

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

**Enhancing Civil Society Capacity for Governance of
Environmental Transparency and Accountability in Trinidad and
Tobago Extractive Industries
(FED/2017/393-367)**

Submitted by: The Cropper Foundation

Submitted to: European Union Delegation to Trinidad and Tobago

Action Period: 1st January 2018 – 31st December 2020



European Union

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List of Abbreviations

CEC	Certificate of Environmental Clearance
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
EMSG	Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group
ERT	Environmental Reporting Template
ESC	Environmental Sub-Committee
ET	Environment Tobago
EU	European Union
FFOS	Fishermen and Friends of the Sea
IMA	Institute of Marine Affairs
LBIC	Lloyd Best Institute of the Caribbean
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NQCL	National Quarries Company Limited
NRWP	Network of Rural Women Producers of Trinidad and Tobago
OWTU	Oilfield Workers' Trade Union
PISCES	Powering Innovations in Civil Society and Enterprises for Sustainability in the Caribbean
TCF	The Cropper Foundation
TORs	Terms of Reference
TTEITI	Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
TTEITI SC	TTEITI Steering Committee

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1. Description

- 1.1.** Name of Coordinator of the grant contract: The Cropper Foundation
- 1.2.** Name and title of the contact Person: Omar Mohammed, Chief Executive Officer
- 1.3.** Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the Action: The Cropper Foundation; Environment Tobago, Fishermen and Friends of the Sea, Network of Rural Women Producers; Oilfield Workers' Trade Union
- 1.4.** Title of the Action: Enhancing Civil Society Capacity for Governance of Environmental Transparency and Accountability in Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries
- 1.5.** Contract number: FED/2017/393-367
- 1.6.** Start date and end date of the Action: 1 January 2018 – 31 December 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 include primarily the 20+ Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) participating in the Action's activities, which include the five (5) beneficiary CSOs, who are partners within this project (The Cropper Foundation (TCF), Environment Tobago (ET), Fishermen and Friends of the Sea (FFOS), Network of Rural Women Producers (NRWP), Oilfield Workers' Trade Union (OWTU)), as well as fence line communities and other special interest non-profit organisations. In addition, final beneficiaries and target groups include these CSOs, as well as the company and State representatives of the Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (TTEITI). On average, at least two (2) participants per organisation attended trainings, directly benefitting at minimum 45 persons and at maximum 80 persons through direct training, train the trainer and fieldtrips with the gender balance skewed towards women, with more than 60% of the participants on average being women.

The TTEITI is the tripartite body responsible for ensuring that the extractive sector is fiscally transparent, and through this Action will also contribute to the environmental transparency and accountability of the sector. Also, final beneficiaries also include key state and academic organisations whose responsibilities lie within the intersection of the extractive sector and the environment – which include the Environmental Management Authority and the University of the West Indies.

- 1.9.** Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): Not Applicable

2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

2.1. Executive summary of the Action

The three-year Action, 'Enhancing Civil Society Capacity for Governance of Environmental Transparency and Accountability in Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries' or 'CSOs for Good Environmental Governance' sought to deliver a series of interventions towards two ultimate impacts, namely the enhanced environmental transparency and accountability in the country's extractive industries; and the enhanced management of Trinidad and Tobago's natural environment and increased health of, and provision of ecosystem services by, that environment.

The Action achieved its intended outcomes of building the capacity of civil society organisations to engage with the governance of the extractive sector in Trinidad and Tobago, while creating new avenues for their participation alongside the strengthening of existing multi-stakeholder governance structures for the sector. These outcomes all provided contribution to the ultimate impact level for the Action that centred on enhancing the environmental transparency and accountability of Trinidad and Tobago's extractive sector and enhancing the management of Trinidad and Tobago's natural environment and increased health of, and provision of ecosystem services by, that environment.

The Action has contributed to this ultimate impact level through:

- i. The establishment of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (EMSG), a civil society-led, multi-stakeholder committee, comprising 12 CSOs and 6 State Agencies, with 13 independent external experts that is focused on mainstreaming environmental reporting and advocacy within the overarching national mechanism for governance of the extractive sector – the Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TTEITI);
- ii. Building an accountability network through the training of 25 - 30 civil society organisations on good governance, environmental transparency and community advocacy, that manifests through the vibrant citizen-journalist platform of 'Cari-Bois Environmental News Network' which has resulted in over 90 media products published with over 90,000 visitors to the site since its launch in 2020. This engaged network has also led and contributed to collective advocacy actions around national environmental governance that include open letters to the Prime Minister on the Escazú Agreement, Submissions to the Environmental Management Authority on the Toco Port mega-project Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and collective submissions to the High Court on the right of the public to access (EIAs);
- iii. Compilation of the first comprehensive assessment of environmental data availability with regard to the extractive sector, as well as the development of a digital data collection and visualisation instrument for the TTEITI, which has been officially included as part of their 2021 – 2023 workplan for compliance with the new 2019 EITI Global Standard.

The most powerful lever of success in the delivery of the Action's outcomes and impact, was the early investment in community-trust building and decentralising the modes of training and capacity building – with a focus on creating comfortable and inclusive spaces. This was realised in strategically focusing on community governance as the first module of work, with over 64 hours spent on peer-peer field trips and the use of the 'gayap' an indigenous practice of community collaboration. This early emphasis on collaboration broke down many walls and divisions that were based on geography, class, focal areas and catalysed a very cohesive and collaborative group. This is evidenced by the CSO participants

maintaining 2 very active WhatsApp groups with daily communication, one for general information on extractive sector issues with 24 participants and a 2nd group focused on the citizen journalists with 47 participants. This cohesion was maintained through very discrete handover sessions between components and consultants to learn about group and individual dynamics in order to maintain the group cohesion. This approach can serve as a possible model for long-term and engaged civil society collaborative models, especially those that involve a diversity of organisations.

At the national governance level, the Action has also integrated itself into the key governance mechanism for the sector – the TTEITI. This has been enabled through the formal establishment of the TTEITI's Environmental Sub-Committee (ESC) which is made up of the Action's Beneficiaries. Under the ESC is housed the EMSG which is tasked with advising the TTEITI on best practice for environmental reporting and delivering on the environmental requirements of the 2019 EITI Standard. Through this mechanism the Action has delivered the environmental data compilation, the pilot data portal, while the EMSG is currently in the process of developing a national environmental position paper on environmental sustainability of the extractive sector. The value of the Action's contribution has been recognised at the national level through the awarding of an Award of Merit by the Environmental Management Authority in its 25th anniversary celebrations in April 2021. These awards are presented to those projects that are deemed as worthwhile ventures deserving special recognition for their contribution to environmental management and sustainable development in Trinidad and Tobago.

From a project management perspective, the substantive content of the logframe was not adjusted as it relates to the overall results chain of outcomes, outputs and activities. Through the ongoing assessment of the Action, the project management unit made the decision to adjust a substantial portion of indicators and sources of verification in keeping with best practice on indicator development. This streamlining of the indicators and verification was especially timely in the light of the pandemic's impacts, as the initial obligations would have been very difficult to deliver on a comprehensive basis. The independent assessments of the Action's implementation with regards to outcomes, outputs and deliverables, as well as financial management, all highlighted the Action's satisfactory delivery along these elements of project and financial management.

2.2. Results and Activities

A. Results

The implementation of the Action faced several challenges, many of which focused on project management issues relating to the design and implementation of the various consultancies for the Action's components. Through solid beneficiary partnership and collaborative processes, and with good support from the Contracting Authority, these obstacles were overcome without significant impacts on the Action's timelines.

However, because of this slow start, much activity was centred in 2020 and like most activities, was hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic. The main component activities impacted were related to the delivery of training, of which a significant portion was allocated to 2020. However, the high levels of social capital built during the Action allowed the Coordinator and the consultants to pivot easier than most to online training. This flexibility of the participating CSOs and consultants to online delivery actually improved the overall delivery of capacity, as the Action was able to facilitate non-traditional training hours, including nights and weekends, showing the participating CSOs that the Coordinator and others were willing to be adaptable.

The major negative impact of the pandemic on the Action has been around the involvement of private sector extractive companies. Due to the global issues with human resource and economic downturn, many of these companies were not able to effectively participate, not only in the Action, but in reporting to TTEITI, which was one of the reasons that the annual TTEITI report which served as a major component of the Action, is delayed until 2021.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
OC.1: Enhanced civil society capacity to ensure high extractive-industry environmental accountability and compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of civil society organizations committed via MOUs to participating in governance activities; • Number of new internal governance documents and project developed by participating civil society organisations; • Number of policy and communication documents prepared by civil society organizations and submitted to State agencies, extractive companies and public media channels; • Number of collaborative initiatives among participating CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least twelve (12) civil society organisations committed via MOU to the participating in governance activities related to extractive industry environmental transparency and accountability (Y2) • Civil society material capacity for governance increased by at least 25 percent in at least 20 CSO representatives (Y2); • Civil-society understanding of extractive-industry environmental transparency and accountability enhanced by at least 25 percent (Y3); • Formal network of CSOs collaborating on environmental accountability (Y3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 CSOs committed to participate in the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network • CSO capacity for governance increased by self-assessed 40% in on average 25 representatives • CSO understanding of extractive-industry environmental transparency and accountability increased by 26% within an average of 25 representatives • Formal network convened in the form of the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network
Description			
<p>The assumptions for this outcome held true, as all participating CSOs saw the value and made the necessary commitments to undertake training and ensure their participation. During the pandemic, the various consultants ensured that, likewise, they demonstrated a willingness to meet CSOs 'where they are' by scheduling virtual sessions at a variety of non-traditional hours, including nights and weekends. This ongoing demonstration of trust and collaboration ensured that participation remained high throughout the 2 years of consistent capacity building. This was especially important as many groups, in the baseline assessment of governance, revealed that they constantly feel disconnected and isolated in their work and have a lack of confidence in engaging with institutions that could help progress their work. (2)</p> <p>Apart from the over 70 articles written by CSOs within the Cari-Bois Environmental Network, the participating CSOs have also contributed collaboratively and individually to key policy advocacy documents, including signing on the Latin American/Caribbean Civil Society letter to the EITI on Environmental Reporting (8); Public letter to the Prime Minister on the Escazu Agreement (9); Public letters to the Prime</p>			

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
	Minister and Minister of Planning and Development on the establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development (10); Public statement of the Freedom of Information Act amendments (11); Submission of comments on the Toco Port EIA to the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) (12); Submission of comments to the High Court on copyright access to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) (13).		
Oc 2. Enhanced civil society partnership and collaboration with Government agencies and extractive companies in the collection, verification and dissemination of environmental data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of State agencies, extractive companies, and civil society organizations committed via MOUs to participating in environmental governance and oversight; • Number of meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (EMSG) convened (with quorum) and completed; • Number of environment- related chapters (and number of related pages) prepared for and printed in TTEITI Annual Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twelve (12) civil society organizations participating in environment-related governance activities through the EMSG (Y2) • At least 6 State and 5 Extractive companies committing to sitting on the EMSG • Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (EMSG) created and meets at least 7 times in Y2 and at least 7 times in Y3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A civil-society led Multi-Stakeholder Group established to facilitate environmental transparency in the TTEITI with 12 CSOs and 6 State Agencies, with 13 independent external experts • 14 meetings of the EMSG held by December 2020.
	Description		
	<p>This outcome's deliverables were delayed due to project implementation issues occurring within the first year of the Action and resulted in the Steering Committee serving as the proxy for the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (EMSG) until the first formal meeting of the EMSG in September 2020. The EMSG, a civil-society led mechanism following the TTEITI tripartite model, was intended to be convened in the 2nd year of the Action (2019) following the undertaking of governance and environmental policy training by the selected consultants – from which a cadre of representative CSOs will form a substantive part of the proposed tripartite EMSG arrangement in addition to private sector and state organisations (16)(17).</p> <p>With the delay in start of Action components, the 2nd main component of trainings – environmental law and legislation – was only completed in August 2020 (24). As such, the EMSG in its full and proxy forms met a total of fourteen (14) times over the course of the project, meeting the target of fourteen (14) meetings. (15-28)</p> <p>In keeping with the comprehensive and inclusive selection process undertaken in the initial selection of civil society groups to participate</p>		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Oc 2. Enhanced civil society partnership and collaboration with Government agencies and extractive companies in the collection, verification and dissemination of environmental data			<p>in the Action's components, the selection of the possible representatives for invitation to the EMSG was also a slightly lengthy process to ensure that nominees were interrogated to ensure best fit. This process started in March 2020 and ended in July 2020 (22)(23)(24) and resulted in a list of organisations that the PSC thought were a best fit to represent a diversity of perspectives around the environment and the extractive sector, with a majority of the representations being from civil society.</p> <p><i>In addition to the 5 beneficiary organisations, seven (7) CSOs were also invited, a majority of them being from the participating groups, as well as six (6) state agencies and five (5) private sector companies (4). However, as of the end of the Action, no private sector company has accepted the invitation stating that, similarly to their delayed abilities to report to the TTEITI, their human resources were constrained due to the shifts in working caused by the pandemic (25).</i></p> <p>This has been brought up at the TTEITI Steering Committee meetings to encourage companies to nominate representatives when 'work-life' begins to be more amenable. However, the State is well represented by the participation of all main institutions with the responsibility for environmental and extractive issues and well represented by civil society – with meetings continuing beyond the end of the Action.</p> <p>Through the EMSG and the TTEITI, the Action also hosted a multi-stakeholder event at the primary extractive/energy sector event - the Trinidad and Tobago Energy Conference 2020. The workshop titled 'Can we achieve more? Using Data to Drive Change,' took place at the Hyatt Regency, Port of Spain on February 5th 2020 and featured presentations by Omar Mohammed, CEO of the Cropper Foundation and Gregory McGuire, chair of the Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TTEITI). The workshop focused on how data can empower civil society organisations (CSO's) and citizens for oversight of the extractive sector. It sought to bring together those who manage data systems and create policies for the sector, with those who would benefit from said policies. The objective was to identify gaps in data collection on the sector and explore opportunities to improve data capture, accessibility and use (71). The event had a mix of Company (16%), Government (34%) and CSO (23%) representation and the post-event evaluation found that 97% of the respondents thought that the TTEITI should now include environmental data in its future reporting (72).</p>

