

**SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP7
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**



**GEF SGP TT
15th October 2020**



**SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP7
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

Table of Content

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1. | BACKGROUND..... | 5 |
| 2. | SUMMARY: Key Results/Accomplishments | 5 |
| 3. | COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT | 8 |
| 3.1 | Alignment with National Priorities..... | 8 |
| 3.2 | Gaps and Opportunities | 9 |
| 3.3 | OP7 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme..... | 10 |
| 4. | OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES | 14 |
| 4.1 | Grantmaking Within the Priority Landscape/Seascapes | 14 |
| 4.2 | Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes..... | 16 |
| 5. | COMMUNICATION PLAN..... | 19 |
| 6. | RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN | 19 |
| 6.1 | Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing..... | 19 |
| 6.2 | Cofinancing Opportunities | 19 |
| 7. | GRANTMAKER PLUS & PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES | 20 |
| 8. | RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN | 20 |
| 9. | MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN | 21 |
| 10. | NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT | 28 |
| 11. | REFERENCES | 29 |
| | Annex 1: The 2018 National Environmental Policy: Environmental Challenges and Priorities | 30 |
| | Annex 2: Summary of all the targets from local policies addressing the major SGP focal areas..... | 32 |



Table of Tables

- Table 1: OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹
- Table 2: Major achievements under each focal point 1995 - present
- Table 3: Noteworthy SGP projects locally 1995-2019.
- Table 4: Experiences/Lessons learnt and recommendations (UNDP GEF SGPTT, 2012)
- Table 5. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes
- Table 6. Gaps and Opportunities
- Table 7. SGP Country Programme's alignment with SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/Projects/Programmes
- Table 8. Description of risks identified in OP7
- Table 9. M&E Plan for Trinidad and Tobago
- Table 10: Results Framework of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategy

Table of Figures

- Figure 1: Number of projects in the different SGP focal areas from 1995-2019
- Figure 2a: Map of Trinidad and Tobago (ResearchGate 2013). Figure 2b: Trinidad and Tobago in relation to the rest of the Caribbean. (Study.com 2019)

¹ The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 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). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.



List of Acronyms

AMR Annual Monitoring Report
CBO Community-based Organization
CSO Civil Society Organisation
CPS Country Program Strategy
GEF Global Environmental Facility
GEF SGP Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme
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
NSC National Steering Committee
NGO Non-Governmental Organisations
OP6 Operational Phase 6
POPS Persistent Organic Pollutants
SDG Sustainable Development Goals
SGP Small Grants Programme
SIDS Small Island Developing States
T&T Trinidad and Tobago
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

1. BACKGROUND

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aligns its Operational Phase strategies with those of the GEF and cofinancing partners, and provides a global portfolio of *innovative, inclusive, and impactful* projects that address global environmental and sustainable development issues.

Action at the local level by civil society and community-based organizations, including women groups, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities is recognized essential to form multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-7 Programming Directions, UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.²

Building on its over 26 years of successful operations in total over 133 countries, the 7th Operational Phase of the SGP aims “to promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.”

Table 1: OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)³

| | |
|---|---|
| Total SGP Grants to date since (2019): | USD \$3,760,988 |
| OP7 GEF Core Funds: | USD \$500,000 (tbc) |
| OP7 GEF STAR Funds: | 0 |
| OP6 GEF Core and STAR remaining balance | USD350,468 (STAR: USD40,285 and CORE: USD310,183) |

2. SUMMARY: KEY RESULTS/ACCOMPLISHMENTS

GEF SGP for Trinidad and Tobago started in 1995 and has successfully supported 128 projects in the past 25 years. In total, grant allocations from 1995 to end of OP6 equals \$3,760,988USD, with a total of \$4,433,849 USD in co-financing.

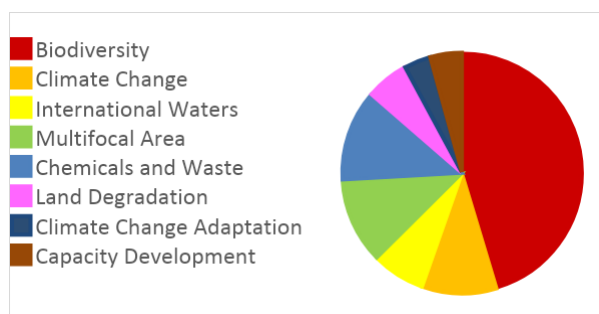


Figure 1: Number of projects in the different SGP focal areas from 1995-2019

Most of the projects over the past 25 years were in the Biodiversity Focal Area, however there were also a significant number in the area of Climate Change (Figure 1, above). Major overall achievements of the Programme, under each focal area, are included in Table 2.

² The initial SGP OP7 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-7 replenishment negotiations in 2017, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7” (GEF/C.54/05.rev) in June 2018.

³ The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 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). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

Table 2: Major achievements under each focal point 1995 - present

| FOCAL AREA | MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Biodiversity | 5 species conserved 11,106 hectares protected or sustainably managed by projects |
| Climate Change | 1 policy informed 1 board game, first of its kind for the country |
| International Waters | 2 policies informed and 1 technological innovation developed Community river monitoring in 4 watersheds |
| Chemicals and Waste Management | 1 policy informed |
| Land Degradation | 4080 hectares of land sustainably managed |
| Climate Change Adaptation | 14 special needs schools trained |
| Capacity Development | Documentation of lessons learnt Completion of at least 4 knowledge fairs |

In total, 83 NGOs and 41 CBOs have benefitted from the SGPTT over the past 25 years. In 2003, SGPTT won the UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) Award and in 2006, the Zayed International Prize for the Environment. The programme has been able to identify important projects to spotlight because of their significant contribution locally. These include:

Table 3: Noteworthy SGP projects locally 1995-2019.

| Year | Organisation | Project summary | No. of years active |
|------|--|---|---------------------|
| 1995 | Grande Riviere Environmental Awareness Trust | Turtle conservation project | 25 |
| 1997 | Radio Toco Project | First community radio station in the country | 23 |
| 1999 | The Orchid Society | A database of local orchid species (http://www.ttorchids.net/whatsnew/) | 21 |
| 2004 | Bon Air Forest Nursery Project | Eight hectares of degraded grassland were successfully reforested, tended and protected from fire. | 16 |
| 2009 | Vision in Mission | Development of an organic and biodynamic farm to provide permanent and seasonal employment for over 50 ex-inmates and delinquent youths | 11 |
| 2013 | Parvati Girls' Hindu College | Creation of a climate change board game | 7 |
| 2016 | Paramin Development Committee | Land stabilization using indigenous plants | 4 |
| 2016 | Digicel Foundation | Training Persons with Disabilities in Disaster Preparedness and Response. | 4 |
| 2019 | Restore A Sense of I Can | e-Waste (PC) collection, refurbishment and reuse of ICT equipment through the secondary school IT clubs | 1 |

A workshop was held in 2012 to look at the lessons learnt from all the projects from inception. Table 4 summarises these experiences/lessons learnt and the recommendations for these.

