#### SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO





GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME T&T SMALL GRANTS BIG IMPACTS







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#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACR	Annual Country Report
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
CBA	Community-based Adaptation
СВО	Community-based Organization
CPS	Country Program Strategy
<b>COP 21</b>	Conference of Parties 21 <sup>st</sup> Conference
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEF SGP	Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Corporation on Agriculture
IMA	Institute of Marine Affairs
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAPA	National Action for Protected Areas
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NEST	North East Sea Turtles
NSC	National Steering Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OP6	Operational Phase 6
POPS	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PNM	Peoples' National Movement
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SECU	Social and Environmental Compliance Unit
SESs	Social and Environmental Standards
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SRM	Stakeholder Response Mechanism
Т&Т	Trinidad and Tobago
THA	Tobago House of Assembly
UNATT	United Nations Association of Trinidad and Tobago
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services Trinidad and Tobago
UWI	University of the West Indies
UTT	University of Trinidad and Tobago







#### **Executive Summary**

In the twin island Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been in operation for twenty years, and is a recognised institution in the support of the environmental efforts of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs). Since its inception in 1995, the programme has funded over one hundred projects to the tune of US \$ 3,979,966 and has achieved notable results at a national and regional level, both directly and indirectly through the achievements of some of its grantee organisations. One significant accomplishment is the hosting of the first Knowledge Fair in the region in 2013, and again in 2015. These events facilitated the coming together of past, present and potential grantees in an environment where they could not only highlight the work of their organisations to the national community, but also network; developing and strengthening partnership with other individuals and organisations sharing common interests. This signature event will be repeated in OP6.

The GEF, SGP is in the process of preparing for its 6th Operational Phase (OP6) and this Country Programme Strategy (CPS) is the strategic document which helps outline the expected development results to be achieved through the implementation of the SGP Programme. The objective of this 6th Operational Phase is "to support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action".

The development of this CPS used a multi-stakeholder approach involving a series of consultations convened to solicit feedback from a cross-section of stakeholders to achieve broad consensus on the country programme approach.

The strategy for the next four years as it relates to grantmaking under the SGP has three main pillars of execution:

- 1. Execution of Pipeline Projects
- 2. Geographic Focus
- 3. Strategic Initiatives Prioritisation

The strategic prioritisation of initiatives will guide the resource allocation (proposed number of projects to be funded) in each of the following areas:

- Priority 1 Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation Five (5) projects
- Priority 2 Climate Smart Innovative Agro-Ecology Three (3) projects
- Priority 3 Low Carbon Energy Access benefits One (1) project
- Priority 4 Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions One (1) project

A major focus in OP6 is on partnerships, recognising the importance of working together and leveraging off the comparative advantages of a wide cross-section of stakeholders. SGP will work towards exploring new partnership and strengthening existing ones. Finally, Grant-maker+ strategies including; CSO-Government Dialogue Platform; Policy influence; Promoting social inclusion (which is a mandatory strategy) and Knowledge management feature heavily in the strategic approach to OP6.







#### SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6

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#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**OP6 resources (estimated US\$)**<sup>1</sup>

- a. Core funds: 400,000
- b. OP5 remaining balance: 176,718.98 (STAR:157,632.33, CORE:19,086.65)
- c. STAR funds: Not yet confirmed
- d. Other Funds to be mobilized: Ongoing process
- 1. SGP Country Programme Summary Background
- **1.1.** In the above context, please describe briefly:
- (a) The most important national results and accomplishments achieved by the country programme from previous phases and up to OP5:

The GEF SGP country programme for Trinidad and Tobago has been in operation for the past two decades and has made significant contributions towards supporting the environmental efforts of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs). Stakeholder feedback suggest that the programme has provided a more accessible source of grant funding for environmental projects when compared to many other environmental grants available in the country.

Over the past twenty years, the focus of the grant funding has shifted somewhat and has found a broader appeal across civil society, outside of the more traditional 'environmental groups'. This has allowed a broader reach in terms of both the diversity of grantee organisations and types of projects funded.

The total grant allocation from 1995 to the end of OP5 was US \$ 3,979,966, funding a total of 101 projects.

The country programme has achieved notable results at a national level, both directly and indirectly through the achievements of some of its grantee organisations. These include:

- The implementation of two successful Knowledge Fairs, in 2013 and 2015, aimed at increasing visibility and accessibility of the GEF SGP in Trinidad and Tobago, as well as providing grantees with a platform to showcase their projects at a national event. Another important outcome of these Knowledge Fairs was the opportunity for networking and partnership building across various sectors (private sector, public sector and civil society) and the transfer of knowledge. It is notable that the knowledge fair held in 2013 was the first of its kind in the region for GEF SGP country programmes.
- The funding of three strategic projects, all during OP5, which are currently being implemented. These projects are in the areas of renewable energy (grantee, UNATT), sustainable agriculture (grantee, Cropper Foundation) and by-catch and turtle conservation (grantee, Nature Seekers). All of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The level of SGP OP6 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF6 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). Note that countries with remaining OP5 balances that have not been pipelined, will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP6 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.







these strategic projects demonstrate the alignment of SGP operationally with GEF strategies through the scaling up of community level programmes for broader environmental benefits.

- The awards to two grantees for recognition of the work they are doing in the environmental field. (1) Nature Seekers, long standing grantee and well-respected NGO organisation, funded in OP 1 through 5, received the 2015 award for "Best Environmental Project" at the Energy Chamber's Annual Awards 2015. (2) North East Sea Turtles (NEST), funded in OP 5 was presented with a National Youth Award by the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development for its work in the area of the environment.
- The hosting of a regional workshop targeted towards SGP National Coordinators and designed to build capacity on both strategic and programmatic issues relating to the SGP and the AusAID Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Community Based Adaptation (CBA) programme. The SGP secured funding of US 40,000 from AusAID for CBA projects in two communities in Trinidad.
- During OP5 the funding of two capacity building grants provided training in project identification and proposal writing. These grants assisted in the communication of programme objectives and facilitated an improved quality of proposals being submitted for evaluation.

## (b) Any link of these accomplishments to helping achieve global environmental benefits. Please mention aggregated results in each focal area, international awards, upscaling achieved, replication and mainstreaming of demonstration projects and key lessons learnt by the SGP country programme:

The success of SGP Trinidad and Tobago has contributed to achieving regional and by extension global environmental benefits across various focal areas.

More generally, the hosting of the first regional Knowledge Fair in Trinidad and Tobago, together with the sharing of experiences and lessons learned has allowed regional SGPs to understand the specific challenges and benefits of hosting a similar type event within the region. Similarly, the sharing of various knowledge products developed by SGP Trinidad and Tobago has allowed lessons learnt to be shared with other country programmes in the Caribbean region.

Specifically, in the focal area of climate change; abatement and adaptation, the workshop hosted for SGP National Coordinators allowed for regional sharing of issues related to community based adaptation in small island developing states. As it relates to climate change; mitigation, the successful implementation of UNATT's Alternative Energy Project has allowed for upscaling through the funding of a strategic project entitled 'Mainstreaming Renewable Energy Resources and Raising Youth Awareness in Schools and Community Service Organizations in Trinidad and Tobago', one of three strategic projects funded by the SGP.

Also in the focal area of climate change the University of the West Indies (UWI), Department of Geomatics' project in participatory 3D modelling in Tobago funded by SGP with other co-funding for other organisations, has allowed a regional replication of this approach in other counties through the University's network.

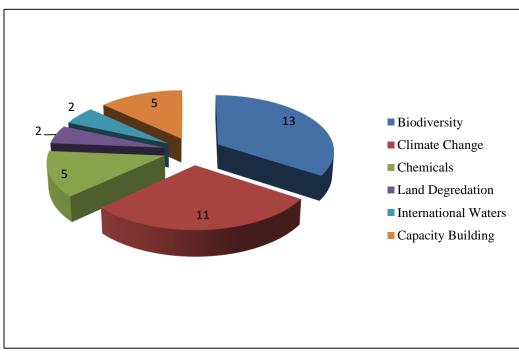
A total of thirty-eight (38) projects have been funded to date under OP5 as outlined in the Figure 1 below.







#### Figure 1. Projects Funded to Date in OP 5



## **1.2** Please present an overall situation analysis for the SGP country programme in OP6, including: major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing (including from government, international donors, and other sources):

Trinidad and Tobago is a twin island Republic with a population of just over 1.3 million<sup>2</sup> and an area of 5,128 km<sup>2</sup>. The economy is primarily hydrocarbon based; the island of Trinidad is heavily focused on the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, with a well-developed mid-stream sector which includes methanol, urea, iron, steel, fertilizer and other petroleum products. In contrast, the economy of the island of Tobago is largely tourism based.

Trinidad and Tobago can be considered a high income country with a GDP of considerably over US \$10,000 per capita and the petroleum sector traditionally generating the highest percentage of GDP, usually contributing over 40 % per year to total GDP. In 2013, Trinidad and Tobago ranked 64 out of 187 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index, with a value of 0.766, placing it in the *high* human development category.

The inherent vulnerability of Trinidad and Tobago as a small island developing state (SIDS) coupled with heavy industrialization from a hydrocarbon based economy, increases the environmental vulnerability of the country. Across the islands several environmental problems persist due to improper land use and management for both planned and unplanned settlements, poor agricultural practices as well as indiscriminate and illegal quarrying activities<sup>3</sup>, among other concerns.

Politically, the country has a stable democracy which just elected its eighth Prime Minister through a general election held on September 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015. With a change in administration after five years to the newly elected

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago (2012), *Trinidad and Tobago 2011 Population and Housing Census Demographic Report*, Port-of-Spain: CSO.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Trinidad and Tobago (2006), National Environment Policy 2006







People's National Movement (PNM), it is still premature to predict Government's specific plans when it comes to environmental issues. However, the PNM's election manifesto 2015 devotes a chapter to "The Environment" which speaks to putting 'environmental considerations at the heart of development so that they will guide every decision we make as a Government'<sup>4</sup>

The SGP made a focused effort in OP5 to strengthen its relationships and opportunities for partnerships with stakeholders across all sectors which has laid the foundation for further developing these in OP 6. Key organisations with which partnerships have been established are outlined below in Table 1.

