to demonstrate solutions that enhance the resilience of the energy system to adverse weather and climate change impacts. Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) (\$3.8m- financed by the Readiness Preparation Grant Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)) Aims to assist in carrying out readiness preparation to strengthen Belize’s capacity to participate in future REDD+ carbon payment transactions. Caribbean Blue Ports Study (PROBLUE): Analyzes the state of port operations and infrastructure resilience at the Port of Big Creek to establish a broad framework to identify potential ways to improve and support maritime facilities in progressing their ‘blue port status’ Productive Inclusion and Female Entrepreneurship (RSR Gender-Smart Social Protection Multi-Donor Trust Fund) that aims to promote a sustainable post-COVID recovery, seeks to promote employability and labor income of BOOST+ (CCT and climate friendly productive inclusion) beneficiaries by providing job-readiness skills, vocational skills or entrepreneurship skills, and by developing the Women’s Entrepreneurship Program. Renewable Integration and Resilient Energy Sector Project Would aim at enabling the integration of new domestic renewable energy and enhancing the electricity system resilience against extreme climate conditions by strengthening the national transmission infrastructure. It would contribute to attracting private sector investment into renewables development,</p>	

			<p>improving affordability of electricity tariffs and creating local green jobs.</p> <p>Climate Support Facility (CSF): The WB and Belize are currently finalizing a CSF Grant Application for \$200k, which aims to create an enabling environment for scaled-up action to reduce climate-related vulnerabilities of coastal communities and build the adaptive capacity needed to ensure communities maintain sustainable development pathways across a wide range of climate scenarios and in the context of COVID-19 impacts.</p>	
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UN Trust Funds

Partner	Donor in Belize	Donor presence with a regional program that includes Belize	Priority areas	Local vs. regional preference
The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)			<p>BIOFIN is managed by UNDP, in partnership with the European Commission and the Governments of Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Flanders. So far BIOFIN Belize has made great strides in assisting the country in all biodiversity investment and strategic planning and conservation. For instance, key results of BIOFIN Belize include:</p> <p>The establishment of the National Biodiversity Office within the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.</p> <p>The development of a Business Planning and Investment Framework for Protected Areas in Belize.</p> <p>The design of a Biodiversity Investment and Impact Tracking Tool</p> <p>Essential personnel have been hired, and now influence transformation within the government and private sector.</p> <p>The following are the Finance Solutions planned for BIOFIN in Belize:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Funds: Optimization of Belize's existing national environmental funds (EF). 2. Green Debt: A tax incentive for financial institutions (banks, credit unions, and other financial organizations) to support "green" initiatives. 3. Crowd funding: The use of donation crowd funding platforms to fund initiatives and the conservation and management of Protected Areas (PAs) in Belize. 4. Compensation for Planned Environmental Damage: The Compensation for Planned Environmental Damage approach incorporating a restoration sub-programmed/component into Belize's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) program. 5. Debt for Nature Swap: offering the implementation of a debt-swap arrangement including repayment (partial or total) of Belize's foreign debt in return for future contributions (by GOB) to carry out conservation and preservation activities in Belize's prioritized ecosystems. 6. Carbon Market: The construction of a Clean Development Mechanism, the Carbon Market solution to participate in Belize in voluntary regional and worldwide Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions trading (CDM). 7. Grants: Getting grant financing for environmental work within protected regions. 8. Results-based budgeting: The establishment of a Results Based Budgeting (RBB) framework for use by government agencies and PA managers. 	BIOFIN has its office in Belize; national

