



Strengthening civil society engagement in a more environmentally sustainable, socially just, inclusive, accountable and resilient model of development and governance in Trinidad and Tobago (CSOs4GoodGov)

CSO-LA/2016/382-815

Final Narrative Report

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List of Acronyms Used in This Report

AGLA	Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBWG	Capacity Building Working Group
CPDC	Caribbean Policy Development Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSO-LA	Civil Society and Local Authorities
EDF	European Development Fund
CSOs4GoodGov	Civil Society Organisations for Good Governance
ET	Environment Tobago
EU	Delegation of the European Union to Trinidad and Tobago
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIUTT	Financial Intelligence Unit Trinidad and Tobago
IGDS	Institute for Gender and Development Studies
LFWG	Legal and Fiscal Working Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAP	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy
MOAGLA	Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs
MoPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
MSDF	Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework
NNAW	The Network of NGOs for the Advancement of Women
NPOs	Non-Profit Organisations
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
Oc	Outcome
Op	Output
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
ROM	Results-Oriented Monitoring
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDGsCN	Sustainable Development Goals Catalyst Network
SGF	CSOs4GoodGov Project Advocacy Action Small Grants Facility
SGF-TP	CSOs4GoodGov Project Advocacy Action Small Grants Facility Technical Panel
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
TEOA	Transforming Each Other's Advocacy
ToRs	Terms of Reference
T&T	Trinidad and Tobago
TTEITI	The Trinidad and Tobago Extractive industries Transparency Initiative (TTEITI)
TTALGA	Trinidad and Tobago Local Government Authority

List of Acronyms Used in This Report

TTPS	Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UWI	University of the West Indies
UWTT	United Way Trinidad and Tobago
VA	Veni Apwann
WINAD	Women's Institute for Alternative Development

1. Description

- 1.1. **Name of Coordinator of the grant contract:** United Way Trinidad and Tobago (UWTT)
- 1.2. **Name and title of the contact person:** Dr. Jennifer Sancho, Chief Executive Officer
- 1.3. **Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the Action:**
 - 1.3.1. Environment Tobago (ET)
 - 1.3.2. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
 - 1.3.3. The University of the West Indies, Institute for Gender and Development Studies (IGDS)
 - 1.3.4. Veni Apwann (VA)
 - 1.3.5. Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD)
 - 1.3.6. Network of Non-Governmental Organisations of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women (Network)
- 1.4. **Title of the Action:** Strengthening civil society engagement in a more environmentally sustainable, socially just, inclusive, accountable and resilient model of development and governance in Trinidad and Tobago (CSOs4GoodGov)
- 1.5. **Contract number:** CSO-LA/2016/382-815
- 1.6. **Start date and end date of the reporting period:** April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2020
- 1.7. **Target country(ies) or region(s):** Trinidad and Tobago
- 1.8. **Final beneficiaries &/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of women and men):**
Target groups are the twenty-two (22) members of the SDGs Catalyst Network (SDGsCN) that form the core of the Action. Final beneficiaries SDGsCN members' representation comprises approximately 13 Men and 33 Women. Indirect beneficiaries will include the approximately 7,500 registered Civil Society Organisations in Trinidad and Tobago.
- 1.9. **Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7):** N/A

2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

2.1 Executive summary of the Action

The Action achieved its intended outcomes of improving the capacity and creating processes by which a network of 7 Affiliates and 15 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) could begin to both align their work to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and more importantly work collectively to bring a stronger voice to the National Development Agenda of Trinidad and Tobago. This was accomplished within budget and within the time frame of the Action as the intervention logic was sound and further built on the strengths and interests of the Component Leads.

Impact level achievements include:

- 91 CSOs (including 14 Catalysts) formally signed onto a collective advocacy effort around the NPO 2019 Act, relevant to SDG 16.
- 6 Catalysts involved in leading collective advocacy on legislation - NPO 2019 Act, building on work completed in Component 4. The Civil Society Alliance: Laws for Us, led by 5 Catalysts and other CSOs, has been established as a mechanism through which continued advocacy for enabling NPO legislation will continue.
- 60 CSOs (including 14 Catalysts) in a collective advocacy action led by 2 Catalysts, resulting in an open letter to PM signed by 60 CSOs, including 14 Catalysts, for the T&T government to sign and ratify the Escazú Agreement, relevant to SDG 16.
- 53 CSOs (including 20 Catalysts) led by 1 Catalyst developed a civil society shadow report focused on Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of SDG 13 Climate Action, as a complement to the Government's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2020 on implementation of the SDGs to the HLPF¹.

These achievements contributed to the desired result at impact level i.e. enhanced CSO engagement and participation of civil society in national governance and development processes. The Action not only provided opportunity and facilitated key relationships to be built with government partners leading/working on sustainable development but a sustained means (over 3 years) for relationships and trust to be built within civil society, leading to increased interest, understanding of the value of collective voice and demonstrated action including directly engaging in policy advocacy to government (e.g. NPO Bill 2019) and holding government accountable to SDG commitments via development of an independent civil society report on key thematic areas as climate action. The more organised and cohesive approach of the Catalysts Network thus provides a possible model for how civil society participation and engagement in development can be strengthened – the mechanism allowed CSOs to both examine themselves and address issues within civil society in Trinidad & Tobago related to historical perceptions of each other and ways of operating, as well as to improve government perception of civil society with an overall increase in openness by government to working with civil society actors.

At the end of the Action, the SDGs Catalyst Network (SDGsCN) was established, meeting regularly and reporting increased trust, capacity for working in partnership and deeper understanding of the value of collective advocacy, and demonstrated enhanced collaboration on advocacy. In the interest of efficiency, quarterly meetings covered updates from the Project, updates from Catalysts, capacity building through action as well as participatory monitoring activities. The functioning of the SDGsCN was also supported by key mechanisms created to support collaborative advocacy which included the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform and the Small Grant Facility.

¹ The VNR is a voluntary national report on the country's progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals; Trinidad and Tobago presented its first VNR at the 2020 United Nations High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

United Way Trinidad and Tobago (UWTT), as Lead Applicant, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), and Veni Apwann (Veni) acted as Component Leads and benefitted from direct budget allocations from the Project, however also provided significant amount of in kind support. The other 4 Affiliates all received funding from the Small Grant Facility to pursue advocacy actions in their focus SDG area. The Action was limited by the ability of Catalysts to participate consistently, which was related to a combination of funding, prioritisation and time availability. Nine of the 14 Catalysts (non-affiliates) benefitted from the small grant facility, with 19 small grants awarded.

While to the date of close of the Action, the Government has not set up a formal mechanism to involve CSOs on SDGs or Vision 2030, there is clear evidence of the capacity of the SDGsCN to engage in dialogue and action with Government once real opportunity is provided. The Action has also shown that CSOs are willing to demand open conversations with Government on issues where an effective Civil Society voice will lead to a better outcome for Trinidad and Tobago. CSOs involved in the project became more open, willing to collectively advocate and mobilise themselves and others in their networks to take action, recognising and leveraging each other's strengths where necessary. Given the challenges of coming together as a CSO network (many engaging for the first time and limited collaboration/competition among CSOs historically), an extended process of building trust and relationships, as well as getting familiar with and aligning to the SDGs framework, Catalysts took on their roles well. While this represents significant progress in terms of changes to behaviour and relationships, more time and support is needed, including beyond the Project, to ensure the sustainability of the results and impact at national governance level.

2.2 Results and Activities

A. RESULTS

The impact of the Project is to catalyse transformation to a more environmentally sustainable, socially just, inclusive, accountable and resilient model of development and governance in Trinidad and Tobago, through supporting the effective involvement of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Trinidad and Tobago (TT), as much as possible through achievement of national SDGs.

The Specific Objectives (and interlinked Components) include:

1. To establish and support the Sustainable Development Goals Catalysts Network (SDGsCN), as the Action's collective working CSO mechanism, so as to effectively engage them in implementation of the SDGs in T&T in partnership with Government and other actors
2. To support early advocacy actions by CSOs to hold Government accountable for implementation of the SDGs in priority areas
3. To build the capacity of leading CSOs and CSO networks to effectively contribute to delivery of the SDGs in T&T, both individually and through collective action
4. To advocate for and contribute to the implementation of a revised legal, fiscal and funding framework for CSOs in T&T that promotes greater accountability, more efficient use of resources and greater effectiveness in delivery of CSO programmes.

During the project's 3-year timeline, the project outcomes and outputs were achieved against set targets,

and at times exceeded due to the synergies that were leveraged within the Project and with other initiatives, both EU Funded and of the networks of the organisations involved in the Project (*see section 3.4*). While the greater intention is to increase the space for civil society action in national governance and development, the project had to focus first on building relationships and mechanisms for CSOs to come together in a learning through action way, share through peer to peer learning, and input to the development of tools and approaches that over time can be iterated and taken to scale. The Project, as designed and implemented, has provided various opportunities for collaboration and collective advocacy especially in year 2 and 3. However, it is clearly expressed by the Catalysts the need to continue building this networking and advocacy capacity.

The approach of the Project is intended to be participatory and inclusive in recognition that CSOs are a diverse group with varied interests, styles, capacities and competencies - as well as the available time and resources to dedicate to participate consistently in project activities. However, collaborative work does take time, and the need for a backbone organisation, or group of organisations, is often underestimated in terms of inputs required. All agencies, particularly Component Leads, contributed significant amounts of in kind work to ensure the success of the Action. Further, particularly as in what is seen as a resource constrained setting, resource allocation can also be contentious. Overall, the Action has done well in negotiating roles and responsibilities to the successful completion of the Action.

The main mechanisms by which the Project sought to engage CSOs in the dialogue and advocacy work around SDGs and national development are fully functional at the end of the Project which includes the:

1. Sustainable Development Goals Catalyst Network (SDGsCN)
2. Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform
3. CSOs4GoodGov Project Advocacy Action Small Grants Facility (SGF)

Given the nature of the Action of aligning activities to SDGs, mainstreaming against cross cutting actions of gender, climate change and environment, human rights were evident throughout the Action. All Catalysts reported an increased awareness of the cross-cutting nature of the SDGs and increased knowledge sharing and among Catalysts and their CSO networks. Catalysts mapping of initiatives against the SDGs provided a first indication of this, including recognition that many SDGs share linkages and are human rights based. This was reinforced through continuous knowledge/peer sharing throughout the Action.

There was also demonstrated cross-sectoral action and advocacy by Catalysts and the CSO networks working in diverse sectors, which has supported mainstreaming of these important issues – for example, preparation of a civil society report with cross cutting analysis of and recommendations for climate action across sectors including gender, biodiversity, energy and sustainable consumption and production, sustainable cities and communities, and health, food security and water; and policy advocacy by CSOs in diverse sectors on the NPO Bill 2019 relevant to SDG 16 (governance).

Notably, there were unforeseen positive results related to these opportunities which arose in the national landscape during the project timeframe, in particular advocacy on the NPO Bill 2019, which contributed to shifts toward more collaborative CSO advocacy across sectors. This experience close to the final year of the project allowed for the collective advocacy approach being promoted from the project start to then be channelled into actual demonstrated action. Following the NPO Bill 2019 advocacy campaign additional

examples to illustrate good practice and increasing trust and confidence of CSOs in their advocacy capacity include a joint Escazú T&T campaign by several CSOs, and development of the CSO shadow report as a tool for CSO advocacy and sharing of civil society recommendations on SDG progress for the T&T VNR 2020. Suffice to say, apart from planned capacity building initiatives under the project, the above provided opportunities for practical capacity building and application of learning.

While this project is high risk, the risk management plan has been actively implemented, based on the logframe assumptions, to allow successful completion of the Project within budget. The two highest risks were the lack of Catalysts willingness and capacity for engagement in the Action and the lack of willingness of the Government to engage CSOs as valuable partners in development. The Action focused on the first big risk by focusing on the building of processes and mechanisms to enable willing Catalysts to participate in the Action to the best of their ability. This was done by ensuring coordinated efforts of capacity building, peer sharing and monitoring around routine SDGsCN quarterly meetings reinforcing the design of the Action with the SDGsCN as the focus of all activity. This was further enhanced by providing opportunity for small grant support from the SGF for advocacy activity that either they were already planning or as was seen in year 2, came out of improving interest and capacity for advocacy action.

Based on our knowledge, a government mechanism for long term coordination on the SDGs was never formally established or communicated up to March 31, 2020. As such, a formal recommendation for a civil society focal point was not made. In spite of this, CANARI as convener and coordinator of the SDGs Catalysts Network used the opportunity provided by the Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2020 to engage the government on progress in implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, and to mobilise civil society to prepare its own civil society shadow report.

As with all ambitious projects such as this, sustainability of the achievements is always the key issue. Particularly for consortiums, the issue will be who bears the cost of the collective mechanism at the end of the Project, and how do the collective advocacy actions be resourced going forward. (Refer section 2.3).

Table 1 summarises the adaptive strategies taken over the course of the Action for management of the key risks which ensured the successful completion of the Action's objectives.

Table 2 summarises the accomplishments of the Action by Outcomes and Impact level.