Government and Parastatal       ✓         **Ministry of The Environment and Water Resources       ✓         The Tobago House of Assembly (THA)       ✓         The University of The West Indies       ✓         The University of Trinidad and Tobago       ✓         The Arthur Lok Jack Institute of Business       ✓         Environmental Management Authority       ✓         Institute of Marine Affairs       ✓         Private Sector Organisation and Professional Associations       ✓         The Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce       ✓         The Association of Professional Engineers       ✓         Digicel Foundation       ✓       ✓         Repsol YPF       ✓       ✓         Angostura Limited       ✓       ✓         The Rotary Club of Central Port of Spain       ✓       ✓         Bilateral / Multilateral Organisation       ✓       ✓         Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture       ✓       ✓         Canadian High Commission       ✓       ✓       ✓         The Embassy of Costa Rica       ✓       ✓       ✓         Association of Caribbean States       ✓       ✓       ✓         Inter-American Development Bank       ✓       ✓ <t< th=""><th>ORGANISATIONS</th><th>Co-Funding/ In-Kind</th><th>Technical Assistance</th><th>Other Forms or Partnership</th></t<>	ORGANISATIONS	Co-Funding/ In-Kind	Technical Assistance	Other Forms or Partnership
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Funders	Funders			
The J.B Fernandes Foundation $$	The J.B Fernandes Foundation			
The Green Fund $$ $$	The Green Fund			
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund $$	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund			

#### Table 1. Key Partnerships Established by SGP

\*Ministry does not exist under new government

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Peoples National Movement (2015), PNM Manifesto 2015







#### **1.3.** Please indicate how the experience and resources (e.g. major partnerships and the sources of cofinancing as in 1.2 above, supportive networks, model projects that can be visited) of past projects can serve as a foundation for the effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6:

Many of the experiences encountered and resource bases established in OP5 will facilitate a more effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6. More specifically:

- Major Partnerships, for example with the University of Trinidad and Tobago and The Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business in hosting the Knowledge Fairs in 2013 and 2015, which have laid the foundation for continuing partnership with these institutions for future events of a similar nature;
- Innovative co-financing and funding arrangements established with private-sector organisations such as Repsol and Trinidad Systems Limited, to support the efforts of grantees, has broadened the scope for engagement with the private sector;
- The restructuring of the SGP grant making process with specific periods for 'calls for proposals' has streamlined the grant making process and improved the efficiency of both the Secretariat and the voluntary efforts of the National Steering Committee (NSC);
- The SGPs focus on adaptive risk management with respect to the establishment of a technical subcommittee of the NSC, working closely with grantees during the application process and closer monitoring and evaluation has benefited the programme both in terms of efficiency and risk reduction.

#### 2. SGP Country Programme Niche

### **2.1.** Alignment with national priorities. Please list the dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 2. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	August 1 <sup>st</sup> 1996
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	May 2001
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Not signed
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	January 28 <sup>th</sup> 1999
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	April, 2013 – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Communication
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	June 11 <sup>th</sup> 1994
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	Not completed to date
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	June 8 <sup>th</sup> 2000
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	August 6 <sup>th</sup> 2000







Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	December 13th 2002	
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	To be completed in 2011-2013	
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	Not conducted to date	
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	August 16th 2011	
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	Not completed to date	
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies <sup>5</sup>	Not applicable to date	
Minamata Convention on Mercury	Not signed to date	
Others (list) as relevant	August 1 <sup>st</sup> 1996	

2.2. Given the country environmental priorities as represented in Table 1 above, what are the opportunities (relate this also to assessments of accomplishments in section 1 above) to promote the meaningful involvement of communities and civil society organizations in their further development or updates as well as national implementation? Which of these priorities need immediate preparation and capacity building (i.e. climate COP 21 will be by December 2015, SDGs will be adopted in September 2015 and countries will then develop national implementation plans, etc.) so that opportunities for community and CSO involvement in them are fully exploited?

The SGP has identified a major opportunity to promote and involve communities and civil society organisations to relevant country conventions and national programmes through an approved project to be implemented by UNDP, funded by GEF entitled Capacity Development for Improved Management of Multilateral Agreements for Global Environmental Benefits. Through the strengthening of institutional frameworks, this GEF project will engage communities and Civil Society using the mechanism of a MEA/Climate Change Focal Points network.

The SGP will leverage on and support this by providing education and awareness to grantees on relevant conventions and by supporting their links to the Climate Change Focal Points network.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Please identify existing IW regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <u>http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP</u>







**2.3.** As part of the OP6 strategic directions at the national level, please describe below (with a short summary in Table 3) the potential for complementary and synergy of your selected OP6 strategic initiatives with:

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche <sup>6</sup> relevant to national priorities/other agencies <sup>7</sup>	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation	Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	<ul> <li>Role of the SGP in community landscape/seascape will be to support the work of civil society groups in:</li> <li>management of protected areas including marine protected areas;</li> <li>conservation and management of biodiversity;</li> <li>establishment of opportunities for alternative and sustainable livelihoods through protected areas e.g. eco-tourism projects;</li> <li>establishment of payment for ecosystems services;</li> <li>capacity building in the conservation and management of protected areas and biodiversity;</li> <li>promotion of education and awareness as it relates to biodiversity and protected areas.</li> <li>implementation of the regional UNEP project- 'Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWECO) - with a focus on quarrying in the Valencia area.</li> <li>Potential for complementarity and synergy:</li> <li>Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (GEF- Min of Environment); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy Framework and Action Plan; Long Term Monitoring of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass throughout T&amp;T and, Development of Local Area Management Plans &amp; Sargassum Response Plan(IMA)</li> </ul>	With regard to community landscape/seascape conservation, the SGP CP finds thematic alignment primarily within the area of <b>Natural Resource</b> <b>Management</b> focusing on biodiversity, international waters and coastal zone management, quarrying and land rehabilitation, protected areas and climate change adaptation. More specifically, the work of SGP aligns with UNDP CO initiatives as related to the following policy areas : National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy; National Forest Policy; National Wildlife Policy, and; National Protected Areas Policy.

Table 3. SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> "Niche" refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.







INVESTIN	G IN OUR PLANET		
Innovative climate- smart agro-ecology.	Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	<ul> <li>Implementation of the Pawi Management Plan; and, Implementation of National Wildlife Survey – Game species(EMA), UNEP and the IWECO project Improvements to the legal and institutional arrangements for protected area management and biodiversity conservation and forest restoration; baseline surveys on flora and fauna (FAO).</li> <li>Role of the SGP in innovative climate-smart agro-ecology, will be to support the work of civil society groups in: <ul> <li>implementation of sustainable farming practices</li> <li>establishment of aquaculture and mariculture farming</li> <li>development of livelihoods in sustainable agriculture</li> <li>capacity building for the implementation of sustainable farming practices</li> </ul> </li> <li>Potential for complementary and synergy: Agriculture risk mapping; Development of communication protocols in agriculture in the event of natural disasters; Capacity Building in Good Agriculture Practices; Supporting coordination of stakeholders in agriculture, health and food safety; Education, Awareness and Capacity Building on Climate Change (e.g. webinars) (IICA)</li> <li>Linking of food agriculture practices to Food Safety Policy (UNDAF)(FAO) Post-harvest loss management (FAO)</li> <li>Development of aquaculture including Mari culture farming (IMA).</li> </ul>	In the area of Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology, there is alignment with the EEDRR thematic area of <b>Sustainable Production</b> <b>Technologies.</b> From a policy perspective related specifically to the National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy and work to promote the use of ecologically and technologically appropriate agro-forestry.
Energy access co- benefits	Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	<ul> <li>Role of the SGP in low carbon energy access co-benefits, will be to support the work of civil society groups in:</li> <li>education, awareness and capacity building in energy use and low-emission technologies;</li> <li>Potential for complementary and synergy:</li> <li>Low emission capacity building programme; Carbon reduction strategy, and; 3<sup>rd</sup> national communication to the UNFCCC (Min of Environment)</li> <li>Water quality monitoring programme (IMA)</li> <li>Institutional Strengthening of EMA in relation to Climate Change.</li> </ul>	The strategic initiative, energy access co-benefits is aligned with UNDP CO work in the thematic area of <b>Access to Modern Energy</b> <b>Services and Energy</b> <b>Efficiency</b> and specific policy related initiatives focusing on the National Waste Recycling Policy, Beverage Container Bill and Framework For Development of a Renewable Energy Policy







Local to global chemicals coalitions	Increase in phase- out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	<ul> <li>Role of the SGP in local to global chemicals coalitions, will be to support the work of civil society groups in: <ul> <li>reduction in use of POPs, ODS and other harmful chemicals;</li> <li>education, awareness in identification and effects of POPs, ODS and other harmful chemicals;</li> <li>recycling and waste management programmes</li> </ul> </li> <li>Potential for complementary and synergy: <ul> <li>Development of Waste Management Rules (EMA)</li> <li>Strengthening Practice Management – Disposal of POPs and other hazardous Chemicals (FAO-GEF).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	SGP CP initiatives in the area of local to global chemicals coalitions are also related to UNDP CO work in the area of <b>Sustainable</b> <b>Production Technologies</b> as well as <b>Urbanisation</b> <b>and Waste Production</b> , as it relates to the national Waste Recycling Policy and the establishment of appropriate waste recycling mechanism throughout T&T.
CSO-Government dialogue platforms	Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub- national policy, planning and legal frameworks	<ul> <li>Role of the SGP in CSO-Government Dialogue Platforms will be:</li> <li>facilitation of dialogue by leveraging on existing networks to more fully engage civil society, more specifically, dialogue would potentially centre around: Sargassum consultations, waste reduction and recycling initiatives/strategies in T&amp;T, sustainable land use planning, water conservation issues and COP21 as it relates to T&amp;T's INDC's</li> <li>explore opportunities with established partners in academia to facilitate CSOs dialogue platforms to contribute towards policy development and planning;</li> <li>network with other UN agencies, State and Quasi-state institutions to participate in stakeholder engagement and consultation sessions</li> <li>Potential for complementary and synergy: Environmental Management Authority Stakeholder committees, National Civil Society Board, various Ministry Public Consultation engagements</li> </ul>	The engagement and involvement of civil society and social inclusion (gender, youth and indigenous peoples) are cross-cutting themes and generally show complimentarily through design alignment in all UNDP programmes developed, ensuring, for example, that there is meaningful involvement by project stakeholders as active participates of change.
Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)	GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples	<ul> <li>Role of the SGP in Social Inclusion will be:</li> <li>engaging various networks for gender, youth and indigenous people to explore opportunities to engage these stakeholders on issues related to specific National Policy with a view to supporting advocacy in these areas.</li> <li>ensure the inclusion of a social inclusion component in all SGP funded projects</li> <li>Potential for complementary and synergy: Environmental Management Authority Stakeholder committees, National Civil Society Board, various Ministry Public Consultation engagements</li> </ul>	







Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	Contribute to GEF KM efforts	<ul> <li>Role of the SGP in Knowledge Management will be:</li> <li>ensuring knowledge capture/documentation of experiences and lessons learned in all SGP funded projects;</li> <li>development and production of knowledge management materials;</li> <li>execution of stakeholder engaging knowledge events, e.g. knowledge fair and caravans.</li> </ul>	The sharing of experiences and lessons learned at a "grass roots" civil society level will also support the efforts of UNDP in all areas of work.
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#### 3. OP6 strategies

#### **3.1.** Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

From national level consultations, assessments in Section 1 and scoping exercise results described in Table 2 please identify critical cross-cutting OP6 projects that can be supported at national level outside of the selected landscape/seascape focus areas. Examples may include important initiatives that will strategically position the country programme and prepare stakeholders to later implement OP6 initiatives pertaining to capacity development; knowledge management; policy and planning; CSO-government dialogue platforms; as well as fellowships for indigenous peoples.<sup>8</sup>

In addition to OP6 Strategic Initiatives, there are a number of important initiatives that have been identified to support the effective implementation of OP6. These initiatives are related to cross-cutting themes and include the following:

**Civil Society Capacity Building** continues to be critical among both potential and existing grantees. For potential grantees, there is a need to build capacity in both project identification and proposal writing to ensure that the projects applied for are in line with the programme's strategic initiatives and that applications submitted are properly completed.

Capacity building is also required for some existing grantees, especially in the area of awareness and knowledge relating to conventions and national planning frameworks as well as various thematic issues. This will assist in enabling CSOs to be more engaged in contributing to the development of national environmental policy and planning.

**Knowledge Management** is an area of focus for OP6 with the signature Knowledge Fair event seen as a critical cross-cutting project for implementation, together with Knowledge Caravans, both of which actively engage past and present grantees and provide an opportunity for highlighting their work and the SGP programmes on a national and regional level.

Proposed CSO-Government dialogues would engage stakeholders on current, relevant environmental and social issues that face communities with a view to identifying and suggesting solutions as well as advocating to the authorities to support and act where possible. Once such issue is in relation to Sargassum seaweed blooms that have significantly affected coastal communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago in 2015. Another are of focus would be T&T's INDCs and COP 21-SGP will aim to facilitate dialogue around this topic. Other dialogue issues include the aligning of various splintered efforts at recycling initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago, sustainable land use planning and water conservation.

<sup>8</sup> In OP6 cross-cutting projects outside of specific landscape/seascape areas of focus may utilize up to 30% of the SGP OP6 grant allocations (Core and STAR) once the criteria for prioritization and selection of such projects are agreed upon, as described in the "Call for Proposals for OP6 Country Programme Strategy Development Process".







#### 3.2 Landscape/seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies<sup>9</sup>

## Please describe the process for selecting the landscape/seascape<sup>10</sup> in which most of OP6 grantmaking will be focused, with particular attention on measures taken to ensure objectivity, transparency, and the fullest participation of relevant stakeholders.

Based on stakeholder consultations, together with the fact that Trinidad and Tobago is a Small Island Developing State, a decision was taken not to select a specific landscape/seascape but to view the island as a whole. The SGP country programme strategy for Trinidad and Tobago covers the entire country territory consisting of two islands, Trinidad and Tobago, as illustrated in the map below. The process for prioritisation of strategic initiatives in which most of OP6 grant making was focused involved consultation across a wide range of stakeholders groups. A total of five (5) consultation meetings were held with various groups to engage them on the SGP and gain feedback on their environmental priorities as well as the areas in which their organisations are engaged. Meetings were held with (1) Grantee Organisations; (2) Potential Grantee Organisations (pipeline projects); (3) Private Sector Organisations including Business Associations, and Parastatal Groups; (4) Public Sector Organisations; (5) Tobago stakeholders. Additionally, a strategic planning workshop meeting was conducted with the National Steering Committee to discuss and provide input towards the prioritisation of initiatives and development of the CPS.



#### Figure 2. Country Territory of Trinidad and Tobago

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascape selection and assessments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The countries could focus on existing landscape/seascape. The country programme is already focused on or select a new landscape/seascape focus through stakeholder consultations, then conduct the baseline assessment. (described in the Call for Proposals for the OP6 Country Programme Strategy Development Process, as well as in the suggested table of contents for a baseline assessment). Please note that in some SIDS and small countries it may not be practical to identify separate landscapes, hence the country programme strategy may cover the entire country territory, or propose a specific thematic focus where relevant.







• Briefly describe which OP6 strategic initiatives will be prioritized for support in the selected landscape/seascape.

Please explain the specific strategy over the next 4 years (e.g. types of projects, stakeholders to be prioritized, timetable, etc.) for grantmaking in the landscape/seascape for each of the +selected OP6 strategic initiatives.

The strategy for the next four years as it relates to grantmaking has three main pillars of execution:

- 1. Execution of Pipeline Projects
- 2. Geographic Focus
- 3. Strategic Initiatives Prioritisation

#### **Execution of Pipeline Projects**

The SGP will continue to work with potential grantees with projects in the pipeline from OP5, this would require following through on applications which have not yet reached the approval stage to ensure that these are completed in a timely manner and processed through both the technical sub-committee and the National Steering Committee. For each of these projects, however, the Committee will also review the applications to ensure that they are relevant to OP6 and align with the new OP6 strategic priorities.

#### **Geographic Focus**

Similar to OP5, the SGP will continue to place increasing emphasis for grant support on geographic locations in the Central and Southern parts of the country, which in the past have not benefitted to the same extent as projects in the Northern part of the island. As this focus continues, areas of North East Trinidad and the island of Tobago will also be strategic geographic locations for the SGP. These geographic priorities are in line with feedback from the CPS stakeholder consultations together with a review of the geographic profile of previous SGP grant allocations in previous Operational Phases.

#### **Strategic Initiatives Prioritisation**

Given an appreciation of national priorities together with feedback from a wide cross-section of stakeholders the SGP has prioritised the strategic initiatives for Trinidad and Tobago as well as the types of projects to be executed. This will guide both the Technical and National Steering Committees in the review and approval process. The prioritisation of Strategic Initiatives together with the proposed number of projects to be granted (based on funding available) is outlined below:

#### Priority 1 - Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation - Five (5) projects

The types of projects that will be the focus of this priority include those related to biodiversity, land use, rehabilitation, loss of species, coastal zone management, ecosystem services and marine protected areas and species. Sustainable livelihoods development with a focus on enterprise development will also be an important component in this priority. IWECO project will also fall under this strategic initiative.

#### Priority 2 – Climate Smart Innovative Agro-Ecology – Three (3) projects

The project areas of focus under this strategic initiative include implementation of sustainable farming practices and promotion of livelihoods in sustainable agriculture. Aquaculture and mariculture will also be a focus under this priority.

#### Priority 3 - Low Carbon Energy Access benefits - One (1) project

This strategic initiative will focus on one education, awareness and capacity building in energy use and lowemission technologies project;







#### Priority 4 - Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions - One (1) project

The focus here is on projects which promote education and awareness of the effects of POPs, ODS and other hazardous chemicals and the reduction in their use.

While this prioritisation will provide a guide to the SGP it is also necessary to allow for some level of flexibility given shifting national priorities and changing circumstances which may not have been foreseen during planning.

It is projected that between one and two calls for proposals will be put out per year in OP6 with approximately three (3) projects being approved per year.

How will synergy between different initiatives be enhanced to achieve greater impact from multifocal approaches at landscape and seascape level?

While projects generally relate to a specific strategic initiative, the symbiotic relationship between most environmental concerns means that there will be overlapping areas and some projects may adopt a multifocal approach. SGP will work with grantees to identify and understand these overlapping areas and ensure that where a project under one strategic initiative is connected to another initiative, this link is identified and explored for greater impact.

How will additional funds and resources be mobilized to support the projects and overall work in the selected landscape/seascape?

The mobilisation of funds will come from continuing the strengthening of relationship and partnerships with various stakeholders who have been working in related areas to SGP and have the resources to fund and/or co-fund projects. These include the local private sector, engaged both through business associations as well as directly, with a particular focus of companies in the energy and energy related industries, whose programmes often support environmental initiatives. As outlined previously the municipal corporations have also been prioritised as a stakeholder to provide resources for project execution.

Through the regional IWECO project SGP T&T will received an additional USD\$87,500.00 to implement projects as it relates to quarrying in the Valencia area.