			<p>9. Biodiversity Investment and Impact Tracking Tool: Improving the current Biodiversity Impact Investment Tracking Tool, which would be used to categorize/classify biodiversity expenditures using a methodology based on the BER classifications.</p> <p>10. Blended Finance Model: By using charitable donations or grants, private equity, and/or concessionary loan financing inside the PA system, this strategy aims to expand on PA business models.</p>	
<p>Global Environment Facility GEF (implementing partners UNDP, UNEP, WB)</p> <p>GEF serves as secretariat for all the non-market UNFCCC funds, except the GCF</p>	✓	✓	<p>The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in 1991 as the financial mechanism of the main multilateral environmental agreements: The GEF serves as financial mechanism for the following conventions: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and Minamata Convention on Mercury. GEF provides financing to various types of projects ranging from several thousands to several million dollars from the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). These are Full-Sized projects, Medium-Sized Projects, Enabling Activities, Programmatic Approaches, and Small Grants Program. Since joining the GEF in 1994, Belize has participated in 19 regional and global projects financed by the GEF totaling USD 94.4 million that leveraged USD 222 million in co-financing resources. These include seven projects in climate change, six in biodiversity, three in international waters, and three multifocal area projects. Belize received grants totaling USD 20.2 million that leveraged USD 25.02 million in co-financing resources for 15 national projects (to date).</p> <p>GEF funds are available for activities in the following seven focal areas: Climate change, international waters, Land degradation, Sustainable Forest management, Ozone layer depletion, Persistent organic pollutants.</p>	<p>Washington DC. Projects can be national and regional, Belize forms part of the Caribbean, regional constituency</p>
<p>The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)</p>	✓		<p>Belize is only eligible for HIV and TB funding. However, there is no financial assistance after USD 3.2 million were allocated for Belize for HIV and USD 1.3 million for TB in 2014. UNDP has to date been the Principal Recipient for the HIV and TB grant in Belize in management of TB cases, and enhancing diagnostic capacity. To date, Belize has received USD 3.359 million (signed), USD 1.89 million (committed) and USD 1.887 million (disbursed) in grant aid to invest for impact against HIV/TB for the period of 2016-2018. The GFTAM also offered a USD 7.53 million grant to eradicate HIV/AIDS. GFTAM accepts requests for funding from Country Coordinating Mechanisms.</p>	<p>Geneva, Switzerland.</p>

<p>The United Nations Democracy Fund</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>UNDEF projects are two years long. Applicants can request a grant of a minimum of USD 100,000 and a maximum of USD 300,000. UNDEF supports projects that strengthen the voice of civil society, promote human rights, and encourage the participation of all groups in democratic processes. The large majority of UNDEF funds go to local civil society organizations. Projects fall under one or more of seven main areas: Community Activism, Rule of Law and Human Rights, Tools for Knowledge, Women’s Empowerment, Youth Engagement, Media and Freedom of Information and Strengthening Interaction with Government. In exceptional circumstances and where there is clear value added, the applicant might feel the need to partner with a UN Executing Agency. In this case, the UN agency will oversee and monitor the project and act as UNDEF’s agent for project oversight.</p>	<p>New York, USA. National; the next application window is expected to open on 15 November 2016.</p>
<p>Adaptation Fund</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>The Adaptation Fund finances projects and programmes that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. It was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and has to date committed USD 338.5 million in 61 countries since 2010 to climate adaptation and resilience activities.</p> <p>Enhancing the Resilience of Belize’s Coastal Communities to Climate Change Impacts Coastal Management to address the high vulnerability of Belize’s coastal communities through a multi-sector and systemic approach to building coastal resiliency, including local and national knowledge and capacity building approach for ensuring long-term sustainability is the latest project funded by this Fund (US\$ 4,000,000). Previously, Belize had one ongoing project: The USD 6 million Belize Marine Conservation and Climate Adaptation Project (PACT, WB).</p>	<p>Washington, USA. Projects and programmes can be national or regional and there are accredited Implementing Agencies on national, regional and multilateral level. Proposals are considered throughout the year on a rolling basis.</p>

<p>End violence partnership & the Fund to End Violence Against Children</p>			<p>There is no financial assistance in Belize. The Fund to End Violence against Children is independent but associated with, the partnership. It provides catalytic finance to support the delivery of the partnership's strategy. Funding priorities (strategic and catalytic): Support action to end violence against children in pathfinder countries, Confront new and emerging transnational threats to Children, Prevent violence against children living in fragile and conflict-affected situations, Build a global, national, and grassroots movement that will support delivery of the partnership strategy. Also: Alignment, i.e. planning and aligning stakeholders around the financing and delivery of these plans; Innovation, i.e. new ideas and approaches, exploring what works and why; Demonstration, i.e. demonstration projects and open up pathways for proven initiatives to be taken to scale; Capacity, i.e. increase capacity to deliver new approaches and initiatives (sharing best practice, technical support, training etc.); Leverage, i.e. deploy funds in a way that attracts additional finance from others; and Advocacy, i.e. campaigning, lobbying, data collection and dissemination, and other activities that increase pressure of policymakers to act. The fund does not intend to replace existing financing at country or global levels, or fund large scale programs, but it aims to prove through "catalytic" investment that evidence based programming yields tangible results and there is an "investment case" for child protection to be made, in particular with regard to national resources.</p>	<p>Not a funding opportunity (at least not as of yet), more a partnership opportunity nationally/regionally.</p>
<p>Global Facility for Disaster Reduction (GFDRR)</p>		<p>✓</p>	<p>Belize is not an eligible priority country, but has been part of one GFDRR managed project funded directly by the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program: Supporting Disaster Risk Management and Climate Adaptation in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (Hazard and Risk Assessment Framework - Prioritization of Investment Plan (1st national plan of this scale). The UNCTs role is more partnering with local/international partners, but not as an eligible grantee. GFDRR has supported: Belize: Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance for US\$ 272,963.</p>	<p>Brussels, Geneva, Tokyo, Washington DC.</p>