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Oc. 3. Project managed efficiently, effectively and transparently, with recorded best practices and lessons learned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of quarterly reports submitted by Project Manager and approved by the lead applicant's CEO; • Number of Project Steering Committee Meetings with accompanying reports, minutes and attendance record; • Number and quality of reports submitted to the donor by the Project Manager • Partner collaboration scores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Work Plan revised and updated by the Project Manager and approved by the lead applicant CEO and the donor; • Twelve (12) quarterly Project Manager appraisal reports submitted to and approved by the lead applicant CEO (and/or Project Steering Committee); • Project execution successfully appraised by the Monitoring and Evaluation consultant, with best practices and lessons learned documented; • At least 25% increase in partners perceptions of ease of collaboration as a consortium between Y1 and Y3; • Project delivered on time and on budget, with no scope creep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager retained (March 2018); • Project Work Plan updated (2018); • Three quarterly reports submitted by Project Manager (Feb 2019) and subsequent migration to online project monitoring • Baseline assessment of collaboration among project co-applicants completed (Feb 2019) and post-action assessment (Dec 2020) indicating an overall increase in perceptions of collaboration of on average 22.5% • Action independently assessed and determined to have been successfully implemented • Action independently financially assessed and determined that no discrepancies in fiduciary management.
	Description <p>As mentioned previously, in year 1, the Action suffered a significant delay due to a misinterpretation of the procurement possibilities for the consultancies of the Human Resource budget heading. The project implementation team was under the impression that co-applicants could tender for the consultancies. Through conversation with the Project Manager of the EU Delegation it was clarified that this was not an option since beneficiaries could not profit from project activities, and new procurement activities then needed to be undertaken.</p> <p>However, moving forward, by working closely with the EU Delegation, the Action's lead was able to work with the beneficiaries to chart a workplan that was conscious of the lost time, but aimed to achieve all the deliverables within the remaining time of the Action. This was done by also investing in working with the beneficiaries to reduce any tension that would have arisen due to the initial misinterpretation and to ensure collaborative working moving forward. This was evidenced by the baseline and post-action assessment of beneficiaries' perspectives on the collaboration among the partners.</p> <p>In the baseline assessment, undertaken in January 2019, the 5 beneficiaries, on average, believed the relationship among the project partners fell into the 'Coordination' category out of a 5-stage process: Networking; Cooperation; Coordination; Coalition; and</p>		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Oc. 3. Project managed efficiently, effectively and transparently, with recorded best practices and lessons learned.	<p>Collaboration (34). In the post-action assessment, on average the beneficiaries believed that the relationship grew to embody a 'Coalition' – where ideas and resources are shared; frequent and prioritised communication; all members have a vote in decision making – on average increase of 20%.</p> <p>In relation to the Action's overall target of a 25% increase in perceptions of collaboration by the partners, across the 4 main categories assessed for partnerships: A Shared Agenda; Building Trust; Building Networks; and Supporting Representation, all categories either remained the same or increased over the baseline with 0%, 5%, 62% and 22% respectively (35).</p> <p>The Action was also independently assessed by an external consultant, Dr. Joseph Khan, sole-selected (30) with the purpose of identifying lessons learned, successes, achievements, short-comings, performance and progress towards the attainment of the Project's results as outlined and agreed to in the Contract Document (31). Among the key findings of the monitoring and evaluation consultant were that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project is directly aligned with Trinidad and Tobago's National Development Strategy (Vision 2030) thematic focus on delivering good governance and service excellence, and has strategic fit to GoRTT's effort to ensure that Trinidad and Tobago is well grounded in the principles of social justice. 2. The financial management performance assessment of the Project discovered that financial resources assigned to the Project were utilized according to plan... no instances of substantial scope creep were experienced that affected the financial profile of the Project. Additionally, the Project did not experience any situation of financial impropriety and financial auditing, management and reporting were undertaken in accordance with the agreed policies and procedures. 3. The majority of Project activities and outputs have been completed with a high degree of success. <p>The financial management of the Action was also undertaken by EY who performed an Agreed-Upon Procedures Report in accordance with the International Standard on Related Services (ISRS) 4400 (Revised) (32)(33). In their independent report, EY did not identify any discrepancies in relation to revenue or expenditure amounts as detailed in the final financial report.</p> <p>The project manager initially submitted three (3) quarterly reports to the CEO of the Cropper Foundation, out of the target twelve (12) quarterly reports, before the Foundation shifted to online, ongoing reporting using Microsoft Tasks/Planner which provided updates on a daily basis on tasks, deadlines and deliverables (29). The Project Steering Committee also met a total of twelve (12) times over the course of the Action, on average every three (3) months.</p>		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 1.1. Enhanced civil society governance capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of civil society organizations committed, via MOUs, to participating in governance activities; Number and quality of civil-society-prepared policy, advocacy and planning documents submitted to State agencies and extractive companies; Percentage of CSOs indicating improvements in their confidence to engage in the environmental accountability and transparency system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least twelve (12) Civil society participants improve their confidence in leading and engaging with extractive-industry environmental transparency and accountability by at least 25% (Y2); At least five (5) CSO-prepared policy briefs, communiques or position papers submitted to relevant agencies (Y3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seventeen (17) civil society organizations involved in governance capacity building for engagement with extractive-industry fiscal transparency and accountability improved their capacity by 26% At least 8 CSO-prepared submissions to relevant agencies around environmental issues and the extractive sector
Description <p>The Civil Society Governance training was undertaken by the Lloyd Best Institute for the Caribbean and reached 17 participating Civil Society Organisations in the delivery of a minimum of six governance-enhancing training sessions with a cumulative duration of at least 36 hours to each participating CSO (1). Ultimately, the project delivered roughly 112 hours of CSO training through a combination of 64 hours of field work and 48 hours of in-class training, resulting in a 40% increase in confidence over the baseline assessment of governance capacity and confidence (3).</p> <p>By traveling excursion-style in a maxi-taxi and spending long days together in a relaxed and informal atmosphere, participants got to know one another, share information and experiences and discover common interests and challenges. Although most of them were meeting for the first time and knew nothing about each others' organisations, they very quickly bonded into a group with an identity of its own. Through these field visits, participants got first-hand information and some understanding about how to engage public institutions and extractive industries from CSOs which have had substantial experience in dealing with Government Ministries, Local Government bodies, the Environmental Management Authority, energy companies and quarry operators.</p> <p>After this, the participants then attended a series of in-class workshops, subsequent to which they were required to return to the field to collaborate in solving the problem of one of the CSOs which was related to a selected area of governance. In doing so, they were to apply knowledge acquired from their field trips and workshops. They would be supervised by the consultants who remained available for advice</p>			

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 1.1. Enhanced civil society governance capacity.	and assistance as needed.	<p>The approach to training located learning within experience and emphasised participation, interactivity and praxis. This approach was grounded in the theory of Lloyd Best's School in Pan and the Gayap methodology of Rawle Gibbons (2). In contrast to the education system's didactic approach to teaching and learning, the consultancy adopted the Gayap method of experiential, problem-centred learning within a collaborative and non-hierarchical structure in which tutors and CSO participants were co-learners and partners in a journey towards solutions. This approach heavily influenced the style and nature of the subsequent trainings, emphasising interactivity and co-learning, which resulted in, anecdotally, participation and engagement rates that outstripped similar CSO activities and initiatives.</p> <p>During this component and through its learning in subsequent components, the participating CSOs were able surpass the target of at least five (5) CSO-prepared policy briefs, communiques or position papers submitted to relevant agencies. Key submissions were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of comments on the Toco Port EIA to the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) (12); • Submission of comments to the High Court on copyright access to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) (13); • the Latin American/Caribbean Civil Society letter to the EITI on Environmental Reporting (8); • Public letter to the Prime Minister on the Escazu Agreement (9); • Public letters to the Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Development on the establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development (10); • Public statement of the Freedom of Information Act amendments (11); • Acono Village Dynamic Action Committee submission to the EMA on proposed new quarry (14). 	

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 1.2. Enhanced civil society capacity to form coalitions and lead the governance of extractive-industry environmental transparency and accountability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of State agencies, extractive companies, and civil society organizations committed, via MOUs, to participating in environmental governance activities; Number of meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (EMSG) convened and completed; Number of policy documents and communication products created by the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group and forwarded to State, company, executives; Number of environment-related chapters (and associated pages) prepared for and printed in TTEITI Annual Report (of Project Year 3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOUs with Six State, six, company and twelve civil society organizations to participate in governance of extractive-industry transparency and accountability through the EMSG (Y2); Fourteen meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group during the project lifespan (7 in Y2, 7 in Y3); Environmental transparency chapter in TTEITI Report of Project Year 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A civil-society led Multi-Stakeholder Group established to facilitate environmental transparency in the TTEITI with 12 CSOs and 6 State Agencies, with 13 independent external experts (7 MOUs signed, remainder outstanding but committed) 14 meetings of the EMSG held during the Action; Environmental chapter and full supplement completed and awaiting publication in alignment with the TTEITI 2020 report.
Description			
<p>This output centred around the development of a TTEITI-like governance and accountability mechanism that focused on the environmental issues of the extractive sector: an Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group, including the signing of MOUs with six state, companies and twelve civil society organizations to participate in governance of extractive-industry transparency and accountability through the EMSG; Fourteen meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group during the project lifespan; and Environmental transparency chapter in TTEITI Report.</p> <p>As noted previously, the EMSG was one of the primary components of the Action that was significantly impacted by the downturn caused by the pandemic in Trinidad and Tobago. Due to the company-reported contraction in available human resource, the EMSG is yet to fill the six (6) company spots, and the TTEITI has had to postpone the finalisation and launch of its 2020 report to at earliest, April 2021. However, the EMSG was convened in proxy by the Action's Steering Committee to deliver on the EMSG's tasks of advising the TTEITI on</p>			

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 1.2. Enhanced civil society capacity to form coalitions and lead the governance of extractive-industry environmental transparency and accountability.	<p>the design and implementation of an environmental reporting template, before the formal convening of the EMSG in September 2020. As such, the EMSG was able to meet 14 times over the life of the Action, meeting the indicated target of 14 meetings over the Action.</p> <p>In addition, while the remaining EMSG members have all accepted the invitation and TORs for at least a year of membership and attendance at EMSG meetings have been positive, the return of signed MOUs has been slower than expected with only 7 MOUs returned thus far. The EMSG members with outstanding MOUs have indicated that there are general backlogs in their various compliance and legal departments resulting in overall delays.</p> <p>As an attempt to fill gaps in expertise by the private sector, as well as improve the overall technical credibility of the EMSG, the EMSG undertook to invite external individual experts to participate in its planned work. This included developing technical advisory publications for the TTEITI, that include a variety of key subject-matter experts who have accepted the invitations and committed to participating in a series of working groups on extractive sector and environmental impacts (6)(7).</p>		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 2.1. Enhanced ease of reporting of extractive-industry environmental information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A paperless, user-friendly system for extractive industry and State input and reporting of environmental information is created, functional and online; • Number of Government agencies and extractive companies uploading information to the online system; • Number of civil society organizations' members accessing and making use of the system and its information; <p>Assessment(s) of the quality of the system (e.g., ease of use) by stakeholders and consultants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed user-friendly reporting templates and paperless (secure, web-based) system for extractive companies and the State to input and report extractive-industry environmental information (Y3); • Lead- and co-applicant personnel, and personnel from at least four (4) civil society organizations, trained in updating the reporting templates, and in maintaining and upgrading the paperless reporting system, as needed (Y3); • At least four (4) Government agencies upload information to the system (Y3); • At least four (4) extractive companies upload information to the system (Y3); • At least 12 civil society organizations (the six TTEITI CSOs and at least six fenceline CSOs access the information on the system (Y3); • At least 12 civil society organizations (the six TTEITI CSOs and at least six fenceline CSOs disseminate the information on the system in an accessible manner to the public (Y3); • An assessment of the effectiveness and ease of use of the system results in at least 80% favourability and ease-of-use scores with participating CSOs, Government agencies, and extractive companies (Y3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting templates and paperless (secure, web-based) system for extractive companies and the State to input and report extractive-industry environmental information developed and available in beta form; • Digital template not yet used utilised by stakeholders and will be implemented as part of the TTEITI's 2021-2023 workplan as an environmental pilot.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 2.1. Enhanced ease of reporting of extractive-industry environmental information.	Description		
	<p>This output was focused primarily on the development of user-friendly reporting templates and paperless (secure, web-based) system for extractive companies and the State to input and report extractive-industry environmental information. However, this was significantly modified from its initial design since it was assessed that the consultant of the Extractive Industry Environmental Transparency Consultancy, with his/her expertise would have been the most suited to finalize the environmental reporting template in dialogue with the EMSG group. The Consultant who would construct the online platform to access and share the relevant environmental information would have expertise in the field of IT and the like, not necessarily in environmental reporting and legislation. Therefore, in the Action's interim report it was noted that the activities 'Reporting Template and Online System' would be split up: The finalization of the Reporting template would be aggregated with the Extractive-Industry Environmental Transparency Consultancy.</p> <p>This output also sought to deliver on the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead- and co-applicant personnel, and personnel from at least four (4) civil society organizations, trained in updating the reporting templates, and in maintaining and upgrading the paperless reporting system, as needed (Y3); • At least four (4) Government agencies upload information to the system (Y3); • At least four (4) extractive companies upload information to the system (Y3); • At least 12 civil society organizations (the six TTEITI CSOs and at least six fenceline CSOs access the information on the system (Y3); • At least 12 civil society organizations (the six TTEITI CSOs and at least six fenceline CSOs disseminate the information on the system in an accessible manner to the public (Y3); • An assessment of the effectiveness and ease of use of the system results in at least 80% favourability and ease-of-use scores with participating CSOs, Government agencies, and extractive companies (Y3). 		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 2.1. Enhanced ease of reporting of extractive-industry environmental information.	<p>It was therefore decided by the Action's Steering Committee that the Action undertake to design the online reporting template, based on the approved environmental reporting template developed under the Action (39) which has gone through review by the TTEITI's Technical Steering Committee and deliver the various activities above through an official environmental reporting pilot within the TTEITI in 2021 onwards. This Digital Reporting Template would be managed by the TTEITI and accessed by its reporting companies within this pilot. This has been officially approved as part of the TTEITI's 2021-2023 workplan: See following for excerpt from the draft workplan:</p> <p><i>"Given the changes to the Standard and focus on environmental disclosures, the TTEITISC deems it necessary to fulfil new EITI Standard obligations while mainstreaming environmental disclosure into the EITI reporting process. There is room for greater civil society and public knowledge of the gaps in environmental data disclosures, regulatory practice and the country's status in fulfilling its international climate change obligations.</i></p> <p><i>ACTIVITY 8: Conduct environmental reporting pilot with select companies disclosing information on key environmental indicators.</i></p> <p><i>DESIRED OUTCOME: More companies disclose environmental data through the EITI process. (Target number: 2 new companies annually).</i></p> <p><i>TIMELINE: Q1 2021 – Q1 2023"</i></p> <p><i>The online template was designed by MediaMill Ltd. in alignment with TTEITI's current reporting frameworks and the public facing data portal can be seen here in beta form: https://www.tteitienvironment.com and the various authorisations handed over to the Cropper Foundation (49)(50).In addition, while the remaining EMSG members have all accepted the invitation and TORs for at least a year of membership and attendance at EMSG meetings have been positive, the return of signed MOUs has been slower than expected with only 7 MOUs returned thus far. The EMSG members with outstanding MOUs have indicated that there are general backlogs in their various compliance and legal departments resulting in overall delays.</i></p> <p><i>As an attempt to fill gaps in expertise by the private sector, as well as improve the overall technical credibility of the EMSG, the EMSG undertook to invite external individual experts to participate in its planned work. This included developing technical advisory publications for the TTEITI, that include a variety of key subject-matter experts who have accepted the invitations and committed to participating in a series of working groups on extractive sector and environmental impacts (6)(7).</i></p>		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 2.2. Independent assessment of extractive-industry-reported environmental data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Government agencies and extractive companies providing environmental information to the Independent Assessor; • Number of Government agencies and extractive companies with verified environmental information; • Number of copies of the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3, bearing the chapter on Environmental Transparency, distributed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Assessor receives verifiable environmental information from at least four (4) extractive companies and at least four (4) Government agencies (Y3); • Independent Assessor engages at least twelve (12) civil society organizations, at least 4 Government agencies and at least 4 extractive companies to collect pertinent extractive-industry environmental information (Y3); • Independent Assessor trains personnel from at least four (4) civil society organizations in the assessment and verification of environmental data and information (Y3); • Independent Assessor prepares, in collaboration with participating civil society organizations, the chapter on Environmental Transparency for publication in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3 (Y3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifiable environmental information was received from 4 Government agencies • 21 civil society organisations and 4 state agencies were engaged in the collection of data and training • A comprehensive environmental supplemental report and summary chapter has been prepared for the 2020 TTEITI report.
Description			
<p>Similar to the issues faced by the development of the reporting template, this output was fully delivered within the reality of the pandemic and the constraints that the TTEITI and its members faced. The assumption for successful delivery of this output was in fact focused on the ability of these institutions to commit time and energy to contributing data and information.</p> <p>As such, in the same way that the reduced ability of companies and state agencies to report and engage on issues outside of critical core business functions, the deliverables of this output were amended to focus on the state, quality and access to extractive-industry-reported data as mandated by the Environmental Management Act and other key statutory requirements, thereby also tying the work even more closely to the EITI 2019 Standard on Environmental Reporting (32) which mandates that <i>“where material payments by companies to the government related to the environment are mandated by law, regulation or contract that governs the extractive investment, such payments must be disclosed.”</i></p>			

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 2.2. Independent assessment of extractive-industry-reported environmental data.	<p>Further the Standard encourages <i>“implementing countries to disclose information on the management and monitoring of the environmental impact of the extractive industries. This could include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• An overview of relevant legal provisions and administrative rules as well as actual practice related to environmental management and monitoring of extractive investments in the country. This could include information on environmental impact assessments, certification schemes, licences and rights granted to oil, gas and mining companies, as well as information on the roles and responsibilities of relevant government agencies in implementing the rules and regulations. It could further include information on any reforms that are planned or underway;</i> <i>• b) Information on regular environmental monitoring procedures, administrative and sanctioning processes of governments, as well as environmental liabilities, environmental rehabilitation and remediation programmes.”</i> <p>The Independent Assessor therefore focused on undertaking a landscape assessment of all environmental payment streams and datasets available to the public – and therefore civil society – that relate to the extractive sector. Data and inputs for this report included the Environmental Management Authority, the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries, the Environmental Commission, the TTEITI and the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine (46).</p> <p>Two main reports were submitted under this Task:</p> <p>i. The main Chapter content – a summary account of environmental transparency status and trends in Trinidad and Tobago based on the requirements of the EITI reporting framework (47)</p> <p>ii. A supplementary report that incorporates metadata and other supporting information for the main chapter, and provides the most comprehensive assessment of available data and information (48).</p> <p>The preparation of the reports for TTEITI chapter on Environmental Transparency deviated slightly from the original timeline and process proposed. Rather than treating the two reports as separate entities, the team undertook to prepare the (larger, more detailed) supplementary report, and once this report was completed, the summary report (the TTEITI chapter) was produced as an Executive Summary.</p> <p>The general timeline for production of the combined reports is shown below. The internal review and review by the TTEITI Environmental Sub-committee took place as planned. Comments received were dealt with individually; relevant revisions were made to the report and</p>		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 2.2. Independent assessment of extractive-industry-reported environmental data.	<p>responses were provided to reviewers.</p> <p>The final technical review of the reports by the TTEITI Steering Committee took place beyond the 9-month timeline however, because this review had to be dovetailed with meetings of the SC.</p> <p>The capacity building component of this consultancy engaged a total of 21 CSOs, plus the government entities listed above. The training for civil society organisations/ partners was designed to enhance capacity of at least 4 CSOs in three technical issues (along the lines of 3 distinct modules):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding data in the context of Trinidad and Tobago's regulatory framework 2. Introduction to Environmental Economics 3. How to measure impact using an ecosystem approach <p>During the period September 26th to November 7th 2020, a total of 9 training sessions were held. On average 8 CSOs participated in each of these training sessions, double the required number of CSOs per the logframe (4 CSOs).</p> <p>Assessing the uptake of information involved the baseline and post-action assessment of extractive-industry environmental transparency with regard to public accessibility to pertinent information, from the standpoints of both information availability and the ease of deciphering of the presented information by public audiences. This task was a core component of the project, because it provided a measure of improvement in the in the capacity of CSOs as a result of this initiative.</p>		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 2.3. Enhanced capacity of civil society organizations to communicate extractive-industry environment data to the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication Strategy developed; • Information products created and disseminated (including the TTEITI Report chapter) to the public; • Environmental Transparency chapter in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3 prepared; • Training materials developed for fenceline civil society personnel on public communication and media production; • Training sessions delivered to fenceline civil society personnel on public communication and media production; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication Strategy developed for at least twelve (12) CSOs (including the six fenceline civil society organizations) (Y3); • At least four (4) information products created per annum and disseminated (including the TTEITI Report chapter) to the public by the EMSG (Y2) (Y3); • Environmental Transparency chapter in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3 (prepared in collaboration with the lead applicant and the Independent Assessor Consultant) (Y3); • Training sessions delivered to six TTEITI and six fenceline civil society organizations' personnel (on public communication and media production) (Y3); • At least 500 copies of the TTEITI Report in Project Year 3 disseminated to the public and target audiences (Y3); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 CSOs have co-created Communication strategies • 21 CSOs participated in training to become environmental citizen journalists for the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network • Cari-Bois Environmental News Network established to be primary source of CSO environmental engagement with the public, companies and other stakeholders • Environmental Chapter and full supplement prepared and included with TTEITI reporting, awaiting launch and publication in keeping with the TTEITI's extended reporting period due to the pandemic.
Description			
<p>The substantive work was delivered by the Lloyd Best Institute and had just started when the pandemic happened, necessitating a move to online delivery of trainings. This resulted in changes made to the preplanned training schedule to 'meet persons where they were' to ensure that participants were able to benefit from the training regardless of their situation at home/work. The decision was taken to customise the training to the individual needs of each CSO, 21 of whom continued on from the previous components. The shift from in-person workshops to individualised online training significantly increased the number of training hours, which expanded from the original 88 hours to 175 hours—a 99% increase.</p> <p>The training schedule was further adjusted to concentrate the practical workshops over the period May–June 2020 in order to ensure that all the groups would be sufficiently trained in audio-video and print production techniques to be able to contribute content to the online Environmental and Information News Network. This network was core to the training methodology outlined in the Inception Report (55)(56).</p>			

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
<p>Op 2.3. Enhanced capacity of civil society organizations to communicate extractive-industry environment data to the public.</p>	<p>All 21 CSOs participated in a workshop on the role and development of communication strategies in supporting their organisations' strategic plans and objectives. Each was engaged in a process designed to assist them in incorporating communication strategies as a critical tool for engaging internal and external stakeholders in order to achieve their strategic objectives. Additionally, 12 CSOs worked with the consultant to co-create communication strategies to be employed in promoting public participation in the management of natural resources and the associated environments, and to enhance their organizations' public profile. While the others are interested they were not yet prepared to engage the process. Many are reviewing their plans and operations in light of the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. A template for developing communication strategies is being provided to them.</p> <p>The 21 CSOs also built their capacity in written, photo and video communications, developed and implemented within a framework of 'citizen journalism.' Participating CSOs members were trained to become community citizen journalists for the 'Cari-Bois Environmental News Network' (www.caribois.org) a national community news site around the environment. These new CSO citizen journalists were trained to communicate information to the public about specific environmental impacts of extractives industries and other environmental matters which affect them and to do so accurately, fairly, ethically and interestingly through words, photos, video and audio.</p> <p>Since the launch of the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network on June 5th 2020 (World Environment Day), this citizen journalism platform powered by participating CSOs on the Action, has had approximately 80,000 page views of its over 70 articles and various multimedia products developed by and with these CSOs. This reporting has been featured across the major news periodicals and internationally by Global Voices, and also was the feature of a multi-page supplement for World Environment Day in the Trinidad Express (64). The success of the Cari-Bois Network has gone beyond the viewership and generated public advocacy around key community and CSO issues such as quarrying in the Maracas Valley, State action against illegal deforestation in protected areas, and public lobbying for increased state transparency in Venezuela-Trinidad and Tobago engagements around the bilateral oil spill plan.</p> <p>As mentioned previously, major knowledge products like the environmental chapter and supplement to the TTEITI report have been delayed until mid-2021 due to the TTEITI's extension of its reporting.</p>		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 3.1. Project managed effectively, efficiently and transparently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of quarterly reports submitted by Project Manager and approved by the lead applicant's CEO; • Number of events facilitated by the Project Manager, with accompanying reports and minutes, if available; • Number of meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group facilitated and civil society and minuted by the Project Manager; • Number of reports submitted to the donor by the Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant; • Number of reports submitted to the donor by the Financial Audit Consultant; • Number and updates to the project's website and social media facilitated by or supervised by the Project Manager; • Report of the Monitoring and Evaluation consultant; • Report of the Financial Audit consultant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One project manager retained for a period of 34 months; • Twelve (12) quarterly Project Manager appraisal reports submitted to and approved by the lead applicant CEO (and/or Project Steering Committee) (Y1) (Y2) (Y3); • Project execution successfully appraised by the Monitoring and Evaluation consultant, with best practices and lessons learned documented (Y3); • Project delivered on time and on budget, with no scope creep. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager retained (2018); • Project Work Plan updated (2018); • Interim Report submitted to Coordinator (June 2019) • Three quarterly reports submitted by Project Manager before switch to online daily reporting; • 2nd Project manager retained from January 2020 – December 2020 • 14 meetings of the EMSG held • 12 meetings of the Project Steering committee held during Action • Independent Monitoring and Evaluation assessment undertaken with successful appraisals • Independent financial assessment done successful with no issues raised.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
Op 3.1. Project managed effectively, efficiently and transparently.	Description		
	<p>The project was able to be completed successfully as described in the independent monitoring and evaluation report – meeting its key deliverables and having a significant chance of sustainability; with efficient and transparent financial management and with an overall improvement in beneficiary collaboration. This was doubly important as the project had a rough start and ended in the height of the pandemic’s impacts in Trinidad and Tobago, that significantly derailed key components that revolved around state and company reporting, TTEITI reporting and the ability to have physical training sessions for civil society.</p> <p>However, the trust that was built through systemic engagement with the CSOs and a good relationship with an adaptable and open EU Delegation allowed for rapid and grounded adaptation to these new realities. As such, the project was able to support the consultants and the beneficiaries in retooling approaches in capacity building and training, deliverable design and outputs. However, key issues out of the project’s direct control such as company and state human resources were, of course, not able to be adapted to meet any new deliverables.</p> <p>At the lead institution, there were some key changes in critical personnel such as the onboarding of a new CEO 10 months after the start of the Action, and the need to bring on a new Project manager for the final year of the Action. These changes did not have any deleterious effects on the Action and the independent assessment noted that Action’s management and leadership capacity was resilient and demonstrated a high degree of interpersonal skills towards all stakeholders from both the Project Manager and the CEO of The Cropper Foundation.</p> <p>The financial consultancy was intended to be undertaken at a mid-point and final closing evaluation as well, but was performed as a single final evaluation exercise. As mentioned previously, the financial management of the Action was also undertaken by EY who performed an Agreed-Upon Procedures Report in accordance with the International Standard on Related Services (ISRS) 4400 (Revised) and EY did not identify any discrepancies in relation to revenue or expenditure amounts as detailed in the final financial report (33).</p> <p>The Action was initially intended to undergo a mid-point evaluation and a final evaluation, however since the Action had not had substantive work being completed at the original mid-point it was decided to focus on a comprehensive final evaluation.</p> <p>Further to this, the independent M&E assessor noted the following key lessons (31):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesson 1: Stakeholder collaboration is vital to the success of CSO oriented projects 		

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Targets	Current Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesson 2: Positive relationships and reputation enables project implementation Lesson 3: Effective management and leadership must be present in projects Lesson 4: Team collaboration tools can increase project management efficiency Lesson 5: Understanding the strategic agenda of project partners must be a priority Lesson 6: Stakeholders must demonstrate a common purpose to the project Lesson 7: Stakeholder's role, function and responsibilities must be clearly articulated Lesson 8: Participants' selection must be inclusive and fair Lesson 9: Project proposal must not be too ambitious Lesson 10: Local content utilization is a valuable asset Lesson 11: Innovative thinking is required in capacity development design Lesson 12: Inadequate risk management can lead to implementation inefficiencies Lesson 13: Public awareness must be incorporated at the national level Lesson 14: Story-telling is a valuable capacity building strategy 	