Table 1: Summary of Adaptive Strategies adopted to manage the key risks of the Action

Key Risks	Impact	Responsibility (Lead listed first)	Adaptive Strategies
Delays related to ambitious scope of Project and lack of active Government mechanisms for CSO engagement within Action timeframe	H	PSC, CANARI, UWTT, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong focus on good project governance through Programme Steering Committee (PSC), Working Groups, SDGsCN meeting regularly. • The M&E framework was developed to find an approach to engage all SDGsCN members effectively for joint monitoring, evaluation and learning. Multifaceted approach to project monitoring included use of a participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) system for the purpose of ongoing monitoring/tracking incremental changes and reporting at the PSC and SDGsCN quarterly meetings. • PSC included a representative from Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) and UNDP to increase opportunities for harmonisation with Government activities around Vision 2030 and VNR 2020 exercise
Funding not adequate for scope of Action	M	PSC/SDGsCN/SDF TP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong project management by Component Leads to work within available budgets which allowed a clear delineation of roles of the Leads in supporting the Action for greater efficiency • Small Grant Facility process developed to encourage participation by the SDGsCN, excluding Component Leads CANARI, VA and UWTT from applying, and including mentoring by VA, UWTT and CANARI in the application process • All Catalysts (including Component Leads) willing to give time in kind to attend routine meetings and capacity building workshops as there was no additional financial incentives provided by the Action for this • CANARI, CAISO with the Cropper Foundation worked to respond to external calls for proposals/opportunities for additional, counterpart funding e.g Commonwealth Funding, IADB Nex Gen funding • UWTT provided parallel funding to 1 Catalyst to decrease burden on the SGF
SDGsCN lack capacity (time and costs) to actively participate in Action	M	Veni Apwann, CANARI and UWTT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving integration of Capacity Building of SDGsCN and routine monitoring activities into SDGsCN quarterly meetings • Mentoring of SDGsCN small grant awardees to successfully complete applications and implementation • Encouragement of SDGsCN to work around collective action • Ensure transparent and timely communication with SDGsCN members on planned activities to allow time for input • Ensure visibility opportunities for Catalysts as a benefit for participating in the Action • Networking opportunities via the quarterly meetings where they could identify opportunities for collaboration, and potentially reducing burden on their resources
SDGsCN lack capacity for grant application for the SGF	L	VA/CBWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to SDGsCN to complete small grants awarded as needed Iterative development of SGF process to encourage SDGsCN members to apply, report and successfully implement grants. • Encourage use of the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform for sharing activity and increasing visibility and peer sharing around small grant funded actions. • Specialist Clinic on proposal writing and also SHIFT! Mentorship to build capacity

Key Risks	Impact	Responsibility (Lead listed first)	Adaptive Strategies
Low Capacity for collective working, advocacy and for development and good governance	M	PSC, Component Leads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capacity building efforts on advocacy and providing opportunities for collective or joint advocacy in keeping with the objectives of the Action • Maintenance of strong governance arrangements and common mechanisms for visibility and communication, advocacy and capacity building • Use of contracted technical expertise to produce case studies to showcase work of the Catalysts • Sharing of advocacy examples - documented, as well as via peer sharing in Catalysts meetings e.g. CAISO sharing on NPO advocacy lessons
Not able to sustain SDGsCN as a mechanism for collaboration and advocacy at the end of the Action	M	PSC, CANARI, SDGsCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDGsCN members agree on key targets for sustainability beyond the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue to meet as a group and grow the mandate of the CSOs4GoodGov Project with CANARI and VA as convenors. Catalysts were willing but very dependent on time and resources for CANARI to continue playing this role. ○ Continue to explore strategic, synergistic and multipurpose ways of working, noting time, human and financial resource constraints to participation of CSOs beyond the current Catalysts group ○ Promote within their networks and use of the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform to share their work on civil society advocacy on the SDGs • SDGsCN members part of proposal to Commonwealth Fund and IDB for establishment of a Services Hub to include advocacy, research, accounting support • SDGsCN are using Small Grants outputs and experience to apply for further funding for follow on action • CANARI to continue maintenance of the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform post Action as means to profile advocacy around SDGs by Civil Society

Table 2 Summary of Impact and Outcomes (Oc) Results				
<p>Impact Objective: To catalyse transformation to a more environmentally sustainable, socially just, inclusive, accountable and resilient model of development and governance in Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91 CSOs (including 14 Catalysts) formally signed onto a collective advocacy effort around the NPO 2019 Act, relevant to SDG 16. 6 Catalysts were involved in leading collective advocacy on legislation - NPO 2019 Act, building on work completed in Component 4. The Civil Society Alliance, Laws for Us, led by 5 Catalysts and other CSOs, has been established as a mechanism through which continued advocacy for enabling NPO legislation will continue 60 CSOs (including 14 Catalysts) in a collective advocacy action led by 2 Catalysts, resulting in an open letter to PM signed by the 60 CSOs, including 14 Catalysts, for the T&T government to sign and ratify the Escazú Agreement, relevant to SDG 16. 53 CSOs (including 20 Catalysts) led by 1 Catalyst developed a civil society shadow report focused on Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of SDG 13 Climate Action, as a complement to the Government's Voluntary National Review 2020 			
<p>Oc1.1: CSOs are engaged in development, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the national agenda for SDGs as a model for CSO engagement in development and policy processes</p>	<p>Oc2.1: Innovative approaches to civil society advocacy for strengthening Government transparency and accountability developed and piloted in key areas, with potential for replication and scaling up</p>	<p>Oc3.1: Leading CSOs across sectors in T&T are individually stronger, more effectively networked and collaborating with each other, government and the private sector to advocate for and deliver sustainable development results under the SDGs</p>	<p>Oc4.1: All CSOs in T&T benefit from a coherent legal, fiscal and funding framework that supports them to deliver and be accountable for results that contribute to national development and good governance; Government and private sector benefit from an effective system for registration of and reporting by CSOs for accountability</p>	<p>Oc5.1: Project managed within budget and timeframe to deliver project results; results and lessons learnt communicated to target groups; additional support leveraged and impact and sustainability enhanced</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDGsCN fully functioning throughout the project comprising 21 leading CSOs engaged as Catalysts with a common understanding and a shared vision of civil society roles on the SDGs, building relationships amongst themselves and with their extended networks to explore opportunities for collaboration Throughout the project, approximately 53 CSOs (21 Catalysts and members of their networks comprising 75% women) aligning their work and engaged in opportunities to advance partnerships and collective advocacy by civil society in T&T around the SDGs (e.g. climate change, National Environmental Policy, gender, disabilities and sexual rights issues). Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform developed and launched to facilitate strengthening of knowledge and network around SDGs, and reporting by CSO on contributions to delivery of SDGs; utility beyond project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Small Grant Facility (SGF) established as an enabler for the SDGs Catalysts to strengthen capacity for advocacy within their organisation and networks mandate. 19 Advocacy Action Small Grants were awarded to 13 different Catalysts with a total allocation of TT\$ 515,676.00 (€67,940.32 which includes UWTT's co-finance of €20,000). 16 CSO advocacy case studies documented, including 8 as part of the Year 1 Advocacy Report and 8 mini-case studies in the Caribbean CSOs Advocacy toolkit. Peer sharing as a model for CSO collaboration at regional meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4th Gathering of the ParlAmericas Open Parliament Network, Quito, Ecuador, March 12-14, 2019 UNECLAC Learning Conference: Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the Caribbean Region, Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 15-16, 2019 	<p>By the end of the project, a total of 41 CSOs participated in one or more of the capacity building interventions covering the priority areas of advocacy, leadership, governance, and communications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 CSOs exposed to tools, approaches and steps in developing an effective advocacy strategy Cross-sectoral peer sharing by CSOs facilitated as a standing item in each Quarterly meeting of Catalysts, and with participants from three other EU-funded consortium projects: the TT CSOs for Business, TT CSOs for Good Environmental Governance, Sexual Culture of Justice CSOs demonstrating increased awareness of the power of collective advocacy, trust in each other and willingness to collaborate for achievement of SDG Goals see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDMj2cJeDYI&feature=youtu.be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs Advocacy Paper completed in November 2018 outlining four priority recommendations for improving the legal and fiscal frameworks in order to incentivise a more sustainable and equitable funding framework. The NPO 2019 Act proclaimed on 14 June 2019, sets out a definition of an NPO and appoints the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) as the Regulator 'for the AML/CFT/PF supervision of non-profit organisations. 15 CSOs supported to submit Risk Assessment Questionnaire to Registrar General in keeping with NPO 2019 Act as part of the pilot online Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) Registration portal https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-JK3L9o7LU Guidance document for CSOs for completing the questionnaire completed http://uwtt.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Project-Guidance-Note-Form-1.pdf 	<p>The Action has been completed within the timeframe, project scope, and achieved the deliverables as planned.</p> <p>12 Project Steering Committee (PSC) quarterly meetings held to monitor the project deliverables against workplans and to identify opportunities for synergies for greater effectiveness</p> <p>10 SDGs Catalysts meetings conducted to share project progress as the core mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the Project including routine reporting and annual participatory monitoring using M&E framework developed in year 1</p> <p>Additional resources were sourced through parallel financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to enhance project capacity building activities to improve access to Small Grant Facility by all partners

B. ACTIVITIES

YEAR 1 ACTIVITIES

As documented in Annual Report for year 1, there were delays experienced in the start-up related to the ambitious intent of the Project in terms of establishing working relationships among 7 Co-Applicants and then to expand the focus of the Action from that core group of 7 to 23 beneficiary members in the SDGs Catalysts Network (SDGsCN), as the mechanism for collaborative activities. Further, given the tension and the general low level of understanding of how consortium projects work in terms of roles and responsibilities and allocation of project resources, the decision was taken to spend the time to work through the relationship aspects of the Consortium for the good of the SDGsCN mechanism.

Some of this time was effectively spent in establishing the Programme Governance mechanisms to ensure due diligence and appropriate accountability, as distinct from the SDGsCN itself as the implementation mechanism. The Programme Governance comprised the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) and Component 2, 3 and 4 had separate Technical Working Groups for which terms of reference and recruitment all had to be done before activities could start.

One of key enablers for the SDGsCN is the CSOs4GoodGov Project Advocacy Action Small Grants Facility (SGF) through which funding would be made available for their actions relevant to the purpose of the Action. However, the PSC also decided that the first Round of grants would be reserved for applications from the 4 Co-Applicants who chose not to take a role as Component Leads. Only 2 Co-Applicants applied in that round and were awarded grants in year 1. There is no clear evidence that this affected participation by Catalysts in year 1, however, it was noted that attendance by Catalysts in the Action's activities were not consistent in the first half of the Project.

YEAR 2 ACTIVITIES

Given the delays in year 1, efforts were made to ensure that the Action caught up in year 2. CANARI and VA increased their collaborative working around capacity building, with UWTT launching 3 rounds of calls for small grants from the SGF as well as increasing pace on Component 4. However, this did mean that there was an intensity of activity which required beneficiaries to participate at several levels of the Action. While there was a stated interest from the Catalysts, time was an obvious constraint to active and consistent participation for attending meetings, communicating about their activities and within their networks. This required an increased amount of mentoring and support from all Component Leads.

Further, all 3 Component Leads had staff turnover in year 2; key was the UWTT Programme Coordinator resigning and CANARI encountered technical and design issues related to consultants hired to support development of the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform, which delayed its delivery. The Platform was eventually launched at the end of Year 2 of the Action. This may have contributed to the relatively low uptake of the Platform by Catalysts for sharing of outputs in this year however there were also other mechanisms set up to facilitate knowledge sharing including Catalysts meetings, dedicated Facebook page and project webpages by both CANARI and UWTT. The UWTT Programme Coordinator moved to become the CEO of the Cropper Foundation, the Lead Applicant for another EU Action, CSOs for Environmental Governance resulted in increased collaborative action across these 2 Actions.

The Action also experienced a turnover of representation from UNDP and MoPD on the PSC in year 2, which meant that there was no clear mechanism for the Action to engage with the Vision 2030 or SDG Agenda.

UWTT moved ahead with its workplan to complete the first draft of the Advocacy Paper, August 2018, to improve the legal and fiscal frameworks for CSOs, based on consultation with the Catalysts and other members of the UWTT Network. Around the same time, the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs had begun public consultations about the need to improve the regulation of non-profit organisations as it relates to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendation 8. UWTT completed the final draft of the Advocacy Paper which was shared with the PSC, the SDGsCN and used for communicating with the Government as the CSOs4GoodGov Project recommendations for the new Bill. VA was also able to access parallel funding for a Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC) Communications and Advocacy Workshop, October 2018 on the Legal and Fiscal Framework for Non-Profits, and produced a summary of the Recommendations for use at the workshop (refer Summary Recommendations).

The Draft NPO 2018 Bill was circulated in November 2018 for comment and the draft NPO 2019 Bill tabled in Parliament in March 2019. There was general disagreement on how UWTT had handled the communication with Catalysts, and a movement led by 5 Catalysts and other leading CSOs around 'Stop the Bill' was created and has been subsumed under joint advocacy activities under component 1 and 2 in year 3. Component 4 activities were reprogrammed to implement a pilot project in support of Recommendation 1 of the Advocacy Paper.

YEAR 3 ACTIVITIES

All activities relevant to the Action were successfully implemented to revised workplans in year 3. The last and biggest allocation round of the SGF was awarded by April 2019 with grants awarded to 2 Co-Applicants who had not previously applied. One grant was awarded to CAISO/ACSOTT/IGDS to support implementation of activities under the joint advocacy initiative around the NPO 2019 Act. The NPO Act Case Study documents the story of this joint advocacy action, as well as a mini case study included in the CANARI CSOs Advocacy Toolkit documenting the joint initiative which is one of the key achievements at impact level.

Ministry of Planning and Development Representative on the PSC, facilitated the public launch of the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform by the MoPD jointly with CANARI and the European Union Delegation at the MoPD's office in July 2019, as a clear show of support of the Government for CSOs initiatives that are collaborative and inclusive.

Re-engagement with UNDP occurred in year 3, through participation on the PSC. UNDP facilitated the involvement of several Catalysts in the consultation around completion of Trinidad and Tobago's National Report (VNR) for the UN High Level Country Presentation originally scheduled for June 2020. In absence of a clear government mechanism, especially one that will be operational in the long term, CANARI, as the convenor of the SDGcN, used the opportunity provided by the upcoming VNR 2020 to directly share information to help MoPD mobilise and ensure CSO participation in the VNR consultations. In addition, CANARI coordinated and led Catalysts and other CSOs in developing a civil society report on SDG 13 as one of the last activities in Year 3 as another example of joint advocacy.

2.3 Agreed follow on activities to ensure sustainability of the Action

During the final SDG Catalysts Quarterly Project Meeting, the following actions were agreed that the Action will continue after the formal end of the Project at the end of March 2020. Many of the catalysts are willing to participate as actively as they can.