<p>Green Climate Fund</p>			<p>The Fund is a unique global platform to respond to climate change by investing in low-emission and climate-resilient development. GCF was established by 194 governments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in developing countries, and to help vulnerable societies adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. GCF is accountable to the UN. It is guided by the principles and provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It is governed by a Board of 24 members, comprising an equal number of members from developing and developed countries. The Green Climate Fund is the only stand-alone multilateral financing entity whose sole mandate is to serve the Convention and that aims to deliver equal amounts of funding to mitigation and adaptation. The Fund has identified 5 investment priorities which will deliver major mitigation and adaptation benefits: Transforming energy generation and access; Creating climate-compatible cities; Encouraging low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture; Scaling up finance for forests and climate change. Enhancing resilience in Small Island Developing States (SIDS).</p> <p>Belize has received funding from GCF in two projects worth US\$ 12 million. There are number of Readiness support approved worth US\$ 4.3 million while disbursed amount to date is US\$ 2.1 million.</p>	<p>Based in Songdo Business District, Korea</p> <p>Proposals can be national and regional.</p>
<p>Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund</p>			<p>To support the UNDG-Human Rights Working Group in achieving its objectives, in particular to support UN country teams respond to the growing demand for support on human rights, a Multi-Donor Trust Fund was created. Participating UN Organization(s) may receive funding to implement programmes and activities that embody the objectives of the "Delivering as One on Human Rights: UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism" in accordance with the relevant interagency workplan. The proposal(s) should contribute to one or more of the four pillars broad categories: i) Country level: Promoting coherent policy support and guidance to Resident Coordinators and UNCT agency leadership on human rights; enhancing learning opportunities for RCs and UNCT agency leadership on human rights; strengthening the RC Office capacity on human rights; supporting the integration of human rights into national development policies and strategies; and supporting the strengthening of national capacity on human rights. ii) Regional level: Strengthening capacity and collaboration at regional level, including support to Regional UNDG Teams. iii) UN system level: Strengthening system-wide coherence in policies and practices across UNDG, based on human rights standards and principles; and enhancing HRBA support to UN country teams, with particular focus on</p>	<p>Hosted in the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), Bureau for Management Services, United Nations Development Programme (New York, USA).</p> <p>Established in 2003 and housed within UNDP, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) facilitates UN coherence and development effectiveness in addressing multifaceted issues.</p>

			UNDAF roll-outs and Delivering as One pilots. iv) Advocacy and Knowledge Building: Strategic positioning of human rights in the context of UN operational activities for development; and enhancing UN system- wide knowledge codification and sharing. Submissions are reviewed at least 4 times a year.	
NAMA Facility			To date, there is no project in Belize. NAMAs (nationally appropriate mitigation actions) are considered to be voluntary climate protection measures taken by developing countries, which are embedded within their plans for national development. These contribute to bringing the respective country on to a low- carbon development trajectory. In previous years, developing countries have prepared a multitude of ambitious climate protection measures. However, accessing finance for implementation through existing commercial and public channels has proven difficult, particularly for the most innovative parts of NAMAs. The NAMA Facility builds on previous support and addresses the demand for tailor-made climate finance by funding the implementation of ambitious country-led NAMAs, thus delivering concrete greenhouse gas reductions on the ground.	Based in Berlin, Germany. The NAMA Facility is currently preparing the 4th Call for NAMA Support Projects in 2016.
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	✓		The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) is the development finance institution established by the Member States of OPEC in 1976 as a collective channel of aid to the developing countries. OFID works in cooperation with developing country partners and the international donor community to stimulate economic growth and alleviate poverty in "all disadvantaged regions of the world". It does this by providing financing to build essential infrastructure, strengthen social services delivery and promote productivity, competitiveness and trade. OFID's grant program supports initiatives aimed at enhancing livelihoods by addressing challenges in areas such as education, energy poverty, food security, public health, water supply and sanitation. OFID's grant program includes technical assistance for small-scale social schemes, sponsorship for research and other intellectual pursuits, and emergency relief aid. OFID's support in Belize Support to COVID-19 Food Assistance Program in Belize: US\$ 10 million (loan) Upgrading of Caracol Road Project, Phase II: US\$ 10 million (project loan) OFID Scholarship Award 2019: US\$ 0.04 million (grant)	Eligible organizations are: international, national, regional and NGOs with proof of their financial and legal status. There is no set application deadline. Some of the smaller grants in support of research and intellectual pursuits are approved on an ad hoc basis. The larger technical assistance grant proposals are presented at OFID's Governing Board meetings held four times per year.