Table 4: Experiences/Lessons learnt and recommendations (UNDP GEF SGPTT, 2012)

| Experience/Lessons Learnt | Recommendations |
|--|---|
| <p>Planning grants were underused, yet more planning in the early stages can reduce problems during project implementation and build a closer relationship with the SGP office.</p> | <p>Use the planning grant to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify in a participatory way, problem and solutions; • identify capacities and capacity building needs; • identify and budget for the external technical assistance needed; • establish a realistic project budget, timeline, and project roles and responsibilities; • establish the criteria for selecting participants in project activities, such as training. |
| <p>Proposals conceptualized and written by the grantee organization resulted in greater buy-in within the group and from the beneficiaries; proposals written by external experts were often poorly understood by the grantee.</p> | <p>Use the planning grant to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take an active role in the project identification, proposal design and writing phases; • avoid getting proposals written solely by experts; • get trained in project identification and proposal writing. |
| <p>The value of people’s time was under-acknowledged and under-provided for in the GEF SGP funding framework, leading to unrealistic expectations of volunteer input and inequity.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize in project documents the in-kind (unpaid) time members contribute routinely to the organization and its programmes and projects. • Consider some form of contract which requires participants in capacity building activities to make a firm commitment or give something back (e.g. attend entire workshop, conduct a free tour, co-facilitate a workshop). |
| <p>Participatory project identification was the most effective way of identifying the core problem(s) and potential solutions, as well as building stakeholder buy-in.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in the identification of the core problem and its root causes. |
| <p>Including a sufficient contingency element in the budget made it easier to respond effectively to unexpected crises or opportunities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify assumption, clearly outline risks, especially in terms of disaster preparedness and look at possible methods of addressing these • Acknowledge that a contingency line in the budget is important for unforeseen circumstances • Should require variations between budget lines, seek assistance at an early stage from the National Coordinator. |
| <p>Organizing community participation just for the purpose of securing a grant was neither equitable nor sustainable.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects should be based on community needs that have been identified by or in conjunction with key community stakeholders |

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1 Alignment with National Priorities

Table 5. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

| Conventions + national planning frameworks | Date of ratification / completion |
|--|---|
| GEF-7 National Dialogues | Nov 4,5 2019 |
| Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | August 1st 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 28th 1999 |
| UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd) | April, 2013 – 2 nd Communication |
| UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) | June 11th 1994 |
| UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) | Not completed to date |
| Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord | February 22 nd 2018 |
| UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) | June 8th 2000 |
| UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP) | August 6th 2000 |
| Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) | December 13th 2002 |
| SC National Implementation Plan (NIP) | To be completed in 2011-2013 |
| National Environmental Policy | Revised 2018 |
| Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury | Not signed |
| UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | VNR scheduled for 2020 |
| Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UNSDGs | February 22 nd , 2018 |
| Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW) ⁴ | Not applicable to date |

⁴ Please also 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: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>

3.2 Gaps and Opportunities

Based on discussion with Government members as well as NGOs, Table 6 summarises the gaps and opportunities which have been raised.

Table 6. Gaps and Opportunities

| Gaps | Opportunities |
|---|--|
| Effective inter-agency communication and management of local resources – communication amongst agencies is important because many of the legislation that govern environmental management share responsibilities across agencies. | This is an opportunity for GEF SGP to act as a coordinator by facilitating inter-agency and CSO dialogue through CSO Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms |
| Involvement of civil society in development and implementation of projects for realization of local and international environmental commitments | This is another opportunity for GEF SGP to act as a coordinator and it is especially important because community contributions towards the realization of key international commitments, such as the NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions). The GEFSGP will work with relevant Ministries, Agencies and other organizations to build the institutional framework and enabling environment to support community-based solutions of environmental issues, thereby bringing mutual benefit to public/private sector and communities. |
| Need for capacity building of community organisations to be able to successfully and positively contribute to the achievement of national and international commitments. | This will be done via Knowledge Management via a number of ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Training opportunities through other CSOs as well as through GEF SGP directly; ii. Encouraging exchanges amongst NGOs as well as facilitating mentorship opportunities; iii. Sharing of lessons learnt from ongoing and past projects; iv. Conducting South-South Exchanges. |
| Lack of funding for projects due to the current, local economic situation | In-kind and co-financing funding support will be won through improved private/public networking as well as development of partnerships with other similar initiatives. |

3.3 OP7 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme

The following strategy is based on a review of the national policies and legislation with respect to the environment, renewable energy and climate change.

Table 7. SGP Country Programme’s alignment with SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/Projects/Programmes