Continuing to engage via quarterly SDGs Catalysts gatherings (with considerations for a rotating chair, setting themes for meetings and keeping the focus on collaboration and capacity building)	VA /CANARI
Continuing to collaborate and engage via other initiatives or groups which are led by and/or have leveraged Catalysts relationships e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Civil Society Alliance: Laws for Us – potential to hold outreach events and opportunity to continue to work with the Attorney General on legislative changes that would enhance the enabling environment for CSOs. The Civil Society Hub – opportunities for fundraising and endorsements 	CAISO
Continued support for CSOs via <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of a civil society support group (such as what was piloted under the Transforming Each Other’s Advocacy (TEOA) initiative) Development of the online portal by UWTT to help support registration of civil society organisations 	VA UWTT
Continued sharing of information on contributions of civil society to national governance and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform (proposed that CANARI continues hosting, with support for content curation and sharing by other Catalysts) Participation in UN meetings on SDGs (CANARI has been exploring potential to attend the UN High-level Political Forum including possibly as part of the national delegation presenting the VNR in July 2020, to share on the project and CSO shadow report) Development of the 17 asap.net online platform – a journal for reporting on SDGs across sectors in Tobago, and which can support development of Tobago inputs for the Voluntary National Review 	CANARI CANARI ET
Showcasing successes and sharing learnings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore possibility of an event focused on showcasing successes (can target funders and other key stakeholders) Sharing process with civil society in other countries 	All

2.4 Final Logframe Matrix

Table 3 Final Logframe Matrix

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	<p>Overall objective: To catalyse transformation to a more environmentally sustainable, socially just, inclusive, accountable and resilient model of development and governance in Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>Network of leading CSOs across sectors effectively collaborating and leading actions in their sectors to champion implementation of the SDGs in T&T and holding Government to account for good governance</p>	<p>Civil society mobilised and orienting work using SDGs as a framework</p> <p>Core group of leading CSOs working collaboratively to champion transformation</p> <p>Efforts by civil society being considered by Government in national development decision-making and actions</p>	<p>Civil society committed to sustainable development but working in an isolated and piecemeal fashion and not linking efforts towards comprehensive framework for sustainable development provided by the <i>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i></p> <p>Government is not meaningfully engaging civil society in national development decision-making and as a partner in implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91 CSOs (including 14 Catalysts) formally signed onto a collective advocacy effort around the NPO 2019 Act, relevant to SDG 16. Catalysts, in partnership with other leading CSOs, led a collective advocacy action in 2019, resulting in an open letter to PM signed by 60 CSOs, including 14 Catalysts, for the T&T government to sign and ratify the Escazú Agreement, relevant to SDG 16. Catalysts and other CSOs including CANARI, IAMovement, Veni Apwann, United Way Trinidad and Tobago, Habitat for Humanity and Environment Tobago participated in the national consultations (including interviews and focus groups) held by government to support preparation of the Voluntary National Review 2020. 53 CSOs, led by 1 Catalyst, contributed to a CSO shadow report on SDG 13 Climate Action to support the Voluntary National Review at the 2020 UN High-level Political Forum (UN HLPF) on Sustainable Development by the Government. CSOs identified 30 priorities for action and advocacy on climate change in T&T and shared examples of CSO contributions to climate action. (See Appendix 1– Trinidad and Tobago CSO Shadow Report – SDG 13 Climate Action) 	<p>Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform created under the project</p> <p>Reports of CARICOM, UN agencies and international civil society movements on implementation of the SDGs</p> <p>Media Reports</p> <p>CANARI Website and CSOs4GoodGov facebook</p> <p>CSOs4GoodGov Project Annual Reports and Final Report</p>	<p>Meaningful opportunities exist in processed led by Government and other partners for civil society engagement in national development</p> <p>CSOs will be motivated and have capacity to implement other actions and engage in advocacy specific to the 17 SDGs</p>

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	Oc1.1: CSOs are engaged in development, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the national agenda for SDGs as model for CSO engagement in development and policy processes	Mechanism established that can be used as a model for CSO engagement	Mechanism established by Year 1 of the project and potential to be used as a model analysed by the end of the project	No mechanism exists	SDGsCN fully functioning throughout the project comprising 21 leading CSOs engaged as Catalysts with a common understanding and a shared vision of civil society roles on the SDGs, building relationships amongst themselves and with their extended networks to explore opportunities for collaboration. (See Appendix 2 - SDGsCN Participation List)	A final evaluation report on the functioning of the SDGs Catalysts Network (documenting lessons learnt and recommendations) March 2020. CSOs4GoodGov Project Annual Report 2017-2018 CSOs4GoodGov Project Annual Report 2018-19 CSOs4GoodGov Project Final Report 2017-2020	Government willing to engage with CSOs on project activities CSOs willing and have capacity to engage collectively and with Government
		Number of CSOs engaged in implementation of the SDGs in T&T	At least 50 CSOs engaged in implementation of the SDGs in T&T by the end of the project	No engagement of CSOs in implementation of SDGs in T&T	Throughout the project, approximately 53 CSOs (21 Catalysts and members of their networks comprising 75% women) aligning their work and engaged in opportunities to advance partnerships and collective advocacy by civil society in T&T around the SDGs (e.g. climate change, National Environmental Policy, gender, disabilities and sexual rights issues).		
		Number of civil society actors engaged in implementation of the SDGs in T&T, with at least 50% participation by women	At least 300 civil society actors engaged in implementation of the SDGs in T&T, with at least 50% participation by women by the end of the project		91 CSOs (including 14 Catalysts) formally signed onto a collective advocacy effort around the NPO 2019 Act, relevant to SDG 16. 2 Catalysts, in partnership with other leading CSOs, led a collective advocacy action in 2019, resulting in an open letter to PM signed by 60 CSOs, including 14 Catalysts, for the T&T government to sign and ratify the Escazú Agreement, relevant to SDG 16.		
	Op1.1: Mechanism developed to facilitate civil society engagement in implementation of the SDGs in T&T	Structure and processes for engagement of CSOs created and being used in implementation of the SDGs in T&T	Mechanism established and functioning to facilitate systematic, effective and coordinated engagement of CSOs in implementation of the SDGs in T&T by Year 2 of the project	Mechanism for systematic, effective and coordinated engagement does not exist General practices of engagement of CSOs in national	SDGs Catalyst Network established in year 1 with 10 Quarterly meetings and workshops held with Catalysts and members of wider civil society over 3 years to support CSOs' peer sharing of information and collaboration in order to enhance participation in SDGs processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal SDG cluster groups convened with Catalysts and other interested members of their networks to support more focused contributions. The cluster groups have potential to act as expert liaisons for sectors/thematic areas. (See Appendix 3 – SDGsCN Final 	CSOs4GoodGov Project Annual Report 2017-2018 Minutes of quarterly meetings of the SDGs Catalysts Network Final report of evaluation report of functioning of SDGs Catalysts Network	Government willing to accept a CSO representative on the national coordination mechanism (Inter-Ministerial Committee) Civil society willing to engage in national

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
				and sectoral development is via top-down consultation processes where civil society is usually asked to react to pre-determined priorities Government not yet formally announced its SDGs process	Evaluation Report) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform completed in March 2019 and went live in May 2019 with MoPD launch in July 2019 as an enabling mechanism for both the Project and Catalysts to share actions and learning in their networks 	with lessons learned and recommendations	development processes around the SDGs
	Op1.2: Civil society actively engaging in identifying national priorities, implementing actions in their sectors, reporting on their contribution, and providing additional independent monitoring and reporting on the SDGs in T&T	CSOs aligning their work with delivery of the SDGs	At least 20 CSOs aligning their work and reporting on contribution to delivery of the SDGs by the end of the project	Few CSOs starting to think about how their work aligns with SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 CSOs are actively aligning their work and reporting on contribution to delivery of the SDGs as members of the SDGs Catalysts Network More than 31 CSOs (Catalysts and members of their networks) regularly participated in mapping of their initiatives against SDGs and jointly identified priorities for advocacy.as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO shadow report on SDG 13 Climate Action to support the Voluntary National Review at the 2020 UN High-level Political Forum (UN HLPF) on Sustainable Development by the Government. CSOs identified 30 priorities for action and advocacy on climate change in T&T and shared examples of CSO contributions to climate action. (See Appendix 1– Trinidad and Tobago CSO Shadow Report – SDG 13 	Reports from meetings of the SDGs Catalysts Network	Government produces national reports on delivery of the SDGs and/ allows civil society input
		CSOs engaged in advocacy on the SDGs	At least 30 CSOs contributed to joint advocacy positions on the SDGs by the end of the project	Government initiated planning but CSOs not yet engaged in identifying national priorities for the SDGs		Report from national consultation to develop a joint civil society position	CSOs willing to align and report on their work under the SDGs
		CSOs reporting their contribution to delivery of the SDGs	At least 3 reports developed documenting the contribution of civil society to delivery of the SDGs in T&T by the end of the project	No CSOs yet reporting on their contribution to the SDGs		Annual reports submitted to the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the contribution of civil society to delivery of the SDGs in T&T	CSOs willing to engage in joint advocacy on the SDGs
		CSOs inputting into Government reports and/or developing shadow					

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		reports on delivery of the SDGs in T&T		Government not yet produced reports on SDGs implementation	<p>Climate Action)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CSO position and call to government on SDGs implementation in T&T for the UN HLPF 2018 https://canari.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/civil-society-calls-on-government-to-deliver-on-sdg-2030-agenda.pdf ○ Joint advocacy action for wider civil society consultation for amendment of the NPO Bill 2019 in March 2019, relevant to SDG 16. 91 CSOs, led by 5 Catalysts, participated in all and supported through providing written and verbal inputs, sharing information and contacts to raise awareness and mobilise others in their networks, social media campaigning and endorsing recommendations from the core group. NPO 2019 Act Case Study and mini-case study in CSO Advocacy toolkit (<i>see Appendix 4 – An Advocacy Toolkit for Caribbean Civil Society Organizations</i>) ○ Catalysts and other CSOs including CANARI, IAMovement, Veni Apwann, United Way Trinidad and Tobago, Habitat for Humanity and Environment Tobago participated in the national consultations (including interviews and focus groups) held by government to support preparation of the Voluntary National Review 2020. ○ 2 Catalysts - CANARI and Environment Tobago, along with members of their networks – The Cropper Foundation and EquiGov Institute, led a collective advocacy action in 2019 for the T&T government to sign and ratify the Escazú Agreement, relevant to SDG 16. CSOs participated in the campaign including a national seminar, 	Briefs documenting civil society input and/or shadow reporting	

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
					tweetstorm, media articles and interviews, signing of an online petition and an open letter to the Prime Minister signed by 60 CSOs		
			At least 3 briefs developed documenting civil society input and/or shadow reporting on delivery of the SDGs in T&T by the end of the project		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the project, civil society’s contribution to delivery of SDGs were reflected in over 300 documented communications products produced and shared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 248 social media posts including 5 social media series on Catalysts initiatives, small grant funded actions by Catalysts working in various sectors, and other general posts from CANARI social media monitoring of CSO activities ○ 50 posts sharing CSO contributions to SDG advocacy and action showcased on the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform, reflecting contributions from a total of 32 CSOs - 24 from T&T and 8 from other Caribbean islands ○ 10 Quarterly meeting reports which include updates on Catalysts’ initiatives (<i>see Appendices 5-14 SDGs Catalysts Network Meeting Reports</i>) ○ 1 annual report (2017-2018) on Catalysts and other CSO activities on SDGs. ○ The CSO shadow report on SDG 13 Climate Action (<i>See Appendix 1– Trinidad and Tobago CSO Shadow Report – SDG 13 Climate Action</i>) ○ 1 summary of mapped initiatives of CSOs ○ CSOs4GoodGov Project Small Grants Facility Report 		

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Oc2.1: Innovative approaches to civil society advocacy for strengthening Government transparency and accountability developed and piloted in key areas, with potential for replication and scaling up	Number of advocacy models identified and applied in collective civil society campaigns	Case studies of at least 10 advocacy actions document methods, lessons and recommendations by the end of the project	Past and ongoing advocacy actions not systematically analysed and documented Limited use of advocacy tools developed internationally Collective civil society advocacy campaigns rare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project Small Grant Facility (SGF) established as an enabler for the SDGs Catalysts to strengthen capacity for advocacy within their organisation and networks mandate. 19 Advocacy Action Small Grants were awarded through 5 rounds for applications to 13 different Catalysts with a total allocation of TT\$ 515,676.00 (€67,940.32 which includes UWTT's co-finance of €20,000 applied in year 3). Parallel financing was provided by UWTT of \$200,000 to an additional Grant from the UWTT Community Fund. <i>(see Appendix 15 – Small Grant Facility Final Reports)</i> • 16 CSO advocacy case studies documented in all, including 8 as part of the Year 1 Advocacy Report and 8 mini-case studies in the CSO advocacy toolkit. <i>(see Appendix 4 – An Advocacy Toolkit for Caribbean Civil Society Organizations)</i> 	Summary of CSOs4GoodGov Project Small Grant Awards Advocacy Report, 2017 CSO Advocacy Toolkit, 2020 Reports of quarterly meetings of the SDGs Catalysts Network	Members of the SDGs Catalysts Network willing to collaborate and engage in peer sharing and learning CSOs from other Caribbean islands willing to share their experiences Wider civil society willing to engage in collective advocacy campaigns
Peer sharing facilitated with at least two advocacy initiatives in other Caribbean islands by Year 2 of the project			Limited peer sharing and learning across sectors in T&T and with CSOs from other Caribbean islands to replicate and scale up advocacy actions	Peer sharing as a model for CSO collaboration at regional meetings such as the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th Gathering of the ParlAmericas Open Parliament Network, Quito, Ecuador, March 12-14, 2019 • UNECLAC Learning Conference: Implementing the 2030 Agenda in the Caribbean Region, Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 15-16, 2019 			
	Op2.1.: CSOs effectively piloting advocacy actions to strengthen Government's transparency and	Number of advocacy initiatives piloted	At least 4 advocacy actions implemented by the end of the project At least 50 civil society organisations engaged in	A few limited advocacy actions by civil society Often advocacy limited to one or a few organisations	19 Small Grant Facility Advocacy Action projects were implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advocated for national action under all 17 SDGs and Trinidad and Tobago's Vision 2030 agenda. • 5 rounds for applications • 24 applications were received • 19 Grants awarded to 13 different Catalysts 	Small Grant Facility Report highlights achievements of each grant and alignment to the SDGs.	Members of the SDGs Catalysts Network willing to conduct advocacy initiatives

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	accountability for delivery of results in priority areas, with potential for replication in other policy processes and specific development areas.	Number of CSOs engaged in advocacy actions	advocacy actions by the end of the project	and not cutting across sectors - broad civil society movements unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% allocation of TT\$ 515,676.00 (€67,940.32, which includes UWTT's co-finance of €20,000 applied in year 3). Over 50 CSOs were engaged through these projects which include other Catalysts organisations, CSOs within the Catalyst's respective networks, and CBOs. <p>UWTT and CANARI worked to create Small Grant Facility project highlights which were uploaded on the CSOs4GoodGov Facebook page. Recipients were also encouraged to provide submissions independently to the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform.</p> <p>UWTT issued 1 parallel grant for the value of TT\$200,000 to the Catalyst, Youth Business of Trinidad and Tobago (YBTT), for work under SDG 9 from the Community Fund Grant programme.</p>	Reports of advocacy action projects	
	Op2.2: Advocacy models developed and case studies of their application will be documented in a toolkit and made available online for use by civil society organisations in T&T.	Number of advocacy models and case studies documented	<p>At least 4 models and case studies documented</p> <p>At least 25 CSOs have built capacity by the end of the project</p>	No systematic documentation of advocacy models and case studies in Trinidad and Tobago is known to exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 CSOs (40 participants) built awareness and capacity in advocacy tools/approaches and steps in developing an effective advocacy strategy (as part of capacity building strategy implementation with Component 3 under the national advocacy workshop held in March 2018). (See Appendix 18 – National Advocacy Workshop Report) Advocacy toolkit for CSOs in the Caribbean developed in Year 3 with inputs from CSOs including case studies from the project, as well as other regionally relevant case studies to further support advocacy by civil society. (see Appendix 4) Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform developed and launched in 2019 to support online sharing of CSO contributions to the SDGs. 	Advocacy toolkit for CSOs in the Caribbean Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform	Advocacy actions result in useful models with potential for replication in other policy processes and specific development areas