<p>The Sustainable Development Goals Fund</p>			<p>The Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F) is a multi-donor and multi-agency development cooperation mechanism created in 2014 by UNDP, on behalf of the UN system, with an initial contribution (USD 45 million) from the Government of Spain to support sustainable development activities through integrated and multidimensional joint programmes. The Sustainable Development Goals Fund was created through an initial allocation of approximately USD \$45 million from the Government of Spain. All SDG-F programmes embed three cross-cutting issues: sustainability (understood both as environmental sustainability but also in the wider sense of longer term sustainability of results), gender equality and women’s empowerment, and public-private partnerships. All programmes are joint programmes, meaning they bring together an average of three UN agencies in a collective effort. This strengthens the UN’s ability to deliver as one entity. Some of the Fund’s engagements in Belize are: Resilient Belize that supports a stronger, coordinated, integrated, shock-responsive, and resilient social protection system in Belize (UN Agencies: UNICEF, ILO, WFP) of US\$ 990,400</p>	<p>The MPTF, the SDG Fund administrative agent; based in New York, USA.</p> <p>Established in 2003 and housed within UNDP, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) facilitates UN coherence and development effectiveness in addressing multifaceted issues.</p>
<p>The UN Trust Fund for Human Security</p>			<p>There are no projects in Belize to date from available database. The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) finances activities carried out by UN organisations to demonstrate the added value of the human security approach and extend its usage and awareness both within and outside of the United Nations system: a) Advancing the integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach across the work of the UN, in particular, at the local and country level; b) Building partnerships with national and international stakeholders to expand the reach of project activities and to promote greater support and replication of the human security approach; c) Having a pilot catalytic and innovative nature that could be replicated in other regions or countries through other sources of funding; d) Providing concrete and sustainable benefits to vulnerable people and communities threatened in their survival, livelihood and dignity; e) Implementing the "protection and empowerment" framework by comprehensively including both top-down protection and bottom-up empowerment measures; f) Promoting partnerships with civil society groups, NGOs, and other local entities and encouraging implementation by these entities; g) Advancing multi-sectoral and integrated responses that take into account the people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented aspects of the human security concept; h) Promoting inter-agency cooperation based on the comparative advantage of the applying organisations so as to advance the operational impact of human security.</p>	<p>Based in New York (Multi- Partner trust Fund Office).</p> <p>Concept notes and proposals can be submitted at any time, but are reviewed at specified times.</p> <p>The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) facilitates UN coherence and development effectiveness in addressing multifaceted issues.</p>

<p>The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) is a global grant-making mechanism exclusively dedicated to addressing violence against women and girls in all its forms. Since its creation, the UN Trust Fund has awarded USD 116 million to 426 initiatives in 136 countries and territories. the UN Trust Fund works with non-governmental organizations, governments and UNCTs (in the past) to: i) Prevent violence against women and girls by empowering groups especially at risk of violence, including adolescent girls and indigenous or ethnic minority women, and engaging strategic groups such as youth, men and boys, and traditional and faith-based leaders in prevention efforts; ii) Expand the access of women and girl survivors of violence to services including legal assistance, psychosocial counseling, health care, and building the capacity of service providers to respond effectively to the needs of women and girls affected by violence; iii) Strengthen the implementation of laws, policies and action plans on violence against women and girls through data collection and analysis, building capacities of service providers and strengthening institutions to become more effective, transparent and accountable in addressing violence against women. Belize has been part of three grants, the latest of them a project that is currently closing: Implementation of National Gender-based Violence Plan of Action; grant approved: USD 539,350; organization: Women's Department. In the past, UNCTs were eligible to apply for grants and were common grantees, in support of local civil society or women- led and women's rights organizations that are legally registered in the country of implementation or Government authorities at central/national, sub-national and/or local levels, including National Women's Machineries and other sectoral Ministries. Proposals should ideally reflect partnerships among civil society and government.</p>	<p>Established by UN General Assembly resolution 50/166 in 1996 and administered by UN Women on behalf of the UN system, the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women is based in New York, USA.</p>
<p>UNITAID</p>			<p>There is no record of any project in Belize. UNITAID engages in finding new ways to prevent, treat and diagnose HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria more quickly, more cheaply and more effectively. Through calls for proposals, UNITAID seeks new ideas that enable organizations and governments to scale up their responses to health challenges. UNITAID grantees include among others: The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNICEF and WHO. There have been/are ongoing projects in the Caribbean as well as in several Central American countries (not in Belize).</p>	<p>UNITAID is hosted and administered by WHO and based in Geneva, Switzerland.</p>