#### **3.3.** Grant-maker+ strategies **11**

3.3.1. CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

Please describe your country program's plans to organize CSO-government dialogue platforms and sustain them. Dialogues should help promote role of CSOs, create a "bridge" to link the grassroots to high level national planners and policy-makers, facilitate the uptake of good practices, and enhance communications (i.e. possible thematic examples may include joint CSO-Government preparations for environmental convention COPs, SDG country implementation, local to global chemical coalitions; networks of agro-ecology farmer leaders and producer organizations; national federations of ICCAs, south-south development exchange solutions etc.).

SGP has identified the importance of leveraging on a network of existing organisations including public, private and civil society to plan, organise and sustain CSO-Government Dialogue Platform. Through consistent communication with stakeholders in local networks, SGP will be able to coordinate the involvement and participation of CSOs in various engagements and consultations. SGP also sees an opportunity to play the role of convenor where necessary on current environmental issues, providing a neutral ground for solutions-based discussions on concerns affecting both grantees and a broader range of stakeholders.

Proposed CSO-Government dialogues would engage stakeholders on current, relevant environmental and social issues that face communities with a view to identifying and suggesting solutions as well as advocating to the authorities to support and act where possible. One such issue is in relation to Sargassum seaweed blooms that have significantly affected coastal communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago in 2015. The Sargassum blooms affected tourism, the fishing industry, coastal livelihoods, marine and coastal ecosystems and also had health effects. The local response was very poor as no systems are in place to deal with this type of event. Based on projections and links to climate change, it is highly likely that in 2016 and the following years after, Sargassum will continue to be relevant. As such SGP took the lead in collaborating with the local Institute of Marine Affairs and held several consultations on the matter. The IMA is currently in the process of developing a Sargassum Response Plan which can be used to prepare communities for future events. SGP will continue to play a key role to support this dialogue and implementation of the Response Plan.

Another area of focus would be T&T's INDCs and COP 21. SGP will aim to facilitate dialogue around this topic to ensure that all responsible parties are making the necessary adjustments to ensure that progress is made on the INDCs. Other dialogue issues include the aligning of various splintered efforts at recycling initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago, and the implementation of a National Recycling Authority. Stakeholders have also identified sustainable land use planning and water conservation, as areas in need of a dialogue platform.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The OP6 Grant-maker+ strategies and related activities may either be outside of the selected landscape/seascapes, or promote partnership building, networking and policy development within the target areas.







#### 3.2.2. Policy influence

Aside from the CSO-Government Dialogue Platform initiative, please describe how the SGP country programme will use experiences and lessons learnt from SGP to inform and influence policy as part of its role as 'Grant-makers+' in OP6 at the local, regional and national levels (i.e. identify key policy processes such as updates of NBSAP, NAMA, NAPA, etc. that SFP can be involved with and relevant networks that can be tapped as partners).

During OP5 SGP implemented several projects with a focus on issues of national importance. Some of these projects included work with the Caura Valley Village Council (CVVC) on Climate Change resilience and valuation of ecosystem services. In 2010 the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) launched the Project for Ecosystem Services (ProEcoServ). This is a global, four-year initiative implemented in only four countries, that is researching how to integrate ecosystem assessment, scenario development and economic valuation of ecosystem services into national sustainable development planning, and decision-making. Trinidad was one of the selected countries and the SGP's CVVC project was able to contribute to the research and development of the ProEcoServ project in T&T. the CVVC project has influenced discussions on payment for ecosystem services since it provided a pilot of how this system can be implemented at a community level. Discussions are ongoing with the project team and the government of T&T to integrate ecosystem valuation into GDP and budget calculations. SGP's NC also was part of the project implementation team and provided the necessary guidance and feedback during implementation of this project.

Similarly the Nature Seekers marine turtle by-catch reduction project raises awareness on one of the major issues contributing to the decline in the marine turtle population in T&T. Through this SGP project key stakeholders including government agencies, coastal communities and fishing communities have been made aware of the issue and the various solutions. Nature Seekers are currently working with these stakeholders to implement some of these tangible solutions. Through this project SGP will use the leanings to guide the development of the relevant policy to ensure that the most affected stakeholders benefit.

SGP's participatory 3D modelling project in Tobago with the University of the West Indies Geomatics Department had a focus on Climate change resilience building, advocacy and policy. The project's participatory 3D model provided a tool that enabled communities to become engaged (and include their perspectives) with relevant state agencies. The participatory process developed in Tobago allowed stakeholders on the island to provide unique insights to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment with respect to the resources that were important to the communities. The 3D model was used as a focal point for further consultation and knowledge transfer to the wider population of Tobago so that greater input and awareness could be achieved with respect to policy formulation. In addition, based on the experience and expertise gained from this process, the participatory process has been used for the development of a 3D model for Roxborough, Tobago to map indigenous knowledge on land and marine resources for the community. The East Port of Spain community is also developing a 3D model of the entire area to capture heritage information including historically important landmarks and spaces. This will be used to inform the community's plans to preserve the history and heritage of the area and to develop business opportunities. Several students at the UWI have also incorporated participatory mapping strategies into their research projects.

In OP4 the United Nations Association of Trinidad and Tobago (UNATT) implemented a school renewable energy project. Due to its successes the group up-scaled the project in OP5 to expand their work to more communities and schools across T&T. their project thus far has influenced the Government to engage in similar projects with schools in T&T. As such the renewable energy project has the potential to provide the Government with avenues to achieving their COP21 INDC targets.







In OP6, SGP will participate actively in the consultation process undertaken by the local implementing agencies, bringing the experiences and lessons learned from the programme to inform the formulation of national and regional policies. Further, where possible, SGP will leverage its strengths and networks as it relates to grassroots community based groups to ensure that feedback 'on the ground' is also fed into these national and regional level consultations.

#### 3.2.3. **Promoting social inclusion (mandatory)**

Please describe the SGP country programme's plans and strategies to: (i) promote women's empowerment and gender equality (in particular for the selected OP6 landscape/seascape); (ii) empower indigenous people (in particular through the appropriate recognition of indigenous peoples and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs), including through IP fellowships and other means to promote CSO champions);<sup>12</sup> and (iii) involve youth and children in country portfolio programming.<sup>13</sup>

The NSC recognises the importance of promoting social inclusion as a mandatory feature of the SGP strategy and has committed to engaging various vulnerable groups through existing networks and organisations. More specifically, as it relates to women, local organisations including the Network of NGOs for the Advancement of Women, together with various other community based women's groups will be engaged in dialogue. Similarly, for youth, various networks including Police Youth Clubs as well as Primary and Secondary schools will be engaged to become involved and submit projects to the SGP. The SGP has already had demonstrated success with projects implemented by schools which directly involve youth. Further, the private sector (energy and energy related industries) which has been identified as a key partner in resource mobilisation has a long history of successfully engaging youth through the school system and this will be leveraged on in private sector partnerships. While indigenous peoples represent a *very small minority group* in Trinidad and Tobago the SGP has identified one primary organisation, the Santa Rosa First Peoples, as a focal point for engagement. The SGP has determined that for each project, the grantee must demonstrate that a minimum of five (5) percent of the beneficiaries must be vulnerable groups including women, youth and/or indigenous peoples. This will be communicated to grantees during the application process.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Through the CBD COP10 and 2020 Aichi targets, state parties agreed in 2010 to expand the global coverage of protected areas from 12% to 17% by 2020 (including through "*other effective area-based conservation measures*" such as ICCAs). Both the UNDP 2012-2020 Strategic Framework on Biodiversity and Ecosystems, as well as the GEF-6 Strategic Framework, further recognize the central role of ICCAs in reaching the Aichi targets and national sustainable development priorities. In this context, in 2014 the Federal Government of Germany provided additional co-financing of \$16.3M to support a 'Global ICCA Support Initiative' to be delivered through the SGP in at least 20 countries (to be also articulated in the present OP6 CPS).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> In the case of the SIDS-CBA funded by the Government of Australia, an additional focus will be placed on the needs of peoples with disabilities as a sector especially vulnerable to disasters and climate change. As articulated under the UN Convention on the Rights of Peoples' with Disabilities (UNCRPD), all UN agencies are encouraged to develop projects and approaches to consider the needs of this target population.







#### 3.2.4. Knowledge management plan

Please describe the SGP country programme's plans to capture, share, and disseminate the lessons learned and good practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. process for generating knowledge; type of knowledge products; knowledge fairs; peer to peer exchanges; use of demonstration sites) so as to generate greater impact, and foster replication and scaling up of community innovations. Please specify the contribution required from each SGP country programme towards the OP6 digital library and global South-South exchange.

The SGP has used the bi-annual Knowledge Fair as the key knowledge management event for the past OP and plans to continue hosting the event in OP6. This will be supplemented by smaller Knowledge Caravans in various communities. These events, which have been very successful in the past, provide an opportunity to demonstrate and highlight the work of grantees, and the peer to peer exchanges allow for sharing of experiences and lessons learned. The SGP also plans to continue with the publication and dissemination of a newsletter twice annually and the production of a local case-study every two years. This information will be submitted to the OP6 digital library for sharing country experiences.

#### 3.2.5. Communications Strategy

Please describe your strategy to communicate and engage with key stakeholders and CSO's in your country and selected landscape to promote participation, build relationships and foster partnerships; as well as to articulate the contribution of the SGP to the national priorities, GEF programming, and UNDP strategies, as described in Section 2 of the CPS.

The approach to communication and engagement with stakeholders will be in three main areas:

#### Direct Communication with Specific Stakeholder Groups

The SGP recognises that for specific stakeholder groups there is need for more targeted, direct engagement and communication to establish and sustain partnerships. The private sector and state organisations, as well as Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates, are groups that need one on one meetings and personal communication to promote engagement. The SGP National Coordinator, together with NSC members will engage these stakeholders in one-on-one meetings throughout the OP.

#### Electronic Communication including Social Media

Communication using social and other electronic media is a necessity to engage specific groups, particularly youth. SGP will use key social media including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn to engage with a wide cross-section of stakeholders on a continuous basis for both provision of information related to the SGP, as well as awareness build and knowledge sharing on specific thematic issues.

