PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)[1]

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Improving forest and protected area management in Trinidad and Tobago		
Country(ies):	Trinidad and Tobago	GEF Project ID:[2]	4769
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	615421
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Housing and Environment (MOHE); MOHE Forestry Division (National Forest and Protected Areas Management Authority or NFPAMA); Tobago House Assembly; and selected local NGOs and other institutions	Submission Date:	2012-04-11
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➢ For SFM/REDD+ ☐		Agency Fee ($):	279,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[3]:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-financing ($)
(select) BD-1	Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas. Indicator 1.1: Protected area management effectiveness score as recorded by Management Effectiveness Tracking tool	Output 1.1. New protected areas (5) and coverage (35,000 ha) of unprotected ecosystems.	GEFTF	770,000	3,770,000
(select) BD-1	As above	Output 1.2. New protected areas (five) and coverage (13) of unprotected threatened species.	GEFTF	770,000	3,770,000
(select) BD-1	Outcome 1.2: Increased revenue for protected area systems to meet total expenditures required for management. Indicator 1.2: Funding gap for management of protected area systems as recorded by financing scorecards.	Output 1.3. Sustainable financing plans (one covering entire 130,000 ha).	GEFTF	1,120,000	3,400,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		

[1] It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.
[2] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[3] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
		Sub-Total		2,660,000	10,940,000
		Project Management Cost[4]	GEFTF	**130,000**	520,000
		Total Project Cost		2,790,000	11,460,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To conserve biodiversity in Trinidad and Tobago by consolidating the protected area system and enhancing capacity and finance for conservation management.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Cofinancing ($)
1. Improvements to the legal and institutional arrangements for protected area management.	TA	1.1 Protected area system consolidated to streamline and simplify management and ensure adequate coverage of all important ecosystems. Indicator: 35,000 ha of new protected areas formally designated under the new system. 1.2. Management of the 5 new PAs improved. Indicator: total management effectiveness score for the 5 new PAs 1.3 Biodiversity conservation of unprotected species is strengthened at five pilot sites covering about 35,000 ha. Indicator: condition of habitat and (13) threated species improved.	1.1.1 National legislation enacted for wildlife conservation, national parks and other protected areas. 1.1.2. National protected areas system plan agreed and published (130,000ha). 1.1.3 A minimum of five new sites designated as formal protected areas under the new legislation (expected to cover about 35,000 ha) 1.2.1 NFPAMA staff (about 100) trained in current best practices in protected area management and biodiversity conservation. 1.2.2 MIS developed and implemented for protected area monitoring and assessment and reporting to international conventions. 1.2.3 Ecological research and monitoring programme to guide protected area management. 1.2.4 Public education and awareness programme implemented. 1.3.1 Information about biodiversity in the five pilot sites collected and analysed	GEFTF	1,465,000	2,900,000

[4] GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

			every year. 1.3.2 Management plans produced for the five pilot sites. 1.3.3 Threats to biodiversity conservation identified and appropriate actions taken.			
2. Improvements to infrastructure for biodiversity conservation and forest restoration.	Inv	2.1 NFPAMA staff have the resources and infrastructure necessary for effective protected area management. Indicator: progress in implementing management plans and improvement in GEF tracking tool score for equipment and facilities.	2.1.1 Visitor facilities upgraded and maintained. 2.1.2 Equipment for protection activities is upgraded and used effectively. 2.1.3 Degraded areas, identified as a priority in management plans, are rehabilitated for habitat enrichment (500 ha).	GEFTF	275,000	5,740,000
3. Development and testing of sustainable financing system	TA	3.1 Sustainable financing system reduces funding gap and supports the long-term management of the protected area system. Indicator: sustainable financing plan produced. 3.2 Annual funding gap for management of protected area system reduced by end of the project. Indicator: reduction in the funding gap of USD 100,000	3.1.1 NFPA fund established through legislation and board of trustees appointed. 3.1.2 Operating procedures and manuals agreed and produced 3.1.3 NFPAMA staff (70) trained in operation of the new system. 3.1.4 Senior staff and protected area managers (25) trained in budget planning, tourism revenue management and innovative financing techniques. 3.2.1 Funding requirements for management of protected area system assessed and agreed. 3.2.2 Strategic plan for sustainable financing produced. 3.2.3 System of user fees designed, piloted and operating in two protected areas. 3.2.4 Other forest revenues	GEFTF	790,000	2,100,000