Annex 2C: Private Foundations Existing (Philanthropies)

Partner	Donor in Belize	Donor presence with a regional program that includes Belize	Priority areas	Local vs. regional preference
Belize Telemedia Limited (BTL)	✓	✓	<p>BTL is the leading national telecom company in Belize. In 2020, it pledged a US\$500,000 cash contribution to the COVID-19 Relief Fund.</p> <p>It initiated DigiLearn, an innovative online learning solution equipping 3,000 students with full access to advanced technology, fast internet and online learning tools- anytime, anywhere.</p>	Belize
Belize Bank Ltd	✓	✓	<p>The Belize Bank Ltd is one of the active supporters of education, sports and youth development in Belize. Some of its activities in 2021⁸¹ are presented below: US\$ 25,000 cash support to Belize University. US\$ 2,500 to Belize Table Tennis Association. Scholarship programs to 100 students annually (figure unknown)</p>	Belize
Global Giving	✓	✓	<p>In 2022 with targeted resource mobilization (figures in parenthesis indicate the funds already raised), are⁸²: Saving Belize's Birds 2022: US\$ 35,000 (US\$ 5,500.0). Caye Caulker children: US\$ 106,000 (US\$ 46,233.0). Renewable electricity to school children in Belize: US\$ 90,000 (US\$ 82,295.0)</p>	Global Giving, based in U.S.A is engaged in various community development activities in Belize especially in projects in their priority areas and receive money from donors
Social Security Board (SSB)	✓	✓	<p>SSB is engaged in the Belizean community through various programs such as vocational education providing cash scholarship of US\$ 600 per student annually.</p> <p>In 2022, a total of 57 Scholarships has been declared to deserving students in Belize amounting to US\$ 34,20083.</p>	Belize

⁸¹ Belize Bank Ltd

⁸² Global Giving/Belize

⁸³ <https://www.socialsecurity.org.bz>

<p>Inter-American Foundation (IAF)</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Invest in local organizations that promote prosperity and improve governance to encourage social and economic inclusion, sustainable agriculture, and natural resource management.</p> <p>Current IAF grants reflect the country's ethnic diversity and include Afro-descendants, Indigenous Maya, Garifuna, mestizos, and East Indians. There are 6 active projects worth US\$ 1,249,700 (IAF investment). Some of the IAF projects in Belize are:</p> <p>Belize Enterprise for Sustainable Technology (BEST) works closely with YMCA Belize City to offer enterprise development training, leadership training, and capital to small businesses to increase families' incomes in high-risk neighborhoods and prepare them to operate in the formal economy. Grant US\$ 114,400 (2020-2022)</p> <p>Humana People to People Belize (HPPBZ) working with community groups in Stann Creek and Toledo districts of Belize to expand income generation opportunities. Grant: US\$220,000 (2021-2024)</p> <p>Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development (SACD) works with organized groups in Sarteneja in northern Belize to adopt a sustainable fishery model to recover fish stocks through structuring and regulating local fishing. Grant: US\$261,800 (2021-2024)</p> <p>Love Foundation (LF) works closely with three Belize City neighbourhoods to convert vacant lots into community hubs for small businesses, community gardens, and academic enrichment, where young people can connect to mentors and tutors. Grant: US\$170,000 (2021-2023)</p>	<p>USA and Belize</p>
<p>Love Foundation</p>			<p>The Love Foundation is the philanthropic arm of the nation of Belize's largest privately owned multimedia company: RSV Limited (three radio stations- Love FM, Estereo Amor and More FM, one television station- Love TV; Multimedia Systems).</p> <p>The Love Foundation also serves as a philanthropic advisor, and administers donor advised and other charitable funds.</p> <p>It has donated more than US\$ 1 million dollars in promotional air time to various non governmental organizations as a means of assisting them in their fundraising and promotional endeavors including in COVID-19.</p> <p>The Love Foundation continues to provide relief to many individuals via a fund that was established shortly after COVID-19. Since then, the foundation has been receiving assistance from several entities to keep the fund going.</p>	<p>#1 Baldy Beacon Street, Belmopan City 1-501 822 3577</p>

Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT)	✓	✓	GCF supported PACT to undertake an assessment of PACT's network of over thirty-three national stakeholders which are involved in managing Belize' natural resources to understand their climate adaptive needs and strengthen their ability to implement climate strategies via projects/programs US\$: 600,000 (Starting date: 2021)	3 Mango Street Belmopan Belize, Central America
The Belize Natural Energy Charitable Trust (BNECT)	✓	✓	The Belize Natural Energy Charitable Trust (BNECT) supports to make lives better for Belizeans, their children and community at large. The Trust is a public-private partnership as part of an agreement between Belize Natural Energy Limited and the Government of Belize. As of 2020, the BNECT has invested over US\$ 11 million in education and the social environment, US\$ 0.75 million in student loans and US\$350,000 in access to finance for micro enterprises. The BNECT, as Restore Belize's main partner, committed to fund over US\$75,000 to the education and training program (2020 -2024).	City of Belmopan Cayo District, Belize
GOJoven International	✓	✓	GOJoven (International) Belize supports and promotes our Belizean youth as agents of change by expanding their knowledge of sexual reproductive health, improving their leadership skills, and promoting environmental consciousness while fostering positive behavior in an atmosphere of fellowship. RESTORE Belize also has partnership with GoJoven in number of projects	1st Floor, B.E.S.T. Building, Mile 54 Hummingbird Highway, Belmopan City, Cayo, Belize
Mesoamerican Reef Fund Summit Foundation			US\$ 21 million for Belize National Lionfish Management Strategy 2019-2023	
Sitka Foundation			Sitka Foundation Pledged US\$ 3.64 million in 2017 for Jaguar Corridor with a focus on building long-term capacity including in Belize to create protected areas and reduce the depredation of livestock and retaliatory killings of jaguars on ranches across Belize.	USA
Christensen Fund			The Christensen Fund was one of seventeen funders that committed to investing \$1.7 billion to help Indigenous and local communities protect the biodiverse tropical forests at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26). In 2022, it committed to support assisting the Maya peoples of Southern Belize in implementing the affirmation of their land rights, and developing a model for Indigenous-driven consent processes and remedy.	San Francisco; California

Annex 2D: Past Foundations Engaged in Belize

Partner	Donor in Belize	Donor presence with a regional program that includes Belize	Priority areas	Local vs. regional preference
Oak Foundation			In Belize, Oak Foundation has had a strong presence with an environmental programme (reef conservation and climate change adaptation/mitigation). Interestingly, Oak Foundation is the one Foundation member on the Partnership to End Violence against Children, mentioned under Global Funds). Globally, Oak Foundation works on a wider portfolio that includes: Environment, Child Abuse, Housing and Homelessness, International Human Rights, Issues Affecting Women and Learning Differences. Presently there are no projects with Oak Foundation in Belize, however, it is possibly to apply for grants on the Foundations web page: Oak Foundation has an annual grant-making budget of more than USD 200 million and makes grants to organisations located in countries worldwide.	Main Office is in Geneva, Switzerland. Oak Foundation in Belize has been out after 15 years.
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation			Priority areas fall under global health and global development. The foundation awards the majority of its grants to organizations and other tax-exempt organizations identified by its staff. The Foundation is an unlikely partner for Belize, taken that the Caribbean, Central America and South America are all areas that the Foundation doesn't primarily engage with. The opportunity could possibly be through a regional/global project, taken that the Foundation does have a partnership with UNICEF, UNFPA, and has also supported many other funds and programmes.	Seattle, Washington
Ford Foundation			Ford Foundation covers the following thematic areas in Mexico and Central America: Civic Engagement and Government; Creativity and Free Expression; Equitable Development; Gender, Racial, and Ethnic Justice; and Inclusive Economies. There are occasions where UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, UN AIDS and others in field (country/regional office) locations have been awarded USD 50,000-200,000 grants for specific projects. These grants remain fairly rare. Belize has never been awarded funding through Ford Foundation, according to the Foundations grants database.	Mexico City, Mexico (regional presence)