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|--|---|--|
| SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global | SGP Country Programme’s OP7 Priorities (choose priorities among the SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives on the left column. Some are mandatory and already included.) | SGP Country Programme’s complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes (identify related projects/ programmes for cooperation) | National Priorities |
| <p>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species Key objectives/focus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through ICCAs and shared governance with private sector and government. 2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.) 3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species | <p><i>The role of the SGP would be to support NGOs in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Continue to support capacity building and implementation of holistic management strategies for the protection of Trinidad and Tobago’s landscapes and seascape</i> - <i>Support the development of sustainable livelihood models which benefit economy, biodiversity and society</i> - <i>Continue to support organic farming, aquaculture and other biodiversity friendly approaches for the protection of native species</i> - <i>Continue to support community led actions for the protection of threatened species and habitats</i> | <p>Possible synergies lie in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing protected areas in Trinidad and Tobago (FAO) <p>Supporting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago (MPD BIOREACH, FAO) | <p>This falls under Area 4.4 of the UNDP CPD which states “Community-based approaches to enhance climate resilience are piloted in vulnerable communities and replicated”. Vision 2030 for Trinidad and Tobago places the environment at the centre of social and economic development, Supports the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2022) which, live Vision 2030, identifies reducing loss of habitats and the establishment of zones of coastal and marine areas as part of the outputs. .</p> |
| <p>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, SIDS, etc). | <p><i>The role of the SGP would be to support NGOs in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Support capacity building and implementation of sustainable, climate smart agriculture;</i> - <i>Development of project to Implement sustainable ground farming practices;</i> | <p>Potential areas for complementary work and synergy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education, awareness and capacity building on climate change (IICA, MoA) - Development of projects that will use agriculture as a tool towards | <p>These initiatives align with the country’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2022) and Vision 2030 (2017) which identified Government’s commitment to implement sector specific strategies to advance the</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement</p> <p>3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Establishment of hydroponic, aquaponic, wildlife or mariculture farms and/or integrated cropping;</i> - <i>The realization of sustainable livelihood through agriculture;</i> - <i>Change in perception of agriculture in the local context.</i> | <p>addressing the needs of vulnerable groups such as youths, the abused, elderly, disabled and the poor (CPD Area 3 22 (UNDP)).</p> | <p>agenda for growth as it seeks to modernise agriculture, upgrade manufacturing and energise services as part of a wider economic transformation programme.</p> |
| <p>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs</p> <p>1) Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods.</p> <p>2) Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas.</p> | <p><i>Role of the SGP in low-carbon energy access will be to support the work of NGOs in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Education, awareness and capacity building in energy-use and low-emission technologies;</i> - <i>Working towards achieving carbon zero status in local public buildings starting with schools;</i> - <i>Implementing alternative energy and sustainable water supply projects in rural, vulnerable communities</i> | <p>Potential for complementary and synergy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working with UNDP on renewable energy projects; - Working with the MoEEI with similar initiatives; - Working with relevant authorities (WASA, TTEC); - Working with the MoE to look at tying the climate change projects with youth education | <p>These initiatives align with the country's Vision 2030 (2017) which states "A key requirement, therefore, is to support and accelerate the transition from a fossil-fuel based economy to one that is of high value with a low carbon footprint".</p> <p>UNDP CPD states "The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF/SGP) will play an instrumental role, given its successful relationships with local actors, particularly in ongoing pilot projects such as those on renewable energy, climate change resilience, paper recycling, and emergency evacuation for persons with disabilities"</p> |
| <p>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</p> <p>1) Reduce and promote alternative to mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining</p> <p>2) Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy</p> <p>3) Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture</p> | <p><i>The role of the SGP would be to support the work of NGOs in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Education and awareness of the importance of chemicals and waste locally;</i> - <i>Re/upcycling of plastics;</i> - <i>Strengthening practice management – Disposal of POPs and other hazardous waste;</i> | <p>Potential for complementary and synergy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with tertiary educational institutions to develop new plastic alternatives or methods of processing plastics; - Develop partnerships or win support from local bottlers to support waste management initiatives; | <p>These initiatives align with the country's Vision 2030 (2017) which states that a "comprehensive waste and pollution management systems will be created"</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>4) Enhance local to global coalitions on chemicals, waste and mercury management</p> | | <p>- Working with the Basel Convention to look at synergies</p> | |
| <p>Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions</p> <p>1) Improved capacities to promote community-driven, socially inclusive and integrated solutions to address low-emission and resilient urban development</p> <p>2) Demonstrated innovative socially-inclusive urban solutions/ approaches (including waste and chemical management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity)</p> <p>3) Implement public-private partnership approach for low carbon energy access for marginalized urban communities</p> | <p><i>Role of the SGP in CSO-Government Dialogue Platform will be:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>providing capacity building opportunities to promote community-drive, socially inclusive and integrated solutions</i> - <i>facilitating the development and implementation of urban solutions to waste and water management</i> - <i>examining, developing and implementing public-private partnerships for low carbon energy access for marginalized urban communities</i> | <p>Potential for complementary and synergy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working with governmental organisations and other agencies, with vested interest in urban solutions to implement on-the-ground solutions to current urban issues | <p>These initiatives align with the country's Vision 2030 (2017) which states that the country will have "Increased investment in growth-enhancing infrastructure to stimulate economic activity and societal transformation in areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport; • Research infrastructure; • Green infrastructure including solar, water and wastewater facilities; • Climate resilient infrastructure; and • Social infrastructure such as affordable (greener) housing". |
| <p>CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</p> <p>1) Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues</p> | <p><i>Role of the SGP in CSO-Government Dialogue Platform will be:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Joint stakeholder consultations and other types of engagement meetings;</i> - <i>Facilitating partnerships in project development;</i> <p><i>Leveraging digital means (emails, website updates) and social media to keep all parties informed at all times;</i></p> | <p>Potential for complementary and synergy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge Fairs where grantees can highlight their work; - Discussion sessions at Knowledge Fairs that address CSO-Government Dialogue; <p>Joint workshops with grantees and other partners for example, political and operational focal point</p> | <p>These initiatives align with the country's Vision 2030 (2017) which states that "Government remains ready to collaborate in relation to issues of national concern. In this way, there will be an increase of effective dialogue, partnerships, volunteerism among all groups interested in the development of Trinidad and Tobago, for the benefit of all".</p> |
| <p>Enhancing social inclusion (mandatory)</p> <p>1) Promote targeted initiatives</p> | <p>Enhancing social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Promoting targeted initiatives by facilitating project development</i> | <p>Potential for complementary and synergy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDGs 5,8,10,16 | <p>This aligned with the UNDP CPD Area 2.21 "UNDP will strengthen frameworks for effective</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects (e.g. women/girls, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities)</p> | <p><i>sessions with interest groups;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Mainstreaming social inclusion in all projects;</i> - <i>Promoting social inclusive projects via website, email and social media</i> <p><i>The SGP remains committed to support the Government and Civil Society Organisation in their actions in order to foster greater social inclusion in all their work and contribute to the country's achievement of SDGs 1,2,5 and 10.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working with other granters to develop this capacity in communities (Green Fund) | <p>citizen participation by promoting spaces for community involvement in decision-making, particularly among youth, women and rural groups”</p> |
| <p>Knowledge Management (mandatory)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities</i> 2) <i>Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs</i> 3) <i>Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices</i> | <p>Knowledge Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Outreaches will be conducted to inform on the status of environmental issues locally as well as opportunities for grant funding;</i> - <i>Lessons learnt will be provided via project reports however, a CSO forum will be hosted to look at possible similarities across projects;</i> - <i>Improving capacities of CSOs/CBO through workshops on social inclusions and sustainability;</i> - <i>Conducting South-South Exchanges to promote technology for at least one project;</i> - <i>All outreaches and activities will be communicated globally via emails, social media and website.</i> | <p>Potential for complementary and synergy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnering with other for conferences, exhibitions and fairs; - Partnership with other agencies and Government entities for CSO fora - Creating of knowledge products such as infographics, newsletters - Sharing of communications content on pages of partners. | <p>UNDP CPD Section IV Monitoring and Evaluation No. 40 which states “Knowledge management (including research) is an integral component of UNDP work. A knowledge management strategy will leverage its knowledge assets and capacities.”</p> |
| <p>Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (mandatory)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms</i> | <p>Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Developing of an M&E plan for the overall programme but also for each individual projects;</i> - <i>Reporting on the M&E on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis via emails, social media and websites.</i> | <p>Potential for complementary and synergy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working with other Government agencies to conduct M&E for projects which contribute to local SDG commitments | <p>Aligns with UNDP CPD Section IV.</p> <p>Aligns with the strategies outlined in Vision 2030 for developing greater Monitoring and Evaluation in environmental work in TT</p> |