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Oc3.1 Leading CSOs across sectors in T&T are individually stronger, more effectively networked and collaborating with each other, government and the private sector to advocate for and deliver sustainable development results under the SDGs	Number of CSOs with capacity needed to engage in the SDGs and collaborative integrated actions	At least 20 leading CSOs or CSO networks will have built capacity in priority areas including: strengthened organisational management and governance; project planning and management; leadership and networking; communication for awareness and advocacy by the end of the project	CSOs lack capacity to systematically align their work and collaborative to advocate on the SDGs	Measurable increases in capacity building is in progress. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 CSOs reported increased capacity in advocacy and/or project proposal writing. • At Least one of the SDGsCN member was able to secure a Small Grant, after participating in the Proposal Writing Specialist Clinic. • Advocacy through action and action learning process (refer the transcript of the interviews conducted with TEOA participants; submissions from two TEOA participants re further reflections on the action learning process, in one instance, and the advocacy action) • Report on Success of Capacity Building Interventions, as well as in the videos on Catalysts' reflections and project overview. <i>(see Appendix 26: Report on Success of Capacity Building Interventions)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increases in capacity in the areas of leadership and governance. ○ Increases of capacity to work and advocate for SDGs and link to their work ○ Increases in awareness of the power of individual and collective advocacy 	Reports post-capacity building documenting changes in capacity in targeted areas	Targeted leading CSOs will be able to participate in capacity building activities under the project
	Op 3 CSOs and CSO networks strengthened to contribute to delivery of SDGs, individually and collectively	Number of CSOs participating in capacity building in key priority areas Capacity building strategy developed and implemented	Strategy for capacity building in priority areas developed based on needs assessment and consultation with targeted CSOs by the end of Year 1 Initiatives to build capacity of civil society mapped by the end of Year 1 and synergies developed to	Limited capacity for leadership, networking, communication for awareness and advocacy, project development and management, organisational management and governance	Capacity Building Strategy developed in year 1 based on organisational assessments completed in focus groups and priority areas identified within the resources and objectives of the Project. The Capacity Building Working Group established as a project capacity to support effective implementation of Components 1-3.	Capacity building strategy Reports of capacity building initiatives: training, peer exchanges, coaching and mentoring Report of capacity built based on pre- and post-assessments	CSOs actively participate in capacity building activities Capacity building experts with the required competencies to work in priority areas can be identified

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		Targeted CSOs demonstrate increased capacity	contribute additional capacity building by the end of the project			Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes	Other capacity building initiatives willing to coordinate to avoid duplication and maximise synergies
			At least 4 training workshops held by the end of the project		<p>By the end of the project, 8 training workshops completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-day Advocacy workshop in collaboration with Component 2 • 2-day workshop “Getting the Legal, Fiscal and Funding Framework We Want: A Capacity Building Workshop on Issues Affecting Civil Society” (4 & 25 October 2018) Parallel action, funded by CPDC. 11 Catalysts and 10 CSOs from Catalysts’ networks were among those in attendance. (See Appendices 27 – 30) • 1-day Specialist Clinic on Proposal Writing (15 January 2019) 6 Catalysts and 1 CBWG member (SHIFT! Caribbean) participated. (Report on Specialist Clinic 15 January 2019) • Two (2) Veni Partaje sessions were held on <i>Fund Development</i> and <i>Succession Planning</i> in April and July, 2019 respectively • Three (3) workshops were held under the collaborative Transforming Each Other’s Advocacy (TEOA) initiative as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocacy: October 2019, ○ Governance and Mobilisation facilitated by the Lloyd Best Institute: November 2019, ○ Communications and Advocacy facilitated by UNAIDS: January 2020 (see Appendix 28 – TEOA Final Report). 	Mapping report	
						Project annual and final reports documenting synergies with other capacity building initiatives	

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			At least 5 peer exchanges facilitated by the end of the project Coaching and mentoring programme implemented targeting at least 10 CSOs by the end of the project		Peer exchanges, coaching and mentoring initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 SHIFT! Caribbean Leadership for Advocacy inter-phase coaching and mentoring 2-hour sessions targeting 9 CSOs (8 SDGCN member organisations and Arthur Lok Jack). 3 sessions held by end of Year 2. (see Appendix 22 & 31) 		
	OC4.1 All CSOs in T&T benefit from a coherent legal, fiscal and funding framework that supports them to deliver and be accountable for results that contribute to national development and good governance; Government and private sector benefit from an effective system for registration of and reporting by CSOs for accountability	Number of draft policy and/or legal documents submitted with recommendations for reform of the legal, fiscal and funding framework	Situational analysis conducted to assess needs for reform of the legal, fiscal and funding framework by the end of Year 1 Policy brief developed by the end of Year 2 and draft law developed by the end of the project reflecting consensus on recommendations for a new legal and fiscal framework Recommendations submitted for a process for review of Government funding programmes by the end of the project	The legal, fiscal and funding framework governing non-profits in T&T is disabling and urgently requires reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational analysis was completed in 2018 and a CSOs Advocacy Paper completed in November 2018² outlining four priority recommendations for improving the legal and fiscal frameworks in order to incentivise a more sustainable and equitable funding framework. This Advocacy Paper was shared via UWTT's website and the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform. Used during the introduction of the draft Non-Profit (NPO) Bill 2018 to present recommendations to the Government on recommendations to improve the Legal, Fiscal and Funding Framework for CSOs locally. The NPO 2019 Act was proclaimed on 14 June 2019. The NPO Act 2019 sets out a definition of an NPO and appoints the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) as the Regulator 'for the AML/CFT/PF supervision of non-profit organisations. Supported revision of the NPO Risk Based Questionnaire and 15 CSOs to successfully submit their forms using a pilot online Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) Registration portal http://uwtt.com/npo-pilot-registration-project/ 	CSOs Advocacy Paper on Improving Legal and Fiscal Framework, November 2018 NPO 2019 Act Report on Pilot Project for developing an NPO Register	Civil society can come to consensus on key recommendations for governing non-profit organisations in T&T Government will be willing to accept recommendations from civil society on reforming the legal, fiscal and funding framework

² CSOs Advocacy Paper: Improving the Legal, Fiscal and Funding Frameworks for Civil Society in Trinidad and Tobago. Legal and Fiscal Working Group CSOs for Good Governance Project. Date: November 2018 Version 2

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Op4.1: Report on proposed draft legal, regulatory and fiscal framework; evaluation report on Government funding programmes for CSOs communicated via advocacy campaign.	New non-profit legislation drafted based on broad based consultation with civil society and Government	<p>Review of current systems completed and draft policy brief circulated to civil society by end of Year 1</p> <p>First draft of new law and regulations circulated to civil society by end of Year 2</p> <p>ToRs for a participatory review of Government subventions and select programmes funding CSOs developed by the end of the project</p>	Non-profits currently register under the Companies Act 1995 with no special provisos for the nature of non-profit work; cumbersome fiscal and tax exemption process for giving to non-profits and for operation of non-profits managed under separate guidelines by the Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO Advocacy Paper completed in November 2018 based on submitted comments from SDGsCN and LFWG review, as well as a roadmap to guide the development of timelines for the work for year 2 and 3. • Draft NPO Bill 2018 released by the Office of the Attorney General in late October 2018. The LFWG submitted Comments and the CSOs Advocacy Paper on November 5, 2018. These were shared with the PSC and SDGsCN in December 2018. • Veni Apwann, with support from UWTT, received parallel financing from CPDC to conduct 2 workshops on advocacy on new legislation. These workshops were completed in October 2018. Refer workshop and VA Summary of CSOs Advocacy Paper • The draft NPO Bill 2019 was laid in Parliament on March 22, 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LFWG Comments were submitted on the draft NPO Act 2019. ○ 91 CSOs, led by 5 Catalysts, to advocate for amendments to the Bill (see Appendix 25 – NPO Case Study) • NPO Act 2019 was proclaimed on 14 June 2019. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Joint advocacy work, led by 5 Catalysts, was taken up under Civil Society Alliance for Laws for Us to continue the work of improving the framework under Component 2, in part financed by a Small Grant • NPO Pilot Registration project completed with the aim to support implementation of recommendation 1 of the Advocacy paper i.e to create an electronic integrated registration process with the Companies Registry and Revenue Authority (and regulator, if independent). 	<p>Legal and Fiscal Working Group minutes</p> <p>Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Analysis • Policy brief • Draft law <p>ToRs for participatory review</p> <p>LFWG Comments on NPO Bill 2018 and 19</p> <p>NPO 2019 Act Case Study</p> <p>Report on Pilot Project for NPO register</p>	<p>Government willing to engage in process for drafting of new law and participatory review of programmes funding CSOs</p> <p>Civil society not divided on key elements requiring clear accountability</p> <p>Legal, policy and financial experts can be identified who are willing to be engaged for the funding available</p>

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 3 workshops held and 30 CSOs invited (see Appendices 40-44 NPO Pilot Registration Project Reports) ○ UWTT attended a Regional workshop as part of the National team on the review of FATF guidelines for NPOs in December 2019 ○ actively supported the review of the Risk Assessment Questionnaire for the operationalization of the NPO Act registration requirements, which were then revised by the Financial Intelligence Unit Trinidad and Tobago (FIUTT), The online questionnaire is available online via UWTT's website: http://uwtt.com/npo-pilot-registration-project/ ○ a guidance document for CSOs on completing the questionnaire required by the Attorney General, by June 15, completed (see Appendix 45 – Guidance Note) ○ 15 CSOs supported to submit RAQ to the Registrar General 		
	Oc5.1 Project managed within budget and timeframe to deliver project results; results and lessons learnt communicated to target groups; additional support leveraged and impact and	Model of collective project implementation by CSOs developed for delivering results within budget and time and ensuring project visibility, impact and sustainability	Model created by the middle of Year 1 with structures, systems and procedures to guide collective project management	Rare for CSOs to collaborate on project management, particularly across sectors	<p>The Project has been completed within the timeframe, project scope, and achieved the deliverables.</p> <p>The Project Steering Committee met quarterly to monitor the project deliverables were being achieved within budget and timeframe.</p> <p>10 SDGs Catalysts meetings conducted to share project progress as the core mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the Project - This routinely included sharing on progress updates by Component leads and peer sharing by Catalysts; as well as planned M&E sessions</p>	Project interim reports and final report	CSOs continue to be willing to engage in collective project management and capacity can be built to facilitate this









	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	sustainability enhanced				<p>CANARI developed and conducted an M&E survey (in May-June 2018-see 3rd quarterly report) and led 2 M&E sessions at Quarterly meetings (September 2019, February 2020 – see 8th and 10th quarterly reports) using the project M&E framework developed with Catalysts. VA also used quarterly meetings to conduct 3 M&E sessions on capacity building, referencing the capacity building baseline assessment/strategy they developed under component 3 (see Appendix 19 – Project Monitoring and Evaluation Summary)</p> <p>Additional resources were sourced through parallel financing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to enhance project capacity building activities - to improve access to Small Grant Facility by all partners 		
	Op5.1 Model of collective project implementation by CSOs developed	Project managed effectively via: establishment of structures and processes for decision-making and oversight; jointly agreed workplans monitored and reports developed; high project visibility and access to information; participatory and independent	<p><i>Project Steering Committee, Technical Advisory Panel</i> and Working Groups established and functioning for project implementation by the middle of Year 1</p> <p>Annual workplans developed by the first quarter of each year and used to monitor progress and adapted as needed</p> <p>Project activities and results documented at the end of each year</p>	<p>Project management capacity weak in many CSOs</p> <p>Applicant, co-applicants and other CSOs have limited experience working together to implement a project</p> <p>Culture and experience among civil society generally for</p>	<p>The Project Steering Committee functioned through a rotational chair arrangement with UWTT serving as the Chair in Year 1, CANARI in Year 2, and Veni Apwann in Year 3. (see Appendix 46-49).</p> <p>Contribution made to collective project management model via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) framework for the project • establishment, hosting and management of communications mechanisms to support project communication and visibility, including engaging others for inputs (see Appendix 17 - CSOs4GoodGov Social Media Record 2017-2020) (CANARI project webpage, UWTT project webpage, CSOs4GoodGov Facebook page, Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform) • work plans and budgets developed annually and used to monitor progress and adapted as needed 	Project reports, including: Joint Project Implementation Manual, ToRs for committees, minutes of meetings, annual and final project reports, independent evaluation report, report on project visibility	Co-applicants and other stakeholders engaged in project management activities continue to be willing to and have capacity to engage in collaborative management










	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (incl. reference year)	Baseline (October 2016)	March 2020	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		evaluations conducted		collective project implementation very limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All component leaders issued contracts by the Action Coordinator for year 2 activities. The activities were monitored through quarterly reports and PSC meetings among partners. Participation by MoPD, UNDP and EU as observers and providing guidance 		

2.5 Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

The fundamental approach of the Action in establishing a mechanism for civil society action around the 17 SDGs and Vision 2030 opened conversations and actions across key cross cutting issues of human rights, gender equality, good governance, and environmental sustainability and food stability. In convening the SDGsCN, a broad cross section of CSOs working at national level were invited to ensure a strong representation of interest and leadership across the 17 SDGs. Table 4 identifies the Catalyst core focus by SDG. Over the course of the Project, through the work on improving advocacy skills, all Catalysts began to recognize the cross-cutting nature of their work and the longer-term benefits of aligning their work to SDGs and how this facilitated collaboration with others.