			evaluated and revised where appropriate. 3.2.5 NFPA fund capitalised by implementation of the new financing system.			
4. Monitoring and evaluation and information dissemination	TA	4.1. Project implementation based on results based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.	4.1.1 Project monitoring system operating providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets. 4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluation conducted. 4.1.3 Project-related "best-practices" and "lessons-learned"published. 4.1.4 Website to share the experience and information dissemination.	GEFTF	130,000	200,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Sub-Total		2,660,000	10,940,000
			Project Management Cost[5]	GEFTF	130,000	520,000
			Total Project Costs		2,790,000	11,460,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
National Government	Govt. of TT (FD, MOHE, THA)	In-kind	4,600,000
National Government	Govt. of TT (Green fund etc.)	Grant	6,110,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	250,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	500,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			11,460,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b

[5] Same as footnote #3.

FAO	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Trinidad+Tobago	2,790,000	279,000	3,069,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				2,790,000	279,000	3,069,000

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

[2] Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

BD-1 Outcome 1.1 (Management Effectiveness). The project will improve the management effectiveness of the protected area (PA) system at two levels. At the national (system-wide) level, it will assess current PA coverage (ecosystem coverage, gap analysis (indicating the adequacy of the PAs) and condition of existing PAs) and prepare a national strategy for legal designation of existing and required new PAs, along with institutional arrangements and capacity building for implementation of the strategy in the long-run (i.e. beyond the project). At the site level, it will prepare detailed management plans and implement priority activities at pilot sites, so that conservation outcomes can be secured and sustained in the long-run.

The project will support implementation of the new National Forest Policy and National Protected Areas Policy (both issued in February, 2011) and the National Wildlife Policy (forthcoming) developed with support from FAO. These policies reflect current international best practices in these three related fields and replace the complex and disorganized collection of policies, plans, laws and regulations issued over the last 100 years. The policies will be implemented by a new institution that is being created: the National Forest and Protected Areas Management Authority (NFPAMA). The NFPAMA will become operational during the course of this project.

BD-1 Outcome 1.2 (Enhanced PA Financing). The project will enable the NFPMA to establish, administer and utilize a new Forestry and Protected Areas Fund in Trinidad and Tobago. This will include examining the existing funding arrangements and funding requirements to identify gaps in funding. It will also include development and implementation of all necessary legal, institutional and operational requirements for the fund to operate at the system level. It will then start to capitalize the fund by transferring existing forest revenue streams into the fund and, specifically for conservation areas, pilot-testing the collection of user fees for reinvestment into PA management at the system level.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

Not applicable.

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: The NBSAP for Trinidad and Tobago was approved by Cabinet in 2001 and set-out a ten-year plan of action. Thus, over the last 10 years, a number of the identified strategies and actions have already been implemented (e.g. with the recent issuance of the new forestry and protected area policies). This project will build upon those existing efforts and support implementation of the following strategies in the NBSAP:

- Sustainable financing: Strategy 13 refers to development of creative financial instruments to achieve biodiversity objectives and Strategies 21, 29 and 37 refer to raising finance more generally. Component 3 of this project will start to meet the needs identified under these strategies.
- Harmonized approaches: Strategies 17 and 18 refer to developing and implementing a harmonized approach to biodiversity conservation and management. This has already started with creation of the new institution (on paper) and this project will contribute to this by helping to turn the new institution into reality.
- Improved law enforcement: Strategy 20 focuses on this and proposed GEF project activities will strengthen law enforcement (improving co-ordination, raising awareness about the laws related to biodiversity, improving resource mobilization etc).
- Capacity building: Strategies 22-26 refer to developing research and information and Strategies 27-31 refer to capacity building more generally. Although not a major focus of this project, some

activities under the components 1 and 3 will contribute to the development of knowledge about the biodiversity of Trinidad and Tobago. Numerous actions are proposed in the NBSAP about capacity building with, in particular, an emphasis on community-based approaches to conservation. Capacity building activities under this project will include development of community-based approaches (e.g. for PA management).

National action programme to combat land degradation: This project will contribute clearly and directly to the priority of Forest Resources MIS identified in the NAP.