4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1 Grantmaking Within the Priority Landscape/Seascapes⁵

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

Trinidad and Tobago is a small island developing state located in the Caribbean. Its total area is approximately 5,000 km². As such the SGP country programme strategy covers both islands of this twin island state. A map of the country is included for further clarity. Because of its size and island status, all the projects will fall under a landscape/seascape approach.



Figure 2a: Map of Trinidad and Tobago (ResearchGate 2013). Figure 2b: Trinidad and Tobago in relation to the rest of the Caribbean. (Study.com 2019)

- b) Briefly describe the process adopted to conduct and/or update the baseline assessment, including the participatory engagement of stakeholders (within the landscape/ seascape but also those external but influencing the landscape/seascape) leading to the formulation of a landscape/seascape focused OP7 CPS design (note: details on baseline assessment could be included in Annex 1).**

In order to develop this Country Programme Strategy, the following steps were completed:

- I. An assessment was done of past grantees, as well as current applicants, in terms of gender and social inclusions, sustainability measure for projects and monitoring and evaluation. This was done to identify key areas for capacity building for NGOs locally, with a view towards including these at the community level.
- II. Outreach, discussion and consultations were held with key Government officials from the following entities:
 - a. Ministry of Planning and Development;
 - b. Environmental Management Authority;
 - c. Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries.

⁵ Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascape selection and assessments.

- III. A literature review was compiled of all relevant policies which speak to climate change, environment, biodiversity, environment and renewable energy, including the National Environmental Policy (NEP) (2018) and Vision 2030, a manifesto of the commitment of Government to achieving national goals by 2030. From these documents, key targets within each of the aforementioned areas were identified for alignment. Special attention was given to Annex 1 of the NEP (2018) which summarises the international treaties and conventions related to the environment and our reporting requirements/commitments.
- IV. In order to provide feedback on this process, presentations were made at the GEF7 national dialogue on both islands. The draft CPS was presented to national stakeholders at these events for their critique, comment and recommendations. The National Stakeholders included members of civil society, governmental ministries and agencies and corporate T&T. At the National Dialogue, participants were placed in groups and were asked to suggest long-term and short-term solutions to specific environmental issues. The feedback from these sessions was also fed into this CPS. At this event, Ryan Assiu succinctly summarised the country's local environmental priority areas and how they align with GEF focal areas (Annex 1).

c) **OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes**

Please explain briefly in text or bullet points which strategic initiatives will be implemented and how it will be coordinated to achieve greater impact from multi-focal/integrated approach in each of the selected landscapes/seascapes.

Annex 1 contains a list of the environmental targets for the country, as summarized in its national policies, national determined contributions and its overall vision for the country. These targets were used to develop a list of possible community-based projects which will contribute positively towards the achievement of these targets. Most of the projects fall within the following strategic initiatives:

- **Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species** – The country has a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2022), which ties in with the Visions 2030, which outlines specific goals in terms of conservation of species, habitats and improved management;
- **Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security** – This is especially important now that Trinidad and Tobago's economy is so fragile, having lost most of its oil and gas production over the last 5 years. This will provide alternative economic growth for the country and at least, make the country food secure;
- **Low-carbon energy access co-benefits** – With oil and gas production dropping, the need for alternative energy sources is becoming more and more critical. As such, projects in this area are very important, especially in those areas of the country where outages occur regularly;
- **Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management** – Trinidad and Tobago has the largest production of waste per capital in the Caribbean. As such, projects in this area will look to addressing alternative sources of materials, other than plastics, in order to reduce the amount of trash going to landfills;



- **Urban Development** – Trinidad and Tobago is the most urbanely development country of the Caribbean. As such, it suffers from poor air quality in its capital. Many of the city centres also suffer from flooding, sometimes after the smallest quantity of rainfall. As such, projects which look at urban stormwater management or “greening” of city centres would be beneficial to the country.

In order to ensure successful completion of these, the SGP will be working closely with Government Ministries and other implementing agencies and organizations, in a coordinated and holistic manner, to ensure that all partners are fully supportive and all interests represented. The SGP remains committed to assisting the Government in realizing its environmental targets by supporting projects at a community level and this will be reflected not just in the projects which will be chosen, but also in the stakeholder team which will work on these projects. At the community level, the SGP will continue to support NGO work by providing the avenue for capacity building, especially in terms of grant/project management.

In order to achieve greater impact, the SGP will:

- Inform all agencies and entities of upcoming projects which may be of interest, especially in terms of the contribution towards the achievement of national goals;
- Provide avenues for collaboration between communities and Government entities through project stakeholder teams as well as through consultations, knowledge fairs, etc. It is hoped through these collaborations that the SGP can assist grantees in identifying and realizing co-financing opportunities through partnerships;
- Continue to support projects from all locations across the country, affording all equal opportunity for grants;
- Identify projects that have overlapping and synergistic benefits and hence, develop these for maximum impact;
- Continue to work with potential grantees with pipeline projects from OP6, working with them to ensure that their project ideas meet the NSC, SGP and GEF requirements;
- Continue to engage community organisations, schools and other interested parties, especially in terms of educating on current, pressing environmental issues but also in terms of how the SGP can provide support for solution-based projects.