#### Public Events and Consultations

SGP will identify opportunities to participate in key public events and consultations being hosted or facilitated by various stakeholders in the SGP network including academia, public and private sector. This will allow for engagement with broader audiences on the SGP and its contribution to achieving national priorities.







#### 4. Expected results framework

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
SGP OP6 Component 1: Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation: 1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries	The country territory, the two islands of Trinidad and Tobago form the proposed landscape/seascape area The typologies include; Landscapes: hills and valleys Seascapes: wetlands, mangrove, river basins, coral reefs and Combination landscape/seascape including: watersheds to coastal mangrove, marine and coral ecosystems Five (5) landscape/seascape projects 3 – Trinidad 2 – Tobago In support of protected areas, and other effective based conservation measures Ten (10) hectares of landscape/seascape with improved community-oriented conservation and sustainable use practices	Five (5) projects funded Five (5) projects successfully implemented	Number of landscapes/seascapes with community-oriented approaches established, in support of critical protected areas, related productive landscapes/seascapes, and indigenous community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) and SAPs. Hectares of landscape/seascape covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	Annual Country Programme Monitoring Report (ACR) Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) Global Database

#### Table 4. Consistency with SGP OP6 Global Programme Components







SGP OP6 Component 2: Climate Smart Innovative Agro- ecology: 2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries	The typologies of agro-ecology practices include aquaculture, mariculture, organic farming and other sustainable farming practices. <b>Fifteen (15) farmer-leaders</b> involved in successful demonstrations of typologies of agro ecological practices incorporating measures to reduce farm based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change. <b>10 – Trinidad</b> <b>5 – Tobago</b> <b>Three (3) farmer organisations</b> , groups or networks disseminating improved climate-smart agro- ecological practices)	Three (3) projects funded Three (3) projects successfully implemented	Number of farmer-leaders involved in successful demonstrations of typologies of agro- ecological practices incorporating measures to reduce farm based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change. Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate-smart agro-ecological practices	Annual Country Programme Monitoring Report (ACR) Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) Global Database
SGP OP6 Component 3: Low Carbon Energy Access Co- benefits: 3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries	The typologies for energy access and co-benefits include solar. One (1) typology of community oriented solution with successful demonstration for scaling up and replication. One (1) community (including school or building) achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co- benefits estimated and valued.	One (1) project funded One (1) project successfully implemented	Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication.	Annual Country Programme Monitoring Report (ACR) Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) Global Database







SGP OP6 Component 4: Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions: 4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner	Tools and approaches for local to global management coalitions include: pesticide management; solid waste management (plastics or e-waste; local to global chemical management coalitions <b>One (1) innovative tool/approach</b> demonstrated, deployed and transferred <b>One (1) local coalition</b> <b>strengthened</b> to advocate for safe	One (1) project funded One (1) project successfully implemented	Number of community- based tools/approaches to avoid and reduce chemicals demonstrated, deployed and transferred. Number of coalitions and networks established or strengthened.	Annual Country Programme Monitoring Report (ACR) Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) Global Database Monitoring and oversight by UNDP-CO, NSC
SGP OP6 Component 5: CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+): 5.1 SGP supports establishment of "CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms", leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries	chemical management CPS focus for "CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms" includes dialogue that contributes to the development of local or regional policy; addresses specific environmental concerns affecting 'grassroots' communities e.g. Sargassum, flooding etc.; At least <b>five (5) dialogues</b> initiated and CSO or CSO networks strengthened At least <b>two (2) representatives</b>	Global level OP6 priority Cross- cutting priority for the CPS at the national level	Number of dialogue platforms initiated and CSO and/or CSO networks strengthened to manage such dialogues. Number of representatives per civil society stakeholder groups involved.	Annual Country Programme Monitoring Report (ACR) Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) Country level specific studies
	from indigenous peoples, women groups, youth sector, disabled/differentially challenged, farmers and/or fisherfolk are			







	provided meaningful participation in			
	each dialogue platform			
	At least two (2) representatives			
	from Tobago are provided			
	meaningful participation in each			
	dialogue platform.			
	The CPS approach to social			
	inclusion, for supporting vulnerable	Global level	Number of women led	Annual Country
	and marginalized populations	OP6 priority	projects.	Programme
	includes:			Monitoring
		Cross-		Report (ACR)
SGP OP6 Component 6:	Targeted engagement with various	cutting	Number of youth	
Promoting Social Inclusion	vulnerable groups and marginalised	priority for	organizations as well as	Annual
(Grant-makers+):	populations to provide SGP	the CPS at	those of the disabled that	Monitoring
	programme information, encourage	the national	participate in SGP projects	Reports (AMR)
6.1 Gender mainstreaming	them to become involved and submit	level	and in relevant national	
considerations applied by all SGP	projects to the SGP. Specific groups		environment and	
country programmes; Gender	include:		sustainable development	
training utilized by SGP staff,			strategy development	
grantees, NSC members, partners	Women civil society groups, local			
	organisations and community			
6.2 IP Fellowship programme	women's groups;			
awards at least 12 fellowships to				
build capacity of IPs;	Youth groups and network including			
implementation of projects by IPs	Police Youth Clubs as well as			
is supported in relevant countries	Primary and Secondary schools;			
6.3 Involvement of youth and	Persons with disabilities including			
disabled is further supported in	National Centre for persons with			
SGP projects and guidelines and	disabilities;			
best practices are widely shared				
with countries	Indigenous peoples including Santa			
	Rosa First Peoples Organisation			
	Further, grantees will be required to			
	specifically demonstrate how they			
	will incorporate UNDP's SESs into			







	<ul> <li>ALL projects to be funded by GEF SGP.</li> <li>Minimum of five (5) percent of the beneficiaries in each approved project must be from one of these vulnerable groups.</li> <li>One (1) SGP project directed at strengthening the capacity of a vulnerable group.</li> <li>Two (2) Knowledge Fairs held with</li> </ul>	Global level	Number of knowledge	Annual
SGP OP6 Component 7:Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program(Grant-makers+):7.1 Digital library of communityinnovations is established andprovides access to information tocommunities in at least 50countries7.2 South-South Community	<ul> <li>Two (2) Knowledge Fairs held with experiences and lessons learned captured and disseminated.</li> <li>Three (3) Knowledge Caravans held with experiences and lessons learned captured and disseminated.</li> <li>Two (2) Newsletters produced and disseminated per year (8 total)</li> <li>Two (2) Case-Studies produced and disseminated.</li> </ul>	OP6 priority SGP country teams (NC and PA) global database inputs	Number of Knowledge products systematically collected, organized and shared across countries. Number of South-South exchanges supported that transfer capacity on new community innovations between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries.	Monitoring Report (AMR)
Innovation Exchange Platform promotes south-south exchanges on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries	<b>Two (2) contributions</b> to South- South Community Innovation Exchange Platform			







#### 5. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

5.1. The M&E Plan at the country programme level<sup>14</sup> should be based on the indicators and targets set in Table 3 of the CPS. Indicators at the country level should be tracked and reported on through the Annual Country Reports (ACR), when progress towards the CPS outcomes is assessed and appropriate adaptive management measures may be identified as necessary. The M&E Plan should also describe how progress will be tracked and results reported by grantee partners at the project level. M&E activities appropriate to the size and scope of any given project should be planned, with guidance and capacity development provided to grantees where needed to support participatory M&E and adaptive management.

Below please describe the country level M&E plan to monitor the implementation of the CPS, with particular reference to the targets and indicators set in Table 3 within your selected landscape/seascape(s). <sup>15</sup>

Monitoring and Evaluation at a country level will be aggregated by the SGP Team and submitted annually to CPMT. This aggregation will provide information on achievements of targets in relation to specific CPS indicators outlined in the Expected Results Framework. It will also highlight any instances where targets may not have been achieved, explanations as to why and corrective actions to address.

Information will also be provided on the link between SGP and global development agendas including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Quarterly financial reporting will be completed and submitted to UNOPS and CMPT which will account for grant funds as well as administrative expenses and disbursements.

5.2 Please indicate how M&E of individual SGP grantee partners (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or intermediary organizations) will be strengthened and adaptive management promoted. Details on the frequency of monitoring visits and plans for project/portfolio evaluations should be provided. Where possible partnerships with other grant-makers, foundations and academic institutions should be explored to help enhance participatory M&E and adaptive management.

As it relates to M&E of individual SGP grantee partners, all grantees are exposed to an initiation session prior to disbursement of funds which explains the approach to M&E at all levels and reinforces the importance for effective M&E throughout the projects. Project baseline data will be collected prior to project execution against which achievements can be measured.

The NSC plays an active role in the M&E component and will be leaning on partners, including technical experts, to support the M&E process. Site visits are conducted prior to the start of the project and these will include the SGP team, NSC and relevant experts identified. Additional ad hoc site visits are conducted throughout the project execution phase and especially where there are concerns identified with a particular project or grantee organisation.

Reporting is required from the grantee before the disbursement of additional tranches of funds and a final project report and financial report must be submitted at the end of the project. Based on the capacity of the grantee, up to 10% of the total project budget will be required to be used for project evaluation and the production of a lessons learnt report in addition to the final reporting requirements.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> For more information please refer to the SGP OP6 CEO Endorsement Document's M&E Plan (Section C).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Where relevant please describe the use of any particular SGP frameworks for M&E such as COMDEKS,

COMPACT, CBA, and CBR+ (where these are already piloted, or replication of these approaches is planned).







## 5.3 Please describe how local stakeholders, community members and/or indigenous people will participate in setting project objectives and outputs; how they will participate in monitoring with what kind of method and periodicity; and how progress will be documented and reported.

The process of including local stakeholders in setting project objectives needs to be reinforced to potential grantees during the application process so that the project is designed by the community/ or with their full participation, together with contributions from other relevant stakeholders. Grantees will be asked in the application process to demonstrate how these contributions were included and similarly the role that these stakeholders will play in monitoring and evaluation. During the site visit, the M&E team (SGP and NSC) will seek to obtain feedback from these stakeholder groups to validate their inputs into the project. This information will be captured in the site visit report as well as reported by the grantee in the project reporting.