National forest policy and national protected areas policy: This project has been developed specifically to assist the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to implement these two new policies. Key policy objectives and actions that will be covered by the project are the development of sustainable financing, the harmonization of the PA system and development of PA management plans.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Background: Forest and PAs management in Trinidad and Tobago dates back to 1765 when the first Forest Reserve in the Western Hemisphere was established on the Main Ridge on the island of Tobago. Due to its small size, location and geological relationship shared with the South American continent, Trinidad and Tobago has high species diversity to surface area ratio and several distinct terrestrial ecosystems exist including: evergreen seasonal forest, semi-evergreen seasonal forest, deciduous seasonal forest, dry evergreen forest, montane forest, mangrove forest, herbaceous swamp, palm marsh and marsh forest. These rich ecosystems provide habitats for a great diversity of animal and plant species. Although precise figures are not known, the biodiversity of Trinidad and Tobago includes over 420 species of birds, 600 different species of butterflies, 95 different mammals, 85 different reptiles, 30 amphibians and 54 species of freshwater fishes. There are also over 2,100 different flowering plants (including over 190 species of orchids) and about 2% of these are thought to be endemic.

The country's biological resources are of great importance to all sectors of Trinidad and Tobago's society, playing a critical role at both national and local levels, mainly through agriculture, fishing, hunting, timber extraction, recreation, tourism and culture. Rural communities depend upon a variety of wild flora and fauna for their existence through hunting, fishing, craft, tour guiding and other nature-based activities. Activities such as nature tours to the Caroni Swamp, forest trails, marine turtle nesting sites and coral reefs in Tobago generate revenue for individuals and communities associated with these features. Trinidad's five terrestrial species of game animals also support a fairly lucrative hunting industry and the country's wildlife fauna and flora are priced in the international pet and horticultural markets (particularly tropical fish, reptiles and birds).

Threats to biodiversity: Despite the importance of biodiversity (noted above) there are a number of threats leading to significant biodiversity loss in the country. The new National Forest Policy identified the main drivers affecting forestry and conservation. Of these, increasing land and resource demands related to economic development constitute a predominant factor with serious implications on PA management.

1. Direct driving forces causing biodiversity loss: Habitat loss, unsustainable use and overexploitation of resources, pollution and climate change constitute the main direct forces. Habitat loss and greater fragmentation of ecosystems stemming from developmental needs pose increasing threats. For example, the rate of housing development has increased significantly because of Government-led programmes to provide houses for low-income families. Industrial development (by the growing petrochemical sector) has resulted in the conversion of significant tracts of coastal ecosystems (principally mangroves) to industrial estates. The road network also poses a risk of increased fragmentation of ecosystems. Illegal logging and fire are other contributing factors. Unsustainable levels of timber extraction, hunting and fishing in some areas pose threats. Illegal pet trade also poses an increasing threat. Moreover, low-lying coastal lands bear the risk due to sea level rise driven by climate change (CBD, 2010).

2. Indirect driving forces behind biodiversity loss: Rapid economic growth has been the most important indirect driving force in the country. In Tobago, tourism industry growth led to expansion of hotel industry and

exerted greater pressure on coastal ecosystems (CBD 2010).

Barriers to addressing the threats: Despite the growing relevance of sustainable PA management, the institutions that are responsible for it in the country suffer from three main weaknesses viz. scattered responsibilities and weak institutional capacity, inadequate funding and lack of fully operational and effective policy/legal framework.

1. Fragmented responsibilities: Currently, the PA management is the responsibility of a number of different government agencies. With the exception of the Forestry Division, conservation is only a small part of the mandate of some of these agencies and co-ordination between agencies is very weak. This management model has been inefficient and does not lead to the expected outcomes of scientific PA management.

2. Inadequate funding: At present, funding is inadequate to meet the increasing challenges of PA management and it is unlikely to change significantly in the near future in order to derive many GEBs. For instance, the annual expenditures of the Forestry Division currently constitute about US$ 16 million of which almost 70% is spent for personnel, without significant emphasis on capacity development related to PA management. The expenditures exclusively for PAs seem inadequate to support scientific biodiversity conservation (estimated as USD 1million for personnel and USD 0.3 million for operational expenditure). The reasonable expenditure needed for scientific PA management is roughly estimated as USD 1.9 million (this will be calculated more realistically at the project preparation stage). The absence of cash flow have harmful implications especially under the fast economic growth of the country, demographic transition and varying opportunity cost of the PAs against their alternate uses. There exists a dire necessity of increasing investments to and revenue flow from the PAs as envisaged in the project.

