

Belize

Location:	Central America
Territory:	8,800 sq. miles
Population:	247,000. 48 % urban
Population Growth rate:	2.9 %
Main exports Tourism	Sugar, Citrus, Bananas, Marine products,
Main Trading Partners	USA, UK, and Mexico
Unemployment Rate	11.3 % -Female 21 % Male 10%
Poverty Status 13 % indigent	33 % or population below poverty line,
District Poverty ranking	Toledo (large indigenous population), Cayo, Corozal, Stann Creek, Orange Walk, Belize
Data:	National Poverty Reduction Plan (1998- Medium Term Economic Plan

Belize Social Risk Analysis

Population Group/Main Risk	Leading risk indicators	Indicator value	Covering the gap with Strategies		Existing programs
			Risk prevention	Risk coping	
1. Community Risks					
a. Macro-economic					
1) Removal of Preferential Trade Agreements	Unemployment		Diversification Cost efficiency	Targeted training, job search mechanisms	BELTRADE, DFC, NDFB,BEST (SIF micro-enterprise credit)
2) Privatization	Unemployment Lack of basic services		Public investment	Contracting of retrenched personnel	SIF, MRD
3) Basic services	Lack of potable water, sanitary facilities, health, educational facilities	Water-borne and vector-borne diseases, poor school attendance, infant and maternal mortality, immunization	Construction of water systems, education, organizational strengthening	Proper maintenance, continuous education and health care	SIF/BNTF program, NGO's, SPEAR
b. Natural Disasters- Hurricanes, floods rural/urban population	Loss of life and property, loss of production		Good construction codes, Disaster preparedness awareness	Reconstruction, education, relief-	NEMO, International agencies (Red Cross, UNDP, PAHO)
2. Individual Risks					
a) HIV AIDS 14-44 years-60 % of population	Loss of life Loss of production		Sex education HIV AIDS Awareness Change in cultural lifestyle behavior	Counselling, drug (medication) assistance, family, workforce participation	National AIDS Commission, Natioanl Alliance Against AIDS, MHD
b) Drug Abuse/Gangs/Guns	Loss of life and property, family disintegration		Drug awareness, Promotion of youth organization programs	Drug rehabilitation, skills training, counselling	NDACC, MHD
c) Female Headed Households	Unemployment, economic dependency		Sex education Family planning	Skills training, parental education, day care centers	YWCA, NOPCA, MHD, BFLA
c) Elderly	Abandonment Health status		Family education, Health and Entertainment programs	Institutional assistance, Social security	HELPAGE Belize (Octavio Waight center etc.), MHD

Social Protection Policy Recommendations

Problem	Diagnosis	Recommendation
1. Lack of basic services	Several poor rural villages and pockets of poverty in urban areas do not have potable water and proper sanitary facilities. A few rural areas do not have all year round access. Schools in poor rural areas continue to have limited capacity	Expand provision of access to basic services through line ministries and the SIF/BNTF Project. Targeting will be done through existing statistical data and Community needs assessments
2. HIV/AIDS	Rate of infection and deaths have phenomenally risen. Numer of children left parentless	Increased to Natioanl AIDS Commission and National Alliance Against AIDS. Available data on HIV/AIDs through AIDS Policy document
3. Drug Abuse/Gangs/Guns	School absenteeism and dropouts increasing, growth violent drug related deaths, re-emergence of gangs	Strengthening Youth For the Future Initiative. Provide support through the SIF/BNTF Program. Targeting will be done through available data on youth from the CSO, crime data from the Police Department, and community needs assessments
4. Female-headed Households	Increased teenage pregnancies. High rate of joblessness among female-headed households	Provide training and employment through the NGO's, SIF-BNTF Programs, Line Ministries (MHD). Available data from the NGO's, Department of Women's Affairs, and visits
5. Natural Disasters	Country devastated over the last four years by four hurricanes. Destruction of housing and farms	Better coordination and promotion of hurricane awareness and preparedness programs, design and construction of public and private facilities to withstand hurricane force winds, rehabilitation programs, provision of adequate number of hurricane shelters through NEMO/SIF-BNTF. Targeting will be done through community needs assessment and available data from NEMO on hurricane shelters

Cost of Social Protection Programs

Problem	Size of Population at Risk	Social Policy Initiative	Annual Cost per Person	Estimated Cost (BZ\$)*
1. Lack of basic Services	High and medium Poverty Households (25,000)	a) Provide water systems to 20 communities		6,000,000.00
		b) Provide sanitary facilities to 20 communities		2,250,000.00
		c) Infrastructure (roads) to 20 communities		5,000,000.00
		d) Schools to 15 communities		3,000,000.00
		e) Education/maintenance training		
2. HIV AIDS	Age 19-44 (70,000) persons	a) Education Training		4,000,000.00
		b) Drugs		3,500,000.00
3. Drug Abuse	Age 19-29 (30,000 persons)	Rehabilitation services Strengthening Youth for the Future		2,000,000.00
				3,000,000.00
4. Female-Headed Households	3,000 persons	a) Vocational Skills training programs		1,000,000.00
		b) Parental Skills Training		2,400,000.00
5. Natural Disasters		a) Construction of hurricane Shelters		6,000,000.00
		b) Preparedness and promotion		2,000,000.00
		c) Rehabilitation of infrastructure		10,000,000.00
Total				36,150,000.00

*US\$1.00 =BZ\$2.00

Table does not include 15 % Administrative cost

Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Lack of Basic Services-Objective is to reduce the gap by 50 %. Community visits and information from line ministries
2. HIV AIDS- To reduce infection rate by 50 % and to prolong life with medication. Data on incidence of AIDS through surveys
3. Drug abuse/gangs/guns-To reduce drug addiction by 40 %, decrease in drug-related deaths by 50 %, increase participation in youth programs, reduce gang activity. Data from surveys from NDACC through surveys and Police Department through reported crimes.
4. Female Headed-households-Reduce unemployment of women by 50 %. Number of Day-Care Centers constructed and occupied (8)
5. Natural Disasters. Conduct 180 training programs. Rehabilitation/Construction of 20 hurricane shelters. Inspection of construction and occupancy during threat.

Institutional

- 1) Lack of Basic Services MOW, MOE, MORD, SIF/BNTF Some strengthening required
- 2) HIVAIDS-National AIDS Commission
- 3) Drug Abuse-NDACC
- 4) Female-Households-Strengthening-Day Care Centers
- 5) Natural Disasters-NEMO, NGO's, SIF/BNTF