Table 4 Catalyst Core Focus (Co-applicants are identified by asterisk)*

SDG	Catalyst Core Focus
1 NO POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Network of NGOs of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women (Network) * ○ Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD) *
2 ZERO HUNGER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agricultural Society of Trinidad & Tobago ○ Trinidad and Tobago United Fisherfolk (TTUF)
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Centre for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) ○ Family Planning Association ○ Caribbean Kids and Families Therapy Organisation (CKFTO) ○ SERVOL ○ Families in Action (FIA)
4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adult Literacy Tutors Association (ALTA) ○ United Way Trinidad & Tobago (UWTT) *
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Network of NGOs of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women (Network) * ○ UWI Institute for Gender & Development Studies (UWI-IDGS)* ○ Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD) *
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environment Tobago (ET) *
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Energy Chamber of Trinidad & Tobago ○ IAMovement
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Youth Business Trinidad & Tobago (YBTT)

SDG	Catalyst Core Focus
<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IAMovement
<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Coalition Advocating for Inclusion of Sexual Orientation (CAISO) ○ National Centre for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) ○ Caribbean Kids and Families Therapy Organisation (CKFTO) ○ United Way Trinidad & Tobago (UWTT) *
<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Habitat for Humanity Trinidad and Tobago
<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IAMovement
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>  <p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>  <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) * ○ Environment Tobago (ET) * ○ Caribbean Youth Environment Network- Trinidad and Tobago Chapter (CYEN-TT) ○ IAMovement
<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Association of Civil Society Organisations of Trinidad and Tobago (ACSOTT) ○ Trinidad & Tobago Transparency Institute (TTTI) ○ Veni Apwann (VA) * ○ Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) *
<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ United Way Trinidad & Tobago (UWTT) * ○ Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) *

Examples of Joint Advocacy actions in cross cutting themes include:

- Preparation of the civil society report on SDG 13 which analysed climate action in relation to other SDGs including those related to gender, biodiversity, energy and sustainable consumption and production, sustainable cities and communities, and health, food security and water. (environmental sustainability, governance)
- policy advocacy by CSOs in diverse sectors on the NPO Bill 2019 relevant to SDG 16 (governance)
- Catalysts CANARI and ET partnering with others to lead advocacy on the Escazú Agreement in T&T (governance and environmental sustainability) related to SDG 13 and 16

In addition, SDGsCN access to the Small Grant Facility further supported Catalysts to place alignment actions into practice and in the later rounds, a greater appreciation of the value of collaboration was noted in all applications. 24 Applications were submitted, with 19 Grants awarded and 18 successfully completed. Award criteria were developed and modified with each round based on lessons learnt in previous rounds in an effort to ensure that all SDGsCN had a fair access to the SGF. Component Leads were not eligible to apply for a small grant, however all 4 other Affiliated Entities received a grant. In the last half of the Action, some of the mentoring support provided was focused to help those CSOs with no past experience of aligning their work to SDGs or collaborative working to apply for Grant funding. Nearly 50% of the SGF amount of €68,000 was awarded in the last round. Refer Figure 1 for the allocation of SGF amounts by Round.

Figure 1: Allocation of SGF amount percentages by grant round.

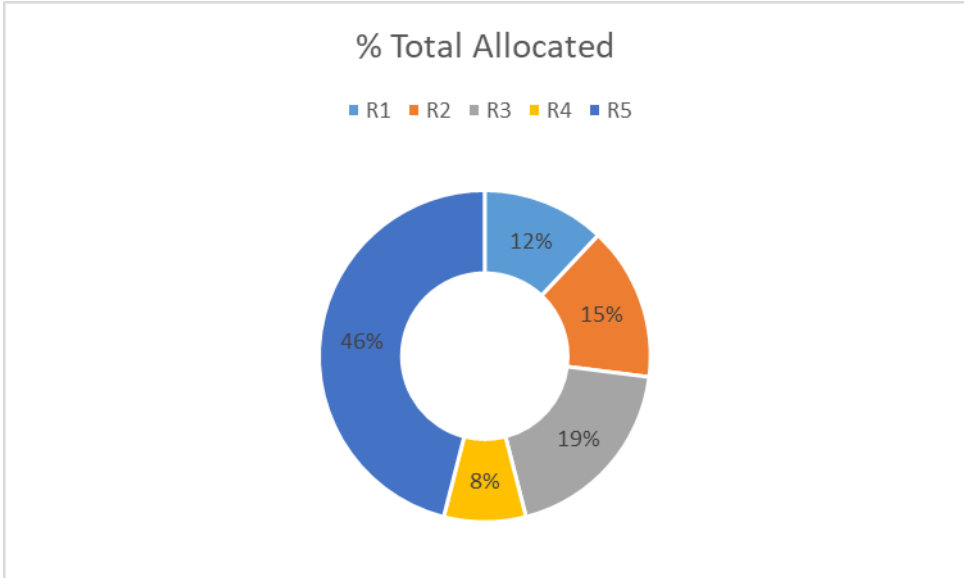






Table 5 summarises the profile of the Small Grants against key SDGs that represent cross cutting themes of gender equality (SDG5), governance (SDG 16 and 17), human rights (SDG 10), environmental sustainability (SDG13, 14,15) and zero hunger (SDG2).



Table 5 Small Grants by Cross Cutting Areas of Gender (SDG5), Human Rights (SDG 10) , Governance (SDG 16 and17) , Environment (SDG13)

Cross Cutting Area	Catalyst Grantee/ Project Title	Project Objective	Achievements
<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> 	University of the West Indies-Institute for Gender and Development Studies (IGDS) 41 ‘Advancing Partnerships Toward Gender Responsive Budgeting in Trinidad and Tobago’	To provide a gendered analysis of the national budget process and its implications for peace, security and empowerment within households, highlighting how the national budget process and budgetary allocations have differential and inequitable impact on women, men, girls and boys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UWI-IGDs contributed to National Budget Statement, Visibility around responsive budgeting, media package on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) to National Budget in October 2018. ○ 2 day Gender Responsive Budgeting workshop was also held with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development on ways to mainstream GRB and preparation for the 2020 budget. ○ IGDS staff gained insight into the budgetary process and strengthened the IGDS’s contribution to the fiscal year 2020 national budget discussion for sustainability of the project after completion.
	Families in Action ‘The Girls Stand Up Project’	To implement The Girls Stand Up project, in 2 Secondary Schools, which provides a forum for youth education and empowerment with respect to Gender Based Violence and equips them to advocate within their communities for the eradication of same.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase in knowledge of gender-based violence in the GSU participants, the student body of the participating schools and their immediate communities. ○ GBV awareness campaigns launched within their schools and their community where 1 community-based campaign was launched. In addition to this, tolerance for GBV has decreased as a direct result of increased GBV activism within the participating schools. Students along with their liaison teachers have designated areas for GSU meetings, have created posters and conducted awareness sessions both within and outside of the school. ○ All participants have directly shared GBV content and resource information with at least two persons outside of the school. The GSU members of both participating schools are planning to continue their action groups beyond the funding period
	Network of NGOs for the Advancement of Women Trinidad and Tobago 86 ‘Measuring the Economic Costs of Violence Against Women and Girls in Trinidad and Tobago’	To develop a methodology to be used for measuring the economic cost of violence against women and girls in Trinidad and Tobago as a forerunner to the actual measurement project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A desk review was completed of the local, regional and international literature on measuring the economic cost of violence against women and girls. Based on the literature review, it is suggested that VAWG include IPV, sexual violence (partner or non-partner), and harassment (sexual and non). ○ Overall, four workshops were held, in Port of Spain, Chaguanas, San Fernando and Tobago, reaching approximately eighty-five (86) persons, to engage with stakeholders to glean what data needed to be collected and how, in order to come up with the methodology.

Cross Cutting Area	Catalyst Grantee/ Project Title	Project Objective	Achievements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A Methodological Resource Guide that is dually informed by the review of literature and workshops is provided and proposed as a starting point in building a nationally specific research design for MECVAWG in Trinidad and Tobago
<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>  <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 	<p>Association of Civil Society Organisations of Trinidad and Tobago (ACSOTT)</p> <p>‘Governing our sector & ease of doing business: Voices & Stories from T&T’s CSOs’</p> <p>CAISO sex & gender justice 205</p> <p>‘Human Rights & State Accountability: CSO Action Learning on Strategy, Collaboration & Impact’</p>	<p>To capture case and experiential data that will drive and ground analysis and advocacy related to state and self-governance of the social sector</p> <p>SDGs 9, 16 and 17.</p> <p>To increase state accountability for human rights in T&T and CSO efficacy at governance activity related to human rights.</p> <p>SDG 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ two focus groups (one in Port of Spain and one in San Fernando) completed ○ Through one of ACSOTT’s member’s involvement with the Inter-American Bank’s (IDB) Next Gen Board, ACSOTT conducted a focus group with representatives from the Public, Private Sector and International Organisations. ○ The Story of ACSOTT comprehensively captures the context for the formation of ACSOTT and its history to date inclusive of its vision, achievements to date and challenges. The focus group revealed that people still believe in the potential of ACSOTT. This feedback was incorporated into the ‘Story of ACSOTT’ ○ 2-day workshop with Civil Society Organisations and UN Human Rights Institutions in the region on CSO’s role towards fulfillment of a national Human Rights Institution held on 17th & 18th October 2018. ○ 18 individuals from 15 CSOs participated, including one from Guyana. Organizations include: disability, environment, food, gender, faith, human rights, migration, organizational development and social justice sectors ○ Among quasi-autonomous national government organizations (QUANGOs) identified as prospective candidates for reform into a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI), the Equal Opportunity Commission sent six staff including its CEO and legal director. ○ 12 action steps, including keeping the issues covered in the training visible in the runup to Human Rights Day, pushing the knowledge acquired through it into their networks, and convening community forums together to do so. ○ An action plan was developed to collectively engage the Equal Opportunity Commission further and to meet with the NHRI-candidate QUANGOs that did not participate, as well as with the Office of the Prime Minister, the Attorney General’s human rights unit, and Parliament’s human rights oversight committee

Cross Cutting Area	Catalyst Grantee/ Project Title	Project Objective	Achievements
	Trinidad and Tobago Transparency Institute 800 'Integrity Clubs: Planting seeds of purpose, compassion, honesty and integrity in our future leaders'	Launch of Integrity Clubs in six secondary schools The goals of the pilot are to test and refine I-Clubs before their widespread introduction in secondary schools and to demonstrate the value and benefit of I-Clubs to secondary school students SDG 4 and 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partnered with Integrity Commission of Trinidad and Tobago, National Parent Teacher Association ○ Conducted a series of trainings and meetings with the principals, teachers and the Integrity Ambassadors (students) in 6 pilot schools: Queen's Royal College, St. George's College, Bon Air Secondary School, Williamsville Secondary School, St. Joseph's Convent, San Fernando, Speyside High School, Tobago and Hillview College ○ The students received training on interview techniques, strategies for implementing Integrity Clubs, understanding integrity and corruption, public speaking, communication skills as well as an understanding the global picture of corruption and its impact on the nation. ○ Baseline survey was conducted in six (6) schools to determine the goals the I-Clubs and to determine the school's climate in terms of students' perception of safety; culture of behavior towards each other; personal issues such as conflict and anger management and students' choices as it pertained to drug use and honesty
	CAISO sex & gender justice 'Add All 3: Champions Campaign in Coalition for Equal Opportunity and Stronger Institutions'	To mobilize a coalition of civil society champions to secure the enactment of changes to the Equal Opportunity Act which would extend the opportunity that its existing machinery (EOF) provides to persons who experience discrimination by non-state and state actors based on age, health conditions (such as HIV), and LGBTI/heterosexual status. SDGs 3,4,5,8,10,11,16 and 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 26 SDG Catalysts Network members were enrolled and other diverse organisations as champions, implementing 3 monthly social exchanges about the campaign among champions between March and May 2019, ○ workshop on equal opportunities frameworks with support from the Equal Opportunities Commission, producing 6-9 minutes of broadcast-quality messages promoting support for Add All 3/its three amendments, ○ broadcasted these messages via radio and social media videos to 100,000 persons which have been shared 1,000 times attracting coverage in 10 news interviews/stories.
	Association of Civil Society Organisations of Trinidad and Tobago (ACSOTT) , CAISO sex & gender justice,	To strengthen the critical role of civil society in national development and governance, and to ensure an inclusive, enabling, coherent and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Following the hurried introduction of the Non Profits Organisation Bill by the Attorney General, civil society organically mobilized itself to undertake advocacy actions to counter elements of the then proposed Bill that would have posed significant negative implications for the functioning of NPOs and the shrinking of civil society space.

Cross Cutting Area	Catalyst Grantee/ Project Title	Project Objective	Achievements
	UWI-Institute for Gender and Development Studies (IGDS) 'Countering Regulatory Shrinkage of Civil Society Space'	framework for CSO regulation and operation, against a general backdrop of shrinking space for civil society SDG 16.6,16.7, 17.14 and 17.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This advocacy resulted in the informal creation of the Civil Society Alliance (CSA): Laws for Us whose teamwork resulted in the drafting of amendments to the Bill. These amendments sought to make the legislation better reflect the capacity and reality of NPOs, while highlighting that the overarching drivers of the Bill were Anti-Terrorism Financing and Anti-Money Laundering compliance through the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). These amendments were adopted in the NPO Bill as the NPO Act (2019).
 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago 171 'A GREENER TOMORROW - The Creation a Sustainable Agricultural Sector Through Education, Training and Sensitization of Farmers and Consumers to promote and encourage sustainable agricultural practices'	To promote and encourage a sustainable agricultural sector through education, training and sensitization of farmers, consumers and agricultural input suppliers. SDG 1-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Five agricultural workshops were conducted throughout Trinidad, in which 171 participants were educated, trained and sensitized in strategies to improve the quality of agricultural water supply through several Integrated Pest Management practices. ○ These strategies provided information on hazardous and safe agricultural pesticides, including recommendations to use biological pesticides and the proper disposal of used pesticide containers. Samples of biological pesticides were given to the farmers for implementation. ○ The project also tested the water quality of two rivers that are used in agricultural production and started the widespread distribution of posters and flyers promoting safer water quality for agriculture
	IAMovement 27 'Organic Garden School Programme (OGSP):Expansion, Awareness and Outreach'	To expand and grow the sustainability of the Organic Garden School Program (OGSP) in SERVOL Junior Life Centre, The Cotton Tree Foundation and St. Dominic's Home. SDGs 2 and 12	Expansion of the Organic Gardening School Program (OGSP) in SERVOL Junior Life Centre and The Cotton Tree Foundation pre-school in addition to increasing public awareness of organic gardening and food security through a social media campaign. The student activities included planting corn, ochro seedlings, and seed setting. They also learned how to prepare soil by weeding, addition of organic nutrition and fresh soil, how to install seedlings and how to set seeds and overall caring for plants; that they were educated soil nutrition and eating healthy by having a balanced meal that included fruits and vegetables.