W. K. Kellogg Foundation			The W.K. Kellogg Foundation (WKKF), founded in 1930 as an independent, private foundation by breakfast cereal pioneer Will Keith Kellogg, is among the largest philanthropic foundations in the US. Guided by the belief that all children should have an equal opportunity to thrive, WKKF works with communities to create conditions for vulnerable children so they can realize their full potential in school, work and life. The one project that has been funded in Belize (in the 1990s) was: Determine needs and explore opportunities for programs to serve disadvantaged and high-risk youth in Belize. The Foundation currently has a priority programme focused on municipalities in Chiapas and Yucatan. Taken that the Yucatan peninsula borders Belize, there may be some additional interest for Belize as well. Yet, should be noted that the UN has throughout the years overall received very few and small (commonly around USD 50,000 and some bigger) grants from the Foundation.	Regional Office in Mexico. The Kellogg Foundation does not have any submission deadlines. Grant applications are accepted throughout the year and are reviewed at headquarters in Battle Creek or at the regional office in Mexico (for submissions focused within their region).
Rockefeller Foundation			The Rockefeller Foundation's geographic focus is Africa, Asia, North America and Global, hence funding for Belize would only be possible under the global umbrella. The reason Rockefeller is still featured as part of the mapping, is that it came up during many of the meetings with UN agencies in Belize. Issue areas include: Transform Cities, Advance Health, Revalue Ecosystems, and Secure Livelihoods. An inquiry can be submitted through the online portal and is fairly simple.	New York, USA (offices also in Italy, Kenya, Thailand)
The Summit Foundation			Seeks to promote the health and well-being of the planet – its people and its natural environment – by achieving a sustainable global population, protecting the earth's biodiversity and making cities liveable. To achieve its mission, the Foundation focuses on empowering girls, conserving the Mesoamerican Reef and promoting sustainable cities. Proposals are by invitation only and focus is on NGOs. Many of the grantees work in Belize and there may be room for coordination for certain initiatives.	Washington, USA; Jamie Amagai, Grants Administrator, at jamagai@summitfdn.org .
United Nations Foundation and United Nations Office for Partnerships (UNOP)			The UN Foundation is an advocate for the UN and a platform for connecting people, ideas and resources to help the United Nations solve global problems. The Foundation is dedicated to reducing childhood mortality from disease, advocating for the rights of women and girls, improving disaster relief, creating a clean energy future, and ensuring a strong, well- funded UN. The Foundation has established more than 300 programmatic partnerships and worked with over 40 UN agencies and more than 100 governments around the world. Entrepreneur and philanthropist Ted Turner created the	The UN Office for Partnerships acts as the interface between the UN Foundation and the UN system, including supporting the development of high-impact programmes and projects of UN organizations funded through UNOP (The

		<p>Foundation in 1998 as a U.S. public charity. The UN Foundation has invested \$2 billion to date to mobilize global change. With support from individuals, corporations, governments, and foundations, the UN Foundation continues to leverage Ted Turner’s historic \$1 billion gift. The UN Foundation supports UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes exclusively, but strongly encourages the UN system to integrate civil society and the private sector into project proposals. Grantees have included all UNCT Belize agencies.</p>	<p>United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) serves as the interface between the United Nations Foundation and the United Nations system).</p>
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Annex 2E: Past and Potential South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Partner	Donor in Belize	Donor presence with a regional program that includes Belize	Priority areas	Local vs. regional preference
Global Environmental Facility (GEF)			<p>Promoting Seaweed Farming as A Sustainable Enterprise: Belize</p> <p>A partnership programme between GEF SGP and the UN Foundation, and were awarded two consecutive grants of US\$90,000 to start a pilot project on commercial seaweed cultivation in Placencia.</p> <p>The grants supported the development of a market study and subsequent business plan</p>	
United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation			<p>Assist the SU/SSC in carrying out its mandate</p> <p>No evidence available for projects under this Fund in Belize.</p>	Global
Unión de Naciones Sudamericanas (UNASUR)			<p>Projects are formulated and implemented by sub-regions, in accordance with sub-regional plans, with the intent that the countries in these areas will cooperate with one another to collectively address the areas under IIRSA guidance.</p> <p>Projects specifically target infrastructure to improve infrastructure integration among members of UNASUR</p> <p>No evidence available for projects under this Fund in Belize.</p>	Assist all of the countries in UNASUR.
The Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation (PGTF)			<p>The PGTF provides catalytic financial support for cooperative projects carried out by three or more developing-country members of the G-77</p>	
The India-UN Development Partnership Fund			<p>Supports Southern-owned and led, demand-driven, and transformational sustainable development projects across the developing world, with a focus on least developed countries and small island developing states</p> <p>Supported and led by the Government of the Republic of India, managed by UNOSSC, and implemented in collaboration with the United Nations system. One project in Belize for US\$1 million to support the Government of Belize in the implementation of the Belize COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan for the continued strengthening of Belize's response capacity in three districts through the procurement of necessary</p>	