## 5.3 Please describe the strategy for how the results of SGP individual projects will be aggregated at the country programme portfolio level. The following table provides the key country programme level M&E tools and templates.

The SGP database will be used to collate the achievements against targets based on the indicators outlined for the programme and the Annual Report prepared by SGP will form the basis for the aggregation of individual project reports. This will be submitted to CMPT for each year in OP6 with a final OP6 report submitted at the end of the OP in 2018 covering the period 2015-2018.

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy Elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase and annually
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis16 to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs

Table 5	M&F	Plan	at the	Country	Programme	l evel
Table J.	MAL	1 Ian	at the	Country	1 logramme	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.







NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) 17	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 18 Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

#### 6. Resource Mobilization Plan

### 6.1. Please describe the OP6 resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP Country Programme grantmaking and grant-makers+ roles with reference to:

Resource Mobilisation is closely linked to stakeholder engagement and communication to maintain relationships and develop opportunities for partnerships.

(*i*) ways to enhance or increase cash and in-kind co-financing at: Project level, Landscape/seascape level and Country level

At a project level, the importance of co-financing and cash and in-kind contributions will be emphasised and grantees will be encouraged to tap into their existing networks as well as explore additional networks for project level resources. At a landscape/seascape level, which is the country level, the territory of Trinidad and Tobago (two islands) resources will be mobilised through SGPs close engagement with existing partners as well as engagement with potential partners identified in Section 1.2 above. The SGP will, where practical (in collaboration with UNDP and UNOPS), work towards the establishment of Memoranda of Agreement and Understanding as mechanisms to solidify partnerships agreements and outline specific tangible commitments from partners.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.







(ii) diversify funding sources to achieve greater impact (i.e. non-GEF resources that help address post-2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs);

In diversifying funding sources with a focus on addressing post-2015 UN SDGs the focus will be on engagement with Government and quasi-government as well as parastatal, bilateral and multilateral organisations whose broader focus would be more aligned with SDGs.

(iii) an approach to recover costs to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme non-grant costs (i.e. UNDP TRAC, national host institutions, government contributions, bilateral donors); and;

SGP will explore opportunities for cost recovery to co-finance a share of SGP country programme nongrant costs through discussions with existing partners to determine what options might be available.

*(iv) opportunities for SGP to serve as a delivery mechanism.* 

In all engagements with partners, SGP provides information on the opportunity to serve as a delivery mechanism. This will be further explored in OP6 particularly in targeted conversation with the private sector (energy and energy related industries).

(v) In the "Grantmaker+" role, the SGP team including the NSC and TAGs can be tapped to help communities and CSOs develop proposals to access other donors and funding facilities. While the funds may not go directly to SGP, this activity can be considered part of resource mobilization as there is increased flow of resources to SGP stakeholders through its support.

#### How can this role be effectively performed?

There is the possibility for the SGP Team and NSC to support communities and CSOs in developing proposals for other donors and funding facilities, however, it has been found that with a two persons SGP team and a voluntary NSC comprising full time employed persons; time and resource constrains often hinder this in practice. Because of this challenge, the SGP in OP 5 has been identifying and developing a database of technical experts who would be willing to volunteer their time to support communities and CSO both during the application process as well as the project execution. These experts can also be called upon to provide support to communities and CSOs in accessing other donors and funding facilities.

What are the possible proposals that can be developed and donors and funding facilities (i.e. perhaps the Green Climate Fund) that can be approached?

The NSC and SGP team will engage partner organisations, specifically academia to explore options to codevelop proposals to access resources from larger international grant organisations including the Green Climate Fund.

What are the potential for private sector funding (i.e. in support of successful sustainable enterprises for scaling up)?

The private sector has been identified as a potential source of funding and the engagement with this sector has been ongoing from OP5 with some notable success. The SGP team and the NSC will continue to engage this important sector as an additional source of funding.







#### 7. Risk Management Plan

7.1 Please identify any key risks that you anticipate in the implementation of the CPS during OP6, with reference to the following aspects: (i) social and environmental risks (as reflected in UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards); <sup>19</sup> (ii) climate risks; (iii) other possible risks. For any identified risks, please complete the table below with an estimation of the degree and probability of risk, as well as the relevant risk mitigation measures.

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Political Risk that affects the operations of the SGP	Low	Low	
Change of Committee Members on the National Steering Committee	Medium	Medium	Selection of members who demonstrate commitment and ability to serve for a specific period. Rotation of members to ensure that the committee always has experienced members serving.
Financial Risk – Availability of co-financing and resources for project implementation	Medium	Medium	Consistent communication with stakeholders and partners focused on relationship building. Use of instruments such as MOAs, MOUs and LOAs to solidify partner commitments.

Table 6. Description of risks identified in OP6

# 7.2 Please indicate how these risks will be tracked. It is recommended that risks are tracked during the implementation of the OP6 CPS and review during the CPS Annual review. At that time the degree of risk or probability of risk may be adjusted. Identified risks may also be removed and new risks added if necessary with appropriate mitigation measures identified.

The risks identified above will be tracked regularly at NSC Meetings to determine whether there have been any changes and whether additional mitigation measures need to be implemented. The CPS Annual review will also be used to track risk with appropriate adjustments made.

The NSC appreciates that quality assurance is an important component of managing risk and the UNDPs Social and Environmental Standards (SESs) are integral in this area. Embedded within all GEF SGP Projects funded will be the three cross-cutting principles of **human rights**, **gender equality & women's empowerment**, and **environmental sustainability**. These themes will not only be specifically communicated to all grantees and potential grantees, but will also be built into the approval process for projects and monitored and evaluated accordingly. All projects to be funded must be able to demonstrate how these three cross-cutting themes will be incorporated into their projects.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Social-and-Environmental-Policies-and-Procedures/UNDPs-Social-and-Environmental-Standards-ENGLISH.pdf







Further, all GEF SGP stakeholders will be made aware of the SESs through outreach and awareness activities, and advised of UNDP's accountability mechanisms as it relates to these SESs; the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) and the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM).

#### 8. National Steering Committee Endorsement

*Note:* The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Dr. Nesha Beharry-Borg (NC)	Nede Bay-Bay
Ms. Vidia Doodnath (Chair)	Dordran
Ms.Terry Ince	+fec
Mrs. Rahanna Juman	Rahanna Juman
Mrs. Stacy Richards Kennedy	Sflennedy
Mr. Javed Lakan	file
Mrs. Mary-Ann H. Brathwaite-Leonce	Blionce
Ms. Grace Talma	Grace Talua
Ms. Marcia Tinto	Maria Cato







**ANNEX 1** 

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#### GEF SGP UNDP - COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

### STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK REPORT SEPTEMBER 22, 2015









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#### I. Background Information

The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by UNDP is in the process of preparing the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for its 6th Operational Phase (OP6).

The CPS is a strategic document which helps countries outline the expected development results to be achieved through the implementation of the SGP Programme. The objective of this 6th Operational Phase is "to support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action".

The development of this CPS requires multi-stakeholder consultations to achieve broad consensus on the country programme approach and, as such, a number of stakeholder meetings were convened to solicit feedback from a cross-section of stakeholders.

This documents reports on these stakeholder consultations and an analyses the feedback received.







## Workshop Overview and Logistics

The stakeholder meetings were executed during the month of August at UN House Conference Room, 3C Chancery Lane, Port of Spain from 8:30am – 10:30am. The Tobago session was held at Works Conference Centre, Scarborough, Tobago.

Date of Meeting	Stakeholder Grouping	Number of Persons Invited	Number of Persons Attended
August 12th 2015	Current/Past Grantees	16	9
August 14 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Non-Grantees Environmental Groups including those with in- progress applications	18	10
August 19th 2015	Private Sector	10	10
August 21 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Government, Regulators and Development Partners	21	12
August 27 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Tobago Stakeholders Mixed Group	10	5
	TOTAL INVITEES/ATENDEES	75	46

Some stakeholders, who indicated that they were unable to attend on a specific day, were invited to join another group's session.

A meeting was also held with the National Steering Committee on August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015 to provide feedback on the information collected in stakeholder meetings and obtain feedback towards the CPS Document.







## Summary of Feedback

## 1. GRANTEES' MEETING – August 12, 2015

Participants were asked to provide feedback in relation to environmental concerns and priorities in Trinidad and Tobago

## 1. What do you think are the environmental concerns in Trinidad and Tobago

This was an initial brain storming exercise without any prioritisation.

Table 1Environmental Concerns in Trinidad and Tobago

Air Pollution
Gas Emissions
Water/Flooding
Land use – Reduction in open spaces
Removal of Trees
Waste Disposal – Chemical waste, E waste, White waste, Tyres, Oil
Eroding Coastlines
Deforestation
Decreasing numbers of wildlife
Loss of Green Spaces
Loss of local agricultural produce
Carbon capture/Emissions
Environmental Pollution by factories
Lack of proper care/conservation of T&T's natural resources
Need more recycling processes as a country
Agro processing
Bringing awareness/training to highlight how individuals can be change agents
Reduced air quality due to high number of vehicles and the relaxed vehicle regulations
Green Infrastructure – businesses designed with environmental green concepts in their strategy
Loss of habitat – forests/wetlands
Indifference to the vital importance of the natural environment
Lack of sufficient knowledge/awareness of climate change etc. Linkages to social and economic
Good laws – need implementing
Youth awareness and involvement
Monitoring
Degradation of natural assets: wetlands, forests, coastal areas, coral reefs
Abuse of natural ecosystems services in wetlands. Forests, coastal areas
Lack of awareness/understanding of the value of ecosystem services which in turn leads to poor policy planning and implementation







Need for environmental education and public awareness
Implementation and monitoring of existing legislation, rules and protocols
Climate change – reduction of emissions
Lack of education, emphasis on climate change
Degradation of our natural resources
Biodiversity loss/ hunting
Lack of awareness/appreciation for the environment
Degradation of hill sides through construction, quarrying, fires
Deforestation and biodiversity loss - land and marine environments
Effect of loss of forest cover on climate – what is the effect on climate conditions due to the removal of
forest cover as well as removal of entire hills
Reduction in water supplies as a result of abuse
Compromisation of forest reserve e.g. by squatters, fragile hillsides
Waste disposal – e-waste, cars
Sustainable energy use – link to water use
Air and water quality/availability
Land degradation and natural resources (land, species, habitats etc.)
Lack of data to make informed decisions







Participants were then asked to prioritise their top environmental concerns.