Cross Cutting Area	Catalyst Grantee/ Project Title	Project Objective	Achievements
	Caribbean Kids and Families Therapy Organisation (CKFTO) 8300 ‘Disabilities Awareness Campaign: CKFTO’s Count Me In Puppet Program’	To implement an ongoing Advocacy Programs promoting inclusion and equal opportunity for all, targeted at school age children through the ‘Count Me In Puppet Programme.’ SDGs 4.5,4a,4a1,10.2 and 10.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The CKFTO Count Me In® puppets is as an innovative teaching tool to educate children about their peers with disabilities and assist schools in efforts to implement programs of inclusion. ○ Sustainable Development Goal posters were left behind for the schools as well as ABC sign language posters ○ Twenty-Four (24) "Count Me In" Puppet shows were performed. Through these actions CKFTO advocated to reduce inequality and also mainstream cross-cutting issues such as children's rights and human rights by dispelling fears and misconceptions about people with disabilities.
	Habitat for Humanity Trinidad and Tobago 205 ‘A Public Awareness Campaign to promote Hurricane Resilient Housing Practices and Healthy Housing Habits’	To implement a structured legacy media and social media information campaign to promote resilient construction techniques and healthy housing habits ahead of the 2019 Hurricane season. SDGs 1,3,6,10,11,13 and17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Empowered people within the disability communities (Members of the Autism communities and the Deaf/Hard of Hearing communities) to take proactive action to prepare for incidents arising from both man-made and natural hazards. ○ 7 workshops were held for vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities), 72 radio advertisements, 4253 reached through social media, 15 disability groups engaged, and 217 persons engaged. ○ The general and disability publics enthusiastically received the guidance and support on Healthy Housing Habits and Disaster Mitigation and Response.
	IAMovement 3500 ‘Rethinking Energy Video Series Completion + Launch’	To promote widespread education and awareness across the public and all sectors on the great economic implications and opportunities available through taking action on key Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy measures and projects in Trinidad & Tobago, both at the private/commercial level and importantly as well at the national scale and policy level. SDGs 7,13 and 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The IAMovement Climate Talk 2018 promotional materials and 'Did you Know' posters developed and distributed to partners and schools (National Gas Company (NGC) of Trinidad & Tobago, The European Union and Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI), 3. The IADB and National Energy, 4. The Energy Chamber of T&T, Green Screen Film Festival and Sustain TT, and and 20 Schools.) ○ The RE-Thinking Energy ESSAY COMPETITION and RETHinking Energy Social Media Online Scavenger Hunt was completed. ○ The Rethinking Energy Video Series was also scripted and launched which included: • Video 1: T&T’s natural gas shortage, and our Opportunity Cost (which can also be thought of as Our Opportunity Lost) • Video 2: The Electricity Subsidy • Video 3: Solutions for T&T, guided in part by roadmap studies carried out by the EU Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) working with the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI) in Trinidad & Tobago.

Cross Cutting Area	Catalyst Grantee/ Project Title	Project Objective	Achievements
	Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) 104 'Youth Initiative for Empowering Leadership and Development (YIELD)'	To empowers young persons to advocate for the awareness and action on the Sustainable Development in Trinidad and Tobago through media, education, volunteerism and artistic expression. SDGs 6 and 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoted education, advocacy and awareness of the SDGs. Persons were encouraged to identify with individual goals, understand how all 17 goals interconnect and appreciate how the goals align with existing national and sub-national plans and actions. ○ Empowered young persons to collaborate to design and implement advocacy strategies in the form of social media, education drives, volunteerism and artistic expression. ○ Planning and training sessions held in Education for the SDGs and various advocacy tools, 5 workshops conducted in schools to educate participants on the Sustainable Development Goals and introduce how they can work together to strengthen their advocacy at the community level; ○ Innovative social media products created that can be used to impact positive change through SDGs; ○ Institutional Strengthening Workshop' completed on Climate Change and Dynamic Ecosystems. Bishop Anstey High School East, Bon Air Secondary, St. Francois Girls' High School, St. Charles' Girls High School, United Nations Trinidad and Tobago, University of Trinidad and Tobago, University of the West Indies, Student Energy.
	Environment Tobago 'Bringing Tobago to its Sustainable Development Ah Ha moment'	To enhance knowledge to key stakeholders for application in climate resilient and sustainable development for policies, planning and practice in Tobago. SDG 3, 6, 8, 9,11,12,13,14,15,and 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The two-day conference held on 13-14 May 2019 at the Mount Irvine Bay Resort with 183 participants. ○ The minigrant funded website https://partnersconference.net provided a registration [page which linked a database to collect background information. It will be used as a resource going forward with the Sustainable Partnerships initiative. ○ The Tobago Environmental Partnership signed by key stakeholders: Environmental Research Institute Charlottesville (ERIC), Environment Tobago, and the Tobago House of Assembly. The Declaration was made on behalf of stakeholders participating in the Tobago Environmental Partnership Conference in May 2019. ○ 17 asap.net online platform developed – a journal for reporting on SDGs across sectors in Tobago, and which can support development of Tobago inputs for the Voluntary National Review.

Cross Cutting Area	Catalyst Grantee/ Project Title	Project Objective	Achievements
	<p>Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) 157</p> <p>‘EnVision Environmental Views of a Small Island Developing Nation’</p>	<p>To raise awareness of 100 youth on national environmental and developmental issues through the use of advocacy tools such as videos and presentations</p> <p>Introduce the public to national stakeholders, ongoing activities and opportunities to participate in national development</p> <p>Develop a video series to promote awareness and advocacy</p> <p>SDG 7,12,13,14,and 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An online video series was developed comprised of interviews with key, multidisciplinary stakeholders involved in the environmental and developmental related sectors in Trinidad and Tobago. ○ Interviews with key stakeholders in governmental, non-governmental, private, small/medium enterprises and members of the CSOs for Good Governance. Catalyst Network was the basis of the video series. ○ It focused on specific topics such as climate change, waste management and biodiversity which have been identified as pertinent to environmental awareness in Trinidad and Tobago and are aligned to Vision 2030, the SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life below water) and 15 (Life on Land) and Trinidad and Tobago’s participation in multilateral environmental agreements. ○ A workshop was hosted with CYEN members in collaboration with UWI and UTT students to promote environmental awareness on the thematic areas. 2 secondary schools in Trinidad and 1 in Tobago engaged through the video launch workshop

2.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Action

Given the short time frame for the project of 3 years and the complexity of working as a Consortium, it was important that monitoring and evaluation be established as a key part of the project governance arrangements both for the purpose of accountability for results as well as identifying opportunities for improvement. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) through its governance role, was the key mechanism for overall coordination of monitoring and evaluation the Programme, supported by CANARI as the convenor of the SDGsCN and UWTT as the coordinator of the SGF and responsibility for financial reporting for the Action, both sharing the role of programme management under Component 5. (refer PSC Terms of Reference). Further, the role of Catalysts and the SDGsCN was mapped out as part of the inception processes to improve the understanding of the Catalysts both as beneficiaries and partners for achievement of the objectives of the Action (Refer Terms of Reference SDGsCN)

A monitoring and evaluation framework, with inputs from Catalysts, was developed and agreed in the first SDGsCN quarterly meeting, December 2017. The Participatory M&E system for the Action includes a combined framework for monitoring and evaluating the project encompassing the logical framework approach, outcome mapping and most significant change stories.

1 Logical framework (logframe) Approach

The logframe for the project was used as the central monitoring framework for M&E and forms the basis for reporting to the Contracting Authority. Based on the Logframe, each Component Lead developed 6 month workplans and 6 month reports against those workplans, which were submitted to the PSC and UWTT for review and collation into Annual reports completed for year 1 and 2, reporting against outcomes and outputs under the “current value” column.

Progress against the workplans were reviewed by the PSC at quarterly meetings as well as discussion of any key issues to be addressed in the upcoming quarter to ensure synergies among the Components to the achievement of the Result of the Action. The logframe was minimally refined at these higher levels during the Action, with some changes to the activities detailed in Component workplans based on progress under Components, new opportunities and changes in context.

Section 2.2 describes the accomplishments against the logical framework at Impact, Outcome and Output indicator levels. Annex * shows a complete logical framework summary including activity level tracking for the Action’s 3 years.

2 Outcome Mapping

In developing the monitoring framework, the SDGsCN agreed to use the **outcome mapping** method to define indicators for changes in behaviour of the key beneficiaries targeted in the project, namely: (1) Primary beneficiaries - themselves as the CSO members engaged in the *Network* as well as key partners; (2) Secondary beneficiaries – other CSOs engaged in project activities (for example collaborating on implementation of advocacy action projects under Component 2) as well as government agencies, private sector partners and donor/international agencies supporting CSOs (particularly targeted under Components 2 and 4).

For the sake of efficiency, these monitoring activities were integrated and tracked at the regular quarterly SDGsCN meetings and documented in the Meeting Reports.

Specifically, three M&E Sessions were held to assess changes in Catalyst capacity in the areas of leadership, governance, communications and advocacy, as well as the degree to which overall trust and collaborative efforts increased among civil society organisations. The M&E sessions were incorporated in three of the quarterly Catalyst meetings held March 13th, May 28th, 2019 and February 13th, 2020, respectively.

Table 6 summarises the key points from the outcome mapping.

Table 6 Key points from the Final Outcome Mapping (source Final Evaluation Report of the SDGsCN, March 2020)

Outcome	Key Points
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalysts recognised a big shift in thinking about sustainable development and integrated ways of working. CSOs are beginning to apply integrated approaches and examples of cross sectoral engagement are starting to emerge. Related to this, there is a growing appreciation for collective advocacy. • Some Catalysts are actively considering SDG alignments in project planning and design and are making SDG linkages to various programmes and projects within their organisations. Generally, this has become more organic from the project start to now and a few CSOs have aligned or are aligning their strategic plans with the SDGs including CANARI, Veni Apwann and the Caribbean Kids and Families Therapy Organization (CKFTO). • Continued efforts should be made by CSOs in applying more integrated approaches to sustainable development in their work, and for working together to develop and implement integrated cross-sectoral collaborative approaches to implement the SDGs.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a growing appreciation for collective advocacy efforts from the project start to now. Examples to illustrate good practice include the NPO Bill 2019 advocacy campaign, Escazú T&T campaign, and development of the CSO shadow report to support the T&T Voluntary National Review on progress in implementing the SDGs. • Opportunities which arose during the project e.g. advocacy on the NPO Bill 2019, contributed to shifts toward more collaborative CSO advocacy across sectors. The preparation of a CSO advocacy paper examining the legal and fiscal framework within which CSOs operate and recommendations for improvement, contributed to the readiness of CSOs to advocate successfully on the key issues raised. • While the value of collective advocacy is recognised, further behaviour change is needed.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs engaged in several planned capacity building actions under the project such as the SHIFT! Leadership Training, Veni Partaje, specialist clinics and mentoring sessions, and Advocacy training workshop. Many Catalysts

Outcome	Key Points
	<p>identified positive change experienced in the areas of Leadership and Governance; but felt more work needed to be done in Communications and Advocacy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned interventions were complemented by opportunities for practical capacity building and application of learning during the project • CSOs supported each other to enhance capacities in key areas through the project and linked initiatives. Generally, CSOs with stronger competencies in certain areas were very willing to help others –e.g. by providing advice/tips, sharing expertise in subject areas, mentorship and hands-on engagement.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the CSO Advocacy Paper was a key factor in enhancing CSOs’ readiness to advocate effectively and in a coherent and cohesive manner. • CSOs including Catalysts were able to grasp an opportunity that arose, and actively implemented a collective advocacy campaign on the NPO Bill 2019, which highlighted key issues for addressing an enabling legal, fiscal and funding framework for CSOs in T&T.

3 Most significant change Stories

The Most Significant Change technique is a form of participatory M&E that involves the collection of significant change stories from beneficiaries. It focuses simply on stories (without needing to understand what are indicators or definitions of results) and identifies unexpected positive or negative results. This technique was used as part of the M&E framework of the Programme, and stories are captured in the 3 M&E SDGsCN sessions referred above, and collated as part of the quarterly SDGsCN M&E meeting reports.

At the final M&E session held on **February 13th, 2020** Catalysts were asked to share the most significant changes for themselves as individuals and as organisations over the course of the project. They were also asked to speak to lessons learnt. VA captured these as feedback from the beneficiaries in the form of a video presentation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDmj2cJeDYI&feature=youtu.be>.

Table 7 provides a summary of these most significant changes.

Table 7 Summary of Most Significant Changes over the Action (source Final Evaluation Report of the SDGsCN, March 2020)

Awareness & knowledge sharing:

- Increased awareness of the SDGs and opportunities for reporting and knowledge sharing on CSO contributions to national development e.g. through platforms such as the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform.
- Exposure to what other Catalysts/CSOs are doing was valuable in supporting each other and ensuring especially longer standing CSOs did not stagnate or remain limited in their knowledge and approaches.

Action:

- Increased awareness of opportunities for action, including via collaborative efforts
- Enhanced access to resources to support action –advice, funds, networks to support implementation
- Increased importance placed on considering SDG linkages in planning, design and evaluation projects and initiatives

Partnerships and collaboration:

- Increase in opportunity for partnership and collaboration, including through increase in dialogue and connections with representatives of other CSOs
- Active building of trust through consistent engagement as a network
- More practical demonstration of collaboration among CSOs
- Networking opportunities and support within the Network on best practices and good governance
- Change from more adversarial stance to one of more strategic collaboration

Participation:

- Increased Government involvement of CSOs in public sector work, and increased communication, especially by the Ministry of Planning and Development

Advocacy:

- Better and more strategic advocacy as a group
- Changes in the external environment and civil society sector in general –engagement in project activities created a lot of exposure for Catalysts, awareness of opportunities for joint advocacy and demonstrated there is strength in numbers
- Greater impact of collaborative civil society mobilisation and advocacy on legislation passed by the Parliament and its approach to developing legislation, with new engagement of structural mechanisms for stakeholder input into legislation and policy.

2.7 Lessons learnt

As the Convenor of the SDGs Catalysts Network, CANARI documented key lessons learnt from the Action based on feedback from the Catalysts in the *Final Evaluation Report of the SDGs Catalysts Network, March 2020 (See Appendix 3)*. These lessons are summarised as follows:

- The level of CSO engagement in project activities and collective advocacy is dependent on the capacity of CSOs involved, including capacities shaped by time and availability of human and financial resources.
- CSOs must be prepared to engage when real opportunities present themselves; this requires some flexibility to take advantage of these opportunities and not be constrained by a project workplan (in this case, the log frame).
- CSO readiness for advocacy is also crucial. CSOs must continue to build capacity and expertise in various areas, including through practical experiences, wide collaboration and consultation, knowledge sharing and research and documenting positions on key issues and recommendations, so as to be able to capitalise on/leverage opportunities for engaging or advocating when they arise. For example, the readiness of the CSO Advocacy Paper meant CSOs were ready to input and have dialogue with government once the opportunity presented itself.
- An early focus on relationship building and trust amongst CSOs/Catalysts and value of networking, is critical in supporting later collective advocacy efforts for example, during the NPO Bill advocacy campaign 2019.
- The model of using a network of leading Catalysts to connect to many networks was especially important for information sharing, building wide awareness of opportunities and a significant level of trust to be able to collaborate effectively.
- Engaging in collective advocacy provides opportunities for increased access to resources and expertise, voice and visibility of CSOs and the potential to increase reach, as well as credibility of the sector.
- Building in CSO accountability measures, for example, required reporting on small grants actions, is critical for transparency and to support shared learning across the project.
- More integrated working across sectors must be encouraged and supported. This can add depth to work being done by CSOs in their own sectors. For example, CSOs working in diverse sectors contributing to analysis of climate change as a cross-cutting development issue.