4.2 Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscapes/Seascapes

As a twin-island country, not dependent or linked to any other, the priority landscape is therefore the full land area of the country as well as the waters included within the country’s maritime borders.

a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform

CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue will be facilitated through:

- One-on-one meetings with private sector and Government and the SGP in order to identify possible partnerships and co-funding opportunities;
- Stakeholder meetings, amongst those with vested interests, to better understand what contributions each can provide towards the successful completion of project deliverables;



- The Knowledge Fair – at this event, project grantees will be afforded the opportunity to exhibit their work alongside Government entities and other private sector partners;
- Discussion Fora – the Knowledge Fair will also provide opportunities for sharing of experiences and lessons learnt from persons from all sectors.

SGP will also participate actively in the consultation process undertaken by local implementing agencies and ministries, thereby sharing the experiences and lessons learnt from the programme to inform the formulation of national and regional policies. Further, the SGP will continue to represent the interest and concerns of communities, highlighting their issues and lessons learnt at national and regional level discussions.

b) Promoting Social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

GEF SGP will use a multifaceted approach to promote social inclusion, gender equality and women's empowerment. Firstly, GEF SGP will continue to support the Government's National Policy on Gender and Development (2018) and the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities (2017), which serve to create a social and physical environment which promotes gender equality, social justice, inclusion, accessibility, integration and full participation of persons with disabilities towards achieving sustainable development locally.

The local NSC has within its folds, a Gender Specialist who advises and supports the evaluation of projects under the GEF SGP. Within the grant process, grantees will be encouraged to include all participants in their projects, especially those that fall within persons with disabilities, indigenous persons and women group categories. This will be done via awareness building, to be conducted during the proposal development phase, as well as through hand-on exchanges, which will be organized in order to impress the importance of the involvement and benefit of all in project development and implementation.

The NSC will review its approval process to allow for gender and other aspect of social inclusion to be featured more prominently as a major consideration in the criteria for consideration for the approval of grants. In order to strengthen the efforts of the NSC, a preliminary assessment of the applicant's gender and social inclusion understanding will be conducted via the programme's call for proposals. The data captured, which will provide the NSC with important information on the community's gender and social inclusion understanding, will not only guide the approval process, but also be used to guide the applicants' proposal and budget. It is important at the onset to understand the gender and social inclusion issues in order to ensure that appropriate resources are catered in the proposal to cover capacity building and development to strengthen these areas. The NSC is also preparing important information on gender and social inclusion which will be provided to the grantees with the concept template, and supported with outreach from the NC, to inform and ensure that the concept development process includes all considerations.

Grantees will be also be encouraged to include in their proposals gender and social inclusion indicators, which will be used during the monitoring and evaluation phase of their project, before closure. In order to better understand what these indicators are, the National Coordinator will provide the technical support/training as part of the proposal writing process.



GEF SGP will continue to collect gender and social inclusive disaggregated data, which will help update the analysis of gender and social inclusion understanding, roles, responsibility and contributions towards project successes across community organisations in Trinidad and Tobago.

As has been done in the past, GEF SGP will continue to provide capacity building, even at the proposal writing stage, to all community organizations including those lead by women and in service to persons with disabilities (PWDs). Further, GEF SGP will also continue to support women-led projects but will also look to encouraging women led stand-alone projects in line with GEF focal areas. Other mainstreaming approaches to be adopted will include:

- Enhancing GEF SGP grantee participation in global conference;
- Capturing and documenting lessons learnt and good practices for women-led projects and PWD organisations, with a view towards raising awareness of others;
- Increasing partnerships and regional and international networking amongst organizations, especially women groups and PWD organization
- Provide opportunities for organisations that work with women, indigenous persons and/or persons with disabilities to increase their access to resources;
- Highlight projects which encourage social inclusion on social media, email bulletins and SGP website.
- Encourage grantees to include all participants in their projects, especially those that fall within the aforementioned categories. This will be done via education as well as through hand-on exchanges, which will be organized in order to impress the importance of their involvement;

c) Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management is very important locally because many citizens, as well as important Government entities, are not familiar with the work and achievement of the Programme in this country. As such, preparing content which will highlight the work of the Programme in the past and present, would be helpful not just for marketing the grant but also highlighting its contribution towards achieving community strengthening and SDGs.

In keeping with the GEFSGP's objectives towards achieving Knowledge Management, the Trinidad and Tobago Programme intends to do the following in order to achieve this:

- Knowledge Fair: this will be used to provide valuable information on grantee progress to the wider public but also provide an avenue for exchange amongst grantees, past and present, in order to strengthen the environmental NGO network locally;
- It is hoped to provide capacity building and exchange workshops to NGOs at least one a year to educate and encourage social inclusion and exchange;
- Information portals, such as the SGP webpage and social media will continue to share the work and the stories told by all of its grantees;
- GEF SGP will continue to mentor NGOs but also build relationships between previous and present grantees to encourage exchange but also mentorship and coaching;
- Increasing the linkage between local CSO and global forum especially in terms of youth, women;
- Case studies to be completed on replicable and sustainable projects.



5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

The goal of the GEF SGP Communications plan will provide local stakeholders with a better understanding of the global and local environmental issues, whilst empowering them to become part of the solution process through volunteerism, advocacy, partnership and community action. A baseline assessment of environmental issues locally has already been completed by the Environmental Management Authority (OFP), see Annex 1. As such, the following communications strategies will be used in order to achieve the overall goal:

- Develop and share appropriate public awareness and information material;
- Develop and share case studies and grantee stories;
- Continue to use social media as an avenue to update the public on the work of grantees and the SGP;
- Facilitate communication opportunities and develop networks, especially between NGOs, educational entities and Government agencies;
- Support partnerships which will bring greater visibility for GEF SGP for example UNDP, FAO, etc.;
- Utilize traditional media – radio, television and print – in order to highlight the work of grantees and the SGP.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

As indicated in OP6 Country Programme Strategy, resource mobilization is closely linked to stakeholder engagement and communication to build and maintain strong relationships and develop opportunities for partnership.