3. Forest degradation: Lack of fully operational and effective policy and legal framework combined with various societal demands contribute to forest degradation. Consequently, forests get continuously degraded and their restoration is timely and crucial.

Baseline project: The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has already approved a new National Forest Policy and a National Protected Areas Policy and is developing a National Wildlife Policy. These new policies provide guidance for the development of appropriate legislative and administrative frameworks for sustainable management of biodiversity and forest resources in the country. The National Forest Policy recognizes that the use of forest resources contributes significantly to national development, livelihoods and human well being. The new National Protected Areas Policy provides guidance on the selection, legal designation and management of a national system of PAs. This includes a classification system for the designation of PAs, establishment of effective institutional arrangements for management of these PAs, development of mechanisms for sustainable financing, identification of human resource capacity needs, development of enabling legislation and guidelines for effective management. Both these policies have proposed the establishment of National Forest and Protected Areas Management Authority (NFPAMA) which will coordinate implementation of these policies and therefore address the first barrier.

Key elements of the baseline funding are:

1. The Green Fund: The first key element of the proposed project's baseline is the Green Fund's contribution (capitalized by a tax of 0.1% on the gross sales or receipts of companies carrying on business in Trinidad and Tobago) which as on December 2010 constituted approximately 2.2. Billion TT dollars. This fund is intended to remediate, reforest and conserve the environment (http://www.ird.gov.tt/load_page.asp?ID=95 and http://mphe.gov.tt/history-green-fund.html).

2. Other co-financing from Trinidad and Tobago government: Co-financing from Trinidad and Tobago government will cover new and additional costs related to the institutional change (e.g. new park headquarter/offices and more rangers). This co-financing is over and above the staffing costs of the FD that will be transferred to the NFPMA.

3. FAO's contribution: It will come through various projects in the pipeline shown in the table below. In-kind contributions constitute staff support to Trinidad and Tobago government (e.g. institutional changes). It will look at the management, operational and human resources challenges in the changeover to a statutory authority

and propose the governance arrangements needed in its legislative framework.

The baseline project, which builds upon the establishment of the NFPAMA, consists of activities outlined in the table below.

Co-financing sources from baseline project	Brief Description of Co-funded Baseline Project Activities	Type of Co-financing	Amount (US$)
Ministry of Housing and Environment and Tobago House Assembly	- Construction of new facilities and hiring new PA staff (e.g. rangers) - New programs and policies to support the management of the network of PAs under NFPMA - Innovative initiatives to support development of new and to improve existing PAs. - Develop a new Forestry and Protected Areas Fund to channel financing for PAs and thereby make the PAs competitive against detrimental interests.	In-kind	4,600,000
National Government - The Green Fund	- Restoration and augmentation of degraded ecosystems - Habitat enrichment/rehabilitation in PAs	Grant	6,110,000
FAO	- Realign the institutions with fragmented responsibilities for effective PA management (TCP (F) on Forestry institutional reforms -with MOHE, July, 2012 to December, 2013)	Grant In-kind	50,000 50,000
	- Strengthen forest law enforcement (ACP- FLEGT project to strengthen forest law enforcement - with CANARI, January, 2013 to December, 2015)	Grant In-kind	150,000 25,000
	- Capacity building in forestry (NFP facility project for capacity building in forestry - with CANARI, January, 2013 to December, 2015)	Grant In-kind	50,000 25,000
	- Assistance to policy development (TCP on assistance to development of agriculture sector policy- with the MINAGt, December, 2011 to December, 2013)	Grant	250,000
	- Local capacity building to suit the needs of results based PA management (FAO staff time and other expenses in addition to the above projects during the project period)	In-kind	150,000
TOTAL			11,460,000

Barriers to be addressed by the GEF project: Despite the policies and government's commitment for institutional change, the baseline project falls short of achieving a long-term solution for sustainable PA

management, due to the following important barriers which also need to be addressed:

Barrier 1: Minimal experience in identifying conservation gaps and inadequate laws to ensure a comprehensive PA network:

In Trinidad and Tobago, there has been over 50 laws, polices, plans, strategies and programmes seeking to address biodiversity issues which resulted in multiple government agencies having responsibility for management of biodiversity resources (CBD, 2010). There are several categories of legally declared PAs established under various pieces of legislation. These include Forest Reserves, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Prohibited Areas, Protected Marine Areas, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and cultural and heritage "properties of interest". There has been neither sufficient scientific analysis nor concerted efforts to identify the gaps to ensure adequate ecosystem coverage. For example, some of the current PAs have not been formally designated while, in other cases, there have been several designations of the same area by different agencies. Lack of sufficient scientific knowledge and research about biodiversity conservation and dearth of skilled human capital pertaining to this negatively impact effective PA network in the country. Rules and regulations governing conservation are complicated and poorly understood and enforcement is often weak. Consequently, PA network is often poorly co-ordinated, monitored or evaluated. GEF's incremental investment will address this gap by building a comprehensive network of PAs based on scientific principles.

Barrier 2: Minimal capacity/experience on the ground and ineffective management measures for biodiversity conservation in PAs

The local capacity for biodiversity conservation varies and is sometimes weak. Combined with inadequate coordination at the local level, this usually hampers biodiversity conservation. A centralized management approach with well-built decentralized capacity is still in infancy. As the new institution takes the responsibility, the staff who has been giving low priority for biodiversity conservation so far needs capacity building to realign themselves with the new priorities. The implementation of management is often hampered by the lack of specific "how-to" guidelines for PA management and how results can be monitored and delivered more effective by developing effective decentralized measures. Even when the law and enforcement provides an enabling environment for better management, it will achieve little in managing biodiversity efficiently unless the weakness of the current capacity of the forest administration and of the institutional framework is addressed and management plans are made. There could be limited improvement in management of some PAs where the government may focus in the baseline scenario. However, most of other areas will remain effectively unmanaged across the country and subject to the threats mentioned previously.

Currently, very limited incentive exists for the government to engage and invest in PA management. For example, only a small amount of the Green Funds (which is already available for similar purposes) is spent on biodiversity conservation. Yet, there is a critical need to restore habitats, stabilize species, and design PAs for national and global benefits. Weak capacity of the government for PA management at systemic, institutional and human resources levels is likely to continue in the absence of interventions for devising effective management measures and building local capacity. The opportunity for PA improvements is too little in the baseline project and the gains obtainable will be fragile in the absence of the project. GEF's incremental investment will address this and improve management effectiveness of the PAs in the country.

Barrier 3: Minimal experience with income generating opportunities in PAs

Forests cover about 50% of the land mass in the country. Yet, insufficient funds are spent for managing them. Financing is primarily provided from central government revenues, with little linkage to actual forest financing demand and sustainable forest practices. This is partly because of incorrect price signals and incentives for forest management, including policy ignorance of the total economic values of the forest resources within the country. Potential exists for forests to be self-financed. This needs to be a priority, particularly because current financing is from the Government most of which comes from the energy sector, which is unsustainable. This indicates the relevance of new mechanisms including payment for ecosystem services (PES). This project, is not designed as a strict PES project, but it would generate finance through user fees (e.g. recreation).

At the country level, employing PAs to generate supplemental revenue for their effective management is still a novel idea. One of the primary barriers is dearth of practical experience with this on the ground. At the local

level, there is neither expertise nor infrastructural support to enhance the revenue sustainably through eco-friendly means. This is a significant barrier that this project is designed to address. A systematic approach to capacity building and the national investments for enhancing environment-friendly infrastructure (as co-financing) will partially address the funding gap. Otherwise, the funding gap is likely to continue due to weak capacity of the staff and lack of financial resources for infrastructure improvement. Without GEF's incremental support, investments through co-financing will not meet the intended conservation goals. Likewise, increasing financing for sustainable and effective biodiversity conservation is unlikely.

Conclusion: Unless the financial flow to and from PAs are improved, better and effective management practices are in place, fringes of PAs are further stabilized and the stakeholders receive benefits (e.g. ecotourism), it is unlikely that the threats to biodiversity conservation will be properly addressed. Developing best management practices, which are currently inadequate, is a requisite to propagate them throughout the country. Therefore, strengthening the institutions for managing the PAs and enhancing capacity to generate more sustainable funds are essential to foster effective conservation. When the management continues incoherent and dispersed, tapping of additional forest financing may be a challenge (Indufor, 2010). This demands improvements over the baseline project by addressing the three barriers above through transforming the system, adopting innovative financing plans and building local capacity to deal with the confronting challenges. The GEF's incremental investment will therefore help the government to devise effective management measures in PAs and enhance revenue for their long-term management. It will complement the Forestry Division's intended PA improvement programmes and will make the baseline project more effective, meaningful and long-lasting.

Under the baseline scenario, biodiversity conservation goals are likely to get diluted amidst various other equally pertinent issues (e.g. afforestation using the Green Fund). Continuous concerted efforts are, therefore, indispensable for mainstreaming conservation goals into local practice and ensure flow of GEBs, especially under increasing threats to biodiversity.

B. 2. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The incremental activities proposed build on the baseline project and complements it. It will address the above-mentioned barriers to sustainable biodiversity conservation. The incremental investment will strengthen PA management to render global biodiversity benefits. GEF funding will support measures to adopt the best management practices and improve PAs financing. Thus the goal of the GEF incremental investment is to foster sustainable PA management that secures the flow of diverse ecosystem services and benefits (including biodiversity), stabilization of threatened species and restoring the degraded habitats, while generating sustainable revenue for making these happen, in the long term. Significant global benefits are summarized in the table below.

Current Practice	Alternative to be put in place by the project	Global benefits
Illegal harvesting of forest products, overharvesting of timber, game etc. leading to habitat loss, fragmentation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity of global importance.	Effective PA management with - Legal and institutional strengthening for conservation of biodiversity - Capacity development at national and target PA sites	- Improved biodiversity conservation within about 35,000 ha of forest ecosystems managed primarily for this purpose and improved PA management practices (about 130,000 ha) - Population stable or improving of ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis)*, pawi (*Pipile pipile*), yellow-headed parrot (*Amazona ochrocephala)* and prehensile-tail porcupine (*Leopardus*

Barriers: 1. inadequate legal framework and weak institutional coordination; 2. minimal capacity/experience (human resource skills, infrastructure) for biodiversity conservation in PAs 3. inadequate PA funding to meet expenditures required for management	- Increasing PA revenue through the establishment of a new Forestry and Protected Areas Fund and through development and implementation of options for sustainable innovative financing. (as part of a sustainable financing system).	*pardalis)* through better protection in target areas. - Better management in new PAs will result in increased protection of 13 threatened species (Appendix 1) - Floral diversity will be preserved and many of the 59 endemic species of trees will be protected - The mangroves and freshwater swamps (about 15,000 ha) will be protected and managed more effectively

Incremental GEF resources will help to mainstream biodiversity conservation objectives and translate them to meaningful management practices. For achieving this, the following three components will be implemented:

Component 1: Improvements to the legal and institutional arrangements for PA management:

This component will include two major activities at the national level and one at the site level. First, a national PAs system will be developed, agreed and published as a formal commitment by the government and a minimum of five sites will be legally gazetted. The currently proposed sites are Main Ridge Forest Reserve in Tobago (5,665 ha), Caroni Swamp National Park (8,989 ha), Trinity Hills Wildlife Sanctuary and Reserve (6,475 ha), Nariva Swamp National Park (6,234 ha) and Matura National Park (9,000 ha). These proposals for sites will be evaluated and finalized during project preparation. Provisional list of 13 threatened species that will be better protected in these areas are shown in the Appendix 1. The conservation status of many species will be determined during the project preparation stage and more threatened species will be explored for consideration during the project preparation. In addition to this, any remaining necessary national legislation will be enacted (although it is expected that most of this will be achieved during the project preparation period - i.e. in 2012).

Secondly, this project is already recognized by the Government as a first-step towards a more complete implementation of the NFPAMA. The capacity of this new institution will be improved, with a focus on improving the scientific basis for conservation and PA management, improving information about biodiversity, raising awareness amongst the public about the benefits of conservation and staff training and upgrading of the indispensable skills. At the site level, data will be collected and management plans will be produced for the five sites included in the project. This will include identifying threats to conservation at each site and the implementation of remedial actions. These activities will improve co-ordination in conservation activities and strengthen scientific and technical capacity for conservation and PA management in the country.