Much of these as lessons learnt had emerged early during the Action and were actively addressed by the mix of the adaptive strategies listed in Table 1, as some were real risks to achieving the Action's objectives.

The Action was always ambitious in scope in its attempt to be open to all 17 SDGs, to address the legal and fiscal framework for NPOs and to create a collective sustainable mechanism for Civil Society collaboration within a timeframe of 3 years. In addition, the contractual accountability of one Lead Applicant to the delivery of objectives of a logframe, on behalf of 6 Co-Applicants and 14 Catalysts, added another layer of disconnect with the process and relationship intent of the Action. To add to this complexity, UWTT took lead of what turned out to be one of the more contentious aspects of the Action, the Legal and Fiscal Framework for NPOs because of what was being undertaken at the same time by the Ministry of Legal Affairs for the NPO Act 2019.

Using the model of Collective Impact by John Kania and Mark Kramer, 2011³, the Action struggled within this complex arrangement to establish a critical component of a Common Agenda in the first half of the Action. This was due to a range of issues including the lack of clear mechanism by Government for CSO involvement around SDGs and Vision 2030, but also some of the barriers to continuous involvement shared by the Catalysts which included time, financial support, understanding of how this related to their work. However, the Action took a more traditional approach to capacity building and it was not apparent until the second half of the Action that the whole Project was in fact building capacity.

Ultimately, the Action was successful in achieving the logframe’s objectives because of the narrowing of scope around 2 key deliverables: the CSO Shadow Report on SDG 13: Climate Action and the Civil Society advocacy action around the NPO Act 2019. Refer Figure 1 for the essential components need for Collective Impact to address complex social issues.

Figure 1 Collective Impact Model (Kania and Kramer, 2011)



Source: <https://www.collectiveimpactforum.org/what-collective-impact>

Consistent with the lessons learnt and the success of the Action: CANARI documented the following recommendations:

- Make efforts to ensure that results and impacts (including those outside of the project) are captured and effectively communicated – development of further case studies, photo-stories, etc. as opportunity and resources allow.

³ https://ssir.org/articles/entry/collective_impact

- Review the strategy for engaging the Government and means for effectively promoting civil society inputs in national monitoring and reporting of progress against the SDGs (especially given lack of a clear government mechanism for wide engagement on SDGs). The SDG 13 CSO shadow report should be promoted and other opportunities to do shadow/spotlight reports explored.
- Continue to review effective strategies and tools for advocacy and leverage existing opportunities for policy advocacy, including around improving the legal and fiscal framework for CSOs in T&T, which is a core area of focus for the project.
- Follow up to explore opportunities for sustainability of the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform including additional funding and interest by Catalysts to assist with curating content, also as a means of increasing ownership and good governance of the platform. Additionally, awareness and information sharing should be strengthened toward better supporting CSOs to submit their work.
- Explore mechanisms for continued communication, coordination and collaboration beyond the project, for example, informal meetings/forum, exploring opportunities to work together via new proposals for projects or collective advocacy, or leveraging other existing groups that have formed such as the CSO Alliance Laws for Us.
- Continue to promote and facilitate opportunities to enrol additional CSOs in aligning to SDGs (role of Catalysts).

The heart of lessons learnt from the Catalysts themselves are captured in Veni Apwann's *Report on Success of Capacity Building, March 2020* in their one-word check outs captured in Table 8 (**see Appendix 26**).

Table 8: SDGs Catalysts One word checkouts

- "Eager and hopeful"
- "Capacity built" "Hopeful"
- "Excited and motivated"
- "Proud and humbled"
- "Thinking" "Lightbulb"
- "Grateful"
- "Ready to do more"
- "Stimulated and motivated"
- "Challenged"
- "Energized"
- "Connection and partnership"
- "Don't stop collaborating"
- "Achievability and collaboration"
- "Seeing opportunities"
- "Accomplished"!

2.8 List of Reports

All items that have been produced within the Project can be accessed on:

- [CANARI website project page](#)
- [UWTT website project page](#)
- [Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform](#)
- [CSOs For Good Governance Final Report List of Appendices](#)

Table 9 List of All Documents and Reports Produced Under the CSOs For Good Governance Project

Listed in alphabetic order

Document Name	Date
#GE4U (https://canari.org/green-economy/ge4u-transformation-towards-an-inclusive-green-economy-in-the-caribbean-march-2016-september-2019/)	Mar-19
Advocacy Paper Legal and Fiscal_ Nov_ 2018	Nov-18
Advocacy write-shop_ notes and roadmap_11 May 2018	May-18
ALTA News Release	Sep-17
An Advocacy Toolkit for Caribbean Civil Society Organization	Mar-20
CANARI Year 1 Report	Apr-18
Capacity Building Needs Assessment Report	Nov-17
Capacity Building Working Group Inception Meeting Report	Sep-17
Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes 15 Feb 2019	Feb-19
Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes 20 Sept 2018	Sep-18
Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes 20th May 2019	May-19
Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes 22 Mar 2019	Mar-19
Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes 23 Jan 2019	Jan-19
Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes 26 Feb 2019	Feb-19
Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes 6th February 2019	Feb-19
Capacity Building Working Group Terms of Reference	Aug-17
Civil Society & the SDGs Annual Report 2017-2018	Jul-05
Collated 17 week SDG Catalysts Network Series	Dec-17
CSOs4GG Comments on NPO Bill 2018_ Nov 5	Nov-18
CSOs4GoodGov Social Media Record 2017-2020	Mar-20
Draft Capacity Building Strategy	Dec-17
Draft NPO Bill 2018_ October 2018	Oct-18
End of Focus Group Session Questionnaire	Nov-17
Final Report VA CPDC Parallel Action October 2018	Oct-18
Interim Report on Parallel Action VA CPDC Small Scale Advocacy Action 4 October 2018	Oct-18
Invitation to Apply Small Grant Facility	Sep-17
Launch of the SDGs Knowledge Platform	Aug-19
LATT letter to the Honourable Faris Al Rawi MP on NPO Bill 2018_ November 22 2018	Nov-18
Legal and Fiscal Framework Technical Consultant Terms of Reference	Feb-18
Legal and Fiscal Working Group Meeting Minutes 1 November 2018	Nov-18
Legal and Fiscal Working Group Meeting Minutes 18 March 2019	Mar-19

Document Name	Date
Legal and Fiscal Working Group Meeting Minutes 18 October 2018	Oct-18
Legal and Fiscal Working Group Meeting Minutes 3 May 2018	May-18
Legal and Fiscal Working Group Meeting Minutes_1 April 2019	Apr-19
Legal and Fiscal Working Group Terms of Reference	Aug-17
Mapped Initiatives by SDG Catalysts	Dec-17
Monitoring & Evaluation Session Report at 6th SDGs Catalysts Network Meeting	Mar-19
National Advocacy Workshop Report	Mar-18
National Workshop Press Release	Mar-18
Non Profit Organization Bill 2019	Mar-19
NPO Case Study	Mar-20
NPO Pilot Project_Guidance Note Mar 2020	Mar-20
NPO Registration Pilot Project Close Off Report_15 March 2020	Mar-20
NPO Registration Pilot Project Workshop 1 Report_26 September 2019	Sep-19
NPO Registration Pilot Project Workshop 2 Report_15 November 2019	Nov-19
NPO Registration Pilot Project Workshop 3 Report_11 February 2020	Feb-20
NPO Registration Pilot Project Workshop 3 Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-JK3L9o7LU	Mar-20
Participants Lists CPDC parallel action re Getting the Legal, Fiscal and Funding Framework We Want - Oct 4 and 25 2018	Oct-18
Planning Meeting for CSOs4GG Shift! Workshop 21 Dec 2018	Dec-18
Presentation AGLA CSO Consultation_April 2018	Apr-18
Press Release: Civil Society Calls on Government to Deliver on SDGs 2030 July 2018	Jul-18
Project Communication and Visibility Plan	Jul-17
Project Implementation Manual 2018	Mar-18
Project Implementation Manual 2019	Mar-19
Project Launch Press Release	Oct-17
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Summary	Nov-17
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_10th May 2019	May-19
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_12th December 2019	Dec-19
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_24th March 2020	Mar-20
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_26th March 2019	Mar-19
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_August 2018	Aug-18
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_December 2017	Dec-17
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_December 2018	Dec-18
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_June 2017	Jun-17
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_March 2019	Mar-19
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_May 2018	May-18
Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes_September 2017	Sep-17
Project Steering Committee Terms of Reference	May-17
Proposed Focus Group Questions and Methodology	Nov-17
Report of Specialist Clinic on Proposal Writing 15 January 2019	Jan-19

Document Name	Date
Report on Existing Capacity Building Initiatives	Sep-17
Report on Success of Capacity Building Interventions 13th February 2020	Feb-20
SDG Catalysts Case Studies	Apr-18
SDG Catalysts Terms of Reference	Jun-17
SDGs Catalysts 10th Quarterly Meeting Report_13 February 2020	Feb-20
SDGs Catalysts 1st Quarterly Meeting Report_7 December 2017	Dec-17
SDGs Catalysts 2nd Quarterly Meeting Report_16 February 2018	Feb-18
SDGs Catalysts 3rd Quarterly Meeting Report_6 June 2018	Jun-18
SDGs Catalysts 4th Quarterly Meeting Report_28 September 2018	Sep-18
SDGs Catalysts 5th Quarterly Meeting Report_6 December 2018	Dec-18
SDGs Catalysts 6th Quarterly Meeting Report_13 March 2019	Mar-19
SDGs Catalysts 7th Quarterly Meeting Report_28th May 2019	May-19
SDGs Catalysts 8th Quarterly Meeting Report_27 September 2019	Sep-19
SDGs Catalysts 9th Quarterly Meeting Report_3 December 2019	Dec-19
SDGs Catalysts Network Final Evaluation Report	Mar-20
SDGs Catalysts Network Launch and Inception Workshop Report	Sep-17
SDGs Catalysts Network Meetings Participation Records (April 2018-March 2019)	Mar-19
SDGs Catalysts Network Meetings Participation Records (April 2018-March 2020)	Mar-20
SDGs Catalysts Network Reflections video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDMj2cJeDYI&feature=youtu.be	Mar-20
SDGs Knowledge Platform link - https://hub.canari.org/sdg/	Mar-20
SDGsCN Legal and Fiscal Consultation Report_24 July 2018	Jul-18
SHIFT! Coaching Log_17 May 2019	May-19
Small Grant Facility Final Report Template	Jan-19
Small Grant Facility Interim Report Template	Jan-19
Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes_20th October 2017	Oct-17
Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes_Round 1_10th November 2017	Nov-17
Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes_Round 2_16th August 2018	Aug-18
Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes_Round 3_20th November 2018	Nov-18
Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes_Round 4_1 February 2019	Feb-19
Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes_Round 5_16 April 2019	Apr-19
Small Grant Facility Project Final Reports Combined_Mar 2020	Mar-20
Small Grant Facility Publication_31 March 2020	Mar-20
Small Grant Facility Round 4_ Invitation_9 Jan 2019	Jan-19
Small Grant Facility Status Update_March 2019	Mar-19
Small Grant Facility Technical Panel Terms of Reference	Aug-17
Summary of Key Legal, Fiscal_Funding Framework Issues and Recommendations	Mar-20
TOR Technical consultant LFWG 21 May 2018	May-18
Transforming Each Other Advocacy Final Interviews 28th March 2020	Mar-20
Transforming Each Other Advocacy Final Report 31st March 2020	Mar-20
Transforming Each Other Advocacy Final Submission	Mar-20

Document Name	Date
Trinidad and Tobago CSO Shadow Report - SDG 13 Climate Action	Mar-20
V1_LFWG_CSOs4GG Comments on NPO Bill 2019_Apr 3	Apr-19
Veni Apwann Monthly Report_Oct 2017	Oct-17
Veni Apwann Report of The SHIFT! Caribbean Leadership for Advocacy	Mar-20
Veni Apwann Report on Success of Capacity Building Interventions	Mar-20
Veni Apwann Revised Year 2 Workplan	Jan-19
Veni Apwann Year 1 Report	Apr-18

2.9 List all contracts (works, supplies, services) above € 60 000 awarded for the implementation of the Action

Not applicable

3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other Cooperation

3.1 Relationship between the beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract

At the end of Year 3, the Action has achieved its objective of expanding its scope to benefit a group of 22 leading CSOs, the SDGs Catalysts Network (SDGsCN), who can regularly participate in quarterly meetings, capacity building activities and other project activities as scheduled. The SDGsCN includes the 7 affiliated entities of the Grant Contract i.e. the Consortium of Co- Applicants and the Lead Applicant (7 entities).

For the most part, by the end of year 1, the relationship among the affiliated entities had stabilized as it relates to roles and allocation of financial resources. The Co-Applicants and the Lead Applicant, working as 3 Component Leads (and Co-Leads) work consistently together at the PSC and SDGsCN meetings and other project activities. CANARI as the convener of the SDGsCN as well as a member of the Capacity Building Working Group, has built stronger relationships with the affiliated entities, particularly Veni Apwann. As stated in the ROM, there is a relatively good balance of skills for the specific roles with CANARI and Veni Apwann having more experience in participatory approaches and UWTT with a more corporate background as a grant provider. Since none of the other Co-Applicants wanted a specific role in the Action, they applied for Small Grants for their particular SDG area of interest, WINAD and IGDS in Round 1 and ET and Network of NGOs in Round 5. ET was consistent in their attendance at SDGsCN quarterly meetings, IGDS in year 1 and Network of NGOs in year 3. However, after year 1, WINAD did not attend any SDGsCN meetings.

The Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Review 2018 also makes reference to the possibility of tension among the affiliated entities who use different approaches of working with the State *“The model established by the LFWG of working alongside the GoTT on issues of current importance is important, particularly as traditional interactions between CSOs and Government in T&T have been adversarial.”* Despite efforts to bridge this gap with UWTT supporting VA in securing parallel funding from the Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC), in collaboration with NNAW, for workshops on advocacy on development of legal and fiscal frameworks, the tabling of the NPO Bill surfaced some concerns from co-applicants and other SDGsCN members, that UWTT’s management of some of the key information was less than participatory, compared to other components, resulting in feelings of

exclusion and a lack of access to that information. However, in turn this has created a greater level of consensus among a key Action area topic for the SDGsCN, around which joint advocacy continued in year 3 and is planned.

CANARI and VA together with 3 Catalysts, plus other leading CSOs, began collaborating to advocate for amendments to the NPO Bill 2019. This collaboration has led to the creation of an informal mechanism, the Civil Society Alliance: Laws for Us, and a greater level of consensus among a key Action area topic for the SDGsCN. As a result, the activity was moved from Component 4 to Component 2 as a Joint Advocacy Action. This also allowed UWTT to step back and allow more like minded CSOs to advocate within their preferred style. Refer NPO Act Case Study, March 2020 and the mini case study included in the CSOs Advocacy Report. On behalf of this initiative, 3 Catalysts submitted an application for a SGF grant in Round 5, and received the maximum funding available in that round for a grant award.