6.1 Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

At the project level, the importance of co-financing, cash, and in-kind contributions, will be emphasized to all grantees. Grantees will be encouraged to tap into their existing networks as well as explore additional networks for project level resources. However, the National Coordinator has made a commitment to assist groups in identifying possible co-financers for their support.

At the country level, the SGP will also look to their local partners, including Government and quasi-Government through close engagement, as well as international partners, for co-financing for projects that directly address the local and international priorities. The SGP will, where practical, work towards establishing Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) as mechanisms to solidify partnership agreements and outline specific tangible commitments to partners.

6.2 Co-financing Opportunities

SGP will explore partnerships with existing UNDP and GEF projects, both locally and internationally, to implement the CPS Strategic Initiatives and help realize the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The SGP has, in the past, been a delivery mechanism for other projects and programs in Trinidad and Tobago and as such, will continue to provide information on its willingness to serve as a delivery mechanism to its partners. The Programme will also explore opportunities for cost recovery to co-

finance a share of SGP country programme non-grant costs through discussions with existing partners to determine what options might be available. It is important to develop the relationship between different sectors locally and as such, the SGP will also look to building public sector-government-community relationships whereby there can be in-kind exchange of resources and expertise. Finally, the private sector has been identified as a potential source of funding and the engagement with this sector has been ongoing since OP5. The SGPTT and the NSC will continue to engage this important sector as an additional source of funding.

7. GRANTMAKER PLUS & PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

The SGP team including the NSC and Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) can be leveraged to assist 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. Entities to be approached for partnerships will include, but not be limited to, FAO, IICA, IOM, etc.

The SGPTT developed a list of technical experts willing to volunteer their time to support communities and CSA 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.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 8. Description of risks identified in OP7

| Describe identified risk | Degree of risk (low, medium, high) | Probability of risk (low, medium, high) | Risk mitigation measure foreseen |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Political risks that affect the operations of the SGP | Low | Low | Continues collaboration with Government partners, no matter the politics |
| Lack of participation of Committee Members on the National Steering Committee | Medium | Medium | Only members who demonstrate commitment and ability to serve for a specific period will be retained. Members who leave will be replaced with competent persons from successfully completed projects. The members will be rotated to ensure that the committee always has experiences members serving |
| Financial Risk – Availability of co-financing and resources for project implementation | Medium | Medium | Before project is funded, a comprehensive assessment of their resource list will be explored. When project begin, consistent communication with stakeholders and partners will reduce this. Use of instruments such as MOAs, MOUs and LOAs will help with keeping all parties accountable. |
| Climate impacts on project progress | Medium | Medium | Climate risk will be screened at the project development phase in order to ensure that as many of the risks are identified and catered for. |



| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | Include contingency to address possible damage to project deliverables. Constant communication to ensure that projects are running well. Engagement of Disaster Management Agency in project development. |
|--|--|--|---|

All risks will be tracked through regular updates from organizations as well as through the NSC meetings, where strategies to address the risk can be developed. The CPS Annual review also provides another opportunity for evaluation and adjustments.

The NSC appreciates that quality assurance is an important component of managing risk and the UNDPs Social and Environmental Standards (SEs) 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.

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

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

9.1 Monitoring Approaches at Project and Country Levels

Many of the local NGOs lack capacity in terms of M&E. This will be improved through workshops, direct project guidance and mentoring. In the first instance, the NC will work closely with the NGOs to ensure that they understand an M&E plan for their application. The NC and NSC will assess the applicant’s proposal based on their understand and developed M&E. M&E workshops will be hosted to inform NGOs of the importance of this aspect of their grants and to build capacity towards reporting accurately and realistically on project goals.

M&E of projects will be conducted at three levels: at the level of the community; at the level of the National Coordinator and finally, at the level of the NSC or other party identified to do so. Grantees will be guided and encouraged to develop key performance indicators, following the guidance provided by the new M&E strategy, which they will track for themselves. They will report on their key performance indicators on a regular basis, to be determined by the National Coordinator. This will ensure that stakeholders and community members understand the need for proper monitoring and evaluation, as well as involve them in the process of self-evaluation and evidence-based progress reporting. This will ensure that monitoring is community owned.

The results of these key indicators will be verified by the National Coordinator and Steering Committee, who will conduct M&E visits, at least two per grantee, to ensure that the data and reporting is correct.

Where necessary, the NGOs will also be encouraged to dedicate funds in their grant budget to acquire M&E consultant to report on progress report.

The data for the projects at the country level will be aggregated through raw data analysis as well as CSO dialogue workshops in order to report on the overall performance of all the SGP projects. Data quality will be verified in the field as well as by analysis by the NC. Reports on project updates and progress will be made monthly or on a need basis. Since the projects are required to contribute to specific SDGs as well as meet targets set out in MEAs, the data from the individual projects will be collated and their contribution towards achieving these reported on an annual basis via an Impact Review. This impact review will provide evidence-based knowledge production, so as to ensure that there is strengthening of key NGO thematic areas such as social inclusion, broader adoption of scaling up, replications, mainstreaming, etc.

The SGP has also been looking into working with the Green Fund to share resources for monitoring and evaluation since many of the organization are mutual. This will be further developed going forward in OP7.

Table 9. M&E Plan for Trinidad and Tobago

| M&E Activity | Purpose | Responsible Parties | Budget Source | Timing |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Country Programme Strategy elaboration | Framework for action including identification of community projects. | NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees | An SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP7 CPS. | At start of OP7 |
| As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review. | Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management. | NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analyzed with CPMT colleagues. | Staff time, Country Operating Budget | At least annual review ⁶ to ensure OP7 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ⁷ . |
| Annual Monitoring Report Survey ⁸ | Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors. | NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country | Staff time | Once per year in June- July |

⁶ It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July).

⁷ Please note OP7 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

⁸ Timely and quality country level submissions to *Annual Monitoring Process* are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | | submission for further action. | | |
| Country Portfolio Review | Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, and support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS. | NC, NSC | SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP7 CPS development and its implementation. Global technical M&E support can be expected. | Once per operational phase |
| SGP Database | Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database. | NCs, PAs, | Staff time | Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year). |
| Audit | Ensure compliance with project implementation/management standards and norms. | UNOPS / External Contractor. NC/ PA to provide requisite support. | Global Operating Budget | Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis |

9.2 CPS Results Framework

Table 10: Results Framework of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDGs

The following are the SGDs that the current tranche of projects, and future projects, will contribute to:

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university (shared with UNDP TT)

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship (shared with UNDP TT)

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD):

The CPD identified areas of priority locally as:

- Area 1. Poverty policies and strategies
- Area 2. Democratic governance (voice and participation)
- Area 3. Citizen security
- Area 4. Climate resilience and disaster risk reduction.