# 2. What do you think are the top five (5) environmental concerns in Trinidad and Tobago?

These were documented individually, discussed, and documented on a flip chart. This working exercise started to highlight repeating themes that were identified by various stakeholders and trends started to emerge.

MAIN THEME/GROUPING	GEF SGP UNDP	Number of Times
	Strategic Priority Area	theme was repeated
Land Use/Reduction of open spaces/Degradation/Abuse of Natural Assets	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	+++++++++(9)
Environmental Education/Awareness/Sensitisation to Indifference/value of Environment	Multi focal	++++++(6)
Loss of Species	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	++++(4)
Removal of Trees/Flooding	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	++++(4)
Water Availability/Quality	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	++++(4)
Waste disposal – e-waste, cars	Low carbon energy access co- benefits	+++(3)
Sustainable Energy Use/Climate Change	Low carbon energy access co- benefits	+++(3)
Air Pollution	Low carbon energy access co- benefits	+++(3)
Gas Emissions	Low carbon energy access co- benefits	+(1)
Landslides	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	+(1)
Coastal Erosion	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	+(1)
Poor Agricultural Practices	Climate Smart Innovate Agro- Ecology/ Local to global chemical management coalitions	+(1)
Green Infrastructure	Low carbon energy access co- benefits	

## Table 2 Environmental Priorities in Trinidad and Tobago







Participants were then asked to outline proposed project based solutions to address some of these priorities.

MAIN THEME/GROUPING	GEF SGP UNDP Strategic Priority Area	PROPOSED (FUNDABLE) PROJECT BASED SOLUTIONS including SCOPE/SCALE
Land Use/Reduction of open spaces/ Degradation/ Abuse of Natural Assets	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	1. Reforestation projects
Environmental Education/ Awareness/ Sensitisation to Indifference/value of Environment	Multi focal	<ol> <li>Environmental Public Awareness Campaigns – National Level throughout T&amp;T*</li> <li>Public Education Programmes – School Level</li> <li>Youth focused Environmental Awareness Programmes – Primary Schools – National</li> <li>Lobby and Advocacy Programmes</li> <li>"Hands-on" Environmental Work Programmes in schools/communities</li> <li>Mobile Applications that are youth centred and get youths aware and involved.</li> </ol>
Loss of Species	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	1. Breeding, translocation and re-introduction projects
Removal of Trees/Flooding	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	
Water Availability/Quality	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	
Waste disposal – e- waste, cars	Low carbon energy access co-benefits	<ol> <li>Recycling and upcycling programmes</li> <li>Waste valorization</li> <li>Awareness programmes on disposal options*</li> <li>Pilot project to collect, sort, etc.</li> </ol>
Sustainable Energy	Low carbon energy	1. Gas Emissions Monitoring
Use/Climate Change Air Pollution	access co-benefits Low carbon energy access co-benefits	
Gas Emissions	Low carbon energy access co-benefits	

Table 3	Proposed Project Based Solutions to Environmental Priorities
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Landslides	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	
Coastal Erosion	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	
Poor Agricultural Practices	Climate Smart Innovate Agro- Ecology/ Local to global chemical management coalitions	
Green Infrastructure	Low carbon energy access co-benefits	

Finally, participants were asked for feedback in relation to the following Grant-maker Strategies including importance, approaches etc.

- CSO Government Dialogue Platform
- Policy Influence
- Promoting Social Inclusion (mandatory)
- Knowledge Management Plan
- Communications Strategy

The time remaining for the session was limited, and these areas could not be sufficiently explored. It was agreed that a following up email would be sent to participants to gain feedback on these important areas that were not exhaustively covered during the meeting. There were, however some important points raised relating to these areas:

- 1. **CSO-Government Dialogue Platform** The importance of GEF SGP as a facilitator/convenor of these dialogues;
- 2. Social Inclusion The importance of involving youth++ and persons with disabilities;
- 3. **Policy Influence** The importance of advocating for a focus on implementation++ efforts and monitoring and evaluation++;
- 4. **Knowledge Management** The need for geographic diversity in Knowledge management events, rather than, for example, holding one event at a central location, usually in the North of the island.

#### ++ Indicates repeating themes







#### 2. NON-GRANTEES' MEETING – August 14, 2015

The approach to this meeting was adjusted slightly from the first sessions, and, participants were given a breakdown of the GEF SGP UNDP Strategic Priorities and asked to prioritise these areas.

# 1. How would you prioritise the environmental issues within the OP6 Strategic Initiatives, as they relate to Trinidad and Tobago?

The following environmental issues were listed:

- **Biodiversity** and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society; conservation of landscapes; (land degradation, wildlife protection, land / air pollution)
- *Management of trans-boundary water systems; conservation of seascapes; (marine protection/coral reefs, turtle conservation, water pollution)*
- **Policy, legal and institutional reforms** and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of eco systems;
- *Sustainable land management* and production systems; climate smart eco-agriculture; (climate change, agriculture, sustainable use of forests)
- Shift towards *low-emission* and resilient development paths;
- Increase the phase-out, disposal and reduction and release of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals.

Participants found this prioritising exercise to be quite challenging both in terms of fitting their concerns into the priorities given and ranking the issues provided. Not all participants clearly ranked all the issues provided.

Table 4Prioritising of Environmental Issues within Strategic Initiatives
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	1	2	3	4	5	6
Water Systems	++	++	++	+	0	0
Low Emissions	++	+	0	++	+	0
Biodiversity	+	+++	0	++	+	0
Sustainable Land Management	+	++	+++	0	0	0
Chemicals	+	0	+	+	++	0







Participants were then asked to outline proposed project based solutions to address some of these priorities.

MAIN	GEF SGP UNDP	PROPOSED (FUNDABLE) PROJECT BASED
THEME	Strategic Priority Area	SOLUTIONS including SCOPE/SCALE
Water Systems	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	<ol> <li>Sargasso Seaweed alleviation project – North Western Communities;</li> <li>Mari culture Facility – North Western Coast;</li> <li>Coastal Tours (tourism) and monitoring;</li> <li>Rainwater harvesting to increase water security and alleviate flooding – Watershed community in Northern Range;</li> <li>Fisheries stock assessment, valuation, transplantation, invasive study – National waters</li> <li>Mangrove, seagrass, coral reef valuation – Nationwide</li> <li>Identification of potential underwater cultural heritage sites – Nationwide, education awareness.</li> </ol>
Low Emissions	Low carbon energy access co-benefits	<ol> <li>Building of a "Green Building" Community Centre</li> <li>Installation of energy efficient technologies in buildings         <ul> <li>Model Building with sustainable technologies</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Biodiversity	Community Landscape/Seascape conservation	<ol> <li>Establishment of a laboratory facility for data collection on biodiversity, to assist in decision making;</li> <li>Establishment of a wildlife farm to assist in the problem of overhunting;</li> <li>Urban remedies and watershed protection – Northern Range;</li> <li>Agriculture/Urban use conflict;</li> <li>Secure and improved recycling depots together with outreach to residents to ensure sustainable use. – e.g. St. Ann's Community;</li> <li>Urban Garden project in North West Communities;</li> <li>Community based recycling and reuse project for agriculture applications as well as upcycling and sale of produce and products – Success/Laventille.</li> </ol>
Sustainable Land Management	Climate Smart Eco- Agriculture	<ol> <li>Education and Awareness on Chemical Practices in Agriculture – Farmers, consumers at the existing San Antonio Green Market but coming from across the country – (Approx. 20 farmers/50-70 hectares of land)</li> </ol>
Chemicals	Local to global chemical management coalitions	
Education/ Awareness	Multi-Focal	<ol> <li>Environmental Awareness Building – Nationally at Secondary School Level</li> </ol>

## Table 5Proposed Project Based Solutions to Environmental Priorities







2. Community Environmental Capacity Building with community groups

## 3. PRIVATE SECTOR MEETING – August 19, 2015

Again the approach was adjusted slightly as the primary objective with this grouping was to identify opportunities for partnerships. While most of the participants were private sector organisations, there were some NGOs that were unable to participate in previous sessions. Attendees were asked:

### 1. What are the key environmental focus areas of your organisation?

Not all participants documented their feedback however, the following environmental focus areas were listed:

- Turtle Conservation Founding private sector sponsor of Turtle Village Trust
- Recycling
- Coastal Clean-up
- Carbon Emissions Reduction
- Climate Change
- Community Impact
- Environmental Awareness and Sustainability
- Recycling
- Educating youth on Environmental Preservation and Conservation
- Biodiversity
- Conservation Education
- Watershed Conservation
- Eco-Friendly Demonstration Farm
- Climate Change Impact on Agriculture

Although all participants did not document their responses, notes captured from general discussions in the meeting identified the following as repeating themes discussed by attendees:

- The importance for increased awareness and education on environmental matters;
- The importance of engaging youth and opportunities to reach them though target programmes in schools;
- Many private sector organisations work with youths through the public school networks.

Other important issues discussed included the opportunities for partnering and co-financing and innovative models of partnering outside of strict co-funding approaches.