3.2 Further action agreed among the Affiliated Entities

There is no formal or informal agreement among the 7 signatories to the Action to continue.

In part this is due to funding, as all signatories can show that this Action required much more time input than funded, or available without recruiting more paid staff or consultancy, despite attempts at integrating activities of the Components. However, it is also that the key output mechanisms which were really the main intent of the Programme including the SDGsCN, the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform and the SDGs Small Grant Facility are all ambitious in scope as funding of the SDGsCN as the main mechanism requires moving to supporting 23 Catalysts including the 7 signatories. Attempts were made during the Action to secure follow on funding, but these were not successful to date.

However, there are examples of smaller scale joint advocacy initiatives which will continue although perhaps not as a formal mechanism such as the SDGsCN. These include:

- the Civil Society Alliance for Laws for Us as an informal mechanism led by 5 Catalysts and other leading CSOs to continue work for the improvement of the legislative and fiscal space for Non Profits
- some Catalysts are involved on the development of NGO Common Services Hub supported by the IADB

3.3 Relationship between the Affiliated entities involved and State authorities in the Action

The main areas under which planned Outputs were not generated was due to delays in development of a mechanism for CSOs to partner with government on implementation of the SDGs. However, in the absence of a clear government mechanism, CANARI was able to make effective use of emerging opportunities and timing with other events such as the government's preparation of the Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) Voluntary National Report (VNR) 2020, to engage and help realise outcomes listed in the project log frame. A representative from the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) regularly attended PSC meetings in year 3 and sharing information on possible opportunities for involving the Project and wider civil society input for national reports such as the Voluntary National report and inviting UWTT to attend as part of the Trinidad and Tobago delegation to the ACP Meeting in Paramaribo, Suriname May 28-30 2019, as the civil society representative as UWTT was heading one the EU Project Grants. The representative also facilitated the Ministry of Planning and Development to host and provide support/resources for a small launch event for the platform. The event was held on

July 30, 2019 in collaboration with the EU. It was additionally attended by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Development and other key Ministry representatives working on SDGs, the United Nations Development Program, CSO representatives from the CSOs4GoodGov project and other EU-funded projects and the media (see activity 1.1.3).

A review of global SDGs report card results for Trinidad & Tobago was undertaken by SDGsCN members in Year 2. CANARI and other Catalysts such as IAMovement, Veni Apwann, United Way Trinidad and Tobago, Habitat for Humanity and Environment Tobago, also participated in the national consultations (including interviews and focus groups) held by government to support preparation of the Voluntary National Review 2020, between December 2019-January 2020.

CANARI will continue to communicate with the MoPD between December 2019-January 2020 on opportunities for civil society participation in the VNR and more importantly, in whatever government mechanism is established for longer term coordination on SDGs implementation and monitoring. Given current uncertainties around the COVID-19 pandemic, opportunities for virtual and therefore wider participation in the 2020 VNR may be likely.

During the project duration, the LFWG interacted with the Office of the Attorney General in an effort to influence their ongoing initiative to develop regulations for Non-Profit Organisations as they relate to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendation 8. The Civil Society Alliance for Laws and UWTT participated, as part of the Trinidad and Tobago Group with the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs, Registrar General, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), to attend a Regional workshop on the FATF Recommendation 8. Following this, UWTT continued to work with the Group to refine the Risk Assessment based on the World Bank Risk Assessment tool piloted at the workshop. Following this collaboration, UWTT was invited to meet with the FATF International Assessors during their visit to Trinidad in January 2020 as a representative of the Non-Profit sector (see activity 4.4.2)

3.4 Relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action:

The Action continued to fully establish its relationships with organisations involved as beneficiaries as well as the technical capacity of the Project. These included:

- 21 SDGsCN members who in turn are reaching out to their networks, 9 with support of Small Grants from the Action as well as the Component Leads (CANARI, VA and UWTT) to their projects and networks
- Members of the Working Groups and Technical Panel (CBWG, LFWG, SGF TP)
- Project Lead Applicants of the 11th EDF funded projects, The Cropper Foundation and Arthur Lok Jack School (aimed at harmonizing activities as all actions share beneficiaries and similar outcomes in terms of improving governance)

3.5 Links and synergies you have developed with other Actions.

Project/Action	Link/Synergy
Sexual Culture of Justice led by IGDS, funded by EU	Transforming Each Other's Advocacy was a six-month advocacy action-learning course to support civil society focused on human rights and governance to effectively advocate for policy advocacy. The action focused on sharing knowledge and opportunities, pooling efforts, and understanding each other's causes more deeply. It was an opportunity to share the challenges faced when advocating for policy change locally through Civil Society and Government partnerships.
CSOs for Environmental Governance led by the Cropper Foundation, funded by EU	The Escazú T&T Campaign was launched to advocate to the T&T Government to sign and ratify the Escazú Agreement. An open letter, signed by 60 civil society organisations (CSOs), was submitted to the Prime Minister in September 2019 calling on Government to signal its commitment to good environmental governance by signing and ratifying. <i>Transforming Each Other's Advocacy (see above)</i>
CSOs for Business led by Arthur Lok Jack Global School of Business, funded by EU	Invitation to SDGsCN members to attend the workshops to attend the TT CSOs for Business: "The Power of Partnership for Business" Conference on December 4th, 2019. <i>Invitation in March 2019 to participate in a 3-month capacity building programme to improve the effectiveness of the national civil society organisations (CSO's) in participating effectively in the decision making and implementation of the national and local policies related to business and the economy.</i> The CSOs for Business Project representatives were also part of SHIFT training under the CSOs For Good Governance Project.
#GE4U: Transformation towards an inclusive green economy in the Caribbean	The Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform was completed in March 2019 and went live in May 2019 and was funded by this CANARI project (#GE4U) and contributed to CANARI's co-financing of the CSOs4GoodGov project.
The Powering Innovations in Civil Society and Enterprises for Sustainability in the Caribbean (PISCES) Project (2017-2020) (ENV/2016/380-530)	The Advocacy Toolkit for CSOs in the Caribbean was developed in Year 3 of the project. It includes mini case studies and is designed to be a practical, how-to guide for supporting effective Caribbean civil society advocacy on the Sustainable Development Goals. The toolkit was developed with additional co-financing from this EU Action.

3.6 Previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group

No affiliated entity received previous EU Grants for strengthening the same target groups. The following table summarises previous EU grants received by Affiliates to strengthen the same target group.

3.7 Cooperation with the services of the Contracting Authority

The Contracting Authority agreed to act as an observer member of the Programme Steering Committee and in that key role was able to quickly identify areas that could be improved by the Consortium to achieve the desired result so the Action. Enquiries were effectively and efficiently clarified particularly as it related to interpretation of the EU Guidelines when implementing a Consortium Action. Payments were made on a timely basis due to these clear lines of communication.

4. Visibility

The Visibility of the EU is being ensured in all activities carried out under the Action in accordance with the provided EU Visibility Manual. All printed material carries the EU logo as advised via templates, and when possible, conjoins the EU logo with the necessary text attributing the support of the project to the EU. All such visibility is also provided by the Action's Communication Plan which provides the necessary text and directions.

A social media page was also launched for the CSOs4GoodGov Project where various project activities, wider activities of Catalysts in contributing to SDGs implementation and advocacy, and Small Grant Facility Advocacy Action projects are highlighted. (@CSOs4GoodGov) SDGsCN members, including UWTT and VA, also share posts on Project activities on their social media platforms, mostly Facebook as well as the Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform.

CANARI also maintains an updated project webpage <https://canari.org/civil-society-and-governance/csos-for-good-governance-enhancing-civil-societys-contribution-to-governance-and-development-processes-in-trinidad-and-tobago-april-2017-march-2020/>. In addition, United Way Trinidad and Tobago established a page on its site on the Action (<http://uwtt.com/csos-for-good-governance-project/>) which also displays the EU identity. The project is also detailed in UWTT's 2017 and 2018 Annual Reports (<http://uwtt.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/2017-Annual-Report.pdf>).

In addition, all necessary attributions are made in any press and media releases that accompany initiatives under the Action.

5. Location of records, accounting and supporting documents

Please indicate in a table the location of records, accounting and supporting documents for each Beneficiary and affiliated entity entitled to incur costs.

Table 10: Location of Records, Account and Supporting Documents under CSOs For Good Governance Project

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	#105 Twelfth Street, Barataria, Trinidad, West Indies	Account and supporting documents
United Way Trinidad and Tobago	61-63 Edward Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies	Account and supporting documents
Veni Apwann	#705-S2 Fernandes Business Centre, Eastern Main Road, Laventille Trinidad, West Indies	Account and supporting documents

Name of the contact person for the Action: ...Dr. Jennifer Sancho.....

Signature:  Location:Port of Spain.....

Date report due: Sep 30 2020.....Date report sent: Sep 28 2020.....

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the EuropeAid website? If so, please state your objections here.

No objections.

6. Annexes

Table 11 List of Appendices

This is different from table 9. These are listed in order that they referenced in this report.

Appendix #	Document Name	Date
Appendix 1	Trinidad and Tobago CSO Shadow Report - SDG 13 Climate Action	Mar-20
Appendix 2	SDGs Catalysts Network Meetings Participation Records (April 2018-March 2020)	Mar-20
Appendix 3	SDGs Catalysts Network Final Evaluation Report	Mar-20
Appendix 4	An Advocacy Toolkit for Caribbean Civil Society Organization	Mar-20
Appendix 5*	SDGs Catalysts 1st Quarterly Meeting Report 7 December 2017	Dec-17
Appendix 6*	SDGs Catalysts 2nd Quarterly Meeting Report 16 February 2018	Feb-18
Appendix 7**	SDGs Catalysts 3rd Quarterly Meeting Report 6 June 2018	Jun-18
Appendix 8**	SDGs Catalysts 4th Quarterly Meeting Report 28 September 2018	Sep-18
Appendix 9**	SDGs Catalysts 5th Quarterly Meeting Report 6 December 2018	Dec-18
Appendix 10**	SDGs Catalysts 6th Quarterly Meeting Report 13 March 2019	Mar-19
Appendix 11	SDGs Catalysts 7th Quarterly Meeting Report 28th May 2019	May-19
Appendix 12	SDGs Catalysts 8th Quarterly Meeting Report 27 September 2019	Sep-19
Appendix 13	SDGs Catalysts 9th Quarterly Meeting Report 3 December 2019	Dec-19
Appendix 14	SDGs Catalysts 10th Quarterly Meeting Report 13 February 2020	Feb-20
Appendix 15	Small Grant Facility Project Final Reports Combined Mar 2020	Mar-20
Appendix 16	Small Grant Facility Publication 31 March 2020	Mar-20
Appendix 17	CSOs4GoodGov Social Media Record 2017-2020	Mar-20
Appendix 18*	National Advocacy Workshop Report	Mar-18
Appendix 19*	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Summary	Nov-17
Appendix 20**	Advocacy write-shop notes and roadmap 11 May 2018	May-18
Appendix 21	Report on Specialist Clinic 15 January 2019	Jan-19
Appendix 22	SHIFT! Coaching Log 17 May 2019	May-19
Appendix 23**	Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes 6th February 2019	Feb-19
Appendix 24	Capacity Building Working Group meeting minutes 20th May 2019	May-19
Appendix 25	NPO Case Study	Mar-20
Appendix 26	Report on Success of Capacity Building Interventions 13th February 2020	Feb-20
Appendix 27	Summary of Key Legal, Fiscal Funding Framework Issues and Recommendations	Mar-20
Appendix 28	Transforming Each Other Advocacy Final Report 31st March 2020	Mar-20
Appendix 29	Transforming Each Other Advocacy Final Interviews 28th March 2020	Mar-20
Appendix 30	Transforming Each Other Advocacy Final Submission 31 March 2020	Mar-20
Appendix 31	Veni Apwann Report of The SHIFT! Caribbean Leadership for Advocacy 31 March 2020	Mar-20

Appendix #	Document Name	Date
Appendix 32*	Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes 20th October 2017	Oct-17
Appendix 33*	Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes Round 1 10th November 2017	Nov-17
Appendix 34**	Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes Round 2 16th August 2018	Aug-18
Appendix 35**	Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes Round 3 20th November 2018	Nov-18
Appendix 36**	Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes Round 4 1 February 2019	Feb-19
Appendix 37	Small Grant Facility Meeting Minutes Round 5 16 April 2019	Apr-19
Appendix 38	Legal and Fiscal Working Group Meeting Minutes 1 April 2019	Apr-19
Appendix 39	NPO Registration Pilot Project Workshop 1 Report 26 September 2019	Sep-19
Appendix 40	NPO Registration Pilot Project Workshop 2 Report 15 November 2019	Nov-19
Appendix 41	NPO Registration Pilot Project Workshop 3 Report 11 February 2020	Feb-20
Appendix 42	NPO Registration Pilot Project Workshop 3 Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-JK3L9o7LU	Mar-20
Appendix 43	NPO Registration Pilot Project Close Off Report 15 March 2020	Mar-20
Appendix 44	NPO Pilot Project Guidance Note Mar 2020	Mar-20
Appendix 45	Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes 26th March 2019	Mar-19
Appendix 46	Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes 10th May 2019	May-19
Appendix 47	Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes 12th December 2019	Dec-19
Appendix 48	Project Steering Committee Meeting Minutes 24th March 2020	Mar-20
Appendix 49**	CSOs4GoodGov Advocacy Case Studies April 2018	Apr-18
Appendix 50	SDGs Catalysts Network Reflections video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDMj2cJeDYI&feature=youtu.be	Mar-20
Appendix 51	Caribbean Civil Society SDGs Knowledge Platform link - https://hub.canari.org/sdg/	Mar-20
Appendix 52**	Project Implementation Manual	Mar-19
Appendix 53*	Mapped Initiatives by SDG Catalysts Dec 2017	Dec-17
Appendix 54	Press Release - CANARI Launches Knowledge Platform 5 August 2019	Aug-19
Appendix 55	NPO Pilot Registration Portal link - http://uwtt.com/npo-pilot-registration-project/	Feb-20
Appendix 56	Transfer of Ownership form - Veni Apwann	Mar-20
Appendix 57	Transfer of Ownership form - ACSOTT	Mar-20
Appendix 58	Transfer of Ownership form - Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago	Mar-20
Appendix 59	Final Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 31 March 2020	Mar-20

* submitted with Year 1 Annual Report

** submitted with Year 2 Annual Report

CSOs For Good Governance Project

c/o

United Way Trinidad and Tobago

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