			medical equipment, testing kits and personal protective equipment aimed at saving lives among COVID-19 infected patients while reducing the risk of infection among health care workers. Project being implemented through PAHO (2021-2023)	
Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA)			<p>SICA engages in economic integration, which often draws on South-South activities to improve collaboration and sharing. Moreover, examples of collaboration have also included health, science and technology, and other sectors.</p> <p>Funding comes from the members of SICA, Finland, Spain, and other countries developed and developing, for various projects and activities.</p>	Promotes cooperation between the countries of Central America for the purpose of furthering regional integration
Southern funds and multilateral institutions				
Saudi Fund for Development			Supports developing countries for addressing development challenges especially in the fight against poverty and hunger.	
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD),			Supports developing countries for addressing development challenges especially in the fight against poverty and hunger.	
Southern philanthropy				
Mohamed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Foundation			Supports developing countries for addressing development challenges especially in the fight against poverty and hunger.	
South-South partnerships and collaboration				
Trilateral - India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum			<p>Supports developing countries on a demand-driven basis in addressing their development challenges. The IBSA Fund implements, through partnerships, replicable and scalable projects that can be disseminated to interested developing countries as examples of best practices in the fight against poverty and hunger.</p> <p>No evidence available for projects under this Fund in Belize.</p>	

Annex 3: Other Potential Donors

Traditional Donors	Non-Traditional Donors	Emergent & Emerging Donors	Potential Partners outside the Region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia • Belgium • Canada Denmark • Finland • France • Germany • Ireland • Italy • Japan • Netherlands • Norway • Spain • Sweden • Switzerland • United Kingdom • USA • European Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austria • Czech Republic • Luxembourg • Malta • New Zealand • Poland • Portugal • Turkey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azerbaijan • Brazil • Chile • India • Korea • Mexico • South Africa • Thailand • Trinidad & Tobago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saudi Arabia • United Arab Emirates • Arab Authority for Agriculture & Investment Development (AAAID) • AFESD, Kuwait

Annex 4: Foundations' Potential for Various SDG Areas Including Climate Change in Belize

1. AKO Foundation	United Kingdom
2. Arcadia Fund	United Kingdom
3. Barr Foundation	United States
4. Children's Investment Fund Foundation	United Kingdom
5. Clean Air Fund	United Kingdom
6. ClimateWorks Foundation	United States
7. Coca-Cola Foundation	United States
8. Deutsche Postcode Lotterie	Germany
9. Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	United Kingdom
10. European Climate Foundation	Netherlands
11. Fondation BNP Paribas	France
12. Fondation Charles LéopoldMayer pour le progrès de l'Homme	Switzerland
13. Fondation de France	France
14. Fondazione Cariplo	Italy
15. Friends Provident Foundation	United Kingdom
16. Generation Foundation	United Kingdom
17. Grantham Foundation	United States
18. Hewlett Foundation	United States
19. IKEA Foundation	Netherlands
20. JMG Foundation	Switzerland
21. Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust	United Kingdom
22. Kamprad Family Foundation for Entrepreneurship, Research & Charity	Sweden
23. King Baudouin Foundation	Belgium
24. Kone Foundation	Finland
25. KR Foundation	Denmark
26. Laudes Foundation	Switzerland
27. Leverhulme Trust	United Kingdom
28. Maj and Tor Nessling Foundation	Finland

29. MAVA Foundation	Switzerland
30. National Lottery Community Fund	United Kingdom
31. Nationale Postcode Loterij	Netherlands
32. Novo Nordisk Fonden	Denmark
33. Oak Foundation	Switzerland
34. Open Philanthropy Project	United States
35. Packard Foundation	United States
36. People's Postcode Lottery	United Kingdom
37. Quadrature Climate Foundation	United Kingdom
38. Realdania	Denmark
39. Rockefeller Brothers Fund	United States
40. Schöpflin Stiftung	Germany
41. Shell Foundation	United Kingdom
42. Stichting Doen	Netherlands
43. Stiftung Mercator	Germany
44. Stiftung Mercator Schweiz	Switzerland
45. Svenska Postkodlotteriet	Sweden
46. Svenska Postkodstiftelsen	Sweden
47. Tudor Trust	United Kingdom
48. Velux Fonden	Denmark
49. Villum Fonden	Denmark
50. Wallace Global Fund	United States
51. Waterloo Foundation	United Kingdom
52. Wellcome Trust	United Kingdom
53. OCEANA	USA
54. MAR FUND	USA/Belize (PACT)
55. TIDE Foundation	USA
56. TNC	USA
57. BFLA	Belize
58. RED CROSS	Global/Belize
59. ROTARY International	USA
60. WWF	USA

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