Participants were then asked to identify both ongoing and proposed projects within the GEF SGP Strategic Priorities. Again, not all participants documented their responses; however information captured is outlined below:

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	ONGOING PROJECTS	PROPOSED PROJECTS
Community Landscape/Seascape	<ul> <li>Turtle Village Trust (BHP Billiton)</li> <li>By-Catch Education (Nature Seekers)</li> </ul>	• Tree Planting (Rotary)
Climate Smart Innovative Agro-Ecology	<ul> <li>Aquaponics Programme (Digicel)</li> <li>Mango Festival (Network of Rural Producing Women)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Scale up to use solar-energy powered units (Digicel)</li> <li>Eco-Demonstration Farm (Nature Seekers)</li> </ul>
Low-Carbon Energy Access Co-Benefits	<ul> <li>Glass-Recycling – Jewellery project (Nature Seekers)</li> </ul>	• Expand 4R Programme – Reduce, Recycle, Reuse, Repurpose (Nature Seekers)
Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions		
CSO-Government Dialogue		
Promoting Social Inclusion	• Preparing You! Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Response for Person with Special Needs (Digicel)	<ul> <li>Scaling up through partnership with ODPM to adjust Emergency response manual (Digicel)</li> <li>Share with Digicel Markets</li> <li>Disaster Unit at Regional Corporations (Digicel)</li> <li>Building entrepreneurs for conservation (Nature Seekers)</li> </ul>
Knowledge Management		







## 4. PUBLIC SECTOR & PARASTATAL MEETING – August 19, 2015

The primary objective in engaging the public sector was to gain an appreciation for their priority areas to determine alignment with the work of the SGP, as well as opportunities for partnerships. Attendees were asked:

## 1. What are the key environmental focus areas of your organisation?

The following environmental focus areas were listed by organisation:

ORGANISATION	Environmental Focus Areas
Institute of	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
Marine Affairs	Biodiversity – Long Term Monitoring, Coral Reefs, Mangroves, Seagrass Beds
(IMA)	Aquaculture inclusive of Mari-culture
	Climate Change
	Education and Awareness
Environmental	Air-Pollution Rules (Implementation)
Management	Water – Ambient Water Quality Standards
Authority (EMA)	Biodiversity – ESA & ESS Designation and Management
	• Noise
	• Waster – hazardous and Non-Hazardous waster Rules (development)
Inter-American	Competitiveness and Sustainability of Agricultural Chains
Institute for	Resilience in Agriculture/ Mitigating Risks
Corporation in	Family Aquaculture
Agriculture (IICA)	Agribusiness Management
Embassy of Costa	Climate Change
Rica in Trinidad	Renewable Energy
and Tobago	• Biodiversity
	• Ecotourism
Food and	• Improvements to the Legal & Institutional Arrangements for Protected Area Mgmt.
Agriculture	• Improvements to Infrastructure for biodiversity conservation and forest restoration
Organisation	Development and testing of sustainable financing solutions
(FAO)	Monitoring and evaluation and Information Dissemination
	• Sustainable Intensification of Food Production and the Management of Resources of
	Forestry, Fisheries and Water Resources
	Climate Change Resilience & Adaptation of Livelihoods Linked to Fisheries & Forestry
Ministry of the	Waster & Chemicals – Hazardous, Municipal, POPs, Ozone
Environment and	Climate Change Mitigation
Water Resources	• Biodiversity
	Wastewater Management
	Land Degradation
	Community Based Engagement Financing: Green Fund







Public Education and AwarenessTraining and LegislationEnergy Efficiency and Low Carbon Emissions

Participants were then asked to identify both ongoing and proposed projects within the GEF SGP Strategic Priorities and the information captured is outlined below:

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	ONGOING PROJECTS	PROPOSED PROJECTS
Community Landscape/Seascape	<ul> <li>ICZM Policy Framework Strategy and Action Plan (IMA)</li> <li>Long Term Monitoring of Coral Reefs, mangroves, Seagrass throughout T&amp;T (IMA)</li> <li>Implementation of the Pawi Management Plan (EMA)</li> <li>National wildlife survey-game species EMA)</li> <li>Baseline Surveys - Flora and Fauna (FAO)</li> <li>Crew- Regional Wastewater Management (Min of Env.)</li> <li>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (Min of Env.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Development of Local Area Management Plans (IMA)</li> <li>Sargassum Response Plan (IMA)</li> <li>Developing a Viable Lionfish Fishery (IMA)</li> <li>Land Degradation Assessment <ul> <li>Community Based</li> <li>Participatory (FAO)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Land Degradation Neutrality Programme (Min. of Env.)</li> </ul>
Climate Smart Innovative Agro- Ecology	<ul> <li>Long-term beach profiling throughout T&amp;T – shoreline change (IMA)</li> <li>Risk mapping in Agriculture (IICA)</li> <li>Development of Communications protocols in agriculture in the event of natural disasters (IICA)</li> <li>Webinars on climate change (IICA)</li> <li>Sanitary and phytosanitary projects (IICA)</li> <li>Capacity Building in Good Agricultural Practices (IICA)</li> <li>Coordination among stakeholders involving agriculture, health and food safety (IICA)</li> <li>Reviewing legislation on agriculture, health and food safety (IICA)</li> <li>Food Agriculture practices linked to Food Safety Policy (UNDAF Pillar 4) (FAO)</li> <li>Post-harvest Loss Management (FAO)</li> </ul>	• Revision of the National Climate Change Policy (Min. of Env.)
Low-Carbon Energy Access Co-Benefits	<ul> <li>Institutional Strengthening of EMA in relation to Climate Change (EMA)</li> <li>Restoration of Degraded Sites (FAO)</li> <li>Labelling Standards for appliances containing refrigerants (Min of Environment)</li> </ul>	• Marine Turbine Project - Current Focus is on Feasibility (IMA)







	<ul> <li>Low Emission Capacity Building Programme</li> <li>Carbon Reduction Strategy</li> <li>Third national Communication to the UNFCCC (Min of Env.)</li> </ul>	
Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions	<ul> <li>Water quality monitoring programme through Environmental Quality Department(IMA)</li> <li>Development of Waste Management Rules (EMA)</li> <li>Strengthening Practice Management (FAO)</li> <li>Disposal of POPs and other hazardous chemicals (GEF Funded)</li> <li>Collection, destruction and recycling of ODS</li> <li>Sustainable management Mechanism for POPs (Min of Env.)</li> <li>NIP Implementation (Min of Env.)</li> <li>FAO Obsolete Pesticides Project (Min of Env.)</li> <li>Waste Recycling Policy (plastics) (Min of Env.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Recycling of other waste streams, e-waste, tyres (Min. of Env.)</li> <li>Consultation for future policy development (Min. of Env.)</li> </ul>
CSO-Government Dialogue	<ul> <li>Revision to the 2006 National Environmental Policy (EMA)</li> <li>Development of business plans for Eco- Tourism Activities (FAO)</li> <li>Development of mechanisms for co- management in protected areas (FAO)</li> <li>Inter-Ministerial Committees – e-waste and solid waste (Min of Env.)</li> <li>Stakeholder consultation on implications of Minamata Convention if signed.</li> </ul>	• Developing an institutional co- ordinating mechanism for ICZM (IMA)
Promoting Social Inclusion	<ul> <li>Aquaculture – tilapia, developing Mari- culture (IMA)</li> <li>Research on mechanism for effective institutional arrangements (FAO)</li> </ul>	
Knowledge Management	<ul> <li>Dissemination of lessons learned and best practices</li> <li>Development of a National Biodiversity Information System (FAO)</li> <li>Training on hydrocarbon as a refrigerant which is Non Ozone depleting and low carbon emission refrigerant (Min of Environment)</li> </ul>	







### 5. TOBAGO STAKEHOLDERS MEETING – August 27, 2015

Given the particular context of Tobago, as a separate island with its own concerns and challenges which differ somewhat from those in Trinidad, a separate meeting was held to gain feedback from Tobago Stakeholders. The group was a small one consisting solely of Civil Society Organisation although public sector organisations were invited to attend.

As with previous meetings, participants were asked to identify and document the environmental focus areas of their organisations.

## 2. What are the key environmental priority areas of your organisation?

MAIN THEME/GROUPING	GEF SGP UNDP Strategic Priority Area	Number of Times theme was repeated
Capacity Building		++++(4)
Solid Waste		+++(3)
Youth Environmental Awareness and Education		+++(3)
Environmental Education and Awareness – School and Communities		+ (1)
Advocacy		
Scientific Research		
Ecosystems in Protected Areas/Endangered Species		
Seascape – Marine Protected Areas		
Reforestation		
Community Landscape/Seascape		
Environmental Experiential Learning		

The following environmental focus areas were identified:

There were two geographic areas of interest that were mentioned during the meeting; South West Tobago – Courland Watershed North East Tobago – Protected Areas and Private Lands







## **Appendix - List of Participating Organisations**

Meeting 1 - Grantees			
Social Justice Foundation			
Maracas Valley Action Committee			
UWI Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business			
National Centre for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD)			
Sans Souci Wildlife and Tourism Organisation			
Point-A-Pierre Wild Fowl Trust			
UWI Chemistry Department			
Meeting 2 - Non-Grantees			
T&T Green Building Fund			
Sky Eco Organisation			
SAD for Toco			
CNULM			
UTT – Marine Sciences Department			
Agricultural Research and Outreach (AGRO2)			
South East Port Cultural Workshop			
Success/Laventille Lions Club			
Meeting 3 – Private Sector Organisations			
The Energy Chamber			
Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce			
BHP Billiton			
Digicel Foundation			
Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited			
Sygma Environmental			
Nature Seekers			
Rotary			
Network of Rural Women Producers of T&T			
UNDP			
Meeting 4 – Public Sector Organisation and Parastatal			
Institute of Marine Affairs			
Solid Waste Management Company Limited			
Environmental Management Authority			
Inter-American Institute on Agriculture			
Food and Agriculture Organisation			
Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources			
Canadian High Commission			
Embassy of Costa Rica			
Office R Us			
Meeting 5 – Tobago Stakeholders			
Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville (ERIC)			
AFEEPO			
Roxborough Police Youth Club			
Healing With Horses Foundation			