B. Activities

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
Civil Society Governance Consultant	<p>Enhance governance mechanisms and structures within the six TTEITI civil society organizations and in at least six fenceline civil society organizations;</p> <p>Enhance governance-like related material capacities (including information and communication technologies) within the six TTEITI civil society organizations and in at least six fenceline civil society organizations; and</p> <p>Undertake training sessions that address human-capacity gaps identified in the consultant's baseline assessment.</p>	<p>Invitations to tender were sent out to 7 consulting parties. Only two consulting parties submitted proposals that fit the criteria. An evaluation process was carried out by the evaluation committee and the proposal of The Lloyd Best Institute of the West Indies was selected as the favoured one. Contract negotiations were finalized, implementation commenced on 15 February 2019. Within the budget for this activity was the purchase of a range of equipment for the participating CSOs, in the range of 50,000 euros, that included high-end products such as Apple Macbooks. The decision was taken to postpone the purchasing of such significant quantities of equipment to the last consultancy that focused on communications and advocacy. The equipment list was also amended to support the purchasing of equipment that were more suited for the realities of many of these communities and more cost-effective for any post-action updates or repairs.</p> <p>Ultimately, the consultant delivered roughly 112 hours of CSO training to 17 CSOs through a combination of 64 hours of field work and 48 hours of in-class training with the following breakdown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant engagement in Baseline Study: 5 field trips (3 all-day, 2 half-days; 40 hours) • Workshops: 7 in-class training sessions (42 hours) • Community Project: 3 on-site project presentations (24 hours) • Group Finale: Review and Evaluation (6 hours) <p>A key, culturally-relevant element of the training was the 'Gayap.' For this</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>stage of the consultancy, participants were required to return to the field to collaborate in solving the problem of one of the CSOs which was related to a selected area of governance. In doing so, they were to apply knowledge acquired from their field trips and workshops. They would be supervised by the consultants who remained available for advice and assistance as needed.</p> <p>The Governance areas and problems selected for the Gayap projects were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team 1: Internal Management (Toco Foundation's succession challenges) • Team 2: Resource-building (Fishing Pond Farmers Association's broken bridge) • Team 3: Action for Change (Supporting Las Cuevas Eco-Friendly Association's turtle protection initiative) <p>The teams were given one month to complete their projects. Because they involved real problems that affected communities, each Gayap presentation was to be made to members of the community at an event titled "Vini Weh" (Come see) which the consultants and other participants would attend as observers.</p> <p>On Sunday, July 8, 2019, Teams 1 and 2 presented their projects at the headquarters of the Toco Foundation in Toco and the Fishing Pond Farmers' Association in Fishing Pond. The third group presented on July 12th at the Basketball Pavilion in Las Cuevas. Each was attended by some members of the focus communities of Toco, Fishing Pond and Las Cuevas. In all cases, community members made inputs following the presentation and expressed their appreciation for the work of the teams.</p> <p>On average, participants rated their improvement over a baseline</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>understanding of governance at 40%. Participating groups included the 5 Beneficiaries (co-applicants), 4 of whom were members of the TTEITI CSO contingency (out of 5 members – Trinidad and Tobago Transparency Institute was unable to participate and the 6th spot is currently vacant).</p> <p>The remaining 12 groups comprised 8 fence-line groups – Maracas Valley Action Committee; Acono Village Dynamic Action Committee; Point Fortin Pro-C-Vane; Matura Women’s Association; Asa Wright Nature Centre; Toco Foundation; Fishing Pond Farmers’ Association; La Brea General Council; and Las Cuevas Eco-Friendly Association. Additionally, the group was rounded out with 4 other environmentally-focused CSOs: Environmental and Social Consultative Association; Student Energy; UWI Biological Society; Central Pathfinders Association.</p>
Extractive-Industry Environmental Transparency Consultancy	<p>Develop an EITI-like mechanism for civil-society-led governance of environmental transparency and accountability in Trinidad and Tobago’s extractive industries (and which involves a coalition with at least 12 members. Equally representing the State, extractive companies, and civil society- including at least two fence-line community organizations);</p> <p>Train at least 10 civil society representatives in the collection, reporting, and veracity-assessment of State- and company-derived environmental data, and in the use of media and communications and technologies to transparently and widely disseminate verified information to the public;</p> <p>Train at least 10 civil society representatives in environmental policy, legislation and enforcement-plan creation, as well as in lobbying and advocacy</p>	<p>Three parties were invited to tender for the Extractive Industry Environmental Transparency Consultancy and the finalization of the suggested Environmental Reporting Template. Two parties submitted proposals for this consultancy and NUADA Consultants were selected by the evaluation committee (36).</p> <p>The implementation team assessed that the consultant of the Extractive Industry Environmental Transparency Consultancy, with his/her expertise was the most suited to finalize the environmental reporting template in dialogue with the EMSG group. The Consultant who would construct the online platform to access and share the relevant environmental information would have expertise in the field of IT and the like, not necessarily in environmental reporting and legislation. Therefore, activity A 2.1.1 Reporting Template and Online System would be split up: The finalization of the Reporting template would be aggregated with activity A 1.2.1 Extractive-Industry Environmental Transparency Consultancy.</p> <p>NUADA undertook a baseline assessment of the groups’ awareness of</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
	<p>related to extractive industry accountability;</p> <p>Undertake training-the-trainer sessions with at least 10 civil society representatives to instruct them on environmental best practices and the policing of extractive-industry environmental non-compliance (with supervision of at least two resultant civil society-delivered training sessions to State and extractive-industry entities);</p> <p>Undertake baseline assessments to determine the needs and gaps regarding civil society's capacity to govern extractive-industry-provided environmental information, to communicate widely with the public, and undertake post-action evaluations of the action's effectiveness.</p> <p><i>**Develop user-friendly reporting templates and paperless (secure, web-based) systems for extractives companies and the State to input and report extractive-industry environment information</i></p>	<p>environmental data and policy and used this to craft the training modules. They identified key indicators for CSOs' understanding of the extractive industry-environmental policy landscape, and delivered the necessary training and facilitation to 17 CSOs with the following resulting in an approximate 26% increase in CSOs' capacity over the baseline (37):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge of environmental legislation and regulations – the Environmental Management Act (2000) and related regulatory instruments (such as the Water Pollutions Rules, the CEC and EIA, the role of the Environmental Management Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prior to the training sessions, the majority of CSOs were not familiar with the EM Act (2000) and had never been introduced to or taught the components of the environmental legislative and regulatory framework. <p>This Consultancy resulted in 3 capacity development workshops where CSOs were introduced to the environmental legislation and related regulatory instruments such as the Certificate of Environmental Clearance and the Environmental Impact Assessment (a workshop 'Toolkit' provides all resources and presentations produced from the workshops) (38).</p> <p>Additionally, the consultancy produced the Environmental Compliance Manual as a guidebook to the process and application of environmental regulatory instruments and the ways for public engagement with environmental governance (40).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of the National Environmental Policy

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prior to the training sessions, CSOs were not familiar with the NEP or its iterations. The training sessions introduced the CSOs to the origins of the NEP and its latest version- the NEP 2018. The CSOs were given a breakdown of the major components of the NEP, including the policy recommendation for a National Sustainable Development Council. During this project NUADA supported TCF, together with participating CSOs, to write a letter to the Minister of Planning requesting the implementation/inauguration of the NSDC. This builds on and continues the calls made by the civil society representatives on the TTEITI since 2016 to establish the NSDC. The Annual Report 2016 stated that “this Council will provide a forum for Government, business and the environmental movement to have ongoing oversight with advisory functions.” ● Increased awareness of environmental best practices in industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CSOs reported as agreeing that they had knowledge of environmental best practices at the baseline. To enhance this understanding, CSOs were exposed to concepts such as the Polluter Pays Principle, Concentration Based Standards. They were also engaged with other CSO groups that joined one of the workshops to discuss their experience with environmental governance during the ‘Anti-Smelter’ movement which resulted in a landmark victory for CSOs in holding the government accountable for following due process on the issuance of a CEC. <p>Additionally, the CSOs were taken on an extractive industry site visit to the National Quarries Company Limited (NQCL)</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>site at Turure Road, Guiaco Sangre Grande (Sand and Gravel Division), to receive a tour of their site and facilities. This exercise was one of the practical events under the consultancy deliverables aimed at providing the CSOs with exposure to the operations of an EI and the efforts carried out by NQCL to implement best practices in environmental remediation in their quarrying practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation in public consultations required by EIs to apply for a CEC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most organizations had not attended a public consultation before. However, there were a few that had significant experience in engaging at public consultations such as FFOS and MVAC. As part of the project capacity building activities, NUADA guided the CSOs participation and exposure to the November 27th 2019 Valencia to Toco Roadway. This exercise was identified as a ‘home-work activity’ meant to have CSOs participate directly in the public consultation process and put into practice the theory learnt from the 3 workshops. The activity was supported by the NUADA team and served as an exercise for critically assessing the ways in which the public was engaged in the CEC process and the information presented; it also built confidence and exposure for CSOs to increase their understanding of EIA’s and to interrogate the information and think critically about the development process. Lastly, it offered the CSOs an opportunity to collectively support each other in participating in the consultation

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization has used the Public Registry at the Environmental Management Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At the start of the project the CSOs reported that they did not have experience using the Public Registry at the EMA. The consultancy included a guided visit to the EMA's Library and national registry. On the 4th March, 8 CSO members representing 7 groups visited the EMA office as a group. This exercise was originally intended to be an independent activity for CSO's in the consultancy project deliverable, however, it was decided that it would be more beneficial to have the CSOs attend as a group, to collectively benefit from the visit, and in lieu of the 2nd EI field, the NUADA team attended this activity to support the learning and exposure visit for the CSOs. <p>The development of an EITI-like system was found through discussions with the TTEITI, to be outside of the remit of an external consultant, but rather to be developed under the aegis of the TTEITI and the newly established Environmental Sub-Committee, who were the Action's beneficiaries. NUADA therefore advised on the selection process of the EITI-like system, but the Environmental Sub-committee took responsibility for its design and implementation as the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (EMSG).</p> <p>As mentioned, it was thought that the consultant for this component would have the necessary competencies for the development of the environmental reporting template for the TTEITI, as well as appearing to be a natural follow-through on the activities being undertaken. As such the design of the template was moved to this component.</p> <p>Overall, reporting companies indicated an interest in and acceptance of the</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>importance of environmental reporting during the first few iterations of the ERT and discussions around environmental reporting. However, before 2019, environmental reporting was still only an ‘encouraged’ reporting option within the global EITI standard. Similar to their global counterparts, many reporting companies acknowledge the importance of environmental reporting but point to the (prior to 2019) non-obligatory nature of environmental reporting.</p> <p>However, as noted, in 2019 environmental financial flows were made mandatory, while wider environmental impact was encouraged to be considered by country steering committees. This was a result of consistent lobbying by the wider civil society contingent of the EITI and other stakeholders. This has provided a solid foundation for the expansion and evolution of the ERT as it currently sits. However, now that financial environmental reporting is mandatory, its inclusion into TTEITI reporting must go through a materiality determination by the steering committee, to determine if the TTEITI considers is obligatory for reporting companies at this time. This process is currently being undertaken by the Environmental sub-committee of the TTEITI. If environmental payments are determined to be material, then their reporting would move from a voluntary ERT to the mandatory reporting templates that the reporting companies currently use.</p> <p>From discussions with the technical steering committee and the Secretariat, the major stumbling block of interoperability of data was identified. More specifically, several companies indicated that they already collected aggregate data on environmental issues such as pollution, energy usage and water usage for their global sustainability reporting. There it was recommended that the ERT for the TTEITI be structured to take advantage of the type and nature of the data that is already collected, through the use of standardised units and definitions e.g. Scope 1,2 and 3 emissions as reporting through the Global Reporting Initiative.</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>The final environmental reporting template has since gone through the necessary approvals at the TTEITI and will be used in the 2021-2023 workplan as the basis for its environmental reporting pilot in accordance with the 2019 EITI Standard (41).</p>
<p>Lead- and Co- Applicant Promotion of Stakeholder Engagement</p>	<p>Approach and lobby State agencies, companies, and TTEITI and fenceline civil society organizations to voluntarily collaborate and participate in the project, with Memoranda of Understanding (with defined Terms of References outlining participant responsibilities) established between the lead applicant and at least four civil society organizations;</p> <p>Convene a TTEITI-like Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (with at least 12 members, as outlined above), and facilitate bi-monthly (and other necessary) meeting of the Group to discuss, promote and effect extractive industry environmental information reporting, verification, and transparent dissemination to the public, and to lobby and advocate for enhanced environmental accountability in Trinidad and Tobago's extractive industries;</p> <p>Create, circulate, update and transparently publish Minutes (and other related documents) of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group's meetings;</p> <p>Promote public knowledge of the Environmental</p>	<p>This initial relationship took shape through the partnership of the co-beneficiaries of the Action, The Cropper Foundation, Environment Tobago, Fishermen and Friends of the Sea, the Network of Rural Women Producers of Trinidad and Tobago and the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union. Beyond this the Action has established the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network with which 25 MOUs have been signed with civil society organisations to promote collaboration around environmental issues (62).</p> <p>The EMSG has been convened and has met 14 times over the course of the Action, and continues beyond the end of the Action in December 2020. Due to the company-reported contraction in available human resource, the EMSG is yet to fill the six (6) company spots, and the TTEITI has had to postpone the finalisation and launch of its 2020 report to at earliest, April 2021. However, the EMSG was convened in proxy by the Action's Steering Committee to deliver on the EMSG's tasks of advising the TTEITI on the design and implementation of an environmental reporting template, before the formal convening of the EMSG in September 2020. As such, the EMSG was able to meet 14 times over the life of the Action, just one less than the targeted 14 meetings over the Action (15-28).</p> <p>In addition, while the remaining EMSG members have all accepted the invitation and TORs for at least a year of membership and attendance at EMSG meetings have been positive, the return of signed MOUs has been slower than expected with only 7 MOUs returned thus far. The EMSG members with outstanding MOUs have indicated that there are generally backlogs in their various compliance and legal departments resulting in</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
	<p>Multi-Stakeholder Group and its activities and benefits via print, broadcast and online media (including on the websites and social media sites of the lead- and co- applicants);</p> <p>Prepare, in collaboration with relevant consultants, the Environmental Transparency chapter in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3, and ensure that the Report is widely circulated (with an emphasis on information multipliers, such as media representatives, and labour, political and community leaders);</p> <p>Undertake baseline and post-action assessments of the levels of collaboration and coordinate between State, industry and civil society stakeholders in extractive industry environmental issues to determine the needs to be addressed, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the action.</p>	<p>overall delays.</p> <p>As an attempt to fill gaps in expertise by the private sector, as well as improve the overall technical credibility of the EMSG, the EMSG undertook to invite external individual experts to participate in its planned work of developing technical advisory publications for the TTEITI, that include a variety of key subject-matter experts who have accepted the invitations and committed to participating in a series of working groups on extractive sector and environmental impacts.</p> <p>The preparation of the TTEITI Environmental Chapter and the Supplementary Report focused quite heavily on the use of data and information from government agencies; and it utilized publicly-available data and information from extractive companies. In addition, feedback and inputs were solicited from CSOs to ensure that their perspectives were included.</p> <p>But the process was not without challenges, for a range of reasons. Environmental data accessibility has been highlighted as one of the major challenges associated with extractive industry accountability and transparency. There is, at present, no centralized, consolidated, easily-accessible database that contains information about the impacts of development activities in T&T, including those related to extractive industries. Information is available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within the National Register, held at the EMA's library in Port-of-Spain • through various websites (e.g. the EMA website; the IMA website, the MEEI website, and the Trinidad and Tobago Biodiversity Information System); • in official government, national or company reports. For example,

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>the EMA's Annual Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at certain libraries and within relevant government offices; • through disparate scientific publications; • upon request from officials at government agencies, statutory bodies and research agencies. <p>What is clear however is that the compilation of reports such as the TTEITI Environmental Chapter (and supplementary reports), which seek to take stock of the environmental impacts of development activities, often require substantial legwork to identify the relevant sources of information and then access them. TTEITI Reporting could help to bring structure to some of this disparity by collecting and providing data on certain key environmental indicators for the extractive sector every year.</p>
Reporting Template and Online System Consultancy	<p>Develop user-friendly reporting templates and paperless (secure, web-based) systems for extractives companies and the State to input and report extractive-industry environment information;</p> <p>Train lead- and co- applicant personnel, and personnel from at least four other civil society organizations, on updating the reporting templates, and on maintaining and upgrading the paperless reporting system, as required;</p> <p>Assess the reporting system's needs and requirements and the effectiveness of the action via baseline and post- action assessments of the</p>	<p>It was evident as early as June 2020, that the reporting companies would not be able to participate on such a platform if it were designed and implemented within mid-2020 as scheduled. This was highlighted at the TTEITI's 116th meeting on June 18th, where the Secretariat informed that the TTEITI would be seeking an extension of reporting due to the significant reduction in response time by reporting entities across the state and private sector, with companies in particular indicating that they were struggling to meet the mandatory reporting requirements under the TTEITI.</p> <p>It was therefore decided by the Action's Steering Committee that the Action undertake to design the online reporting template, based on the approved environmental reporting template developed under the Action which has gone through review by the TTEITI's Technical Steering Committee and deliver the various activities above through an official environmental reporting pilot within the TTEITI in 2021 onwards. This Digital Reporting</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
	<p>user-friendliness, adoption levels and accessibility of reporting systems for extractive-industry environmental information.</p>	<p>Template would be managed by the TTEITI and accessed by its reporting companies within this pilot. This has been officially approved as part of the TTEITI's 2021-2023 workplan.</p> <p>The procurement for the service provider was undertaken using sole-selection in alignment with the PRAG principles as the total value for the component was under the ceiling for such procurement practices and the contractor was well-known to the Coordinator having successfully completed several similar tasks over the last 5 years (49). The online template was designed by MediaMill Ltd. in alignment with TTEITI's current reporting frameworks and the public facing data portal can be seen here in beta form: https://www.tteitienvironment.com and the various authorisations handed over to the Cropper Foundation.</p>
<p>Independent Consultancy</p>	<p>Assessor</p> <p>Assess the veracity of the State- and company-reported environmental information (including the extents to which extractors meet the requirements stipulated in their contracts and licenses granted by the State, relevant legislation and laws, and internationally-recognised best practices) via a reconciliation of reported information with verifiable data from independent parties (e.g. scientists, surveyors, contracts registries, and whistleblowers);</p> <p>Simplify and summarize the information reported on templates and the reporting system into easily-comprehensible formats that can be publically circulated, and be included in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3;</p> <p>Prepare, in collaboration with the lead applicant,</p>	<p>This consultancy, due to its very specialist nature, was advertised on LinkedIn, in the hopes of casting a wider search net for an appropriate candidate. The advertisement and link to TORs and other relevant information was active from November 12th, 2019 to November 29th, 2019. While LinkedIn metrics noted that 60 persons had clicked to show interest, only one consultant submitted a full proposal by the end of the period (42).</p> <p>This consultant, Keisha Garcia and her team, submitted a proposal (43) that was then evaluated by Kandia Sebro (OWTU representative), Omar Mohammed (TCF CEO) and Alyssa Black (TCF Programme officer) (44).</p> <p>These activities were delivered within the reality of the pandemic and the constraints that the TTEITI and its members faced. The assumption for successful delivery of this output was in fact focused on the ability of these institutions to commit time and energy to contributing data and information. As such, in the same way that the reduced ability of companies and state agencies to report and engage on issues outside of critical core business functions, the deliverables of this output were amended to focus on the</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
	<p>the Environmental Transparency chapter in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3;</p> <p>Generate an audited report of information reported by the State and extractive companies, adjudicate on the levels of environmental transparency in Trinidad and Tobago's extractive industries, and provide recommendations to make the country's extractive industries more environmentally accountable;</p> <p>Train at least four civil society representatives to undertake similar veracity assessments, to summarise complex information into easily-comprehensible formats, and to generate environmental-transparency audits (that are scientifically rigorous and legally sound) beyond the project's lifespan.</p>	<p>state, quality and access to extractive-industry-reported data as mandated by the Environmental Management Act and other key statutory requirements</p> <p>Two main reports were submitted under this activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The main Chapter content – a summary account of environmental transparency status and trends in Trinidad and Tobago based on the requirements of the EITI reporting framework (47) 2. A supplementary report that incorporates metadata and other supporting information for the main chapter, and provides the most comprehensive assessment of available data and information (48). <p>The preparation of the reports for TTEITI chapter on Environmental Transparency deviated slightly from the original timeline and process proposed. Rather than treating the two reports as separate entities, the team undertook to prepare the (larger, more detailed) supplementary report, and once this report was completed, the summary report (the TTEITI chapter) was produced as an Executive Summary.</p> <p>The capacity building component of this consultancy engaged a total of 21 CSOs, plus the government entities listed above. The training for civil society organisations/ partners was designed to enhance capacity of at least 4 CSOs in three technical issues (along the lines of 3 distinct modules):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding data in the context of Trinidad and Tobago's regulatory framework 2. Introduction to Environmental Economics 3. How to measure impact using an ecosystem approach

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>During the period September 26th to November 7th 2020, a total of 9 training sessions were held. On average 8 CSOs participated in each of these training sessions, double the required number of CSOs per the logframe (4 CSOs) (37).</p>
<p>Communication Strategy and Media Production Consultancy</p>	<p>Develop a communication strategy, and create and disseminate accessible information products (including the TTEITI Report chapter) to the public;</p> <p>Prepare, in collaboration with the lead applicant and the Independent Assessor Consultant, the Environmental Transparency chapter in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3 (and other media products, including press releases, town-hall meetings and other public fora, and public service announcements);</p> <p>Train TTEITI and fenceline civil society personnel on public communication and media production (to enable civil society to boost their interactions with the public' and so promote public participation in the management of resources and the associated environments);</p> <p>Undertake baseline and post-action assessments of public awareness of extractive-industry-related environmental issues, and advise on best practices and lessons learned to maximize the effectiveness and reach of future information products.</p>	<p>Three parties were identified as possible candidates for this opportunities: ConnectivePros Limited, Dizzanne Billy (independent climate journalist) and the Lloyd Best Institute of the Caribbean. Each party was invited to submit an application to meet the conditions of the TORs provided between November 11th and 29th, 2019 (51)(52).</p> <p>However, only one party submitted a full proposal, the Lloyd Best Institute of the Caribbean (LBIC) and their proposal was evaluated by Omar Mohammed (TCF CEO), Zico Cozier (TCF Communications specialist) (53)(54).</p> <p>12 CSOs worked with the consultant to co-create communication strategies to be employed in promoting public participation in the management of natural resources and the associated environments, and to enhance their organizations' public profile. While the others are interested they were not yet prepared to engage the process. Many are reviewing their plans and operations in light of the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. A template for developing communication strategies is being provided to them (57).</p> <p>21 CSOs participated in a workshop on the role and development of communication strategies in supporting their organisations' strategic plans and objectives. Each was engaged in a process designed to assist them in incorporating communication strategies as a critical tool for engaging internal and external stakeholders in order to achieve their strategic objectives (57).</p> <p>The 21 CSOs also built their capacity in written, photo and video</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>communications, developed and implemented within a framework of ‘citizen journalism.’ Participating CSOs members were trained to become community citizen journalists for the ‘Cari-Bois Environmental News Network’ (www.caribois.org) a national community news site around the environment. These new CSO citizen journalists were trained to communicate information to the public about specific environmental impacts of extractives industries and other environmental matters which affect them and to do so accurately, fairly, ethically and interestingly through words, photos, video and audio.</p> <p>Since the launch of the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network on June 5th 2020 (World Environment Day), this citizen journalism platform powered by participating CSOs on the Action, has had approximately 80,000 page views of its over 70 articles and various multimedia products developed by and with these CSOs (63). This reporting has been featured across the major news periodicals and internationally by Global Voices, and also was the feature of multi-page supplement for World Environment Day in the Trinidad Express. The success of the Cari-Bois Network has gone beyond the viewership and generated public advocacy around key community and CSO issues such as quarrying in the Maracas Valley, State action against illegal deforestation in protected areas, and public lobbying for increased state transparency in Venezuela-Trinidad and Tobago engagements around the bilateral oil spill plan.</p> <p>The national public-oriented communications work around the extractive sector has been designed as part of the TTEITI’s ongoing communications portfolio, through the hiring of a full-time communication’s firm whose responsibility it is to undertake similar activities in relation to data gathering, as it is the remit of the TTEITI.</p> <p>As mentioned previously, the purchasing of equipment was moved from a Year 1 deliverable to this Year 3 component, with the rationale that the purchasing of communications equipment should be done in conjunction</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>with the training and assessment of the participating groups.</p> <p>Eleven (11) Requests for quotations were sent out to the following vendors, all of whom met the EU's criteria for sourcing (58):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramps Tech • Cell Mates • Circuit Zone • Courts • Detour Tech • Digicel • Huawei • Memory Bank • Steve's Electronics • TSTT • Massy Technologies <p>The initial list of equipment was significantly altered, with a focus on procuring equipment that was better fit for purpose for community use and would not be a financial burden on community members. The decision was made to switch from expensive Apple laptops and Adobe software, to lower cost HP laptops with Office applications, as well as mobile phones, to support</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		<p>the citizen journalism focus – in addition to the community resources such as PA systems, projectors and so on.</p> <p>Four quotations were received from Massy Technologies (laptops only), Memory Bank (laptops only), Steve’s Electronics (PA system only) and Ramps Tech (all devices). The quotations were evaluated by Omar Mohammed (TCF CEO), Zico Cozier (TCF Communications specialist) and Nicole Vallie (TCF Project manager). Ramps Tech emerged as the preferred provider and submitted a final quotation (59)(60) for 30 units each of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samsung A71 • HP Laptop • Samsung Micro Cards 128GB with USB hub. • Smartphone Gimbal • Portable Projector Crenova • Portable P.A System • Portable Power Banks (5000 mAh) • Lavalier Microphone Dual • Lavalier Wireless Microphone <p>The 5 Project beneficiaries both received two packages of equipment with the CSOs receiving one package each. The receipt of an equipment package was contingent on each CSO signing an MOU detailing their continued contribution to the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network, along with a</p>

Activity	Means	Status and Comments
		transfer of assets form (61). Twenty-three CSOs have received their packages with one being currently held for the Asa Wright Nature Centre that has undergone temporary closure during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.3. Sustainability of the Action

The various outcomes and outputs of the Action will continue with a good likelihood of sustainability. Drawing from the independent evaluation, the Action's sustainability was assessed across three (3) main pillars:

Institutional Sustainability

In looking at institutional sustainability, the Action has been able to secure a strategic position within the TTEITI, initiated in November 2018 through the formation of the 'Environmental sub-committee' (ESC) of the TTEITI. This initiative was undertaken to work towards reporting on the environmental impact of the extractive industries sector and to progress the work of the Action as well as advising the TTEITI Steering Committee on its new requirements under the mandatory environmental reporting requirements of the global EITI Standard, updated in 2019.

The Action and its outputs related to the development of a reporting online template and submissions by company and state agencies will become a key component of the environmental sub-committee of the TTEITI through its inclusion in the official TTEITI 2021-2023 workplan as the central point of the environmental reporting pilot.

Furthermore, the EMSG will continue to advise the TTEITI Steering Committee through the TTEITI ESC through the development of an environmental impact and management position paper being developed in 2021 that will utilise the EMSG members and invited external experts. This paper will be academically rigorous and detail the various best practice opportunities for the extractive sector within key environmental themes and issues (7).

Cari-Bois Environmental News Network

The establishment of the Cari-Bois News Network has been a flagship success of the Action and a key lever for sustainability of not just the learnings obtained by the various CSOs, but a platform that continues to support ongoing networking and mentorship among the participating CSOs and other groups within Trinidad and Tobago. As mentioned previously, Cari-Bois has found an audience both nationally and internationally, with thousands of views on average per month and frequently reposted by major news outlets nationally, as well as through other international citizen journalism platforms like Global Voices.

The participating 25 CSOs that received training on citizen journalism have all signed MOUs (62) committing them to producing consistent content between January 2021 – December 2022, ensuring a steady supply of community and CSO-generated news and information centred on environmental, community and governance issues. In addition, as mentioned, each CSO was outfitted with a robust communications package which they continue undergoing training provided by the Cropper Foundation which they have all used effectively since their initial receipt.

Goomtee Ragoobar, Fishing Pond Female Farmers Association: "This training brought results. It was very, very valuable. We created a video about our association that lets people who know about Fishing Pond farmers. It gave us so much more than just information and communications skills. It created a network that helps us. It even helped us to get a new bridge which was so important for our famers who couldn't get across to their fields. We feel very, very supported."

Due to the significant reception that Cari-Bois has received, and in keeping with the dimension of the financial sustainability of the Project, the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network website has the potential to utilize a business model dedicated to making digital information products available at a reasonable fee. As a result of the fees collected, maintenance of the website can be undertaken, and

investments in operational and minor capital activities can be realized. Initial conversations have already been had with key national and regional private sector interests to support the ongoing operations of the site.

Social Sustainability

The Action focused heavily on building social sustainability. As a consequence, the various capacity building interventions that were conducted with over twenty-five community groups and CSOs were centred on intensive interactive volunteer participation through training workshops, field visits, collaborative Projects and advocacy exercises.

As such, the Project was also able to successfully mobilise community participation in and advocacy activities around environmental/governance issues and as a result of these interventions, social capital and informal networks have been developed among the participating groups and individuals. Also, several CSOs have highlighted the ways in which the Project has definitely improved their level of confidence and ability to be effective monitors of environmental governance.

Following the Action, the two main WhatsApp groups continue to be active on a daily basis, with on average 70 participants sharing constant information on community activities, opportunities for advocacy and feedback, as well as more personal support action – most recently in the group coming together to help raise donations for one of the CSOs' founder's wife's surgery.

This is also evident across social media, with the participating CSOs continuing to be champions of each other's work by consistently sharing and reposting social media posts from other Action CSOs on a very regular basis.

As some of the participants noted:

Genevieve Guy, Matura Women's Group: "Because of my networking with FFOS [Fishermen and Friends of the Sea] I was able to get a map before the [Toco Highway] consultation and get some groups together and shared it with them and.... because I went to La Brea and saw how when they moved the road, the community died. I took in front and spoke to business-people in the community. We will not allow that to happen to us."

Roma Price, Toco Foundation: "The Gayap project really brought us together. We bonded together. We have some resources now, like the [Gayap] group that came up to Toco to make their presentation to us. We also found resources among the other groups that can help us in our work. There's a public consultation in Toco next week and we'll go the meeting first and see how it will impact on our community and then come back to members of the group who have resources that we will need but don't have."

Johanne Ryan, Asa Wright Nature Centre: It allowed me the opportunity to meet many people from all over Trinidad and Tobago who had the same passion for protecting the environment. I also learnt about the issues affecting different communities."

2.4. Updated Logframe matrix

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced environmental transparency and accountability in the country's extractive industries; and Enhanced management of Trinidad and Tobago's natural environment and increased health of, and provision of ecosystem services by, that environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Government agencies and extractive companies committed to, and actively, reporting environmental information in a transparent fashion; Number of civil society organizations actively participating (e.g., advocacy, policy development and planning) in extractive-industry environment-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project aims to at least double the number of civil society participants in the governance of extractive-industry transparency and accountability, by including at least six civil society organizations from fenceline communities (Y3); The project aims to have at least one chapter in the annual TTEITI Report (in both its full and summary forms) be concerning environmental information and extractive-company environmental transparency (Y3); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 6 extractive companies, six State agencies, and six civil society organizations are participating in the TTEITI through its main governance structure, the Steering Committee; At 08 October 2017, there was no/very low CSO participation in environmental transparency advocacy in the extractive sector outside of the TTEITI; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 civil society organisations and 6 State Agencies, with 13 independent external experts constituting a civil society-led Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (EMSG) that advises the newly formed Environmental Sub-committee of the TTEITI; Twenty-four (24) civil society organisations committed via MOU to the participating in governance activities related to extractive industry environmental transparency and accountability through the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network One summary chapter in the TTEITI 2020 Report (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TTEITI Annual Report (Appendix 47: TTEITI Chapter) TTEITI Environmental Supplement (Appendix 48) Consultants' baseline and post-action assessments; Minutes of meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (Appendices 15-28); Cari-Bois Organisational MOUs (Appendix 62: Compiled MOUs) Minutes of the Project Steering Committee meetings Appendices 15-25); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society organizations buy in and recognise project's value, and are willing to participate in and commit to the initiative; Government agencies and extractive companies are willing to collaborate to form an Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group; Stakeholders, especially civil society organizations, commit personnel to project-related training and capacity-building sessions; Government agencies and extractive

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
					chronologically) and a full Environmental Data Supplement as an accompanying report to the national TTEITI Report (awaiting launch)		<p>companies commit to the system for the input and collection of environmental information, and integrate the system into their operations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies and extractive companies make environmental information and assist in the verification of the information; • Information products on environmental transparency in the extractive industries are accepted by the target audiences; • Civil society groups have the basic infrastructure (e.g., electricity

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
							and internet connectivity) to maximise the effectiveness of delivered capacity-building materials.
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	Oc 1. Enhanced civil society capacity to ensure high extractive-industry environmental accountability and compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of civil society organizations committed via MOUs to participating in governance activities; • Number of new internal governance documents and project developed by participating civil society organisations; • Number of policy and communication documents prepared by civil society organizations and submitted to State agencies, extractive companies and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least twelve (12) civil society organisations committed via MOU to the participating in governance activities related to extractive industry environmental transparency and accountability (Y2) • Civil society material capacity for governance increased by at least 25 percent in at least 20 CSO representatives (Y2); • Civil-society understanding of extractive- 	A Baseline Assessment of the capacity of civil society organizations material, technical and participatory capacities for governance and public communication is part of this project (though anecdotal information and informal surveys indicate that the capacities are low).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-four (24) civil society organisations committed via MOU to the participating in governance activities related to extractive industry environmental transparency and accountability through the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network • Twelve (12) CSOs participating in the EMSG; • On average 17 CSOs and 23 representatives built their capacity in governance by 40% • 17 CSOs indicated on average, 26% increase in their understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cari-Bois Organisational MOUs (Appendix 62: Compiled MOUs) • Minutes of meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (Appendices 15-28); • CSO Governance consultant baseline and post-action assessments and reports (Appendices 1-3); • Environmental transparency and accountability consultant baseline and post-action assessments and reports (Appendix 37); 	Civil society organizations recognise the project's value and are willing to be engaged, as well as to participate (committing required personnel, person-hours and resources) in the initiative.

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		public media channels; • Number of collaborative initiatives among participating CSOs	industry environmental transparency and accountability enhanced by at least 25 percent (Y3); • Formal network of CSOs collaborating on environmental accountability (Y3)		of extractive-industry environmental transparency and accountability; • A formal network of 24 CSOs participating in the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network.		
	Oc 2. Enhanced civil society partnership and collaboration with Government agencies and extractive companies in the collection, verification and dissemination of environmental data.	• Numbers of State agencies, extractive companies, and civil society organizations committed via MOUs to participating in environmental governance and oversight; • Number of meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (EMSG) convened (with	• Twelve (12) civil society organizations participating in environment-related governance activities through the EMSG (Y2) • At least 6 State and 5 Extractive companies committing to sitting on the EMSG • Environmental Multi-Stakeholder	• The TTEITI currently has a Multi-Stakeholder Group with 18 members, six each from State agencies, extractive companies, and civil society organizations; • The TTEITI's current Multi-Stakeholder Group meets monthly; • There is currently	• A civil-society led Multi-Stakeholder Group established to facilitate environmental transparency in the TTEITI with 12 CSOs and 6 State Agencies, with 13 independent external experts • 14 meetings of the EMSG held by December 2020.	• Minutes of meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (Appendices 15-28); • EMSG Membership list (Appendix 6)	Civil society organizations, Government agencies and extractive companies are willing to collaborate, form the environmental governance coalition that the project intends to create, and commits the requisite person-hours and personnel for the

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		quorum) and completed; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of environment-related chapters (and number of related pages) prepared for and printed in TTEITI Annual Reports. 	Group (EMSG) created and meets at least 7 times in Y2 and at least 7 times in Y3.	no equivalent multi-stakeholder group governing environmental transparency in the extractive industries; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Baseline Assessment of the capacity of civil society organizations material, technical and participatory capacities for governance, extractive-stakeholder engagement, and public communication is part of this project. 			EMSG.
	Oc. 3. Project managed efficiently, effectively and transparently, with recorded best practices and lessons learned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of quarterly reports submitted by Project Manager and approved by the lead applicant's CEO; • Number of Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Work Plan revised and updated by the Project Manager and approved by the lead applicant CEO and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lead applicant has significant project management experience, having executed numerous large 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager retained (March 2018); • Project Work Plan updated (2018); • Three quarterly reports submitted by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online project management reporting extract (Appendix 29) • Baseline and post-action assessment of beneficiary collaboration (Appendices 34 & 35) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pool of qualified Project Manager candidates willing to work on the project for the related remuneration

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		<p>Steering Committee Meetings with accompanying reports, minutes and attendance record;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of reports submitted to the donor by the Project Manager • Partner collaboration scores 	<p>donor;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twelve (12) quarterly Project Manager appraisal reports submitted to and approved by the lead applicant CEO (and/or Project Steering Committee); • Project execution successfully appraised by the Monitoring and Evaluation consultant, with best practices and lessons learned documented; • At least 25% increase in partners perceptions of ease of collaboration as a consortium between Y1 and Y3; • Project delivered on time and on budget, with no 	<p>development projects, including three (with budgets between EUR 200,000 and EUR 1.5 million) in the past three years;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lead applicant's CEO, who will supervise the Project Manager, is a certified Project Manager, who has managed projects in 18 countries and with budgets up to EUR 4.5 million. 	<p>Project Manager (Feb 2019) and subsequent migration to online project monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline assessment of collaboration among project co-applicants completed (Feb 2019) and post-action assessment (Dec 2020) indicating an overall increase in perceptions of collaboration of on average 22.5% • Action independently assessed and determined to have been successfully implemented • Action independently financially assessed and determined that no discrepancies in fiduciary management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Monitoring Evaluation Report (Appendix 46) • Independent Financial Audit Report (Appendix 33) 	<p>exists;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project manager can be procured, with signed contract, and commence duties within two months; • Project manager maintains high engagement with and commitment to the work and (particularly regarding engagement with stakeholders).

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			scope creep.				
Outputs	Op 1.1. Enhanced civil society governance capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of civil society organizations committed, via MOUs, to participating in governance activities; Number and quality of civil-society-prepared policy, advocacy and planning documents submitted to State agencies and extractive companies; Percentage of CSOs indicating improvements in their confidence to engage in the environmental accountability and transparency system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least twelve (12) Civil society participants improve their confidence in leading and engaging with extractive-industry environmental transparency and accountability by at least 25% (Y2); At least five (5) CSO-prepared policy briefs, communiques or position papers submitted to relevant agencies (Y3). 	A Baseline Assessment of the capacity of civil society organizations material, technical and participatory capacities for governance and communication is part of this project (but anecdotal information and informal surveys suggest the capacity is low).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seventeen (17) civil society organizations involved in governance capacity building for engagement with extractive-industry fiscal transparency and accountability improved their capacity by 26% At least 8 CSO-prepared submissions to relevant agencies around environmental issues and the extractive sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Governance consultant baseline and post-action assessments and reports (Appendices 1-3); 7 CSO-prepared advocacy items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EITI CSO Advocacy Letter (LAC) (Appendix 8) Escazu Advocacy Letter to the Prime Minister of T&T (Appendix 9) National Council for Sustainable Development Letter to the Prime Minister (Appendix 10) Collective letter - Freedom of Information Act Amendment (Appendix 11) EMA Submission for the Toco Port Consultation (Appendix 12) Collective submission to the T&T High Court on the EIA process (Appendix 13) EMA Submission for quarrying in the Maracas Valley (Appendix 14) 	Civil society organizations recognise the project's value and are willing to be engaged, participate in (by committing resources and person-hours), and have personnel trained by the initiative.
	Op 1.2. Enhanced civil society capacity to form coalitions and lead the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of State agencies, extractive companies, and civil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOUs with Six State, six, company and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TTEITI currently has a Multi-Stakeholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A civil-society led Multi-Stakeholder Group established to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (Appendices 15-28); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society organizations, Government

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	governance of extractive-industry environmental transparency and accountability.	<p>society organizations committed, via MOUs, to participating in environmental governance activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group (EMSG) convened and completed; • Number of policy documents and communication products created by the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group and forwarded to State, company, executives; • Number of environment-related chapters (and associated pages) prepared for and printed in TTEITI Annual 	<p>twelve civil society organizations to participate in governance of extractive-industry transparency and accountability through the EMSG (Y2);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourteen meetings of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group during the project lifespan (7 in Y2, 7 in Y3); • Environmental transparency chapter in TTEITI Report of Project Year 3. • 	<p>Group with 18 members, six each from State agencies, extractive companies, and civil society organizations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TTEITI's current Multi-Stakeholder Group meets monthly; • Past TTEITI Reports have not considered environmental transparency; 	<p>facilitate environmental transparency in the TTEITI with 12 CSOs and 6 State Agencies, with 13 independent external experts (7 MOUs signed, remainder outstanding but committed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 meetings of the EMSG held during the Action; • Environmental chapter and full supplement completed and awaiting publication in alignment with the TTEITI 2020 report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TTEITI Annual Report (Appendix 47: TTEITI Chapter) • TTEITI Environmental Supplement (Appendix 48) 	<p>agencies and extractive companies are willing to collaborate and form the environmental governance coalition that the project intends to create;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders willing commit personnel (focal points) and associated person-hours to participate in the initiative and to attend Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group meetings; • Members of Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group meetings remain committed to the initiative and are willing to compromise on

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		Report (of Project Year 3).					contentious issues.
	Op 2.1. Enhanced ease of reporting of extractive-industry environmental information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A paperless, user-friendly system for extractive industry and State input and reporting of environmental information is created, functional and online; • Number of Government agencies and extractive companies uploading information to the online system; • Number of civil society organizations' members accessing and making use of the system and its information; • Assessment(s) of the quality of the system (e.g., ease of use) by stakeholders and consultants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed user-friendly reporting templates and paperless (secure, web-based) system for extractive companies and the State to input and report extractive-industry environmental information (Y3); • Lead- and co-applicant personnel, and personnel from at least four (4) civil society organizations, trained in updating the reporting templates, and in maintaining and upgrading the paperless reporting system, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is currently no system (online, paperless or otherwise) for the input and reporting of extractive-industry environmental data and information; • Civil society organizations and, by extension, members of the public currently have little or no access to extractive-industry environmental data and information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting templates and paperless (secure, web-based) system for extractive companies and the State to input and report extractive-industry environmental information developed and available in beta form; • Digital template not used utilised by stakeholders and will be implemented as part of the TTEITI's 2021-2023 workplan as an environmental pilot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Reporting template (Appendix 39) • Pilot environmental digital platform (https://www.tteitienviroment.com) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies and extractive companies commit to system and collaborate on its development, creation and testing; • Government agencies and extractive companies devote person-hours to the collection, input and updating of environmental information; • Civil society organizations commit personnel and person-hours to learning, using and updating the system; • System possible with open-source

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			as needed (Y3); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least four (4) Government agencies upload information to the system (Y3); • At least four (4) extractive companies upload information to the system (Y3); • At least 12 civil society organizations (the six TTEITI CSOs and at least six fenceline CSOs access the information on the system (Y3); • At least 12 civil society organizations (the six TTEITI CSOs and at least six fenceline CSOs disseminate the information on the system in an accessible manner to the public (Y3); • An assessment of 				software and not majorly affected by technological changes.

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			the effectiveness and ease of use of the system results in at least 80% favourability and ease-of-use scores with participating CSOs, Government agencies, and extractive companies (Y3).				
	Op 2.2. Independent assessment of extractive-industry-reported environmental data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Government agencies and extractive companies providing environmental information to the Independent Assessor; • Number of Government agencies and extractive companies with verified environmental information; • Number of copies of the TTEITI Report of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Assessor receives verifiable environmental information from at least four (4) extractive companies and at least four (4) Government agencies (Y3); • Independent Assessor engages at least twelve (12) civil society organizations, at least 4 Government agencies and at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is currently no mechanism for the independent verification of extractive-industry environmental data and information; • Past TTEITI Reports have not considered environmental transparency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifiable environmental information was received from 4 Government agencies • 21 civil society organisations and 4 state agencies were engaged in the collection of data and training • A comprehensive environmental supplemental report and summary chapter has been prepared for the 2020 TTEITI report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Assessor training consultancy reports (Appendices 45 & 46) • TTEITI Annual Report (Appendix 47: TTEITI Chapter) • TTEITI Environmental Supplement (Appendix 48) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies and extractive companies make environmental information accessible to the Assessor; • Information provided to the Assessor is of high quality (i.e., up-to-date, and with independent means of verification).

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		Project Year 3, bearing the chapter on Environmental Transparency, distributed.	<p>least 4 extractive companies to collect pertinent extractive-industry environmental information (Y3);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Assessor trains personnel from at least four (4) civil society organizations in the assessment and verification of environmental data and information (Y3); • Independent Assessor prepares, in collaboration with participating civil society organizations, the chapter on Environmental Transparency for publication in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3 (Y3). 				

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Op 2.3. Enhanced capacity of civil society organizations to communicate extractive-industry environment data to the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication Strategy developed; • Information products created and disseminated (including the TTEITI Report chapter) to the public; • Environmental Transparency chapter in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3 prepared; • Training materials developed for fenceline civil society personnel on public communication and media production; • Training sessions delivered to fenceline civil society personnel on public communication and media production; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication Strategy developed for at least twelve (12) CSOS (including the six fenceline civil society organizations) (Y3); • At least four (4) information products created per annum and disseminated (including the TTEITI Report chapter) to the public by the EMSG (Y2) (Y3); • Environmental Transparency chapter in the TTEITI Report of Project Year 3 (prepared in collaboration with the lead applicant and the Independent Assessor Consultant) (Y3); • Training sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TTEITI Reports do not contain information on extractive-industry environmental transparency; • Extractive-industry environmental information not generally accessible by civil society groups and the public (with no information products serving as the vehicle for this information). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 CSOs have co-created Communication strategies • 21 CSOs participated in training to become environmental citizen journalists for the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network • Cari-Bois Environmental News Network established to be primary source of CSO environmental engagement with the public, companies and other stakeholders • Environmental Chapter and full supplement prepared and included with TTEITI reporting, awaiting launch and publication in keeping with the TTEITI's extended reporting period due to the pandemic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Communication Strategies co-created (Appendix 57) • Communication consultant training reports (Appendices 55-57) • Cari-Bois Environmental News Network website (www.caribois.org) • National news media World Environment Day Supplement with 8 CSO articles (Appendix 64) • TTEITI Annual Report (Appendix 47: TTEITI Chapter) • TTEITI Environmental Supplement (Appendix 48) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders, especially civil society organizations, participate in the communication training, accept the imparted knowledge, and integrate the communications skills and technologies into their operations; • Information products are accepted by the target audiences.

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			<p>delivered to six TTEITI and six fenceline civil society organizations' personnel (on public communication and media production) (Y3);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 500 copies of the TTEITI Report in Project Year 3 disseminated to the public and target audiences (Y3); • 				
	Op 3.1. Project managed effectively, efficiently and transparently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of quarterly reports submitted by Project Manager and approved by the lead applicant's CEO; • Number of events facilitated by the Project Manager, with accompanying reports and minutes, if available; • Number of meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One project manager retained for a period of 34 months; • Twelve (12) quarterly Project Manager appraisal reports submitted to and approved by the lead applicant CEO (and/or Project Steering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Project Manager currently retained on related or similar project; • The lead applicant has significant project management experience, having executed numerous large development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager retained (2018); • Project Work Plan updated (2018); • Interim Report submitted to Coordinator (June 2019) • Three quarterly reports submitted by Project Manager before switch to online daily reporting; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online project management reporting extract (Appendix 29) • Baseline and post-action assessment of beneficiary collaboration (Appendices 34 & 35) • Independent Monitoring Evaluation Report (Appendix 46) • Independent Financial Audit Report (Appendix 33) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pool of qualified Project Manager candidates willing to work on the project for the related remuneration exists; • Project manager can be procured, with signed contract, and commence duties

	Results chain	Indicators	Targets (Dec 2020)	Baseline (2017)	Current value (December 2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		<p>of the Environmental Multi-Stakeholder Group facilitated and civil society and minuted by the Project Manager;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reports submitted to the donor by the Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant; • Number of reports submitted to the donor by the Financial Audit Consultant; • Number and updates to the project's website and social media facilitated by or supervised by the Project Manager; • Report of the Monitoring and Evaluation consultant; • Report of the Financial Audit consultant. 	<p>Committee) (Y1) (Y2) (Y3);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project execution successfully appraised by the Monitoring and Evaluation consultant, with best practices and lessons learned documented (Y3); • Project delivered on time and on budget, with no scope creep. 	<p>projects, including three (with budgets between EUR 200,000 and EUR 1.5 million) in the past three years;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lead applicant's CEO, who will supervise the Project Manager, is a certified Project Manager, who has managed projects in 18 countries and with budgets up to EUR 4.5 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Project manager retained from January 2020 – December 2020 • 14 meetings of the EMSG held • 12 meetings of the Project Steering committee held during Action • Independent Monitoring and Evaluation assessment undertaken with successful appraisals • Independent financial assessment done successful with no issues raised. • Social media posts (Facebook) mentioning the Action and the EU have had Reach, Clicks and Reacts/comments/share metrics of 54,181; 5,050 and 2,422 persons respectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media metrics summary (Appendix 63b) 	<p>within two months;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project manager maintains high engagement with and commitment to the work and (particularly regarding engagement with stakeholders).

2.5. Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

Of course, as an Action centred on environmental sustainability and good governance, the key components and intervention logic has been focused on the mainstreaming of these two issues across all the work being undertaken within the Action. However, good governance in particular has been a primary focus of the Action, particularly in the first Action component that sought to increase the capacity of the CSOs in governance.

A key element of the training and discussions were around the need for CSOs and communities to also see themselves as part of a national whole and that it is their responsibility to have concern and engagement with issues of national governance – in addition to more localised issues. This understanding seemed to have taken root as the participating CSOs have gone on to help lead national governance advocacy – such as calling for the establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development through public letters to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Planning and Development – the first time many of these groups had ever written such a letter; as well as publicly signing national advocacy statements calling for repeals of certain Freedom of Information Act amendments.

The Action sought to include key issues of human rights and gender equality, not in the substantive aspects of the work but by making it central to the types of persons the Action brought into its work to build the capacity of these CSOs. In each Terms of Reference, it was clearly stated that any contractor must “respect the equality of all persons encountered in the execution of their works, regardless of race, gender, religion, education level, age, and sexual orientation.” In addition, the beneficiaries sought to ensure that the delivery of training created a gender sensitive space, by not just focusing on superficial numerical indicators of gender equality, but by creating spaces where persons would not be hindered due to socially-constructed gender roles i.e. persons felt safe enough to bring babies and children, even while nursing. This focus on a gender-sensitive space facilitated the inclusion of everyone, even persons who may have not felt welcome in other spaces, a new mother with a still-nursing baby for example.

2.6. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Action was monitored during its implementation by the Coordinator, the Cropper Foundation, and the Beneficiaries as the Steering Committee, with the Coordinator reporting on the Action’s progress at each Steering Committee meeting.

The Action was also visited by an independent EU Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission in November 2019. The report that came out of this mission provided some valuable insights which included that while the chosen implementation mechanisms are conducive for achieving the expected results, the assessor believed that it was likely that planned outputs and outcomes cannot be delivered within the remaining project time period. The assessor also noted that the Action would have benefited significantly from guided revision of its respective logframes at the beginning of year 1, rather than at the end. The ROM also noted that synergies with the project “Strengthening civil society engagement in a more environmentally sustainable, socially just, inclusive, accountable and resilient model of development and governance in Trinidad and Tobago” are not being adequately explored. There could be mutual benefits including further building of CSO capacity if the groups of CSOs being brought together for the Environmental and Business projects were able to participate in the discussions and consultations regarding CSO legal and fiscal requirements.

Based on these conclusions, the ROM provided recommendations to improve project management and outcome-oriented amendments which included a review of the Action’s implementation plan with a view to determining the reality of delivering planned outputs and

outcomes in the remaining time period. The ROM also noted that consultants should share learnings and practices to ensure that common approaches to assessing built capacity and participation are undertaken. The ROM also recommended that the Action seek to re-establish links with the two other EU-funded Actions that focused on good governance. As detailed in previous sections, the Action and the Coordinator undertook a re-assessment of the logframe and its indicators to ensure a better fit-for-purpose in relation to the ultimate impact desired by the Action. In addition, the Coordinator organised peer-peer sharing opportunities for the consultants engaged by the Action to share lessons learnt from working with the CSOs. Finally, as detailed in Section 3.5 the Action worked closely with the other 2 governance Actions to develop shared learning opportunities.

The final substantive assessment was undertaken by Dr. Joseph Khan, a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, who conducted the final Action evaluation during the period August - October 2020. The evaluation was conducted with the purpose of identifying lessons learned, successes, achievements, short-comings, performance and progress towards the attainment of the Project's results as outlined and agreed to.

A qualitative methodological approach was utilized for the conduct of this Project evaluation exercise. The use of a qualitative methodological approach allowed the evaluator the opportunity to objectively and collaboratively evaluate the Project's Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.

The following stakeholders were interviewed:

- The Project Execution Team from The Cropper Foundation
 - Chief Executive Officer
 - Project Coordinator (Present)
 - Project Coordinator (Past)
- Local stakeholders and final beneficiaries representing the CSO/NGO Community
 - Lopinot Tourism Association
 - Toco Foundation
 - Pro-C-Vane
 - Future Fishers
 - Environmental and Social Consultative Association
 - Maracas Valley Action Committee
 - Valencia Community Council
 - Matura Women's Group
 - Las Cuevas Eco-Friendly Association
 - Social Justice Foundation
 - Asa Wright Nature Centre

- La Brea General Council
- Caura Village Council
- Caribbean Environmental Law Association
- Oilfield Workers' Trade Union
- Environment Tobago
- YUGEN Stories
- Central pathfinders
- Network of Rural Women Producers
- Consultants and Service Providers
 - NUADA Consulting
 - Lloyd Best Institute of the West Indies
 - Independent Environmental Assessor – Keisha Garcia

The information collected, including documentary evidence, interviews and observations, were compiled and organized according to the Evaluation questions and Evaluation dimensions.

The following are summaries of the independent findings of the assessment:

Evaluation Dimension: Project Concept and Design

Overall Rating - Satisfactory (S)

- The Project has been able to create an awareness on the need for dialogue and partnerships between groups across all sectors and strata of society. In this regard, the Project has also created an awareness that public participation is critical to sustainable development and is a prerequisite for responsive, transparent and accountable governmental entities and civil society organizations.
- The Project has been appropriately conceptualized and designed and its objectives, outputs, activities and associated indicators are suitable to the Project's intended theory of change. However, given the dynamics of the Trinidad and Tobago's political landscape, policy agenda, and institutional bureaucracies, the Project's overall and specific objectives and associated targets are viewed to be highly aspirational.

Evaluation Dimension: Project Implementation

Overall Rating - Satisfactory (S)

- The financial resources assigned to the Project and its associated cost categories have been utilized according to plan and aligned to the Logical Framework Matrix.
- The proportion of financial resources utilized to-date, and the planned deliverables completed is appropriate, and have attracted an acceptable cost efficiency ratio.

- The Project did not experience significant progress delays in the execution of its planned activities.
- The Cropper Foundation was able to provide their local counterpart commitments to the Project.
- The financial resources assigned to the Project were efficiently utilized and were in-line with the agreed Project's procurement schedule and implementation plan
- There were no instances of substantial scope creep that affected the financial profile of the Project.
- There were no situations of financial impropriety identified and financial auditing, management and reporting were undertaken in accordance with the agreed policies and procedures.

Evaluation Dimension: Project Management Methodology

Overall Rating - Satisfactory (S)

- The Project Management approach used ensured the implementation of the Project achieved a high level of fiduciary management and operational efficiency.
- The Project's governance arrange was constituted in a manner that gave the necessary strategic and technical oversight, and involvement to support Project implementation.
- The Project's management and leadership capacity was resilient in areas such as adaptive management skills, stakeholder engagement, effective communication and situational leadership.
- The Project management approach demonstrated a high degree of interpersonal skills from both the Project Management and the CEO of The Cropper Foundation.
- The Cropper Foundation demonstrated competence in the conduct and adherence to the policies, procedures and systems relating to financial management, procurement management, Project planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

Evaluation Dimension: Project Results, Outputs, Outcomes, Impact

Overall Rating - Satisfactory (S)

- The majority of Project activities and outputs have been completed with a high degree of success.
- The Civil Society Governance Consultancy is completed and was satisfactory undertaken by the Lloyd Best Institute of the West Indies.
- The Communication Strategy and Media Production Consultancy was satisfactorily undertaken and completed by the Lloyd Best Institute of the West Indies.
- The Cropper Foundation contracted NUADA Consulting, a Trinidad and Tobago based environmental sustainability company to carry out the Extractive Industry Transparency Consultancy component of the Project. Several challenges were

encountered during this consultancy. However, these challenges were managed in a manner that did not compromise the objectives of the Project.

- The Project was effective in recruiting and retaining the services of a Project Manager. The Project Manager undertook the management of the various Project activities under the supervision of The Cropper Foundation's Chief Executive Officer.
- The Project did not formally undertake a mid-term evaluation. However, a final evaluation has been undertaken by an independent external consultant.

Evaluation Dimension: Project Results, Outputs, Outcomes, Impact

Overall Rating - Satisfactory (S)

- The Project has been able to secure a strategic position within the TTEITI and will become a key component of the environmental sub-committee of the TTIETI.
- The Cari-Bois Environmental News Network website has the potential to utilize a business model dedicated to making digital information products available at a reasonable fee. The fees collected and be invested into the maintenance of the website in addition to operational and capital activities.
- The Project successfully mobilized community participation and advocacy activities around environmental and governance issues. As a result, social capital and informal networks have been developed among the participating groups and individuals. These participating groups and individuals have indicated their commitment and intent of deploying the key learnings to their direct and indirect stakeholders.

2.7. Organisational learning

Key learnings from this Action for the Coordinator revolve around project design and implementation issues that may be of value for any similar types of Actions being undertaken that involve CSOs and/or multi-stakeholder collaborations:

- The success of the Action from a project coordination perspective with 5 diverse beneficiaries as co-applicants, can be attributed to a focus on a 'shared agenda' even before the Action got underway. While at time there were tensions among beneficiaries for various reasons to do with personalities, competing interests and other factors the reliance on a shared interest of good governance and supporting a stronger civil society, formed a key pivot to repair and make relationships stronger. In fact, in rating their agreement with the statement in the baseline and post-action assessment of collaboration 'We all share the same purpose in this project' 100% of partners selected option FOUR (4) as their level of agreement with the statement. This indicates a high positive reflection on shared values within the consortium. The issue of shared purpose is highlighted in the literature as a key and critical factor in effective consortium working and collective impact.

These collective responses indicate a high probability for partners within this consortium to work towards a common agenda. This is a vital underpinning of success for collective impact, as impact happens when partners share a vision of what change looks like, and that share a common understanding of the problems and solutions therein. Such common agendas are only possible when there is a foundation of shared values and purpose, that is expressed in 'real world' ways and not simply in organisational visions and missions. Partners in this consortium have shown through practice that their perceptions of the shared purpose have influenced their behaviour as project partners.

- Investing time and energy in building social capital and social networks in a multi-CSO activity is vital to ensuring continued participation and engagement, as well as post-action sustainability. In the initial scoping and nomination process for inviting CSOs to participate in the multi-year Action, a process of peer-review and interviews were held by the Coordinator to exhaustively assess the ability and interest of possible groups. This resulted in an initial cohort of groups who were there because they had a sincere interest in participating and had a diversity of experiences.

Furthermore, the kick-off Action component focused on building the governance capacity of the CSOs and spent a few months on building social capital by undertaking field trips to different communities and supporting peer-peer exchange in ways that were culturally-relevant and familiar to these CSOs and the participants. By leaning into social capital building as a core strategy in the subsequent training components, the end result was a connected network of CSOs who have significantly reduced barriers to cooperation and collaboration, as well as improved confidence in collective advocacy.

2.8. Materials produced

The Action sought to reduce its waste footprint by creating and utilising primarily e-copies of material, facilitated for the CSOs through the use of the digital equipment purchased for them. As such, the following material are almost all available online in e-copy.

- i. 2018 Annual Report of the Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative; Produced in hardcopy and e-copy; numbers to be determined; distributed to key state, private sector and civil society agencies with e-copy available online (47).
- ii. Environmental Supplemental report of the TTEITI; to be produced in e-copy and launched in 2021 after the launch of the 2018 TTEITI report and available to general public (48).
- iii. Environmental Compliance Manual; 'live' e-document available online and distributed primarily to participating CSOs for their ongoing use. A review process will be undertaken at the end of 2021 to update the manual (40).
- iv. Cari-Bois Environmental News Site; website produced under the Action promoted online and with a current reach of up to 80,000 viewers.

2.9. Contracts above 60.000

Not Applicable

3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other Cooperation

3.0. Beneficiaries/affiliated entity relationship

The relationship between the Coordinator and each entity has remained productive throughout the duration of the Action. While, like in any multi-year relationship (and particularly in those related to advocacy), there were moments of tension, overall the working relationship has always remained efficient and productive.

In the baseline assessment, undertaken in January 2019, the 5 beneficiaries, on average, believed the relationship among the project partners fell into the 'Coordination' category out of a 5-stage process: Networking; Cooperation; Coordination; Coalition; and Collaboration. Coordination refers to a situation where information and resources are shared; defined roles; frequent communication; and some shared decision making, in addition to other data around the partnership. In the post-action assessment, on average the beneficiaries believed that the relationship grew to embody a 'Coalition' – where ideas and resources are shared; frequent and prioritised communication; all members have a vote in decision making – on average increase of 20%.

On an individual basis, the beneficiaries' perceptions on the 5-stage process were:

- The Cropper Foundation: Level 4 – Coalition, ideas and resources are shared; frequent and prioritised communication; all members have a vote in decision making (Jan 2019); Remained the same (Dec 2020)
- Fishermen and Friends of the Sea: Level 5 – Collaboration, members belong to one system; frequent communication is characterised by mutual trust; consensus is reached on all decisions (Jan 2019); Reduced to Coalition (Dec 2020)
- Environment Tobago: Level 3 – Coordination, information and resources are shared; defined roles; frequent communication; some shared decision making (Jan 2019); Remained the same (Dec 2020)
- Network of Rural Women Producers: Level 3 – Coordination (Jan 2019); improved to Coalition (Dec 2020)
- Oilfield Workers Trade Union: Level 3 – Coordination (Jan 2019); improved to Collaboration (Dec 2020)

On average, all of the beneficiaries rated the various components of the relationship at least 4 and 5 (on a scale of 1 to 5) across criteria that included statements such as: We all shared the same purpose in this project; I believe that all partners were fully comfortable speaking their minds on the PSC platform; and I would like to continue work with the project applicants beyond this project.

3.1. Continuation of signatory relationship

The signatories (apart from Environment Tobago) are all still members of the civil society contingent of the TTEITI, as well as members of the Environmental Sub-Committee of the TTEITI (including Environment Tobago) – and members of the EMSG as well. As members of the ESC, the signatories are responsible for continuing the work of integrating environmental reporting into the TTEITI national reporting framework – a direct result and extension of the Action's outputs.

The beneficiaries are also committed to contributing to the Cari-Bois Environmental Network through the writing of articles and producing of content, as well as being sources and levers for information.

3.2. Organisation and State relationship

The relationship between the Cropper Foundation and the State has been enhanced through the Action, as the Foundation – as a direct result of the Action’s work has been included in several key State initiatives around governance and development that include: the State’s Voluntary Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals; the development of the Just Transitions Policy for Trinidad and Tobago; and the approval and prioritization of final mitigation measures for the power generation, transport, industrial, waste, agriculture, forestry, land use and land use changes sectors.

In addition, the Foundation is now recognised by the EMA as a key organisation in engaging on issues relating to CEC and EIA process, through the inclusion of the Foundation on the EMA’s direct mailing list of EIA and CEC consultation processes. The EMA has also invited the Foundation to submit information on the Action to be included in its annual report to be published in 2021, as an example of good environmental governance initiatives. In addition, the project has been awarded an Award of Merit by the EMA in its 25th anniversary celebrations in April 2021. These awards are presented to those projects that are deemed as worthwhile ventures deserving special recognition for their contribution to environmental management and sustainable development in Trinidad and Tobago.

Another indication of the good relationship has been the consistent participation and willingness of the various state organisations with the responsibility for environmental issues, to work with the Action. For the EMSG, all of the state organisations were early committers to being members, giving the EMSG a full state complement.

Apart from this, the overall reputation of the Foundation, established over its 20 years of work, has provided it a certain level of access and credibility in its exploration of relationships and advocacy around the Action. It could be assumed that this pre-existing relationship has gone a long way in motivating the partnership with state entities, or opening doors to exploring such partnerships.

Finally, at the TTEITI level, the relationship between the TTEITI and the Foundation has also played a significant role in helping to integrate the Action’s outcomes and outputs into the ongoing work of the TTEITI. The TTEITI Secretariat in particular, relies on the Foundation as a key multi-stakeholder voice for environmental reporting, and respects the opinion and voice of the Foundation. As such, the integration of the Action’s deliverables into the short-term workplan of the TTEITI was made easier.

3.3. Other relationships

- Contractors:

The Contractors involved as implementors of the key consultancy components have all remained engaged within the Action, supporting subsequent components and remaining engaged through constant communication and participation in the various WhatsApp groups. This has resulted in a trusted community of CSOs, community members and ‘experts’ that has continued beyond the end of the Action.

- Final beneficiaries and target groups:

The Action beneficiaries (partners) and the final target groups remain highly engaged throughout and beyond the Action. The CSO participants maintain 2 very active WhatsApp groups with daily communication, one for general information on extractive sector issues with 24 participants and a 2nd group focused on the citizen journalists with 47 participants. The CSOs have also continued to engage on advocacy issues around environmental development and good governance between Action components and after the Action's period – with some of them signing on to a regional application to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights for a possible hearing on the impact of the extractive sector on the environment in the Caribbean.

The relationship with the TTEITI and its State and Company members also continues to be positive, with the Environmental Sub-Committee being a formal reporting mechanism of the TTEITI, as a direct result of the Action. The ESC will guide the ongoing focus on environmental reporting as highlighted in the TTEITI 2021 – 2023 workplan and strategy. Furthermore, the ESC has convened the EMSG which has also included 13 subject matter experts from the University of the West Indies and the University of Trinidad and Tobago to provide ongoing expertise on the integration of environmental reporting in the TTEITI.

- Other third parties involved:

The Action and its implementors have enjoyed an ongoing good relationship with other parties, including key State agencies such as the EMA, the Institute of Marine Affairs and other Ministries/Agencies. This is evident in these agencies playing an active role within the EMSG and the Action recently receiving an Award of Merit at the EMA's 25th anniversary celebration.

Through the Cari-Bois Environmental News Network, several new NGOs have reached out to the Coordinator to become citizen journalists, so the Foundation is currently undertaking an expansion of its training of journalists.

3.4. Synergies

Several synergies have come out of the Action, including the participation of the Action's coordinator and CSOs in the project 'Powering Innovations in Civil Society and Enterprises for Sustainability in the Caribbean (PISCES)' that aims to support innovative actions by civil society and coastal community small and micro-enterprises for conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and development of sustainable and resilient livelihoods. Specifically in the advocacy component, led by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), around the Escazú Agreement, the Coordinator contributed to panel discussions and media interviews around the Agreement. The Coordinator has also contributed to the development of a case study under the PISCES project that can be seen here: <https://spark.adobe.com/page/6KwcjSsUzoxhq/> (65).

Participating CSOs in Trinidad and Tobago have also taken part in the National Forum on the Agreement and lent their signatures to advocacy letters to key decision-makers.

In addition, along with two other EU-funded Actions in Trinidad and Tobago (CSOs for Good Governance and Sexual Culture of Justice) the Action contributed to the joint implementation of a five-month course that engaged diverse organisers and organisations working on human rights, social justice, governance and development in building and transforming each other's advocacy capacity, increasing strategic thinking, effectiveness

and collaboration, through both dialogue and action. A majority of participants were drawn from stakeholders of the two projects, complemented by others drawn from CGEG, the Arthur LokJak GSB-led EU project, and other advocacy groups. The joint activity included four core components:

1. creation of a resource-pooling, horizontal mentoring and action-learning network across participating organisers and organisations
2. funding, implementation by participants over the arc of the course, and documentation of intersectional advocacy actions as learning tools/case studies
3. structured and informal exchanges with each other and with specialists from the United Nations and (courtesy of CSOs4EG) the Lloyd Best Institute, where groups deepen mutual understanding of each other's causes, social analysis and diverse advocacy experiences, explore methods used and lessons learned, and crowdthink local solutions.

3.6. Previous EU grants

Not applicable

3.7 Cooperation with the Contracting Authority

The contracting Authority remains a valued and engaged partner throughout the process. Prompt responses, a consistent willingness to work with Coordinators and other partners, and a focus on supporting networking and collaboration are key elements of the relationship that they have shown to the Action. Especially during the COVID-19 lockdowns, the Contracting Authority kept closely in touch and was available to field questions, concerns and any issues that might affect the Action and the ongoing relationship among the partners and the target audiences/beneficiaries.

4. *Visibility of the Action*

A primary vehicle for the EU's contribution has been through its presence as the main footer on the Cari-Bois Environmental News network website, with an obvious presence on the main page and all internal pages. As of May 2021, the website has had 90,000 visitors with high certainty that they would have also viewed the declaration of the EU's contribution to the Action.

The Action has also supported the equipping of 25 CSOs with a package of technology to support their communication and advocacy goals, including remaining as citizen journalists under Cari-Bois. These packages were handed over to the groups and formed part of a small media campaign highlighting the EU's support through the Action, which included photographs with the Charge d'Affaires (ag).

The Action and the EU's contribution has also been highlighted in the 2017 TTEITI National Report (<https://www.tteiti.com/articles/trinidad-and-tobago-eiti-report-2017>) and will be highlighted in the 2018 TTEITI report as well.

Through the Coordinator's Facebook page (www.facebook.com/theCropperFndn), 50 posts have been made that directly mention and/or tagged the European Union about the Action. These posts have accomplished the following metrics:

- Reach (the number of unique people who saw the content): 54,181 persons
- Post clicks: 5,050 times
- Reactions/comments/shares: 2,422 times

The Action has also been featured 3 times on national television stations/media houses, with specific focus on the EU's contribution to the Action:

- Trinidad is a Real Place – The Cropper Foundation's CSOs For Good Environmental Governance: Facebook (TTT Live Online):
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=752328111999171>;
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39B4HhK3VyQ>
This report received over 16,222 views.

- InspireTT: Becoming a citizen journalist: Facebook (CNC3Television):
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=164556725227395>

This report received over 10,000 views.

- The Cropper Foundation Donates Digital Tech Packages In The Community: Facebook: (The Now Morning Show, TTT Live Online)
<https://www.facebook.com/nowmorningshow/videos/3788330874520989>

This report received over 2,000 views.

The Action has also been featured several times in the major national periodical with specific mention and references to the EU's contribution to the Action. Twelve (12) articles and press releases have featured the Action and include:

- Trinidad Express: News network plans to put 'bois' on environmental abusers (66)

- Trinidad Express: Policy needs people to come alive (https://trinidadexpress.com/features/local/policy-needs-people-to-come-alive/article_7cf7d0f2-87dc-11e9-a9e7-a798478e9c54.html)
- Trinidad Guardian: Women essential in securing sustainable future (67)
- Trinidad Guardian: Building back better must be people-led (68)
- Trinidad Guardian: Make environmental transparency the new normal (69)
- Trinidad Guardian: POST-COVID T&T - Part III: Recovery should focus on sustainable development, not GDP (70)
- Trinidad Express: Speaking for the environment Cropper Foundation serving for 20 years (https://trinidadexpress.com/features/local/speaking-for-the-environment-cropper-foundation-serving-for-20-years/article_b0049efa-e4db-11ea-9fa3-f3c9ec3e637f.html)
- Press release: Environmental Activists Equipped To Become Citizen Journalists For Their Communities (<http://thecropperfoundation.org/environmental-activists-equipped-to-become-citizen-journalists-for-their-communities/>)
- Press release: CSO Groups Trained To Track Extractive Industry Impact On Communities (<http://thecropperfoundation.org/cso-groups-trained-to-track-extractive-industry-impact-on-communities/>)
- Press release: Transparency And Accountability Of T&T Extractive Sector Demands More Data (<http://thecropperfoundation.org/transparency-and-accountability-of-tt-extractive-sector-demands-more-data/>)
- Press release: Civil Society Calls For Action On National Council For Sustainable Development (<http://thecropperfoundation.org/civil-society-calls-for-action-on-national-council-for-sustainable-development-in-trinidad-and-tobago/>)

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

5. Location of records, accounting and supporting documents

Beneficiary	Location
The Cropper Foundation	13 Anderson Street, Saint James, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Name of the contact person for the Action: Omar Mohammed

Signature: 

Location: Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Date report due: 31/03/2021

Date report sent: 16/06/2021

****END****