

The power of communities and civil society





Caribbean Natural Resources Institute

Report on implementation of CANARI's Strategic Plan
for the period July 2015 – June 2016

The power of communities and civil society





Highlights

Top three things we were excited about in 2015-2016

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) continues to work across the Caribbean islands to promote and facilitate participatory approaches to natural resource governance and management guided by its Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016. During the period, as two of our large regional projects drew to a close, we were excited to see the tremendous results achieved and to reflect on what we learnt:

1. Fisherfolk are playing a more effective role in fisheries governance and management:

CANARI implemented the 2013-2016 Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance project, which aimed to improve the contribution of the small-scale fisheries sector to food security in the Caribbean islands through building the capacity of regional and national fisherfolk organisation (FFO) networks to participate in fisheries governance and management. The project supported development of a governance structure and Articles of Association leading to legal registration of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO). CNFO also developed a business plan and expanded its membership to 13 national or primary FFOs, including two national FFOs in Anguilla and Guyana and one primary FFO in Barbuda, which were established with support from the project. Through these FFOs, Caribbean fisherfolk played an increasingly effective role in national, regional and global decision-making, contributing for example to the development of national fisheries policies and plans, the *Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy* and the *Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Declaration*, and development of the global work programme on tenure and rights-based approaches for fisheries of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

2. Civil society organisations (CSOs) are delivering conservation and livelihoods benefits in protected areas

CANARI supported implementation of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) in eight Caribbean countries and at the regional level. This provided US\$6.9M in 77 grants to support 68 CSOs, with 78% of the funds going to local and regional Caribbean CSOs. Significant results were achieved with improving management of 25 Key Biodiversity Areas, through: creation of eight new protected areas covering 111,496 hectares; establishment of two sustainable funding mechanisms; creation of nine public-private partnerships that help mainstream biodiversity conservation; strengthening the organisational capacity of 58 CSOs; and formation or strengthening of 23 stakeholder partnerships and initiatives.

3. CANARI is playing a key role as a regional intermediary to support CSOs, enterprises and resource users in local communities:

A key reflection for the Institute this year was on how we can be most effective in our role as a regional intermediary, bringing global and regional resources and knowledge to national and local Caribbean organisations. Over the previous decade (2006-2016), CANARI coordinated, managed and administered national and regional level grant programmes for civil society on behalf of eight donors working in the Caribbean in the areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and resilience, livelihood development based on the sustainable use of natural resources, participatory governance and organisational capacity building. CANARI is advocating that engaging a Caribbean intermediary CSO, like CANARI, to support grant-making in the region draws on local knowledge, credibility and convening power to leverage additional support and amplify impacts (see Policy Brief 23).

CANARI's Annual Report 2015 – 2016 highlights these and other results being achieved across CANARI's eleven programme areas.

Introduction

This annual report outlines key work and achievements of the Institute over the period July 2015 – June 2016 under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011-2016¹. It highlights work under the eleven programme areas and includes a summary financial report.

The theme of this report is “The power of communities and civil society” celebrating the achievements of CSOs, local community enterprises, fisherfolk and other resource users. They are delivering results that conserve biodiversity, build resilience to climate change and natural hazards, create sustainable livelihoods and reduce poverty, empower rural communities, contribute to food security and shape policies. This is effective participatory natural resource governance and management in action.

CANARI deeply believes in the power of CSOs, community enterprises and resource users to contribute to sustainable development. Much of the Institute's work is focused on capacity building, including providing small and micro grants, that enable these stakeholders to strengthen their organisations, develop and implement practical action initiatives, and engage in advocacy and decision-making processes.

Across all our programmes, CANARI is empowering and giving voice to marginalised stakeholders so that they can play an effective role in decision-making for natural resources governance and management. This work is varied and ranges from building capacity for participatory protected area management, to research on how social protection schemes address the needs of natural resource users, to inputting on negotiations of the *Regional agreement on access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters for Latin America and the Caribbean* (Principle 10), to supporting the community of Soufriere-Scotts Head in south Dominica to assess their vulnerability to climate change using Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM), to supporting community micro-enterprises using natural resources sustainably, to supporting fisherfolk to influence policy. The stories are diverse but the common thread is Caribbean people playing a role in development.

This report reflects and celebrates the tremendous contribution of CANARI's staff, Elected Partners (Directors on the Board), Associates, Programme Advisors and partners across the Caribbean and the support of many donors and technical assistance agencies who share CANARI's commitment to *“Promoting and facilitating equitable participation and effective collaboration in the management of natural resources critical to development in the Caribbean islands, so that people will have a better quality of life and natural resources will be conserved, through action learning and research, capacity building, communication and fostering partnerships.”*

¹ <http://www.canari.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/CANARI-2011-16-Strategic-plan-Copy.pdf>

From our Chair



Zakiya Uzoma-Wadada

During the period 2015 – 2016 the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute remained committed to its mission to facilitate equitable participation and effective collaboration in the management of natural resources critical to the development of the Caribbean and the improved quality of life of the people of the region. This mission is operationalized through CANARI's two Thematic, five Strategic and four Issue Programmes, all in keeping with the organisation's Strategic Plan. The 2015 – 2016 Annual Report, details the outstanding work done during the last year with respect to each programme area and its objectives. As Caribbean states continue to cope with the challenges of political and economic development and the region's vulnerability to climate change, CANARI remains

a beacon of hope, through its actions related to advocacy for a Green Caribbean Economy, building capacity at all levels for sustainable management of the region's natural resources and facilitating the effective participation of all stakeholders in decision making processes.

Building the capacity of civil society organisations and community groups inclusive of fisherfolk, to more effectively execute their mandates and influence policy and decision making at national, regional and international levels, continued during this period as 79 organisations across the region received training and grants, facilitated by CANARI, towards institutional strengthening. The growth and development of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisation (CFNO) is noteworthy as the organisation finalised its Articles of Association and registered as a non-governmental organisation in June 2016. In addition, with the support of CANARI, a representative of the CFNO attended and presented recommendations for strengthening FAO's regional programme in small scale fisheries, at the 34th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean. Five civil society organisations in Trinidad and Tobago have benefitted from CANARI's first partnership with the private sector as the organisation collaborated with Conservation International and BHP Billiton Trinidad and Tobago, in order to enable the development of these organisations in areas of institutional strengthening and technical capacity to deliver programmes related to climate change and adaptation to resilience. CANARI's support has not been limited to the non-governmental sector as during this period the organization also provided technical assistance to the government of Montserrat, towards the participatory development of its National Climate Policy and Action Plan.

CANARI has also been directly influencing policy related to the sustainable and participatory management of the region's natural resources, at national regional and international levels through its participation in and contribution to several fora. In Trinidad and Tobago, CANARI is member of the Matura, Nariva and CARONI Protected Areas Sub Committee a part of the project Improving Forest and Protects Area Management in Trinidad and Tobago, which is being implemented by FAO on behalf of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. At the regional level, CANARI is a member of the Livelihoods Working Group of the OECS Eastern Caribbean Marine Management Area Network (ECMMAN) Livelihoods Support Fund Facility, which is a component of the ECMMAN Project. The organization is also a member of the Civil Society Sub Sector Committee convened by the Caribbean Disaster Management Strategy to input into the implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy 2014 – 2024. At the international level, CANARI participated along with CFNO, in the Global Workshop to develop FAO's Work Programme on tenure and rights based approaches for fisheries, in March 2016. CANARI participated in the second third and fourth negotiation meetings and worked with other civil society organisations in the Latin America and Caribbean Region to develop civil society positions for input into the proposed Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters (Principle 10) for Latin America and the Caribbean.

As we present with pride, this our 2015 – 2016 Annual report, I want to congratulate CANARI's resilient team, which comprises Elected Partners, Staff Partners, Associate Partners, Programme Advisers and the technical and administrative staff, for its achievements in spite of the challenges experienced during this period. We thank all our partners and donors for their financial and or in-kind contributions over the last year as we look forward to your continued support and as we continue to work diligently for the conservation of the natural resources of the Caribbean region and the improvement of the quality of life of the people who inhabit these Small Island Developing States.

A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a stylized 'Z' or 'J' shape with a horizontal line extending to the right.

CANARI's Programmes

This report presents an overview of CANARI's work under its eleven programmes for the period July 2015 – June 2016.

Thematic Programmes:

- **Forests, Livelihoods and Governance**
- **Coastal and Marine Livelihoods and Governance**

Strategy Programmes:

- **Research**
- **Action Research and Learning**
- **Communication**
- **Capacity Building**
- **Internal Governance and Operational Systems**

Issue Programmes:

- **Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction**
- **Green Economy**
- **Rural Livelihoods**
- **Civil Society and Governance**



1.

Forests, Livelihoods and Governance programme

Introduction

Forests have made significant contributions to the livelihoods of communities in Caribbean islands through the provision of ecosystem services such as food, timber, cultural and spiritual benefits and regulation of water and climate. Through the *Forests, Livelihoods and Governance programme*, CANARI has acted as a bridge between the policy arena and the persons directly using the forests for their livelihoods to encourage and support participatory governance of the resources. The goal of the programme is to “improve livelihoods and reduce levels of poverty through the wise use and the equitable distribution of forests goods and services that are critical to development.”

Several projects contributed to the programme's overall goal over the period July 2015 to June 2016. One project examined strategies for coping with poverty in forest-dependent communities in Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Another helped to further develop forest-based enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Both projects were supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). A third project is helping two forest-based organisations in Brasso Seco, Trinidad and Tobago, to build resilience to climate change in their enterprises by conducting value chain analyses to determine vulnerabilities. This is funded by the United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (UNDP GEF-SGP).

CANARI is also serving on the Matura, Nariva and Caroni Protected Area Subcommittees under the project *Improving Forest and Protected Area Management in Trinidad and Tobago* (IFPAM). This GEF-funded project is being managed by FAO on behalf of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The project has four technical components: (1) improvements to the legal and institutional arrangements for protected area management; (2) improvements to infrastructure for biodiversity conservation and forest restoration; (3) development and testing of a sustainable financing system; and (4) monitoring and evaluation and information dissemination. FAO has also requested that CANARI provide technical assistance to the IFPAM to build the capacity of stakeholders to engage in collaborative management of the protected areas. The contract is in negotiation.

Results

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Built capacity of rural communities to develop sustainable forest-based livelihoods, including via training, small grants, mentoring, and exchanges among communities	<i>Support to improve the effectiveness of forest-based community enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.</i> ² (US \$32,000, December 2014 – December 2015, supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO])	Increased income-earning potential within two forest-based enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
Built capacity of forest managers (from government, civil society, and communities) in facilitating participatory forest governance approaches	In-kind contribution by CANARI serving on the Matura, Nariva and Caroni Protected Area Sub-Committees under the project <i>Improving Forest and Protected Area Management in Trinidad and Tobago</i> being implemented by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO] for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.	Submitted recommendations on facilitating participatory approaches to forest management for three sites in Trinidad and Tobago.
Participatory forest governance approaches, including community forestry, mainstreamed in national and regional forest policies and plans	<i>Research on social protection to foster sustainable management of natural resources and reduce poverty in fisheries and forestry-dependent communities in two Caribbean islands.</i> (US \$32,000, December 2014 – December 2015, supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO])	Increased understanding among policy-makers of the causes of poverty and coping mechanisms in forestry-dependent communities in Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
Participatory forest management planning and policy development processes facilitated	Not addressed during the period.	
CANARI's strong foundation of work in the independent countries of the English-speaking independent Caribbean states expanded to include the other Caribbean islands	Not addressed during the period.	

² <http://www.canari.org/support-to-improve-the-effectiveness-and-sustainability-of-forest-based-community-businesses-in-st-vincent-and-the-grenadines/>

Other Results

- Increased understanding in CANARI of the challenges facing forest-based enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Increased understanding of the characteristics of effective forest-based enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

Potential and upcoming projects

- Consultancy to formulate a road map for the development of protected area management plans in Trinidad and Tobago and to build the capacity of stakeholders to effectively participate in management planning. [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; submitted to FAO, US\$85,000]
- Supporting participatory protected area management for conservation and sustainable livelihoods. [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; submitted to the Green Fund, TT\$59,691,703]

Featured project

Improving Forest and Protected Area Management in Trinidad and Tobago

The \$30.5M project Improving Forest and Protected Area Management in Trinidad and Tobago is being managed by FAO on behalf of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. GEF is providing financing of \$2.79M and additional co-financing is being provided by the European Union, the FAO, the Green Fund of Trinidad and Tobago and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.



Elaine of Brasso Seco observes the canopy of a forest in the Northern Range that is part of the IFPAM project.



Key outcomes of the project are:

- Protected area (PA) system covering at least 214,000 ha consolidated to ensure adequate coverage of all important ecosystems and 98,452 ha formally designated as new PAs.
- Management of six PAs improved and biodiversity conservation of unprotected species is strengthened at these sites.
- Resources, PA staff capacity and infrastructure needed for effective PA management are built in six PAs.
- A sustainable financing system is developed for long-term management of the PA system and a Forestry and Protected Areas Fund established.
- New revenue generating mechanisms reduce annual funding gap by at least \$100,000 for management of the PA system.
- Results-based management and effective communication to stakeholders that ensures effective delivery of the outputs and sustainability of the project outcomes.

A key strategy identified to contribute to the successful implementation of the project is participatory management. One of the chosen mechanisms is to establish and facilitate the participation of key stakeholders on subcommittees for each of the six pilot PAs. CANARI was appointed to serve on subcommittees for three of the sites – Matura, Nariva and Caroni Swamp.

During the period, work focused on developing Terms of Reference for operation of each of the subcommittees, drafting a work plan for activities at each site under the project and visiting the sites



to have a greater appreciation of the governance and management challenges. CANARI provided recommendations on effective engagement of stakeholders in management planning and implementation as well as supporting development of sustainable livelihoods for communities surrounding the protected areas. CANARI is also being engaged by the FAO to help to build the capacity of stakeholders to engage in collaborative management of the protected areas.

“Forest resources to community enterprises plays a critical role. It is usually the base used by these groups not only to sustain their livelihood through subsistence farming but it also forms the base for many of the businesses that are formed. Due to this, there is a strong need for capacity building, sustainable use and strong community group building activities.”

- A business expert on the use of forest resources for community enterprises.





2. Coastal and Marine Livelihoods and Governance programme

Introduction

The goal of CANARI's *Coastal and Marine and Livelihoods and Governance programme* is “to improve livelihoods and contribute to poverty reduction by promoting and facilitating sustainable use and governance of coastal and marine resources, building effective institutions and facilitating collaboration between key stakeholders, through participatory research, capacity building, and communication of lessons learned.”

CANARI's work in the programme continued to complement regional efforts by promoting and facilitating participatory approaches to governance of living coastal and marine resources, with the focus being on strengthening the capacities of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and its member networks to participate in fisheries governance and management at the local, national and regional levels. During this period, CANARI continued to implement the EU funded *Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance* project in collaboration with its project partners the University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES), Panos Caribbean, CNFO and Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM). The project is aimed at providing direct support to the CNFO and its members so that they can become effective partners in fisheries governance at the regional, national and local levels. With assistance from a small grant under the Fisherfolk Strengthening Fund of the project, the CNFO finalised its Articles of Association and was registered as a non-governmental organisation in Belize on June 28, 2016.

Through the *Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance* project, CANARI has continued to build partnerships with key agencies and influence regional policy initiatives and programmes on fisheries and ocean governance. This has enabled CANARI to effectively promote and support engagement of fisherfolk and civil society in the development and implementation of policies and programmes.

Partnerships have been strengthened with key international and regional agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), CRFM, Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA), Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission and the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Project Coordination Unit. This is enabling the Institute to influence and play a role in the implementation of large regional and sub-regional projects addressing key transboundary issues such as unsustainable fisheries, pollution and habitat degradation, and stakeholder participation in governance and livelihoods in the coastal and marine environment. Of significance is the recently concluded Memorandum of Understanding with the OECS Commission, which identified ocean governance as one of the areas for collaboration.

One of the key regional initiatives in which CANARI is collaborating is the execution of the CLME+ project *Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems*, which started in May 2015. The objective of the project is to facilitate ecosystem-based management and the implementation of the ecosystem approach for the management of key fisheries in the CLME+ region, in order to ensure the sustainable and climate-resilient provision of goods and services from shared living marine resources. CANARI is a member of the Project Executive Group which had its first meeting in October 2015 while the Project Steering Committee had its inception meeting in January 2016. CANARI is inputting particularly on building the capacity of fisherfolk and other civil society stakeholders' engagement in marine governance.

CANARI is also collaborating on other key regional policy and governance initiatives. In early December 2015, CANARI participated in the 2nd Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) Strategic Reorientation Workshop, in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, which was aimed at investigating the costs and benefits of establishing a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation in the WECAFC region. Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) are international organisations formed by countries with fishing interests in an area, with some of them managing all the fish stocks found in a specific area, while others focus on particular highly-migratory species throughout vast geographical areas. Most RFMOs have management powers to set catch and fishing effort limits, technical measures, and control obligations (see http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/international/rfmo/index_en.htm). In June 2016, in Guadeloupe, the 16th Session of WECAFC agreed to establish a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, subject to clarifications in relation to such matters as competency area, stocks coverage, budgetary implications for members, institutional structure, national sovereignty aspects and its objectives.

CANARI is also collaborating with the CNFO to influence global policies and programmes. CANARI and CNFO participated in the Global Workshop to develop the FAO's work programme on tenure and rights-based approaches for fisheries held March 1-4, 2016 in Uganda. CANARI also prepared a brief on recommendations for FAO's programme in the Caribbean on small scale fisheries, which was shared by the CNFO at the 34th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean held in Mexico February 29-March 3, 2016.

Results

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Built capacity of regional, national and local fisherfolk organisations and networks to participate in fisheries governance and management	<i>Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project.</i> [Geographic focus: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands; January 2013 – December 2016; €1.03M]	Developed leadership capacity of the CNFO and its member networks through engagement with 17 fisherfolk leaders in the Caribbean Fisherfolk Action Learning Group. Built capacities of eight national and primary fisherfolk organisations in communication and project cycle management. Strengthened the capabilities of 14 fisherfolk mentors to provide guidance and technical assistance to fisherfolk organisations at the national and local levels. Contributed to improving organisational development, strategic and business planning, transparency and accountability, advocacy and representation, and awareness building through small grant awards to 10 fisherfolk organisations.
Built capacity of coastal and marine management authorities in participatory approaches essential in Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management	<i>Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project.</i> [Geographic focus: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands; January 2013 – December 2016; €1.03M]	Built capacity of 9 fisheries authorities in participatory and facilitation methods through their participation in the Caribbean Fisherfolk Action Learning Group, Fisherfolk Mentors workshops and National Fisherfolk Workshops.
Participatory coastal and marine management a and policy development processes promoted and facilitated, including for Marine Protected Areas	<i>Participatory three-dimensional modelling of watersheds for the project Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change.</i> [Geographic focus: Dominica; December 2014 – July 2015; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, US\$49,191]	Engaged community and utilised local knowledge in climate change adaptation planning for the Soufriere-Scotts Head-Gallion area (including Soufriere Scotts-Head Marine Reserve) in Dominica.

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Enhanced understanding of the conditions for optimising the contribution of Marine Protected Areas to livelihoods	In-kind contribution through serving as a member of the Livelihoods Working Group of the OECS Eastern Caribbean Marine Management Area Network (ECMMAN) Livelihoods Support Fund Facility, a component of the <i>ECMMAN</i> Project. This project is being implemented in St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada. It is an EC\$14.7M project funded by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety and being implemented by the OECS Commission and The Nature Conservancy.	Increased understanding of the state of small and micro enterprises development in marine management areas, and the provision of resources to natural resource user organisations to build capacities to improve livelihoods.
Enhanced understanding of institutional arrangements outside of Marine Protected Areas that can provide conservation and livelihood benefits	Serving on the Project Executive Group of the CLME+ project <i>Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems</i> (CLME+ project). This project is being implemented in countries in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and off the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem. It is a US\$12.5m GEF-funded project being implemented by the United Nations Office of Project Services.	Contributed to improving the participatory approach of the institutional arrangements for the implementation and monitoring of the CLME+ project.
Participatory coastal and marine resources governance approaches mainstreamed in national and regional policies and plans	Serving on the Project Executive Group of the CLME+ project <i>Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems</i> (CLME+ project). This project is	Contributed to improving the participatory approach of the institutional arrangements for the implementation and monitoring of the CLME+ project.

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
	being implemented in countries in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and off the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem. It is a US\$12.5m GEF-funded project being implemented by the United Nations Office of Project Services.	
National and regional policies and plans for coastal and marine resources governance address the development of sustainable livelihoods and well-being for coastal communities.	Serving on the Project Executive Group of the CLME+ project <i>Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems</i> (CLME+ project). This project is being implemented in countries in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and off the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem. It is a US\$12.5m GEF-funded project being implemented by the United Nations Office of Project Services.	CANARI identified as the Civil Society Organisation partner to develop the Civil Society Action programme, Small Grants Coordination Mechanism or Facility for the CLME+ region and facilitated the development and implementation of 3 Small Grant Initiatives (approximately US\$350,000).
Other Results		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CANARI is continuing to serve as a member of the Livelihoods Working Group of the OECS ECOMMAN Livelihoods Support Fund Facility. 		

Potential and upcoming projects

- CLME+ project Developing the Civil Society Action programme. [Geographic focus: Wider Caribbean; GEF, approximately US\$350,000]
- FAO/UWI-CERMES/CNFO/CANARI/CRFM Developing Organisational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish) project. [Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; GEF, approximately US\$2M]
- National Fisherfolk Workshops on Small and Micro Enterprise Development for Fisherfolk Organisations in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and St. Vincent and the Grenadines project. [Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; FAO, US\$40,000]

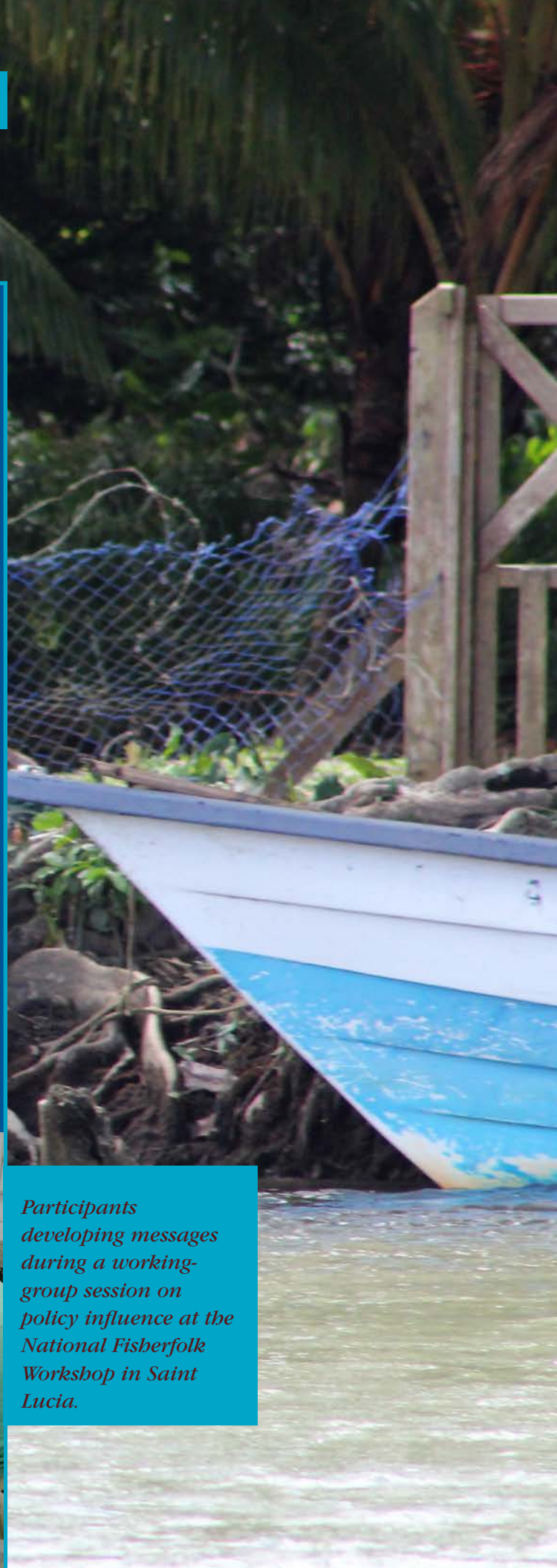
Featured project


Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance

In February 2013, CANARI launched the EU funded *Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance* project, with the goal being to improve the contribution of the small-scale fisheries sector to food security in the Caribbean islands through building the capacity of regional and national fisherfolk organisation networks to participate in fisheries governance and management. The project countries are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands. The expected results include: strengthened capacity of the regional Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) to effectively represent its members to bring the voice of fisherfolk into regional fisheries governance and management policy and planning processes; and strengthened capacity of



Participants developing messages during a working-group session on policy influence at the National Fisherfolk Workshop in Saint Lucia.





national fisherfolk organisations, their network of primary organisations and individual leaders (in at least eight project countries) to effectively network and communicate to influence policy on fisheries governance at the national and regional levels to improve food security.

As part of this project, CANARI has been monitoring and providing coaching and technical advice on the implementation on small grants totalling approximately US\$101,000. Grants were approved and awarded to nine fisherfolk organisations in Anguilla, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the CNFO. These grants are being used to address issues related to organisational development (internal governance arrangements, leadership, succession planning, management and literacy), strategic and business planning, computerising accounting systems, advocacy and representation, awareness building regarding fisherfolk organisations and the benefits of membership, and the registration of the CNFO.

“The national fisherfolk organisation is not just about representing the cooperatives, it is for all of us, all the fishermen.”

*- Horace Walters, President, Saint Lucia
Fisherfolk Cooperative Society Limited*



3. Research programme

Introduction

CANARI's work is evidence-based and promotes evidence-based policy making. The Institute conducts research to analyse lessons and recommendations and to test ideas. The knowledge built is used to guide our policy influencing, awareness building and capacity building efforts. All of CANARI's work is founded on knowledge developed through testing and analysis to build understanding on issues and potential solutions. Multidisciplinary research approaches are used, including traditional natural and social science research methods and innovative participatory research approaches.

Under its *Research* Programme, CANARI continued work on a United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) funded research study to develop diagnostic and actionable knowledge on the linkages between social protection, natural resource management, women and overall people's empowerment and poverty alleviation in fisheries and forestry communities in Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In addition to documenting the linkages between social protection initiatives and natural resource-dependent livelihoods, the research study also contributed to the goals and objectives of the Institute's *Forest, Livelihoods and Governance* and *Coastal and Marine Livelihoods and Governance* programmes.

Given a renewed global focus on poverty reduction through Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and FAO's continued expansion of its role in social protection across its programme areas, opportunities exist for CANARI to undertake further research on poverty and social protection as it relates to sustainable natural resource management. This would help to guide CANARI's efforts to raise awareness and advocate for improved fisheries, forestry and social protection policies and programmes that would contribute to the reduction of poverty and vulnerability among small-scale fisherfolk and forest users in the Caribbean. It would also inform CANARI's work to build the capacity of rural communities to communicate with policy-makers on issues of poverty and social protection and develop community-based social protection initiatives.

The project *Building Climate-Resilient Rural Enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago*, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP) is also contributing to the objectives of CANARI's *Research* programme. The project is piloting an innovative methodology, developed by CANARI, to analyse value chains of rural enterprises to identify climate change vulnerabilities and solutions to address these. This methodology is being piloted in the community of Brasso Seco in Trinidad. Given the success of the methodology to date, there are opportunities for CANARI to expand this important work to help other rural communities build the resilience of natural resource-based enterprises to climate change and contribute to Goal 13 of the SDGs.

Results

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Documented knowledge on tools and methods for facilitating participatory natural resource governance	<i>Building Climate-Resilient Rural Enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago</i> . (US\$50,000, January – December 2016, supported by the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme [GEF-SGP])	Piloted the use of an innovative methodology, developed by CANARI, to analyse the value chains of natural resource based enterprises for vulnerabilities to climate change and opportunities for resilience building.
Documented case studies on participatory natural resource governance initiatives and conservation and livelihood impacts	<i>Research on social protection to foster sustainable management of natural resources and reduce poverty in fisheries and forestry-dependent communities in two Caribbean countries</i> . (US\$32,000, December 2014 – September 2015, supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO])	Developed diagnostic and actionable knowledge on the linkages between social protection, natural resource management, women and overall people's empowerment and poverty alleviation in fisheries and forestry communities in Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
Enhanced understanding of effective communication methods to build awareness and influence policy of key target groups	Not addressed during the period.	
Other Results		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Increased understanding and awareness among key fisheries, forestry and social protection institutions on the impacts of poverty and social protection programmes on small-scale fishers and forest-users in Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.Increased understanding in CANARI of the impacts of social protection programmes on natural resource management and poverty in small-scale fishing and forest-using communities in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.Increased capacity in CANARI to undertake projects related to social protection and natural resource management.Increased understanding of the ways to build resilience to climate change in rural community enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago.		

Potential and upcoming projects

- Supporting participatory protected area management for conservation and sustainable livelihoods. [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; submitted to the Green Fund, TT\$59,691,703.60]
- Consultancy to formulate a road map for the development of protected areas management plans in Trinidad and Tobago and to build the capacity of stakeholders to effectively participate in management planning. [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; FAO, US\$84,900]

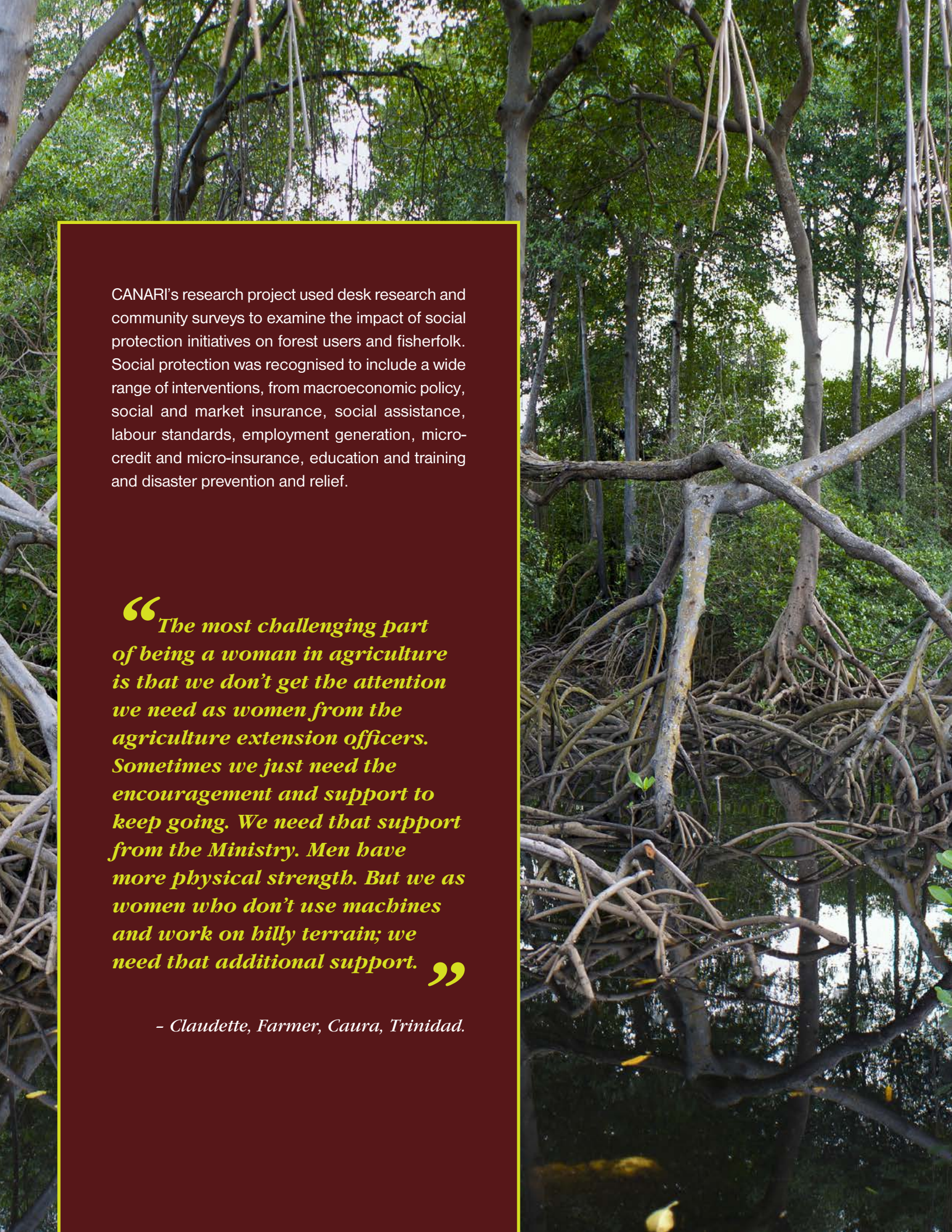
Featured project

Research on social protection to foster sustainable management of natural resources and reduce poverty in fisheries and forestry-dependent communities in two Caribbean countries:

Caribbean countries are exposed to a number of economic and environmental shocks including downturns in the global economy, global trade fluctuations and natural hazards such as hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. At the community level, these shocks may have disproportionately negative effects, especially among more vulnerable groups such as the poor, rurally-based small-scale natural resource users, women and youth. The development and equitable implementation of regional, national and community-level social protection policies, strategies and initiatives can contribute to reducing the vulnerability of these groups.




One of the female farmers who participated in the community surveys in Caura, Trinidad for the social protection study.



CANARI's research project used desk research and community surveys to examine the impact of social protection initiatives on forest users and fisherfolk. Social protection was recognised to include a wide range of interventions, from macroeconomic policy, social and market insurance, social assistance, labour standards, employment generation, micro-credit and micro-insurance, education and training and disaster prevention and relief.

“The most challenging part of being a woman in agriculture is that we don't get the attention we need as women from the agriculture extension officers. Sometimes we just need the encouragement and support to keep going. We need that support from the Ministry. Men have more physical strength. But we as women who don't use machines and work on hilly terrain; we need that additional support.”

- Claudette, Farmer, Caura, Trinidad.



The study found that in Trinidad and Tobago there is a comprehensive social protection programme aimed at reducing poverty. The paucity of information on the linkages between social protection, natural resource management and poverty alleviation in fisheries and forestry dependent communities in the country, however, make it difficult to determine whether national and sectoral social protection programmes are contributing to the reduction of poverty in the communities studied. Findings indicate that while poverty among small scale fishers and forest-users and their communities may be low, vulnerability may be of more concern. They also show that, while these small-scale users may be benefitting, to some extent, from the broad range of social protection schemes, the direct benefit from sector oriented schemes are limited. It highlights the need for clearly defined fisheries and forestry policies and plans that incorporate climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, and for a more participatory approach to policy development and implementation.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) developed many pro-poor policies to reduce the vulnerability of the population to economic shocks caused by the global and national economic downturn and natural disasters. Many of the programmes are developed and implemented by government organisations, but private sector, civil society, community groups and families also play roles in social protection. The latter two groups have greater informal social protection initiatives. SVG's main pro-poor policy was in education to increase school enrolment. Developing fisheries, forestry and agriculture was seen as a way to reduce poverty since vulnerable

persons, particularly in rural communities were participating in those industries. Although the fishing industry has several specific programmes targeted to its stakeholders, the forest sector has fewer programmes. Both offer subsidies as the main intervention. The study also found that fishing communities depend on each other to cope with shocks rather than using the more formal programmes that are available. Forest-based enterprises and the households that depend on them use all the programmes that are available to them. The National Insurance Service (NIS) was seen as too expensive for regular payments for the self-employed in both forestry and fisheries.





4.

Action Research and Learning programme

Introduction

The goal of CANARI's *Action Research and Learning* programme is “to engage key change agents in action research and learning processes on participatory natural resource governance to expand knowledge and understanding, enhance the competencies of the actors involved, and facilitate practical problem-solving and effecting change.”

During the period, CANARI continued to facilitate the Caribbean Fisherfolk Leaders Action Learning Group (FFALG) under the EU funded project *Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance*, in collaboration with project partner University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI CERMES). At the third FFALG workshop, which was held in October 2015 in Antigua and Barbuda, members of the Group met with fisherfolk of the Antigua Spear Fishers Association to identify key capacity and policy issues affecting them, and used an action learning approach to arrive at possible solutions.

The action learning process continues to be useful in facilitating peer learning among stakeholders based on knowledge and experiences on the ground. The process builds a community of practice that commits to taking individual and collective action for positive change in policy and practice. The Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group, established in 2012, will be re-convened to develop and share knowledge, influence policy and practice and facilitate coordination with and catalysing initiatives for green economy transformations in the Caribbean (focusing for example on pathways using SMEs, renewable energy and participatory economic governance). This will be under a new regional project CANARI is implementing as part of the global project *Creating enabling policy conditions for the transformation towards an inclusive green economy* being funded by the European Commission and managed by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) on behalf of the Green Economy Coalition (GEC). In another component of the project, a National Small and Micro Enterprise Action Learning Group (SME ALG) will be convened in Trinidad and Tobago, to develop and share knowledge, influence policy and practice, facilitate coordination with and catalyse SME initiatives, and explore market opportunities around a greener growth.

Results

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Knowledge generated by Action Research and Learning Groups facilitated under CANARI's programmes	<i>Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance</i> project. [Geographic focus: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands; January 2013 – December 2016; US\$1.03M]	The FFALG used action learning to facilitate the identification of solutions on how to address problems facing the Antigua Spear Fishers Association in the areas of communication, training, law and livelihoods.
Increased capacity, commitment and action by stakeholders involved in action research and learning processes to implement and influence policies and practices for participatory natural resource governance		Fisherfolk leaders that are members of the FFALG are working under the auspices of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) to advocate on issues affecting small scale fisheries at local, national, regional and global levels. For example, CNFO made recommendations for strengthening FAO's regional programme on small scale fisheries at the 34th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean held in Mexico February 29 – March 3, 2016. CNFO also participated in the Global Workshop to develop the work programme of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on tenure and rights-based approaches for fisheries held March 1 – 4, 2016 in Uganda.

Potential and upcoming projects

- Creating enabling policy conditions for the transformation towards an inclusive green economy in the Caribbean. [Geographic focus: Caribbean; sub-contract from the International Institute for Environment and Development / Green Economy Coalition under an EU funded global project, US\$345,000]

Featured project

Caribbean Fisherfolk Leaders Action Learning Group:

CANARI is facilitating a Caribbean Fisherfolk Leaders Action Learning Group (FFALG) under the EU funded project *Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance*. At the third FFALG workshop, held in October 2015 in Antigua and Barbuda, members of the Group met with fisherfolk of the Antigua Spear Fishers Association to identify key capacity and policy issues affecting the group. Critical problems were identified as:

- Inadequate market for quantity of fish caught
- Difficult to acquire spear fishing permits
- Poor communication with Chief Fisheries Officer
- Derelict and discarded fishing gear
- Unfair pricing and competition
- Spearfishing regulations are too restrictive
- No facilities for when fishers get the bends (e.g. hyperbaric chamber)
- Limited transfer of technology among fishers
- No clear demarcation of Marine Protected Areas
- Inadequate access to ice

These issues were categorised into groups under communication, training, law and livelihoods. FFALG members worked in small groups with the local fisherfolk, using the action learning process to find solutions to their problems without imposing their own solutions on them. For example, solutions



identified to address livelihoods issues were for fisherfolk to advocate for an export quota system instead of an outright ban on exporting, and to communicate with the Fisheries Division to share information with fishers to show proof of the decline in fish stocks, so that they would better understand the rationale for the regulations in place. Members of the FFALG were able to use experiences from their own countries to help the spear fishers in Antigua and Barbuda identify solutions to their problems.





5.

Communication programme

Introduction

CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016 states that the goal of CANARI's *Communication* programme is “to effectively communicate knowledge to build awareness, understanding and commitment of stakeholders and to influence policy for participatory natural resource governance in CANARI's programmes and projects.” Over the period, CANARI has continued to build two of its strengths, identified through the strategic planning process: (1) the image the Institute has acquired through years of experience and expertise, and (2) the documentation and publication of lessons learnt.

Since the launch of the new CANARI website in April 2015, efforts have been made to maintain the website with up to date information on CANARI's recent and current projects and publications. Older material was also uploaded to ensure that the breadth of CANARI's work is available to stakeholders. Particular attention is being paid to the content being uploaded, to make sure it is accurate, as the website often provides the first avenue for an introduction to the Institute for potential donors and/or partners willing to work with CANARI. CANARI has also expanded its use of social media through its Facebook page. Media releases are regularly produced on the work of the Institute and these are being featured by regional media.

The methodology for producing participatory videos, one of the innovative communication tools being piloted by CANARI, has now been documented in a guide to participatory video.

CANARI continued its advocacy work on the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which were adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 and attention turned to implementation, monitoring and reporting. In November 2015, CANARI inputted into the CARICOM report that was submitted on this; CANARI's recommendations particularly focused on supporting regional coordination and collaboration as well as civil society and private sector (including small and micro enterprises) engagement in the SDG process. In December 2015, CANARI participated in the *National Dialogue on Mainstreaming the SDGs into National Development held in* Trinidad and Tobago by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in collaboration with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. CANARI is seeking opportunities to assist Caribbean stakeholders with implementation of the SDGs.

As another advocacy initiative, CANARI participated in the second, third and fourth meetings of the negotiating committee of the *Regional agreement on access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters for Latin America and the Caribbean* (Principle 10)³. These were held October

3 See here for more information: <http://www.cepal.org/en/principio-10>

27 – 29, 2015 in Panama, April 5-8, 2016 in Uruguay and August 9 – 12, 2016 in the Dominican Republic respectively. The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC) is serving as Secretariat. This proposed regional agreement emerged out of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), when signatory countries committed to advance the implementation of a regional agreement for rights of access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters. Between 2012 and 2014, four meetings of signatory countries and fourteen meeting of working groups were held. Six Caribbean governments have engaged in the process so far – Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. The negotiation phase is slated to conclude in December 2016 with a final meeting in Chile. This is a strategic opportunity to support implementation of Goal 16 of the SDGs and CANARI is in the Caribbean civil society working group that is leading input into this ongoing negotiation process. CANARI developed a brief for negotiators on Article 8 of the Principle 10 agreement, which focuses on public participation in decision-making in environmental matters, and is advocating for a strong regional agreement to encourage and support strong action by Caribbean countries on participatory approaches to natural resource management.

CANARI was invited to contribute to the 2016 CARICOM Biodiversity Outlook Report, an opportunity to share lessons and results from the implementation of the five-year investment of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) in the Caribbean. Four short case studies were produced, highlighting key results from grants in Haiti, where the first ever municipal protected area was created, as well as the Bahamas and Jamaica, where CEPF grantees successfully used participatory approaches to strengthen the legal protection and management of protected areas. The collaborative efforts of Caribbean civil society organisations to protect offshore islands from invasive species in Saint Lucia, Antigua and the Bahamas, were also highlighted. The 2016 CARICOM Biodiversity Outlook Report is expected to be published in September 2016.

Work on two CANARI policy briefs also started over the period, the first one to highlight results and recommendations from the CEPF investment in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot during 2010 to 2016. The second policy brief will focus on lessons and innovation from CANARI's experience as an intermediary organisation to support effective grant-making to Caribbean civil society. This policy brief will build on CANARI's experience as the regional coordinating mechanism for CEPF in the Caribbean islands, as well as on past and current grant-making programmes. These are expected to be published in September 2016.

Results

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Communication strategy developed outlining key target audiences for awareness-building and advocacy, including regional technical inter-governmental bodies and Secretariats, government agencies with responsibility for natural resource management, government agencies working in social and community development and poverty alleviation, leading NGOs at the local, national and regional level, key international partners involved in Caribbean programmes and policy initiatives, academic institutions in the Caribbean, and rural communities dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods		CANARI's Communication Strategy (developed and approved by the Partnership in 2014) was used to guide communication of results and lessons learnt to various target audiences. This included development of project and product communication plans (for example for the Climate ACTT project) and targeted dissemination plans for publications produced.
<p>Communication products developed and disseminated to key target audiences including:</p> <p>a. Restructured CANARI's website to be more user-friendly to a variety of audiences and more comprehensive in its coverage of CANARI's work</p> <p>b. CANARI technical reports, policy briefs, guidelines, toolkits and other publications to communicate knowledge from CANARI's research to different target audiences</p> <p>c. Innovative communication tools such as participatory video, radio dramas and magazines, mobile phones, and social media</p>	<p><i>Participatory three-dimensional modelling of watersheds for the project Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change.</i> [Geographic focus: Dominica; December 2014 – May 2015; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [GIZ], US\$49,192]</p> <p><i>Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Caribbean Islands Programme.</i> [Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; October 2010 – July 2016; CEPF, US\$991,336.40]</p> <p><i>Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Caribbean Islands Programme – Amendment for final communication products.</i></p>	<p>14 media releases were produced and disseminated featuring news of CANARI's work and advocacy efforts.</p> <p>Several CANARI publications were produced and disseminated to communicate results and lessons from CANARI projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 technical report • 2 guidelines • 2 electronic newsletter issues • 40 posters • 5 case studies <p>CANARI continued to share updates on key activities, as well as information and news of relevance to CANARI's areas of work. Regular posts (on average seven per month) were uploaded on CANARI's Facebook page, which is still linked to its Twitter account, where national, regional and global partners regularly</p>

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
	[Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; October 2010 – July 2016; CEPF, US\$30,091]	mention CANARI or share its posts. The number of 'likes' on CANARI's Facebook page has continued to increase, by more than 40% over the period (1,316 as of 30 June 2016 compared to 893 likes as of 27 June 2015).
Communication research framework developed and evaluations conducted on the impact of selected communication initiatives to enhance understanding of what communication products and pathways are most effective to reach key target audiences in the Caribbean island context.	Not addressed during the period.	

Other Results

- Policy influence and advocacy on CARICOM's implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs.
- Policy influence and advocacy on civil society's input into negotiation of a regional agreement on access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters for Latin America and the Caribbean (Principle 10). This included development of a briefing paper to inform negotiation of Article 8 on participation in decision-making in environmental matters.
- Policy influence and advocacy leading up to and during the negotiations at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP21) in November-December 2015 through a news release and social media posts to support CARICOM's position advocating for a cap on the world's temperature rise at 1.5 degrees Centigrade.
- Advocacy to strengthen attention to Caribbean small-scale fisheries in the regional programme of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). A brief was developed in collaboration with the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and shared by them at the 34th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean held in Mexico February 29-March 3, 2016.
- Establishment of CANARI's Communication and Marketing Committee in August 2015 to provide strategic guidance and oversight on the implementation of the CANARI Communication Strategy, including marketing and public relations for CANARI. The Committee comprises at least two Elected Partners based on expertise and interest (one of the Elected Partners acts as Chair, and is to be selected by the committee on a rotating basis), CANARI's Executive Director, and the manager of the Communication programme.
- Five CSOs in Trinidad and Tobago built their capacity in effective climate change communication as part of the Climate ACTT project.

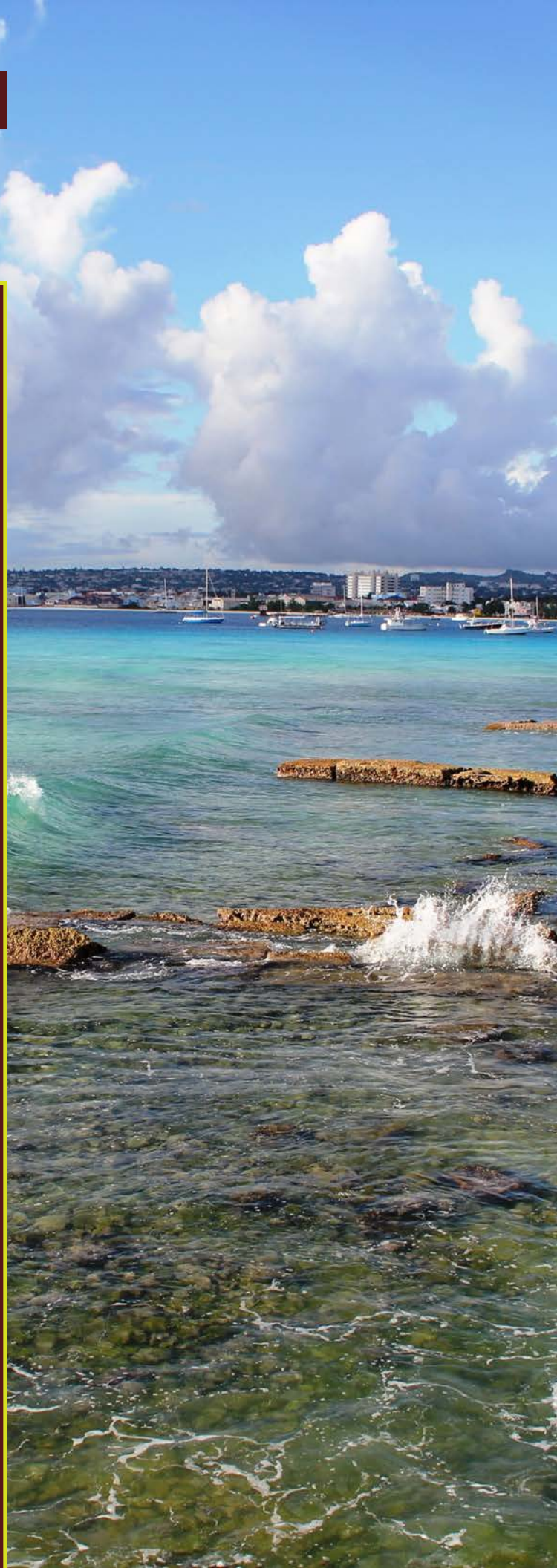
Featured project


Negotiating the regional agreement on access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters for Latin America and the Caribbean (Principle 10):

The proposed Regional agreement on access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters for Latin America and the Caribbean (Principle 10) emerged out of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). The negotiation process started in November 2014 and four meetings have been held to date. Six Caribbean governments have engaged in the process so far – Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

CANARI participated in the second, third and fourth negotiation meetings and collaborated with its civil society partners from the Caribbean and Latin America to develop shared positions to input into the negotiations. Civil society has been increasingly effective at engaging with government negotiators and has been able to insert key points into the draft agreement with their support.

CANARI also developed a briefing paper to inform negotiation of Article 8 of the agreement which focuses on public participation in decision-making on environmental matters, as this is a critical opportunity for CANARI to advocate on key principles on participation in the Caribbean.





The brief presents eight key messages:

- The definition of the “public” should be inclusive while recognising the need for special attention to those most vulnerable.
- The definition of “public participation” should reflect that participation is a process that facilitates active and effective participation of all interested stakeholders and facilitates dialogue among all actors.
- The definition of “decision-making in environmental matters” should reflect that decision-making includes planning, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- The Agreement should specify that effective participation results in the public having a real voice in the decision-making.
- Public participation should ensure equitable engagement through recognising inequities and deliberately supporting the involvement of vulnerable stakeholders.
- Building capacity of government and the public to facilitate and engage in participatory processes is essential.
- Mechanisms for institutionalising participation through policies, legislation, plans, programmes and practice should be established or strengthened.
- Public participation should ensure informed involvement through effectively communicating information to stakeholders so that they can understand the issues, form opinions, and make decisions.



6. Capacity Building programme

Introduction

The goal of CANARI's *Capacity Building* programme is "to build capacity for participatory natural resource governance and sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods through conducting training, coaching, mentoring, small grants, training of trainers and mentors, and influencing the capacity building programmes of others".

CANARI expanded the reach of its capacity building programme to new organisations and networks at various levels including local communities, civil society organisations (CSOs), government and intergovernmental agencies, academia and individual change agents across a variety of sectors. CANARI's *Capacity Building* programme continued to span several technical areas across a number of different programmes within the Institute, which is reflective of the diverse nature of the programme's strategy and approach.

Capacity building strategies used were: mentoring, peer coaching, action learning, exchanges and study tours, training, small grants, participatory video, Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) and social media tools (Facebook).

Areas for capacity building were:

- Skills: advocacy, communications, participatory facilitation methods and tools (e.g. participatory video, P3DM), networking, community planning and mentoring.
- Technical areas: climate change, participatory protected area planning and management, organisational development (e.g. good governance, strategic planning, financial management and accounting, human resource management, project development and proposal writing, monitoring and evaluation), rural livelihood development, ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAF) and fisheries governance and small business development.

Results

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Grants issued to support the work of civil society and communities under the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and other small grant programmes managed by CANARI	<i>Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Caribbean Islands Programme.</i> [Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; October 2010 – February 2016; CEPF, US\$1,021,428]	29 small grants and 48 large grants issued to 68 civil society organisations to support their biodiversity conservation work in eight countries.
	<i>Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance.</i> [Geographic focus: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos; European Union, January 2013 – December 2016; US\$1.37M]	Eleven small grants, totalling US\$111,216 issued to 10 Caribbean fisherfolk organisations for projects to address key organisational issues including governance, leadership, management and communication. See more on each project here.
	<i>Climate ACTT: Action by Civil society in Trinidad and Tobago to build resilience to climate change.</i> [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; August 2015 – December 2016; Conservation International, US\$500,000]	Five CSOs in Trinidad and Tobago supported to develop proposals to receive small grants of \$15,000 each to implement practical adaptation projects to address climate change.
Built capacity of civil society leaders across the Caribbean, including through using action learning, coaching and mentoring, and peer exchange	<i>Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance.</i> [Geographic focus: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos; European Union, January 2013 – December 2016; US\$1.37M]	Built capacity and skills of 17 fisherfolk leaders from 14 countries in leadership, communication and policy advocacy using action learning at the regional level.
	Design and facilitation of a terrestrial protected area management	Built capacity of 27 protected area professionals from government and

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
	training course for protected area professionals in the Caribbean. [Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago; January-August 2015, IUCN BIOPAMA, US\$31,000]	civil society representing 11 Caribbean countries in participatory terrestrial protected area management. Key capacity areas included: engaging stakeholders and developing partnerships for protected area management; participatory protected area design and management planning; and developing sustainable livelihoods.
	<i>Climate ACTT: Action by Civil society in Trinidad and Tobago to build resilience to climate change.</i> [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; August 2015 – December 2016; Conservation International, US\$500,000]	Built capacity of leaders of five CSOs in Trinidad and Tobago using coaching and training. Capacities built in technical areas related to climate change communication, vulnerability assessments and adaptation. Capacity also built in key aspects of organisational strengthening for CSOs, namely: governance, financial management and accounting, human resource management, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation.
	<i>Sensitisation workshop on sharing best practices to build resilience in the tourism and fisheries sectors in the OECS.</i> [Geographic scope: OECS; March – July 2015; Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), US\$9,000]	Built capacity of six government fisheries officers, seven fisherfolk organisation leaders, seven government tourism officers, three tourism private sector representatives and two government environment officers from six Eastern Caribbean countries on the impacts of climate change on tourism and fisheries and best practices for building resilience at the sectoral, organisational and community levels.
Built capacity of trainers and mentors to facilitate participatory processes and to mentor CSOs and rural communities	<i>Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance.</i> [Geographic focus: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and	Built capacity of 14 mentors from 13 countries. Areas of capacity built include in mentoring and facilitation, project development, project management, and monitoring and evaluation. Mentors supported fisherfolk organisations in 7 countries to organise, convene and co-facilitate national fisherfolk workshops which

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
	Turks and Caicos; European Union, January 2013 – December 2016; US\$1.37M]	<p>addressed areas such as developing communication messages to influence policy; improving fisherfolk knowledge of the basic principles of project cycle management and the importance of participatory monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Built capacity of 9 fisheries authorities in participatory and facilitation methods through their participation in the Caribbean Fisherfolk Action Learning Group, Fisherfolk Mentors workshops and National Fisherfolk Workshops.</p>
CANARI's flagship training programme re-established to offer open training opportunities outside of projects	Not addressed during the period.	
CANARI's Toolkit on Participatory Natural Resource Management in capacity building programmes revised with new tools, concepts and case studies	<p><i>Consolidating the role of civil society in biodiversity conservation in the Caribbean islands.</i> [Geographic focus: Insular Caribbean with a particular focus on the Greater Antilles; January 2011 – June 2014; John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, US\$475,000]</p> <p><i>Participatory three-dimensional modelling of watersheds for the project Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change.</i> [Geographic focus: Dominica; December 2014 – July 2015; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, US\$49,191]</p>	<p>Three new publications were produced supporting the Capacity Building programme. Content from these will be added to CANARI's Toolkit once funding is obtained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CANARI Guidelines 8: Facilitating community enterprise development • CANARI Policy Brief 16: Are we there yet? Using participatory monitoring and evaluation to assess real results in the Caribbean • P3DM model of Soufriere-Scotts Head-Gallion in Dominica: Using the completed model for spatial planning
Regional conference on participatory protected area management held in 2013 and on a topic to be determined in 2016	Not addressed during the period.	

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Innovative approaches (including social media, Participatory 3D Mapping (P3DM) and participatory video) tested as tools for facilitation and capacity building	<i>Participatory three-dimensional modelling of watersheds for the project Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change.</i> [Geographic focus: Dominica; December 2014 – July 2015; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, US\$49,191]	Not addressed during the period. Increased understanding of the impacts of climate change on natural resources and potential responses through the use of P3DM in Dominica.
Other Results		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment tools were developed by CANARI to assess the organisational and climate change technical capacity of five selected CSOs in Trinidad and Tobago. The tools were based on existing international best practice tools and methodologies and refined to suit the local context in the Caribbean. For the organisational assessment, CANARI developed a framework to guide detailed questioning under each of the following five capacity areas: planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning; resources/ capacity; governance; management; and stakeholder engagement and partnerships. Two community groups in Trinidad and Tobago mentored and supported to develop collaborative enterprises based on the sustainable use of natural resources. Two forest-based enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines mentored and supported to develop increased income-earning potential. 		

Potential and upcoming projects

- Consultancy to formulate a road map for the development of protected area management plans in Trinidad and Tobago and to build the capacity of stakeholders to effectively participate in management planning. [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; submitted to FAO, US\$85,000]
- Supporting participatory protected area management for conservation and sustainable livelihoods. [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; December 2016 - 2021; Green Fund, TT\$9.4M]


Featured project

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot:

In November 2015, CANARI collaborated with the CEPF Secretariat, CARIBSAVE and Kiunzi to co-facilitate the final assessment of the CEPF Caribbean Islands programme. CEPF invested US\$ 6.9 million to support 68 civil society organisations during 2010 to 2016 to conserve critical biodiversity in eight countries: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.



Local farmers in the Dominican Republic sign on to a carbon offset programme in partnership with Plan Vivo in the country's first ever forest carbon credit programme which was supported through a CEPF large grant. Signing the certificates are the Director of the Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano (seated, right), Olivier Langrand, CEPF's Executive Director (seated, second from right); and Maria Altagracia Gutierrez, Director of local community based-organisation, Fundación Loma Quita Espuela (seated, left).




Over 100 stakeholders from civil society, local communities, the private sector, academia, government and the donor community gathered for stakeholder consultations in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica to discuss the impacts that CEPF's investments had throughout the region and to reflect on lessons learnt. A key aspect of the final assessment also included recommending future priority actions for biodiversity conservation in the Caribbean region.

Participants of the final assessment workshops agreed that CEPF's investments in the region achieved strategic results in the eight countries where projects were implemented, strengthening management of 25 sites within key biodiversity areas and ensuring local communities that depend on their ecosystem services were not only engaged, but benefited from conservation actions.

Highlights of the results of the CEPF programme include:

- creation of Haiti's first municipal reserve;
- establishment of the Dominican Republic's first private protected area and the sale of the Caribbean's first forest carbon credits;
- creation and/or strengthening of 23 stakeholder partnerships to support civil society's involvement in biodiversity conservation throughout the region; and
- built capacity of 58 civil society organisations through the development of strategic plans and improving governance structures, development of business plans and financial management manuals and fundraising plans, development of organisational websites, training in website



management and maintenance, and knowledge exchange among civil society organisations.

In June 2016, the CEPF Donor Council approved a second phase of funding for the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot expected for implementation during 2017 to 2022.

For a detailed report on the achievements of the first phase of CEPF's investment in the Caribbean islands, see here: <http://www.canari.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/CEPF-CAR-Final-Logframe-Report-June-2016-2.pdf>

“This project has all the right ingredients for success including involvement of the local community, civil society groups, the private sector, academia and the government. It's a set up where everyone wins.”

- Olivier Langrand, CEPF Executive Director, speaking about a CEPF project implemented by a civil society environmental network in the Dominican Republic, the Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano (CAD).



7.

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction programme

Introduction

The goal of CANARI's *Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction* programme is “to improve resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate change and related disasters by building the capacity of stakeholders, particularly those most vulnerable to climate change, to participate effectively in ecosystem management and develop appropriate responses to climate change, through research, action learning, capacity building and application and communication of lessons learned.” CANARI's work during the period spanned policy advocacy, facilitating participatory policy development, facilitating participatory vulnerability assessments, capacity building and supporting community micro enterprises to ‘climate proof’ their businesses.

Climate change was in the global spotlight for the latter half of 2015 with the much anticipated Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Paris in November-December 2015. Negotiation by Caribbean countries was well coordinated, including under the “1.5 to Stay Alive” campaign which CANARI engaged in via a letter of support and social media reposts. CANARI also participated in the *Third Meeting of the OECS Council of Ministers of Environmental Sustainability*, which focused on Post-COP 21: Strategic Actions, Engagements and Collaborations and the Sustainable Development Goals.

At the regional level, CANARI continued to serve as a member of the Civil Society Sub-Sector Steering Committee convened by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) to input into implementation of the *Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy 2014-2024*, particularly on Priority Area 4: Strengthened and sustained community resilience. CANARI's work in supporting community-based resilience building will directly contribute to achievement of targets under this Strategy.

At the national level, CANARI supported climate change policy development and strengthening via providing technical assistance to the Government of Montserrat with participatory development of its National Climate Policy and Action Plan.⁴

⁴ This was part of the *Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Management in the Eastern Caribbean* project managed by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) with support from the European Union's Global Climate Change Alliance. CANARI also participated in a global meeting to plan the next phase of work under the Global Climate Change Alliance and advocated for stronger emphasis on participatory processes that engage civil society and rural communities.

At the local level, CANARI continued piloting the use of Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) for vulnerability assessments through a project in south Dominica under the Caribbean Aqua-Terrestrial Solutions-Programme (CATS).⁵

CANARI collaborated with the OECS to build capacity of key sectors to respond to climate change. A regional capacity building workshop on sharing best practices to build resilience in the tourism and fisheries sectors engaged participants from six OECS countries. A key result was the recognition that these two sectors face similar climate change impacts (for example the impacts of sea level rise on coastal infrastructure) and should collaborate on efforts to build resilience.⁶

CANARI focused on building capacity of civil society in Trinidad and Tobago to work on climate change adaptation and also supported two community groups in Trinidad and Tobago to build resilience to climate change in their natural resource-based enterprises.

5 This took place under the CATS component *Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change (focus Agriculture, Forestry, Water Management)*. This was funded by The Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

6 This was supported under the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded *Reduce Risks to Human and Natural Assets Resulting from Climate Change* (RRACC) project.

Results

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Increased understanding of the impacts of climate change and other threats on natural resources and associated livelihoods and potential response options	<i>Participatory three-dimensional modelling of watersheds for the project Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change.</i> [Geographic focus: Dominica; December 2014 – July 2015; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, US\$49,191]	Increased understanding of the vulnerability of the Soufriere-Scotts Head-Gallion area in Dominica to the impacts of climate change.
	<i>Sensitisation workshop on sharing best practices to build resilience in the tourism and fisheries sectors in the OECS.</i> [Geographic scope: Eastern Caribbean; March – July 2015; Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), US\$9,000]	Increased understanding of the impacts of climate change on coastal and marine resources in the Eastern Caribbean, and potential ways to build resilience, by the small-scale fisheries and tourism sectors which depend on these resources.
Traditional knowledge relevant to climate change adaptation in the Caribbean documented and communicated	<i>Participatory three-dimensional modelling of watersheds for the project Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change.</i> [Geographic focus: Dominica; December 2014 – July 2015; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, US\$49,191]	Documentation and communication of local knowledge of stakeholders on the vulnerability of Soufriere-Scotts Head-Gallion area in Dominica to the impacts of climate change via development of a georeferenced model.
Enhanced capacity of technical agencies (government, inter-governmental and civil society) to facilitate and support community climate change adaptation	<i>Participatory three-dimensional modelling of watersheds for the project Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change.</i> [Geographic focus: Dominica; December 2014 – July 2015; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, US\$49,191]	Enhanced dialogue between government and community stakeholders and across generations in the communities and development of a georeferenced model of Soufriere-Scotts Head-Gallion area in Dominica handed over to national stakeholders to support efforts with community climate change adaptation.
	<i>Climate ACTT: Action by Civil society in Trinidad and Tobago to build resilience to climate change.</i> [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; August 2015 – December 2016; Conservation International, \$500,000]	Five CSOs in Trinidad and Tobago have strengthened capacity in climate change communication, vulnerability assessments and adaptation and developing practical adaptation projects.

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Built awareness and capacity of rural communities and resource users on climate change and adaptation options	<i>Participatory three-dimensional modelling of watersheds for the project Adaptation of Rural Economies and Natural Resources to Climate Change.</i> [Geographic focus: Dominica; December 2014 – July 2015; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, US\$49,191]	Enhanced understanding of rural communities and resource users in Soufriere-Scotts Head-Gallion area in Dominica on the climate change and adaptation options.
	<i>Building climate-resilient enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago.</i> [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; September 2015 – August 2016, United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (UNDP GEF-SGP), US \$50,000]	Two community groups in Trinidad used value-chain analysis to assess the impacts of climate change on their businesses and identify options to build resilience.
	<i>Sensitisation workshop on sharing best practices to build resilience in the tourism and fisheries sectors in the OECS.</i> [Geographic scope: Eastern Caribbean; March – July 2015; Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), US\$9,000]	Built awareness of small scale fishers and small tourism businesses (dive operators) in the Eastern Caribbean on the impacts of climate change and potential adaptation options.
Community-led adaptation processes facilitated and supported	<i>Building climate-resilient enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago.</i> [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; September 2015 – August 2016, United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (UNDP GEF-SGP), US \$50,000]	Two community groups in Trinidad implementing practical actions to build resilience of their businesses.
Participatory development of climate change adaptation policies and plans, including through development and implementation of national civil society agendas	<i>Updating Montserrat's National Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Developing an Action Plan.</i> [Geographic focus: Montserrat; March – July 2015; Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), US\$20,000]	Participatory development of Montserrat's National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan facilitated.

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
National and regional climate change policies address mechanisms for building resilient livelihoods and enable participatory approaches to adaptation, including community-led adaptation process	<i>Updating Montserrat's National Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Developing an Action Plan.</i> [Geographic focus: Montserrat; March – July 2015; Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), US\$20,000]	Strong emphasis on stakeholder engagement and building resilient livelihoods in the agriculture, fisheries and tourism sectors included in Montserrat's National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan.
	Preparation of the full project investment for Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector. [Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and The Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago; United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), \$5,000]	Project developed to build resilience in the small-scale fisheries sector including via strengthening of policies, plans, capacity building and engagement of fisherfolk in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and The Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.
Other Results		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CANARI provided technical assistance for preparation of the project <i>Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector</i> for submission to the Global Environment Facility (GEF). CANARI contributed to development of regional targets and plans for building community resilience to disasters under the Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy 2014-2024. CANARI advocated for stronger emphasis on participatory processes that engage civil society and rural communities under the European Union's Global Climate Change Alliance (EU GCCA) next phase of work. CANARI developed a methodology to use value chain analysis to determine vulnerabilities and build resilience to climate change within enterprises. 		

Potential and upcoming projects

- Supporting participatory protected area management for conservation and sustainable livelihoods. [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; December 2016 - 2021; Green Fund, TT\$9.4M]

Featured project


Sensitisation workshop on sharing best practices to build resilience in the tourism and fisheries sectors in the OECS:

CANARI provided technical assistance to the OECS with facilitating a workshop to increase the knowledge of key tourism and fisheries stakeholders of climate change impacts on their sectors and best practices for building resilience. The workshop was held in July 2015 in St. Vincent for government fisheries officers, fisherfolk organisations, tourism representatives from the public and private sector and civil society from six countries in the Eastern Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and St. Kitts and Nevis.

Participants benefited from hands-on learning in a practical field exercise to do a participatory vulnerability assessment of the impacts of climate change on Calliaqua on the southwest coast of St. Vincent. They did interviews and took photos and videos to capture their observations. They found that sea level rise, storm surges and heavy rainfall

Tourism and fisheries sectors in south-east St. Vincent are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change on coastal ecosystems and infrastructure.





events with increased flooding will affect the natural ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass, beaches, forests and rivers), attractions and coastal infrastructure upon which the tourism and fisheries sectors in Calliaqua depend. Adaptation actions can be via engineering or 'hard' solutions (e.g. building sea walls) or ecosystem-based 'soft' solutions (e.g. restoring or protecting mangroves, coral reefs and sea grass beds for coastal protection). They recommended that cost-benefit analyses and other criteria should be used in selecting the best mix of solutions to build resilience to climate change.

Participants realised that climate change will have serious deleterious effects on the tourism and fisheries sectors, which will both be affected by damage to coastal ecosystems and infrastructure. While traditionally these sectors are often competing for use of the same resources and may be in conflict, they need to collaborate on building resilience to climate change.

“High tides, rough seas = no fish, no money!”

*- Resident of Calliaqua in St. Vincent
being interviewed during a participatory
vulnerability assessment to assess
the impacts of climate change on the
community.*



8.

Green Economy programme

Introduction

The goal of CANARI's *Green economy* programme is “to effectively and equitably engage stakeholders in developing a model of economic development for the Caribbean that facilitates ecological sustainability and social equity.”

Although ‘green economy’ was not referenced specifically in the new 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the underlying principles of integrating environmental sustainability and social benefits into development are reflected in the thinking throughout the document.

CANARI's work on green economy started with facilitation of a regional dialogue in 2010 to develop consensus on a shared understanding for what green economy means in the Caribbean. This was followed by establishment in 2012 of the Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group (GE ALG) to identify and promote ways in which green economy can advance sustainable development in the Caribbean through shaping visions, perspectives, positions and actions. A regional programme of work was developed to guide research and action towards transformation of economic development to models that ensure environmental sustainability and social equity. This programme identified priority pathways towards a green economy in the Caribbean, including supporting development of small and micro enterprises (SMEs) to bring economic, social and environmental co-benefits, which linked well to work under CANARI's *Rural Livelihoods* programme.

Building on this foundation, CANARI will implement a new regional project as part of the global project *Creating enabling policy conditions for the transformation towards an inclusive green economy* being funded by the European Commission and managed by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) on behalf of the Green Economy Coalition (GEC). During the period, CANARI focused on developing an approach to implement this project which re-convened the GE ALG to develop and share knowledge, influence policy and practice and facilitate coordination with and catalysing initiatives for green economy transformations in the Caribbean (focusing for example on pathways using SMEs, renewable energy and participatory economic governance). In another component of the project, a National Small and Micro Enterprise Action Learning Group (SME ALG) will be convened in Trinidad and Tobago, to develop and share knowledge, influence policy and practice, facilitate coordination with and catalyse SME initiatives, and explore market opportunities around a greener growth.

Potential and upcoming projects

- Creating enabling policy conditions for the transformation towards an inclusive green economy in the Caribbean. [Geographic focus: Caribbean; sub-contract from the Green Economy Coalition / International Institute for Environment and Development under an EU funded global project, US\$300,000]



9. Rural Livelihoods programme

Introduction

Micro and small enterprises can create avenues to provide employment and generate income for communities, bringing economic and social benefits to them. Characteristics such as their small size can potentially allow them to be flexible and adapt to changing circumstances. Communities rich in living natural resources such as coral reefs, forests and wetlands found in many rural areas in the Caribbean have the potential to use them for their enterprises and contribute to their sustainable use and conservation, also bringing environmental benefits.

CANARI's *Rural Livelihoods* programme seeks to support rural communities to develop sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods through building capacity, catalysing partnerships and influencing policy to create an enabling institutional environment. At the same time, community entrepreneurs are increasingly engaged in the management and governance of natural resources as they commit to conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services. The programme is closely linked to the *Forests, Livelihoods and Governance*, *Coastal and Marine Livelihoods and Governance* and *Green Economy* programmes.

CANARI continued to pilot a methodology to assist rural community groups and individuals to develop micro and small businesses based on the sustainable use of natural resources. Elements of the methodology first developed in Trinidad and Tobago with support from the J.B. Fernandes Foundation were used in a project funded by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to develop forest-based businesses in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. CANARI is also supporting two community groups to build resilience to climate change in their enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago, which added another dimension to the methodology being developed by CANARI under this programme.

The methodology was also used as the basis for the rural livelihoods component of CANARI's application to the Green Fund of Trinidad and Tobago. CANARI is seeking to expand this work and apply the full methodology to approximately six Caribbean countries. A proposal has been drafted and CANARI is inviting partnerships with key regional and organisations for implementation.

Under its *Green Economy* programme, CANARI is also starting work to implement the Caribbean component of a global project *Creating enabling policy conditions for the transformation towards an inclusive green economy*. This project is being led by the Green Economy Coalition, of which CANARI is a member, and funded by the European Union (EU). The project includes a strong focus on supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and social enterprises to take advantage of market opportunities around greener growth. CANARI will build on its earlier work to explore how strengthening community SMEs can drive transformation to more environmentally sustainable and socially equitable economic development in the Caribbean.

Results

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
Targeted rural communities in Trinidad and Tobago mentored and supported to develop small collaborative enterprises based on the sustainable use of natural resources	<p><i>Building climate-resilient enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago.</i>⁷ [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; September 2015 – August 2016, United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (UNDP GEF-SGP), US \$50,000]</p> <p>Taking it to the market [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; June 2014 – August 2015, JB Fernandes Memorial Trust I), US\$50,000]</p>	<p>Increased ability among enterprises in a rural community in Trinidad and Tobago to develop proposals to finance their enterprises.</p> <p>Two community groups in Trinidad and Tobago mentored and supported to develop collaborative enterprises.</p>
Process piloted in Trinidad and Tobago expanded to other Caribbean islands and new communities	<p><i>Support to improve the effectiveness of forest-based community enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.</i>⁸ (US\$32,000, December 2014 – December 2015, supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO])</p>	<p>Increased income-earning potential within two forest-based enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines through the use of aspects of the process piloted in Trinidad and Tobago.</p>
Advocacy and capacity building of support agencies conducted to build an enabling institutional environment for rural enterprises	<p><i>Research on social protection to foster sustainable management of natural resources and reduce poverty in fisheries and forestry-dependent communities in two Caribbean islands.</i>⁹ (US\$32,000, December 2014 – December 2015, supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO])</p>	<p>Increased understanding among policy-makers in Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines of poverty in fisheries and forestry-dependent communities and strategies used to cope.</p>

⁷ <http://www.canari.org/building-climate-resilient-rural-enterprises-in-trinidad-and-tobago/>

⁸ <http://www.canari.org/support-to-improve-the-effectiveness-and-sustainability-of-forest-based-community-businesses-in-st-vincent-and-the-grenadines/>

⁹ <http://www.canari.org/research-on-social-protection-to-foster-sustainable-management-of-natural-resources-and-reduce-poverty-in-fisheries-and-forestry-dependent-communities-in-two-caribbean-countries/>

Other Results

- Increased understanding in CANARI of the challenges facing forest-based enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Increased understanding of the characteristics of effective forest-based enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.
- Increased awareness among rural entrepreneurs of the policy environment in which their enterprises operate.
- Development of a methodology to use value chain analysis to determine vulnerabilities and build resilience to climate change within enterprises.

Potential and upcoming projects

- Creating enabling policy conditions for the transformation towards an inclusive green economy. [Geographic focus: Caribbean; March 2016 – September 2019, European Union (EU) through the International Institute for Environment and Development for the Green Economy Coalition, €305,614]
- Supporting participatory protected area management for conservation and sustainable livelihoods. [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; submitted to the Green Fund, TT \$59,691,703]
- Transforming rural livelihoods in the Caribbean (working title). [Geographic focus: 4-6 Caribbean countries to be determined; to be submitted to the Inter American Foundation and IADB, potentially US \$75,000/country/ year]

Featured project


Support to improve the effectiveness of forest-based community enterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines:

Several forest-based community organisations in St. Vincent and the Grenadines have received support from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and others to develop their enterprises over the past ten years. Despite support to develop products and services and capacities of the people involved in the enterprises the groups have not developed as expected. The FAO wanted to provide further support to these groups in areas such as the development and implementation of business plans, training in business management or marketing skills and improved skills in adding value to final products.



Two members of the Brasso Seco Chocolate Company (a subsidiary of Brasso Seco Paria Tourism Action Committee) prepare the tools to create cocoa powder. January 2016.






CANARI first conducted a desk study to understand the capacities that existed in the ten groups identified by the FAO and to identify possible groups that would be supported in the project. This was followed by a mentor's visit to work with the chosen groups to develop business models and business canvasses that could guide the further development of the enterprises. The mentor, along with a community mobiliser, worked with the groups to implement aspects of their business canvasses and to engage in market testing. The process was evaluated and a lessons learnt document produced.

The desk study determined that few of the organisations were operational as persons left once the projects and funding ended. Some persons previously attached to the groups continued the income-earning activities in their individual capacities. The groups that were operational needed to have business management and organisational skills improved for their enterprises to develop.

“A mentor must build trust. A mentor must be present. A mentor must understand the community's needs and communicate”

- A mentor on effectively assisting rural communities to develop their enterprises.



Only two groups were committed, able and willing to participate in the project - Rose Hall Cultural and Development Organisation (RHCDO) and the Diamond Village Heritage Organisation (DVHO). Both groups focused on their ecotourism enterprises to conduct tours through the nearby forests. DVHO also expressed interest in developing an enterprise based on cassava products (e.g. frozen, flour, chips, etc.).

The project reinforced the need to take a long-term approach to develop natural resource-based enterprises as periodic short projects do not provide the support that low capacity groups need to be sustainable. It also reinforced the need to have mentors working with low capacity groups over the medium to long term to provide strategic assistance to their enterprises as they develop.



10.

Civil Society and Governance programme

Introduction

The goal of CANARI's *Civil Society and Governance* programme is “to enhance the capacity of civil society stakeholders to participate equitably and effectively in the governance of natural resources, through research and action learning, innovative capacity building programmes and communication and application of lessons learnt.”

During this period, CANARI embarked on a new initiative to strengthen the capacity of five environmental CSOs in Trinidad and Tobago in two areas: institutional (organisational) strengthening; and technical capacity to deliver programmes/projects related to climate change adaptation and resilience. CANARI is implementing and managing this project in collaboration with Conservation International (CI) and BHP Billiton Trinidad and Tobago. This is the first public-private partnership that CANARI has entered into. The project design recognises that there is a direct link between organisational strengthening of the beneficiary CSOs and their ability to be effective in their climate change work.

CANARI also co-facilitated the final assessment of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) in the Caribbean islands through its role as the CEPF Regional Implementation Team (RIT) for the region. Nearly six years of work as the intermediary organisation supporting implementation of this investment programme in the Caribbean has allowed CANARI to support 68 leading local, national, regional and international CSOs to conserve critical biodiversity in eight countries. Strengthening the organisational capacity of these CSOs through the provision of small grants, peer exchanges, networking, mentoring and coaching has been a central part of the success of the CEPF Caribbean islands programme and a testament to the importance of good governance and the value of networking in order to achieve positive environmental results. In addition, CANARI continued to share its lessons learned and best practices of using a participatory approach to managing a regional grant programme for civil society with RITs in other regions where CEPF is operating.

CANARI has been leading an advocacy effort, in collaboration with other CSOs in Trinidad and Tobago, with the aim of improving the legal, fiscal and funding framework for an accountable, transparent and effective civil society sector in Trinidad and Tobago. The current framework involves government in unnecessary bureaucracy to levy illogical taxes, provides few or too cumbersome fiscal incentives for individual or corporate giving, and does little to stimulate real transparency and accountability in the non-profit sector. One of the main recommendations to policy makers has been to immediately exempt legally registered non-profit companies from paying corporation tax and the Green Fund levy while a new regulatory system is developed and implemented.

Results

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
A civil society network in the Caribbean British, Dutch and French overseas countries and territories established and operating to facilitate sharing of information and collaboration	Not addressed during the period.	
Enhanced networking to share information and provide peer support among civil society organisations across all islands, through the IUCN Regional Committee and networking facilitated under CANARI projects	<i>Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Caribbean Islands Programme.</i> [Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; October 2010 – July 2016; CEPF, US\$1,021,428]	<p>Strengthened support for four multi-stakeholder partnerships in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica and two regional civil society networks to support participatory approaches to biodiversity conservation in the Caribbean.</p> <p>Final assessment of the CEPF Caribbean Islands programme conducted, which brought together over 100 key stakeholders from civil society, government, private sector and the donor community to assess and analyse the high-level conservation and sustainable development results achieved and to identify priorities moving forward.</p> <p>CANARI continued to serve as Chair of the Caribbean Regional Committee of IUCN and facilitate networking and collaboration among the 21 IUCN Caribbean members.</p>
A cadre of trainers and mentors from at least 15 islands trained and supporting CSOs, including in CANARI projects	<i>Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance.</i> [Geographic focus: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos; European Union, January 2013 – December 2016; US\$1.37M]	Strengthened the capabilities of 14 fisherfolk mentors from 13 countries to provide guidance and technical assistance to fisherfolk organisations (FFOs) at the national and local levels through capacity building in: mentoring and facilitation; project development, project management and monitoring and evaluation; policies for small-scale fisheries and advocacy positions and efforts of fisherfolk.

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
<p>Targeted training and action learning conducted to enhance capacity of leading CSOs (at regional, national and local levels) in key areas (e.g. strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, fundraising and proposal writing, project management, leadership, and communication for advocacy)</p>	<p><i>Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Caribbean Islands Programme.</i> [Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; October 2010 – July 2016; CEPF, US\$1,021,428]</p>	<p>Continued organisational strengthening of 58 CSOs through the development of strategic plans and improving governance structures, development of business plans and financial management manuals and fundraising plans, development of organisational websites, training in website management and maintenance, and knowledge exchange among civil society organisations throughout the Caribbean.</p>
	<p><i>Climate ACTT: Action by Civil society in Trinidad and Tobago to build resilience to climate change.</i> [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; August 2015 – December 2016; Conservation International, US\$500,000]</p>	<p>Development of an organisational needs assessment tool for CSOs focusing on five key capacity areas: planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning; resources/ capacity; management; governance; and stakeholder engagement and partnerships.</p> <p>Application of CANARI's organisational assessment tool to assess the organisational strengthening needs of the five beneficiary CSOs in Trinidad and Tobago. This enabled design of a capacity building strategy with specific targets and indicators.</p> <p>Technical capacity needs assessments for the five beneficiary CSOs identified priority areas for capacity building to enhance the ability of the CSOs to take action on climate change.</p> <p>Organisational capacity building conducted via a combination of training and coaching with the five beneficiary CSOs strengthening governance, financial management and accounting, human resource management, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation.</p>

Desired strategic programme results under CANARI's Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016	Projects contributing to achievement of these results (July 2015 – June 2016)	Results achieved (July 2015 – June 2016)
		Two training workshops with representatives of the five beneficiary CSOs enhanced capacity in effective climate change communication and climate change vulnerability assessments and resilience building.
Advocacy and capacity building conducted targeting policy makers in government to create a more enabling institutional environment to support the work of civil society	<i>Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Caribbean Islands Programme.</i> [Geographic focus: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; October 2010 – July 2016; CEPF, US\$1,021,428]	Increased understanding among policy-makers in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines of the need for participatory approaches to addressing biodiversity conservation and the valuable contribution of civil society.
Other Results		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy efforts led by CANARI and other CSOs for an improvement of the legal, fiscal and funding framework for an accountable, transparent and effective civil society sector in Trinidad and Tobago. CANARI signed an MOU with nine other NGOs from across the Caribbean in a partnership called Nature Caribé which aims to collaborate for the conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources of the Insular Caribbean in the following areas of work: biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and environmental governance. CANARI continued its role as Chair of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Caribbean Regional Committee. At the Regional Conservation Forum in September 2015, CANARI supported IUCN members in the Caribbean to have a strong voice in IUCN's work, including development of IUCN's policies and the 2017-2020 Programme. 		

Potential and upcoming projects

- Strengthening civil society engagement in a more environmentally sustainable, socially just, inclusive, accountable and resilient model of development and governance. [Geographic focus: Trinidad and Tobago; November 2016-2019; European Union, US\$380,000]

Featured project

Climate ACTT: Action by Civil society in Trinidad and Tobago to build resilience to climate change:

This project aims to build the capacity of five civil society organisations (CSOs) in Trinidad and Tobago to internationally accepted levels of best practice in two areas: institutional (organisational) strengthening; and technical capacity to deliver programmes/projects related to climate change adaptation and resilience. CANARI is implementing and managing this project in collaboration with Conservation International (CI) and BHP Billiton Trinidad and Tobago.

Five CSOs were invited to participate in the project: the Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville, Environment Tobago, the Turtle Village Trust, the Caribbean Youth Environment Network Trinidad and Tobago Chapter and the Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Project. These CSOs were selected based on their current level of institutional capacity, their focus on natural resource management, environmental protection and conservation and their existing and potential capacity to work on climate change in Trinidad and Tobago.

In order to identify priorities for organisational strengthening, CANARI developed an organisational capacity needs assessment framework based on international best practice tools and methodologies to guide questioning under five capacity areas: planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning; resources/ capacity; governance; management;



and stakeholder engagement and partnerships. The needs assessments were conducted through focus group sessions with each of the five CSOs followed by a review of the CSOs' key organisational documents.

Organisational capacity building strategies were developed for each CSO, in consultation with their members, and based on a selection of priorities from the needs assessments. The strategies included identification of priority areas for capacity building, best practice targets for each of these areas, and end of project and longer-term indicators to assess progress in achieving these best practice targets.

Similarly, CANARI also developed a simple climate change capacity needs assessment framework that consisted of semi-structured questioning to identify the CSOs' current climate change activities and capacities, their potential climate change activities and the capacities they would need to implement these actions. Priorities were identified for capacity building of each CSO in six key areas: education and awareness, policy-influencing and advocacy, research, vulnerability assessments and adaptation actions, planning and mitigation actions.

Recognising the common capacity needs of the five CSOs to strengthen their work on climate change adaptation and resilience building, a strategy for building technical capacity in climate change adaptation and resilience building was developed.

As each one of the beneficiary CSOs worked to demonstrate their capacity through the development of a practical adaptation project, mentoring and coaching were used to support them in the project development phase. This type of tailored and individual support has been effective and CSOs have recognised its value. Coaching and mentoring will continue to ensure that the CSOs deliver results and continue to build their capacity in good governance, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, accounting and financial management, human resource management, and project management.



Who's who in CANARI

CANARI staff members:

Executive Director: **Nicole Leotaud**

Senior Technical Officers: **Anna Cadiz, Terrence Phillips**

Technical Officers: **Loïza Rauzduel, Keisha Sandy, Melanie Andrews**

Financial Officer: **Venash Ramberan**

Administrative Officers: **Patricia Franco, Anastacia Lee Quay**

Directors on CANARI's Board:

Zakiya Uzoma-Wadada

Yves-André Wainwright

Dennis Sammy

Noel Bennett

Howard Nelson

Lisa James (*term ended in February 2016*)

Arielle Jean-Baptiste

Carlos M. García Cartagena

Michael Witter

Associates:

Nicole Brown

Tighe Geoghegan

Betty Perry-Fingal

Leida Buglass

Sarah McIntosh

Yves Renard

CANARI Programme Advisors:

Forest Livelihood and Governance programme: **Marilyn Headley, Howard Nelson**

Coastal and Marine Resources and Governance programme: **Patrick McConney**

Green Economy programme: **Steve Bass, Cletus Springer**

Civil Society and Governance programme: **Zakiya Uzoma-Wadada**

New Publications

List of publications produced during the period:

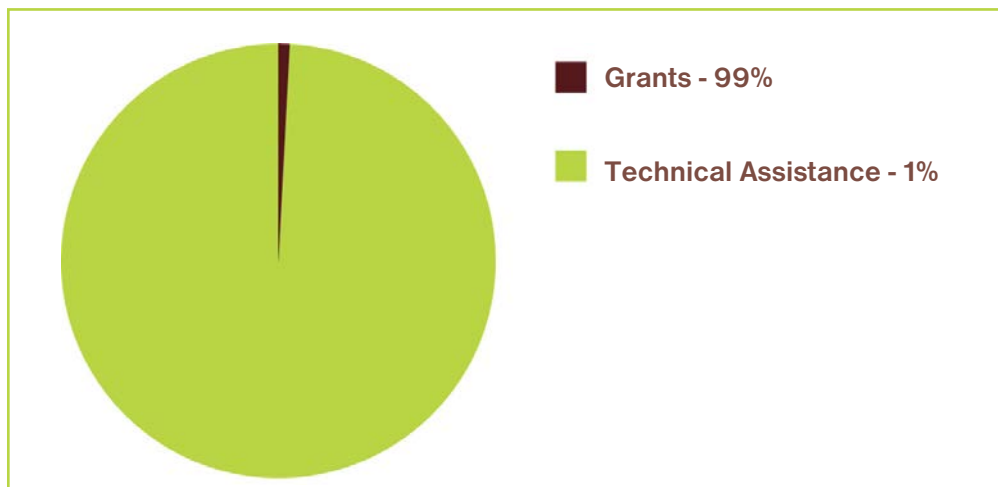
- CANARI, 2015. *Participatory three-dimensional modelling of the Soufriere-Scotts Head-Gallion area, Dominica: Using the completed model*. Laventille: CANARI.
- CANARI, 2015. *Facilitating community enterprise development: A guide for support agencies*. Laventille: CANARI.
- CANARI, 2014. *Giving voice to stakeholders: A guide to participatory video*. Laventille: CANARI.
- Issues 13 and 14 of the CEPF Caribbean quarterly newsletter, *Capacité* (September 2015).
- 40 posters highlighting results of CEPF-funded projects in 6 countries in English, French and Spanish.
- One case study published in the UNEP State of Biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean Report showcasing one of the CEPF-funded projects in the Dominican Republic implemented by the *Consortio Ambiental Dominicano (CAD)*.
- Four case studies to be published in the CARICOM Biodiversity Outlook report (September 2016):
 - Caribbean civil society collaborate to protect offshore islands from invasive species;
 - The creation of Haiti's first municipal protected area;
 - Role of a regional coordinating mechanism to increase effectiveness of civil society's impact on biodiversity conservation; and
 - Participatory protected area policy, planning and management in The Bahamas and Jamaica.
- Contributed to the finalisation of the paper "Organizing for Good Fisheries Governance in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)" by Patrick McConney, Terrence Phillips, Mitchell Lay and Nadine Nembhard, for *Social and Economic Studies* 65:1 (2016): 51–79.
- Contributed to the book chapter "Caribbean cases of fisherfolk engagement with the SSF Guidelines" by P. McConney, T. Phillips, N. Nemhard and M. Lay for TBTI book on fisherfolk engagement with the SSF Guidelines.
- Contributed to the paper "Fisheries learning exchanges: Caribbean and Brazilian cases inform an integrated approach" by P. McConney, C. C. Foppa, M. Lay, R.P. Medeiros, T. Phillips and N. Zenny.
- Contributed to a vignette "Strengthening Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance through the Caribbean Fisherfolk Leaders Action Learning Group (ALG)" for inclusion in a "People in Nature" presentation for the World Conservation Congress (WCC), September 2016, Hawaii.

Financial summary

Revenue by type

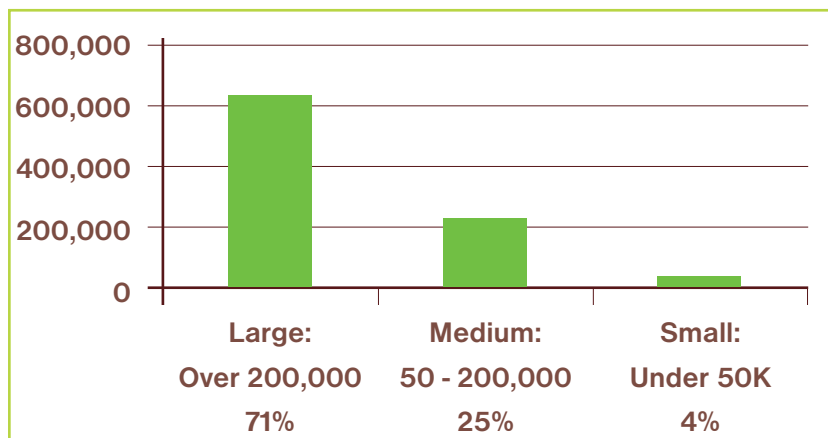
Over the July 2015 – June 2016 financial year, CANARI's annual revenue was US\$883,835, which was a four percent increase from the previous financial year. Ninety-nine percent of CANARI's funding was accessed via grants and one percent from contracts to provide technical assistance. A range of sizes of grants were received; two grants were for large regional projects (above US\$200,000). CANARI received funding from a range of types of donors, primarily inter-governmental organisations, international NGOs and private foundations and/or private sector corporate social responsibility programmes.

Revenue by type



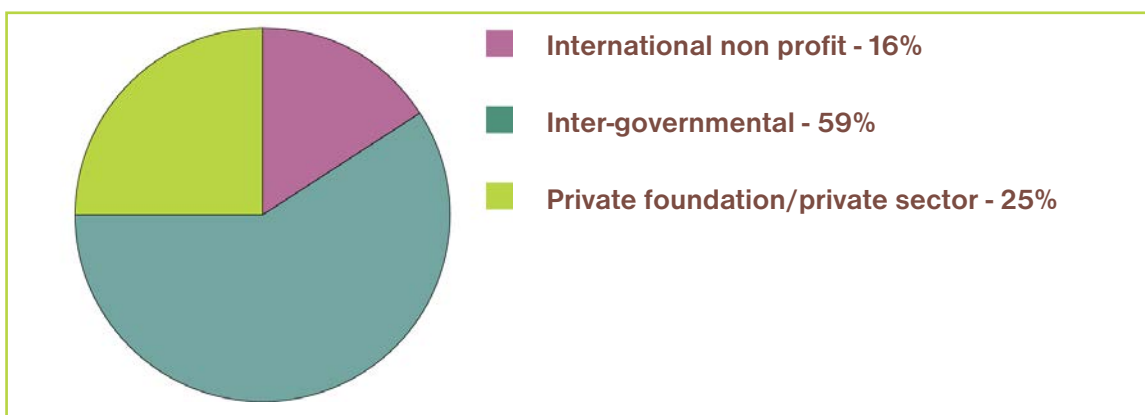
Income (US\$)	Actual
Grants	871,343
Technical Assistance	12,492
Total	883,835

Revenue by size of grant and technical assistance contract



Income	US\$	%
Large: Over 200K	630,889	71%
Medium: 50-200K	218,321	25%
Small: Under 50K	34,625	4%
Total	883,835	100%

Revenue by donor category



Financial summary

CANARI is grateful to the following organisations for financial support, either via grants or technical assistance contracts, for the period July 2015 – June 2016:

Support: Grants	Amount (US\$)
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)	131,992
Conservation International (CI) with support from BHP Billiton Trinidad and Tobago through BHP Billiton's partnership with CI to support the company's commitments to the environment, biodiversity and the communities in which BHP Billiton operates	211,055
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	45,532
J.B. Fernandes Memorial Trust I	6,142
European Union (EU)	419,834
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	25,187
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	1,408
World Resources Institute (WRI)	8,060
The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	21,099
Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale (GIZ) GmbH	1,035
Total Grants	871,343

Contracts: Technical Assistance	
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	9,992
Organisation of American States (OAS)	2,500
Total Technical Assistance	12,492
Grand Total	883,835

Contact CANARI

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

Website: www.canari.org

Address:

105 Twelfth Street

Barataria

Trinidad, West Indies

Tel: +1 868 638-6062 / 674-1558

Fax: +1 868 674-1788

e-mail: info@canari.org

Join us on Facebook: Search for Caribbean Natural Resources Institute

View our YouTube channel: CANARI2011

Check out CANARI publications on our Scribd page: www.scribd.com/CANARI