So far, GEF SGP has worked towards aligning with Area 1 through partnerships on projects, for example, GEF SGP has partnered with UNDP’s Trip project to empower youths with agripreneurship skills develop community gardens as a means of providing psychosocial support, sustainable livelihoods and food security in vulnerable community riddled by crime and violence.

We are also looking to develop partnerships in Area 3 and 4.

OP7 SGP Programme Goal: *Promote and support innovative, inclusive and impactful initiatives, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|--|--|
| SGP Country Programme’s OP7 Priorities (choose priorities among the SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives on the left column. Some are mandatory and already included.) | OP7 CPS Indicators and Targets (Identify relevant targets for the | Means of verification |
| <i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i> <i>The role of the SGP would be to support NGOS</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building towards achieving sustainable farming practices; - Implementation of sustainable farming practices; - Establishment of hydroponic, aquaponic, wildlife or mariculture farms and/or integrated cropping; - Realization of sustainable livelihood through agriculture. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 50 direct beneficiaries with improved livelihood and well-being - 10 hectares of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF core indicator 4.3) - 2 hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares) (GEF core indicator 3.1) - 2 linkages/partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management (esp. SMEs) - 3 communities with improved capacities to promote community-driven integrated solutions for low-emission and resilient urban development. | Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs) |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 projects supporting linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management including in sustainable fisheries management - 25 small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets | <p>Surveys and field assessment at project sites</p> |
| <p>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits</p> <p>Role of the SGP in low-carbon energy access will be to support the work of NGOs in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education, awareness and capacity building in energy-use and low-emission technologies; - Working towards achieving carbon zero status in local schools; - Implementation of alternative energy and sustainable water supply projects in rural, vulnerable communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2-5 community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication - 2 schools and at least 60 students engaged in reduced carbon emissions - 5 hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated. - At least 20 youth/vulnerable persons involved - Reduction in CO₂ emissions. | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC input included)</p> |
| <p>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</p> <p>The role of the SGP would be to support the work of NGOs in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and awareness of the importance of chemicals and waste locally; - Re/upcycling of plastics; - Strengthening practice management – Disposal of POPs and other hazardous waste; - number of alternatives produced to reduce waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 communities working on increasing awareness and outreach for sound chemicals, waste and mercury management. - 2 recycling/upcycling projects - 5 tons of chemical containers handled safely and effectively - 1 ton of Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), POPs and mercury containing materials and products removed or disposed (GEF core indicator 9.6) - 1 local to global coalitions and networks established and/or strengthened (e.g. IPEN and Zero Mercury Working Group) - 2 projects working on increasing awareness and outreach for sound chemicals, waste and mercury management. | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN and Mercury GOLD country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions</p> <p>Role of the SGP in Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions: providing capacity building opportunities to promote community-drive, socially inclusive and integrated solutions</p> <p>to facilitate the development and implementation of urban solutions to waste and water management</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 community-based urban solutions/ approaches (including chemical and waste management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity) deployed. - 2 communities with improved capacities to promote community-driven integrated solutions for low-emission and resilient urban development. - 2 projects with improved capacities to promote community-driven integrated solutions for low-emission and resilient urban development. | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> |
| <p>CSO-Government Dialogue Platform</p> <p>Role of the SGP in CSO-Government Dialogue Platform will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint stakeholder consultations and other types of engagement meetings; - Facilitating partnerships in project development; - Leveraging digital means (emails, website updates) and social media to keep all parties informed at all times; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 number of CSO-government-private sector dialogues convened to support community voice and representation in national/ sub-national policy development. - 25 number of representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) supported with meaningful participation in dialogue platforms. - 2 number of Public-Private Partnership on key global environmental issues promoted - 2 high-level policy changes attributed to increased community representation through the CSO-government-private sector dialogues. | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> |
| <p>Enhancing social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote targeted initiatives by facilitating project development sessions with interest groups; - Mainstream social inclusion in all projects also through capacity development in this area; - Promoting social inclusive projects via website, email and social media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (GEF core indicator 11) - 5000 project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) - 10 SGP projects led by women and/or mainstream concrete mechanisms for increased participation of women. (Number of SGP projects led by women.) - 10 contributing to closing gender gaps related to access to and control over natural resources - 5 projects that improve the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance - 5 that target socio-economic benefits and services for women - 2 SGP projects that have targeted support for Indigenous Peoples in terms of country level programming and management. - 5 SGP projects that demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> |

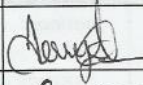
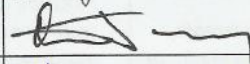
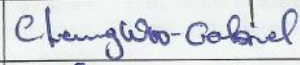
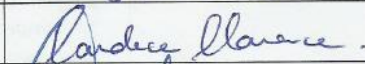

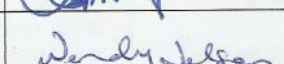
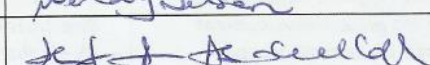


| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | <p>- 3 SGP projects that demonstrate models of engaging persons with disability.</p> | |
| <p>Knowledge and Results Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outreaches will be conducted to inform on the status of environmental issues locally as well as opportunities for grant funding; - Lessons learnt will be provided via project reports however, a CSO forum will be hosted to look at possible similarities across projects; - Improve capacities of CSOs/CBO through workshops on social inclusions and sustainability; - Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology for at least one project; - All outreaches and activities will be communicated globally via emails, social media and website. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 projects administering results management modalities in programme design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms. - Frequency of updating SGP database for effective data collection, management and analysis supporting gains in programme performance and learning (quarterly updating) - 1 country/cross-country impact reviews undertaken that generate evidence of SGP impact and lessons learnt - 4 knowledge fairs - 2 south- south exchanges at global and regional levels to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools and approaches on global environmental issues. - 1 reporting adoption of improved practices or approaches as a result of South- South exchanges between communities, CSOs and other partners across countries. | <p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> |


10. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT



10. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

| NSC members involved in OP7 CPS development, review and endorsement | Signatures |
|---|---|
| Terry Ince |  |
| Dennis Sammy |  |
| Candace Leung Woo Gabriel |  |
| Candice Clarence |  |
| Cindy Ann Currency |  |
| Wendy Nelson |  |
| Sharifa Ali-Abdullah |  |
| Hayden Romano | |
| Rosemary Lall | |

Approval provided at NSC meeting 27th Nov 2019


SPARIDA MATHABIR
NATIONAL COORDINATOR



11. REFERENCES

2012. UNDP GEF SGPTT. Sharing experiences and Lessons Learnt. Developed by Asclepius Green and Veni Apwann. Taken from: <https://sgp.undp.org/publications-188/492-sgp-trinidad-and-tobago-lessons-learned-from-implemented-projects/file.html>. Last accessed: 31st August 2020.

2013. ResearchGate. Map of Trinidad and Tobago. Taken from: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Location-map-of-Trinidad-and-Tobago-showing-major-towns-roads-and-physiographical_fig1_301779510. Last accessed: 31st August 2020.

2015. Ministry of Planning and Development. SGP Country Programme Strategy for OP6 Trinidad and Tobago. GEF SGP TT. Taken from: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/tt/tt-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>. Last accessed: 31st August 2020.

2017. Ministry of Social Development. National Policy on Persons with Disabilities. Taken from: <http://www.social.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Revised-National-Policy-on-PWDs-July-2018.pdf>. Last accessed: 31st August 2020.

2017. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2022. Taken from: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/tt/tt-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>. Last accessed: 31st August 2020.

2019. Study.com. Map of Trinidad and Tobago. Taken from: <https://study.com/academy/lesson/traditional-games-in-trinidad-tobago.html>. Last accessed: 31st August 2020.

2019. Trinidad Guardian. The First Peoples - Our foundation. Article by Shireen Ali. Taken from : <https://www.guardian.co.tt/article-6.2.389082.425943275e>. Last accessed: 31st August 2020

ANNEX 1: THE 2018 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY: ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES

(Assiu, Ryan. 2019. The 2018 National Environmental Policy: Environmental Challenges and Priorities. Presentation done at the GEF National Dialogue, Hilton Hotel, Trinidad, 5th November 2019)



Connecting Our Environmental Challenges to GEF 7 Focal Area Strategies and Impact Programs

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| ● | 1 | Waste Management and Recycling | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 2 | Air Pollution | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 3 | Noise Pollution | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 4 | Land Use Planning/Squatting | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 5 | Marine Pollution | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 6 | Environmental Enforcement, Legislation, and Implementation | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 7 | Coastal Erosion | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 8 | Invasive Alien Species, Fisheries, and Coastal Habitat | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 9 | Water Pollution | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 10 | Deforestation (tied) | A | B | C | D | E |
| ● | 10 | Climate Change (tied) | A | B | C | D | E |

KEY

- A. Chemicals and Waste management
- B. International Water
- C. Sustainable Cities IP
- D. Sustainable Forest Management IP
- E. Food Systems Land Use and Restoration IP

- Protecting Environ. & Human Health through Pollution Control
- Managing Sustainable Assets
- Improving the Local Environ.
- Add. Climate Change & Environ. & Nat. Disasters



ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF ALL THE TARGETS FROM LOCAL POLICIES ADDRESSING THE MAJOR SGP FOCAL AREAS.

| BIODIVERSITY | CLIMATE CHANGE | WATERS | CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT | LAND DEGRADATION |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| By 2020, at the latest, at least 50% of people are aware of the values and understanding of biodiversity | Developing initiatives such as replacing conventional street lighting with solar powered LEDs, utilising a phased approach through routine maintenance programmes | Educate on the issues related to water | Increase education and awareness of stakeholders | The Forestry Division stated in a Newsday release that their target for reforestation is 220 hectares of land annually |
| By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including marine habitats, is at least halved and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced | Examining the potential and feasibility of a percentage replacement of traditional fuels by biofuels for domestic production and consumption | Increased investment in growth enhancing infrastructure to stimulate economic activity and societal transformation in areas such as green infrastructure including solar, water and wastewater facilities | Develop life cycle management (handling, storage, transport and disposal) of PCBs/PCNs, PCB/PCN containing equipment, open applications and PCB/PCN containing and contaminated wastes | Develop community-based programmes to benefit stakeholders in management and use of forest resources |
| By 2030, at least 30% of the major commercially important fish, invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably | Conserving the forests and protecting natural systems, including rehabilitation of degraded areas that contribute to carbon sequestration | | | Conduct public awareness programmes and initiatives targeting key audiences (e.g. decision makers, community groups, sawmillers, forest users, hunters) utilising a variety of methods and media |
| By 2020, at least 30% of areas under agriculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity | Encouraging the development and manufacturing of raw materials for renewable energy technologies such as fuel cells and solar cells through the provision of requisite enabling environment including, inter alia, the formulation of incentives to involve private sector investment | | | Provide resources to assist Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to effectively participate in management (this may include provision of technical assistance, financial or material resources, access to rights to manage lands, offices and facilities). |

| BIODIVERSITY | CLIMATE CHANGE | WATERS | CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT | LAND DEGRADATION |
|---|---|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| By 2020, at least 50% of areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity | Exploring new technologies for carbon sequestration through cooperating with the international community to develop carbon capture and storage technology in geological formations utilising the already abundant experience of Trinidad and Tobago in using carbon dioxide for enhanced oil recovery | | | |
| By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised for action | Enhancing the resilience of natural biophysical systems so as to maximise ecosystem services such as the natural coastal defense properties of coral reefs and mangrove systems, through the development of a system of national protected areas, including for water catchment | | | |
| By 2020, at least 40% of priority terrestrial IAS species present are controlled or eradicated at priority sites | Establish the enabling environment to facilitate the use of renewable energy for power generation | | | |
| By 2020, at least 50% of priority marine IAS species present are controlled or eradicated at priority sites | | | | |
| By 2020, measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment | | | | |
| By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are managed consistent with approved plans | | | | |
| By 2020, the extinction of at least 60% of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained | | | | |