Darwin Initiative Capability & Capacity Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DARCC015
Project title	Haitian fellowship programme to strengthen sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation
Country/ies	Haiti
Lead Partner	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
Project partner(s)	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£191,825
Start/end dates of project	July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2023 – March 2024 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Anna Cadiz-Hadeed
Project website/blog/social media	https://canari.org/haitian-fellowship/
Report author(s) and date	Anna Cadiz-Hadeed and Sharla Dwarika (CANARI) Francesca Booker (IIED) April 2024

1.   Project summary

Through this project, the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) has designed and is implementing a fellowship programme that aims to strengthen technical capacity, particularly within Haitian civil society organisations (CSOs), for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Five young Haitian environmental professionals were selected to participate in the fellowship and spent the first three months in Trinidad and Tobago working alongside CANARI staff and partner organisations, learning about tools and best practices in strengthening sustainable livelihoods to support biodiversity conservation. CANARI's partner, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) is providing further capacity building through virtual training sessions, coaching and facilitating knowledge exchange, building on their global experience and networks. Upon their return to Haiti, Fellows have continued to work with their nominating CSOs to support the implementation of business strengthening and ecosystem stewardship activities and create innovative information products on their experiences and key learnings.

Like many developing nations, Haiti has found it difficult to fulfil its obligations under international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements to which it is signatory due to a deficit in capacity to address emerging and increasingly complex and interconnected issues. Biodiversity conservation capacity building has been identified as a national need for Haiti and an overall regional priority for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) of which Haiti is a member. The Fifth National Report of the Republic of Haiti (Government of the Republic of Haiti, 2016) for the Convention of Biodiversity speaks to building institutional capacity for environmental management. Objective Nine of the CARICOM Biodiversity Strategy aims to equip Caribbean stakeholders with the capacity, entry points and mechanisms for participatory management of biodiversity while protecting their rights and benefits (CANARI, 2018). The Caribbean Strategy for Climate-Resilient Forests and Rural Livelihoods, targeting Haiti and four other countries (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2019) notes the need to strengthen technical expertise, methodologies, processes and organisational capacity to support resilient forest livelihoods and enterprises.

The five Fellows participating in this project are working with local CSOs that work in and around priority key biodiversity areas (KBAs) in Haiti, including *Aire Protégée de Ressources Naturelles Gérées de Baradères-Cayemites*, *Aire Protégée de Ressources Naturelles Gérées des Trois Baies*, *Lac Azuéi – Trou Caiman*, *Parc National Naturel de Grand Bois*, *Parc National Naturel Forêt des Pins Unité 1*, *Parc National Naturel La Visite*, and *Parc National Naturel Macaya*.

2.   Project stakeholders/ partners

CANARI's partner on this project, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), has a small role in helping to deliver capacity building to the Fellows and providing feedback and support to CANARI on progress and challenges. During the last year, CANARI met with IIED's Biodiversity Team to determine exactly what kind of intervention and support would be most valuable for IIED to contribute, based on the capacity of the Fellows, the nature of the microgrant projects that they are implementing with their nominating CSOs and the ████████████████████████████████ted or in train by CANARI. CANARI and IIED signed a ████████████████████████ which outlines the services they are providing. IIED's global experience and innovative approach to capacity building will be critical in supporting the Fellows and nominating CSOs, specifically in providing guidance and support on effective project design and proposal development for scalable initiatives beyond this project, building on the Fellows work under their microgrants. CANARI and IIED are meeting monthly to discuss project progress and more frequently (on an as-needed basis) to plan and roll out specific activities.

Key stakeholders of the project include the five nominating Haitian CSOs and Fellows who are participating in the fellowship programme. Due to the socio-economic, political and security crisis that worsened in Haiti since the project began (see Section 3 for details), CANARI had to adapt its approach and methodology to identifying the Haitian CSOs and Fellows which was initially based on CANARI selecting Fellows from CEPFII grantees in Haiti. The CEPFII project contracted a Haitian consultant to assess the feasibility of grant making, and measures required to facilitate grant making, given political and security concerns in Haiti (██

interventions and funding support/resource flow to the KBAs. These reports and mapping exercises were critical to informing the selection of Haitian CSOs and Fellows to participate in this project and also provided an overall snapshot of capacity among the targeted CSOs.

The updated Fellow Terms of Reference outlines the change in approach to the selection process and criteria for the nominating CSOs and Fellows.

Using information from the abovementioned assessments, CANARI invited 16 Haitian CSOs to nominate staff/volunteers of their organisations to apply for the fellowship programme. CANARI

received 7 applications and eventually selected 5 Fellows to participate in the programme. See ██████████████ for detailed information, including applications from the 5 selected Fellows.

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After building a strong relationship with the five Fellows during their time in Trinidad and Tobago for the first 3 months of the fellowship period (September to November 2023), CANARI regularly communicates with the nominating CSOs and Fellows through email and WhatsApp to check in on project progress and importantly, on the local security situation in Haiti and measures they are taking to ensure their safety. Close communication is critical to ensure CANARI is doing its best to support the Fellows and CSOs during the ongoing Haitian crisis and adapt project activities and timeframes as needed.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1 Capacity building of Haitian CSOs and Fellows
Activity 1.2: Completed. See section 2 above with details about the mapping exercise and assessments that were critical to informing the selection of Haitian CSOs and Fellows to participate in this project.

Activity 1.3: Completed. Five Haitian environmental professionals working with local civil society organisations (CSOs) in key biodiversity areas in Haiti were selected to join the fellowship programme. Selection was based on a screening process undertaken by CANARI staff and the Haitian consultant who conducted the CSO mapping and assessments outlined in section 2 above. Selection was based on the applicants' meeting the selection criteria outlined in the revised Fellowship Terms of Reference.

Activity 1.4: Completed. Logistics were put in place for the Fellows' arrival in Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) for the first three months of the fellowship programme beginning in early September 2023, including securing visa waivers, insurance coverage, flights, accommodation, etc. Each Fellow signed a Fellowship Agreement and letters confirming their adherence to CANARI's Code of Conduct, to guide their work under the fellowship programme.

Activity 1.5: Completed. A Fellowship Training Curriculum and detailed training calendar, including an outline of assignments for each Fellow were developed based on the priority needs identified in baseline Fellow capacity assessments as well as baseline CSO capacity assessments. Fellows introduced themselves and their nominating CSOs to CANARI staff, noting their areas of interest and opportunities for learning which also informed the Fellows' training calendar.

Activity 1.6: Completed. Fellows completed their introduction and orientation to T&T and CANARI, and built their capacity alongside CANARI staff through specific training sessions, coaching and mentoring in effective advocacy, the use of participatory ICT tools, the Local Green-Blue Enterprise (LGE) Radar and toolkit, climate-proofing LGEs, stakeholder engagement, developing blogs, social media and human resources (strategies for managing people). Fellows also completed an online course, Introduction to Sustainable Development in Practice. The Fellows had an opportunity to learn from each other, for example, one Fellow facilitated a peer learning session on monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Activity 1.7: Completed. Fellows engaged four local CSOs (Future Fishers, Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Project, Habitat for Humanity TT and IAMovement) and three nature-based SMEs (Brasso Seco Paria Tourist Action Committee, Twigs Naturals and D'Market Movers) in T&T to learn about strategies for stakeholder engagement of fisherfolk communities, vetiver system and handicrafts, LGEs in practice, community watershed management, value

chain and the LGE Radar tool in practice, fire prevention and suppression, nursery operations for reforestation, eco-tours and an LGE online software system.

Activity 1.8: In progress. A tentative workplan describes the next steps and timeline for this activity. The workplan is described as tentative as working with CANARI, IIED seeks the feedback and confidence of the Fellows in their suggested training plan. The training plan intends to focus on a "shark's tank/ dragon's den" approach to developing a scalable proposal that Fellows can build from as they graduate from their Fellowship and draw insights from their microgrants.

Activity 1.9: Completed. Upon their return to Haiti in late November 2023, Fellows shared their experiences with their nominating CSOs in Haiti through the GIS StoryMaps they created which documented their experience and learning of their time in T&T. The web links to these StoryMaps can be found in Annex 3, Table 2 Publications. In addition, the Fellows worked with their nominating CSOs to develop microgrant projects based on opportunities to implement on-the-ground practical actions in the communities they work in.

Output 2: On-the-ground practical actions
Activity 2.1: Completed. Fellows conducted business strengthening and ecosystem stewardship assessments, where relevant, to help inform their microgrant projects. Information on the assessments formed part of the microgrant project documents (see link under Activity 2.2 below for details of each microgrant project).

Activity 2.2: In progress. CSOs and Fellows developed microgrant proposals with support from CANARI staff, to focus on business strengthening and ecosystem stewardship activities. CANARI signed microgrant agreements with each of the five participating CSOs and disbursed initial tranches of grant funds to the CSOs to begin implementing these projects in Haiti. See here for copies of the microgrant project documents and agreements.

Output 3: Knowledge mobilisation and information exchange
CANARI updated the project communication, engagement and product dissemination strategy.

Activity 3.1: Completed. CANARI facilitated ICT training for the Fellows during their time in T&T. This training focused on participatory video, photo-journaling, GIS StoryMaps and an introduction to participatory GIS.

Activity 3.2: Completed. The Fellows developed Creole language GIS StoryMaps to document and share their experiences in T&T. The web links to these StoryMaps can be found in Annex 3, Table 2 Publications.

Activity 3.5: In progress. By the request of the Fellows, CANARI translated four toolkits into Haitian Creole to support the Fellows' learning and practical use of the material. Once the translated toolkits are finalised (copyedited and graphically designed), CANARI will upload them to its website so they can be publicly accessed by additional Creole language stakeholders.

3.2   Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Haitian civil society organisations and fellows demonstrate enhanced capacity on biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises
To date, five Fellows and five Haitian CSOs have built their capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises through participation in the 3-month fellowship phase in T&T (see Fellowship Training Curriculum and detailed training calendar). Although the project logframe speaks to six Fellows and six Haitian CSOs having built capacity by the end of the project, CANARI made a deliberate decision to select five Fellows and five Haitian CSOs in line with section Q13 of the

approved project document which states that "A maximum of six fellows will be supported." Out of the seven applications received, only five fully met the criteria of the Fellowship TOR and CANARI also wanted to ensure that there would be sufficient funds to adapt the project approach to ensure the safety and security of the Fellows. For example, traveling within Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince, and to/from Port-au-Prince from the south and northern parts of Haiti where most of the CSOs and Fellows are based has not been possible due to security concerns. Therefore, CANARI purchased return domestic flights for the Fellows based outside the capital city, to travel through Port-au-Prince enroute to getting their international flights to T&T. These domestic flights were not originally budgeted but became mandatory in prioritising the Fellows' safety.

By the end of the project, final capacity assessments of the Fellows and CSOs will be conducted to determine their development. Implementation of the microgrant projects (see Output 2) will also demonstrate enhanced capacity as they are applying participatory tools and methods they were trained in.

Output 2: On the ground practical actions taken by Haitian CSOs to strengthen livelihoods and adjust or add practices to support biodiversity conservation
This Output is on track to be achieved by the end of the project. Upon their return to Haiti after the 3-month fellowship period in T&T, each Fellow met with their nominating CSO and where applicable, conducted an assessment using the LGE Radar tool that they were trained in. The results of these assessments have been included in the microgrant project documents and were used to inform design of the microgrants. Each of the five microgrant projects is implementing or supporting implementation of one business strengthening or ecosystem stewardship activity in or around a Haitian KBA.

Output 3: Knowledge mobilisation and information exchange facilitated among Haitian CSOs, local communities, nature-based enterprises in and around Haitian KBAs and stakeholders in Creole-speaking Caribbean islands about sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation

This Output is on track to be achieved by the end of the project.

CANARI trained the Fellows in innovative and participatory Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools, including participatory GIS, participatory video, photo-journalling and community mapping. To date, five ICT products (GIS StoryMaps) have been produced by the Fellows in Haitian Creole to share their experience and key learnings from their time in T&T. The web links for these products are found in Annex 3, Table 2 Publications. Fellows began working on their second ICT products during the period and these will be completed by the end of the project. These Haitian Creole ICT products are being disseminated to Haitian and other Creole-speaking Caribbean stakeholders through social media and CANARI's and the CSOs' websites (to be reported on by the end of the project). In addition, the Fellows received training in how to write blogs and were given an assignment to develop a blog each. These blogs will be completed and disseminated by the end of the project. The Fellows also received training in effective advocacy for CSOs, including how to develop an advocacy strategy and action plan.

CANARI updated the project communication, engagement and product dissemination strategy.

CANARI translated four toolkits into Haitian Creole to improve accessibility of the toolkits and increase reach among the wider environmental CSO community in Haiti and other Caribbean Creole-speaking countries. These draft translated toolkits (to be finalised in the next reporting period) include:
- An advocacy toolkit for Caribbean CSOs
- Implementing climate change action: A toolkit for Caribbean CSOs
- The Local Green-Blue Enterprise Radar: A tool to support community enterprises
- Giving voice to stakeholders: A guide to participatory video

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Progress towards the project Outcome is underway with at least 10 natural resource managers (five Fellows and participating staff of their CSOs) and users working in and around priority KBAs in Haiti demonstrating enhanced capacity and are actively engaged in supporting sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation. By the end of the project, CANARI expects this Outcome indicator to be exceeded due to the nature of the microgrant projects whereby several local resource users are being targeted for capacity building as well.

Five microgrant projects have begun implementation of practical on-the-ground actions based on the Fellows' learning and enhanced capacity.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: CEPFII programme awards at least six grants to organisations working in and around the priority Haitian KBAs.
Comments: This assumption no longer holds true as explained in the project's Annual Report 1. The project has taken adaptive measures as reported on in AR 1 and the Half Year Report submitted in October 2023.

Assumption 2: Haitians with required competencies and interests are available for the fellowship programme.
Comments: Out of the 16 Haitian CSOs that CANARI invited to apply to the fellowship programme, only 7 CSOs nominated individuals. Of the 7 applications received, CANARI selected 5 Haitians based on the selection criteria and their demonstrated competencies to effectively participate in and benefit from the fellowship.

Assumption 3: Haitian fellows trained in T&T are available to provide support to nominating organisations upon their return to Haiti.
Comments: This assumption still holds true.

Assumption 4: Hurricanes/storms, pandemic, political/socio-economic disruptions do not disrupt scheduling and execution of project activities.
Comments: This assumption was tested as the ongoing and worsening Haitian political/socio-economic crisis indeed impacted the scheduling of project activities and resulted in CANARI adjusting the approach to selection of Fellows (reported on in the Annual Report 1 and Half-Year Report 2).

Assumption 5: Tools and resources piloted in other Caribbean islands are accepted by Haitian stakeholders as suitable to use in the local context.
Comments: This assumption still holds true.

Assumption 6: GBP exchange rate would not depreciate, and there is no significant inflation of costs such as flights and housing.
Comments: This assumption still holds true.

3.5 Achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

This project is directly building the technical knowledge and skills for biodiversity conversation and sustainable livelihoods for poverty reduction of five local Haitian organisations. The five Fellows and five local CSOs participating in the project were selected in part due to their geographic focus within Haiti, i.e., working in and around priority KBAs which are of national, regional and global importance. Therefore, this project will enhance local human resource capacity to address conservation and poverty reduction needs.

The five microgrant projects are supporting strengthening of local fisherfolk associations, beekeepers, rural communities and other marginalised populations in Haiti through building sustainable enterprises. Strengthening of small and micro enterprises will directly impact vulnerable communities and enhance economic conditions.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

No progress during the reporting period.

5. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[1].	This project is an initiative of 2 female leaders (Nicole Leotaud, Executive Director, and Anna Cadiz-Hadeed, Programmes Director) at CANARI. This represents 100% of the project board.
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[2].	2 of the 5 Fellows are women – proportion of 40%.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X (Microgrant implementation)
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X (Fellowship Approach)
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

[1] A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

[2] Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

CANARI considered the GESI context in the design and implementation of the fellowship programme which is targeted toward young Haitian environmental professionals who work in local CSOs and do not necessarily have access to many opportunities for capacity building and funding, especially within the current socio-economic, political and security crisis in Haiti. CANARI aimed to have gender balance in the selected group of Fellows (aiming to have 50% female Fellows) and specifically targeted young, early career professionals (less than 35 years of age). These aims were outlined in the selection criteria of the Fellows TOR. The selected Fellows represent 40% women and the ages of the five Fellows at the time of selection in 2023 were 27, 33, 34, 35 and 43 years. Two of the Fellows' work with local community-based organisations (ACSEH and GADDIH) and the other three Fellows work with local non-governmental organisations (FoProBiM, Haiti Survie and CROSE).

The fellowship comprised an initial 3-month period of the Fellows working alongside CANARI and partner CSOs and SMEs in Trinidad and Tobago. This in-person, practical learning experience allowed the Fellows to directly engage with different participatory tools, methodologies and approaches to biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods that could be adapted and applied in the Haitian context.

CANARI translated four toolkits into Haitian Creole to improve accessibility of the toolkits and increase reach among the wider environmental CSO community in Haiti and other Caribbean Creole-speaking countries (see details and links to the translated toolkits under section 3.2).

The five microgrants awarded are allowing the Fellows and CSOs an opportunity to apply the participatory methods and tools they learnt to amplify work they are already doing in vulnerable and marginalised communities, including with fisherfolk, rural communities, beekeepers, youth, female community leaders and local healers.

Thinking through this GESI scale has encouraged the CANARI project leader to consider how an organisational policy on gender may be developed and this is something that will be explored in the next reporting period. In addition, CANARI and IIED will develop a simple template for micrograntees under this project to support their reflection of the local GESI context and consider how their microgrant projects can effectively engage and support an inclusive, gender balanced approach. Evidence on this will be shown in the next reporting period.

6.   Monitoring and evaluation

The project Risk register has been useful in ensuring regular monitoring of the main risk realised – political and social unrest in Haiti. CANARI's internal project management system requires monthly status and financial reporting which includes sharing of information on risk management. Milestones from the logframe have been built into Asana, the online platform that CANARI uses for project oversight.

CANARI's communication with project partners, including IIED, improved through engaging in regular meetings to check in on progress and discuss implementation plans.

7.   Lessons learnt

What worked well:

- Working with a local Haitian consultant who is familiar with the key CSOs and their work in the Fellow recruitment and selection process.
- Using a video submission as part of the Fellow application process to determine familiarity with English.
- Being able to provide laptops, ICT equipment, and software were major incentives for the Fellows to commit to their deliverables and facilitate development of ICT products.
- Fellows enjoyed being in the field and doing practical learning.

- An opportunity for [peer learning](#) when one Fellow provided training in M&E in Creole for his peers. This session was recorded and provided to the Fellow to be used with his CSO as a free training on their website for other CSOs in Haiti.
- CANARI staff members were able to build rapport and relationships with the Fellows during their time in T&T which facilitated a steady flow of communication. This foundation has supported an ease of communication with the Fellows when they returned to Haiti. It is also a reassurance that 'transparent and uncoerced' communication will continue for the rest of the project.
- The CSOs have been very responsive and engaged from the beginning.

What didn't work well:

- The training programme could have been more tailored to each Fellow's interest and expertise as opposed to one general curriculum, although this would have been more costly in staff time to prepare.
- Insufficient time and planning for other peer learning opportunities.

If you had to do it again, what would you do differently?

- As part of the application process, obtain a clearer idea of what areas of biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods Fellows might be interested in developing a microgrant project on.
- A more robust eligibility and selection matrix to assess proficiency in English, knowledge of biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods, knowledge of the KBAs in which their organisations work.
- Leave room in the training schedule for more general training, e.g. project design and management, developing a communications strategy, financial management, etc.
- Practical assistance for the Fellows in actually setting up social media pages to increase visibility of their CSOs, especially since they are required to create and disseminate two ICT products. Some CSOs did not have a website, Facebook and/or Instagram page.

What recommendations would you make to others doing similar projects, for example tackling the same issues or working in the same geographical area?

- Work in countries like Haiti where there is an ongoing crisis is indeed possible and important. Funders should not shy away from supporting initiatives in Haiti or other vulnerable nations. CANARI continues to be guided by local Haitian partners and experts in the delivery of project activities and is confident that positive results are being achieved.
- Establish a network of local entities (international organisations posted in the country, CSOs, governmental reps) that could be called upon in an emergency to assist with any safety and security issues during project implementation.

8.   Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

CANARI has responded to issues raised in the review of the last Annual Report, including:

- Reporting on the proportion of women on the project board (section 5)
- Established more frequent communication with its project partner, IIED.

9.   Risk Management

No new risks have arisen that were not previously accounted for. See [updated risk register](#). As reported under section 3.2, the project placed the safety and security of the Fellows as its utmost priority and this was reflected in the logistical arrangements undertaken for the Fellows to arrive safely in T&T. Emphasis on safety was also placed in the design of the microgrant projects, for example, one of the Fellows and CSOs based in Port-au-Prince will virtually support a field team in northern Haiti to implement the microgrant as it's not currently safe to travel domestically in and out of the capital city.

CANARI received approval in January 2024 through Change Request CR23-125, to extend the project by 6 months to September 2024, allowing sufficient time to roll out remaining activities. See updated project workplan.

10. Sustainability and legacy

██) expressed a need for capacity building support to continue to play an effective role in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in Haiti. CANARI is confident that this project is providing a much-needed opportunity for the participating CSOs, individual Fellows as well as other secondary stakeholders (see the Project communications, engagement and product dissemination strategy).

In addition to the enhanced skills and knowledge, the participating CSOs have received laptop and camera equipment, ArcGIS software subscriptions and training in development of participatory ICT products which will continue to benefit the organisations long after this project has closed.

The development of the fellowship programme has provided important experience and learning for CANARI which has decided to establish it in the name of its late co-founder, Yves Renard. CANARI hopes the Yves Renard fellowship can continue to support ongoing strengthening of more Caribbean environmental professionals.

11. Darwin Initiative identity

A project webpage was created on CANARI's website which acknowledges the support of the Darwin Initiative (see https://canari.org/haitian-fellowship/). The UK Government's contribution through the Darwin Initiative has been promoted on all project documents, including the press release issued in Y2, social media and LinkedIn posts (linked on the webpage).

12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?		No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months		No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes *Anna Cadiz-*████████ ████████████	
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No	
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?		Past: 33% [1 of 3] Planned: -
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. None		
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants. The five Fellows were oriented to CANARI's Safeguarding People Policy and signed Fellow Agreements whereby they agreed to adhere to this policy.		

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.
None

13.   Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				Total staff costs still in line with overall project budget but more effort was required in Y2 during the hands-on period of the fellowship
Consultancy costs				CANARI hired a local Haitian coordinator to support selection of Haitian CSOs and Fellows.
Overhead Costs				Overhead costs were proportionate to CANARI staff costs during the period, but were not captured on the IIED staff costs
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				5 laptops and laptop bags; 5 camera bundles + protection plan for fellows were purchased as planned but ended up being more expensive than budgeted
Others (see below)				Bank fees related to wire transfers for microgrant disbursements and honoraria to the CSOs and Fellows
TOTAL	133,034	133,034		

Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)	▇▇▇ from the CEPF Phase II project *updated numbers of matched funding secured to date will be reported on in the		

	financial report for the period.		
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

14. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Nothing further to report.

15. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Indicators of Success for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Outcome Haitian civil society organisations and conservation professionals have increased capacity and enhanced knowledge to strengthen sustainable livelihoods to reduce poverty and threats to biodiversity in key biodiversity areas in Haiti		
Outcome indicator 0.1 By the end of the project, at least 20 natural resource managers and users working in and around priority KBAs in Haiti (including participating CSO staff and fellows of whom 50% are women) demonstrate enhanced knowledge and skills and are actively engaged in supporting sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation	At least 10 natural resource managers (five Fellows of whom 40% are women and participating staff of their CSOs) and users working in and around priority KBAs in Haiti demonstrating enhanced capacity and are actively engaged in supporting sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of the report.	Implementation of five microgrant projects to deliver on-the-ground actions to demonstrate enhanced capacity.
Outcome indicator 0.2 By the end of the project, at least six on the ground practical actions implemented to support sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation in or around Haitian KBAs	At least five on the ground practical actions begun to support sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation in or around Haitian KBAs. Evidence of microgrants awarded.	Implementation of five microgrant projects to deliver on-the-ground actions
Output 1 Haitian civil society organisations and fellows demonstrate enhanced capacity on biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises		
Output indicator 1.1 By end of the project, six fellows have built their capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods	Five fellows have built their capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods. Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report.	Continued capacity building facilitated by project partner, IIED
Output indicator 1.2 By the end of the project, six Haitian CSOs have built capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises	Five Haitian CSOs have built capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods. Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report.	Continued capacity building facilitated by project partner, IIED
Output 2. On the ground practical actions taken by Haitian CSOs to strengthen livelihoods and adjust or add practices to support biodiversity conservation		
Output indicator 2.1. By the third month of the six-month fellowship period in Haiti, each fellow has conducted an assessment using one or more of the CANARI tools they were trained in, to identify suitable business	By the third month of the six-month fellowship period in Haiti, each fellow conducted an assessment using one or more of the CANARI tools they were trained in, to identify suitable business strengthening or stewardship activities that their	

strengthening or stewardship activities that their nominating CSO can implement or support in or around the KBA	nominating CSO can implement or support in or around the KBA. Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report.	
Output indicator 2.2. By end of the project, six CSOs with the support of fellows have each implemented or supported the implementation of one business strengthening activity or ecosystem stewardship activity in or around Haitian KBAs	Five CSOs with the support of fellows have been awarded microgrant agreements to begin implementation of one business strengthening activity or ecosystem stewardship activity in or around Haitian KBAs. Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report.	Roll out of the five microgrant projects.
Output 3. Knowledge mobilisation and information exchange facilitated among Haitian CSOs, local communities, nature-based enterprises in and around Haitian KBAs and stakeholders in Creole-speaking Caribbean islands about sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation		
Output indicator 3.1 By the end of the project, at least 12 ICT products produced, narrated or captioned in Creole.	Five ICT products produced in Creole. Evidence provided in section 3.2 of the report.	At least five more ICT products will be produced by the Fellows in Creole.
Output indicator 3.2 Within the first six months of the project, the project communication engagement and product dissemination strategy is produced.	The project communication, engagement and product dissemination strategy was produced and is reviewed and updated periodically. The latest draft can be found here.	
Output indicator 3.3 By end of project, at least 200 Haitian and Creole-speaking Caribbean stakeholders have been exposed to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction tools and resources on strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises through social media, virtual or in-person awareness raising sessions	At least 10 Haitian and Creole-speaking Caribbean stakeholders have been exposed to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction tools and resources on strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises through social media, virtual or in-person awareness raising sessions. Evidence provided in section 3.2 of the report.	Dissemination of toolkits translated into Haitian Creole and development and dissemination of Fellows' Creole ICT products widely to Creole-speaking Caribbean stakeholders.

Annex 2: Project's full current Indicators of Success as presented in the application form

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification
Outcome: Haitian civil society organisations and conservation professionals have increased capacity and enhanced knowledge to strengthen sustainable livelihoods to reduce poverty and threats to biodiversity in key biodiversity areas in Haiti	1.1 By the end of the project, at least 20 natural resource managers and users working in and around priority KBAs in Haiti (including participating CSO staff and fellows of whom 50% are women) demonstrate enhanced knowledge and skills and are actively engaged in supporting sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation 1.2 By the end of the project, at least six on the ground practical actions implemented to support sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation in or around Haitian KBAs	1.1 Pre- and post- capacity assessments of the fellows and targeted CSOs for support 1.2 Project progress and final reports, including number, gender and type of stakeholders engaged in activities 1.3 Interim and final reports on the use of the microgrants for on the ground practical actions
Output 1 Haitian civil society organisations and fellows demonstrate enhanced capacity on biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises	1.1 By end of the project, six fellows have built their capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods 1.2 By the end of the project, six Haitian CSOs have built capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises	1.1 a) Fellow training curriculum 1.1 b) Project monitoring and final reports 1.1 c) Fellow baseline and final capacity assessments 1.2 a) CSO baseline and final capacity assessments 1.2 b) Project monitoring and final evaluation reports
Output 2 On the ground practical actions taken by Haitian CSOs to strengthen livelihoods and adjust or add practices to support biodiversity conservation	2.1 By the third month of the six-month fellowship period in Haiti, each fellow has conducted an assessment using one or more of the CANARI tools they were trained in, to identify suitable business strengthening or stewardship activities that their nominating CSO can implement or support in or around the KBA 2.2 By end of the project, six CSOs with the support of fellows have each implemented or supported the implementation of one business strengthening activity or ecosystem stewardship activity in or around Haitian KBAs	2.1 a) Project monitoring and final reports 2.1 b) Assessment reports 2.2 a) ICT products produced by fellows 2.2 b) Reports on award and implementation of microgrants to implement business strengthening or environmental stewardship actions to improve biodiversity conservation in and around Haitian KBAs.
Output 3 Knowledge mobilisation and information exchange facilitated among Haitian CSOs, local communities, nature-based enterprises in and around Haitian KBAs and	3.1 By the end of the project, at least 12 ICT products produced, narrated or captioned in Creole. 3.2 Within the first six months of the project, the project communication engagement and product dissemination strategy is produced.	3.1 a) ICT products 3.1b) Project monitoring and final reports 3.2 a) Project communication engagement and product dissemination strategy. 3.2 b) Project monitoring and final reports

stakeholders in Creole-speaking Caribbean islands about sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation	3.3 By end of project, at least 200 Haitian and Creole-speaking Caribbean stakeholders have been exposed to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction tools and resources on strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises through social media, virtual or in-person awareness raising sessions	3.3 a) Social media statistics reports 3.3 b) Project monitoring and final reports

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1
1.1 Facilitate project inception meetings
1.2 Conduct consultations with Haitian CSOs to identify needs and potential fellows
1.3 Conduct screening, interviews and final selection of fellows
1.4 Organise logistics for fellowship period in T&T
1.5 Develop fellowship training curriculum
1.6 Conduct fellow sustainable livelihood/poverty reduction training with CANARI staff and through CANARI projects in T&T
1.7 Conduct fellow sustainable livelihood/poverty reduction training with CANARI partners and nature-based enterprises in T&T
1.8 Conduct fellow and CANARI staff sustainable livelihood/poverty reduction training with IIED using online platforms

1.9 Fellows share T&T experiences with nominating organisations in Haiti

Output 2
2.1 Fellows conduct business strengthening and ecosystem stewardship assessments to identify activities that nominating CSOs can implement in or around KBAs
2.2 CSOs supported by fellows conduct business strengthening or ecosystem stewardship on the ground practical actions in or around KBAs

Output 3
3.1 CANARI facilitate ICT training for fellows
3.2 Fellows create Creole language ICT knowledge products based on their experiences in T&T
3.3 Fellows Create creole language ICT knowledge products based on their experiences in Haiti
3.4 ICT products disseminated by CANARI, CEPFII and Haitian CSOs

3.5 Conduct awareness-raising sessions on CANARI tools and practices for sustainable livelihoods with Creole language stakeholders throughout the Caribbean including business development government agencies, donor agencies, CSOs and nature-based enterprises.

Important Assumptions

- CEPFII programme awards at least six grants to organisations working in and around the priority Haitian KBAs.
- Haitians with required competencies and interests are available for the fellowship programme.
- Haitian fellows trained in T&T are available to provide support to nominating organisations upon their return to Haiti.
- Hurricanes/storms, pandemic, political/socio-economic disruptions do not disrupt scheduling and execution of project activities.
- Tools and resources piloted in other Caribbean islands are accepted by Haitian stakeholders as suitable to use in the local context.
- GBP exchange rate would not depreciate, and there is no significant inflation of costs such as flights and housing.

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1   Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date
DI-A01	By end of the project, six fellows have built their capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods	Number of fellows from local and national Haitian CSOs who completed training on sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation	People	Women Men	0	5 (3 men; 2 women)		5 (3 men; 2 women)
DI-A02	By end of the project, six fellows have built their capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods	Number of secondments or placements completed by fellows from local and national Haitian CSOs	People	Women Men Host organisation type Training typology (biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods)	0	5 (3 men; 2 women) 5 local and national Haitian CSOs (3 non-governmental organisations; 2 community-based organisations Training in biodiversity conservati		5 (3 men; 2 women) 5 local and national Haitian CSOs (3 non-governmental organisations; 2 community-based organisations Training in biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date
						on, sustainable livelihoods		
DI-A03	By the end of the project, six Haitian CSOs have built capacity in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through strengthening sustainable livelihoods and nature-based enterprises	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project.	Number of organisations	Organisation type	0	5 (3 non-governmental organisations; 2 community-based organisations)		5 (3 non-governmental organisations; 2 community-based organisations)
DI-A04	By the end of the project, at least 20 natural resource managers and users working in and around priority KBAs in Haiti (including participating CSO staff and fellows of whom 50% are women) demonstrate enhanced knowledge and skills and are actively engaged in supporting sustainable livelihoods for biodiversity conservation	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	People	Gender; stakeholder group	0	10 (5 Fellows- 3 men; 2 women and 5 heads of the nominating CSOs- all male)		10 (5 Fellows- 3 men; 2 women and 5 heads of the nominating CSOs- all male)

Table 2   Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
EKSPERYANS MWEN NAN TRINIDAD AK TOBAGO	GIS StoryMap	Jean-Ernst Pierre, 2023	Male	Haitian	ArcGIS StoryMaps	EKSPERYANS MWEN NAN TRINIDAD AK TOBAGO (arcgis.com)
Fòmasyon sou bouske lavi san detwi lanati	GIS StoryMap	Anderson Jean, 2023	Male	Haitian	ArcGIS StoryMaps	Fòmasyon sou bouske lavi san detwi lanati. (arcgis.com)
Experyans mwen nan trinidad ak Tobago	GIS StoryMap	Rose Linda St. Victor, 2023	Female	Haitian	ArcGIS StoryMaps	Experyans mwen nan trinidad ak Tobago (arcgis.com)
Trinidad & Tobago	GIS StoryMap	Emmanuela Feuille, 2023	Female	Haitian	ArcGIS StoryMaps	Trinidad & Tobago (arcgis.com)
Mon voyage à Trinité-et-Tobago	GIS StoryMap	Jimmy Marcel, 2023	Male	Haitian	ArcGIS StoryMaps	Mon voyage à Trinité-et-Tobago (arcgis.com)

Annex 4: Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Means of verification and other supporting documents to this report have been hyperlinked in the main body of the report.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	