While co-financing will focus on providing human resources and infrastructure for the new NFPAMA, GEF funding will help to develop a robust and scientific basis for these activities (at the system-wide level) and to improve technical capacities at the target sites.

Component 2: Improvements to infrastructure for biodiversity conservation and forest restoration.

This component will complement the previous one, by supporting new investment in facilities and equipment and enable habitat enrichment activities on the ground. More importantly, it will complement the technical capacity building activities mentioned above by enabling conservation staff and PA managers to utilize their new skills in the field (learning by doing) and achieve concrete results on the ground that will support other activities such as the introduction of user fees and awareness raising. It addresses the problem of lack of resources mentioned earlier.

GEF funds will be invested in identification of high conservation value (HCV) forest ecosystems for habitat

enrichment/restoration, monitoring the impacts of the rehabilitation activities and in scientific and monitoring equipment that lead directly to GEB. Co-financing by the government will focus on upgrading facilities and equipments that are of national benefit (e.g. visitor facilities, vehicles, new offices for NFPAMA wildlife and PA staff) and the entire costs of reforestation/rehabilitation (e.g. degraded area (500 ha) identified as a management priority).

Component 3: Development and testing of sustainable financing system.

A sustainable financing system will be developed at the national level and pilot-tested in at least two PAs. At the national level, activities will include setting-up the fund for PA management (proposed in the policies), developing operating procedures and training staff to operate the new system. The new Forestry and Protected Areas Fund will be established through co-financing from the Government and the long-term funding through sustainable and environmentally friendly income generating activities within and around PAs (e.g. domestic ecotourism fees). This will include parallel financing (not counted as co-financing) because timber revenues and commercial activities outside PAs will also contribute to this fund (which is outside this GEF project). GEF funding will be used only to enable the establishment of the fund, but will not contribute to it. GEF resources will also be used to train the PA managers in budget, finance management etc.

Training staff in a number of skills required to identify, develop and implement options for sustainable and/or innovative financing is crucial to its long-term sustainability. Capacity building training for generating sufficient visitor user fees efficiently by targeting domestic markets, managing the tourism revenue (not existing at this moment) and designing tourism zones with a scientific view of biodiversity conservation will help to avoid potential failures. High human and institutional capacities are key requirements for their effective design and implementation. So, capacity of 25 senior staff will be built to put visitor management into practice (the funds needed for this constitute only a small portion of the GEF funding).

The project aims to capitalize the opportunities for income generation through user fees of recreational use. However, considering the harmful impacts of mass tourism, care will be taken to internalise the externalities (e.g. carbon costs of travel to PA realised as a constituent of user fee) in the project design.

This component will include a system-wide assessment of funding requirements for future strategic planning. At the site level, this will include introducing user fees at two PAs, as well as exploring other options for raising funding at these and other sites. Considering country's economic growth and increase in wealth, such initiatives hold great potential. These activities will address the current problem of inadequate resources for biodiversity conservation and PA management. The tourism sector has been already identified as a potential way to protect and conserve the forests of Trinidad and Tobago (Indufor, 2010). But the limiting factor to achieve this has been the lack of skills in financial/business management amongst conservation staff and a lack of experience with raising funding from the use of these valuable natural assets. The project will enhance financial management skills for PA managers (who are currently not trained in such works).

Co-financing will pay for the infrastructure and personnel costs required for the transition from the existing financial arrangements (central government funded) to the proposed national fund for PA management. GEF funding will be used to develop the system-wide approach to funding, to test if, where and how user fees can be introduced and to train staff in these new approaches. It will also develop financial management skills for PA managers (who are not currently trained in such work).

Incremental cost reasoning: The new policies, new institution and new funding arrangements being developed and implemented in Trinidad present a unique opportunity for the country to move from the haphazard, inefficient and weak approaches to biodiversity conservation and forest management practiced in the past towards a system-wide approach that is based on science, more efficient to manage and more sustainable in the long-run.

However, without the incremental investment from GEF, the baseline is likely to continue and NFPAMA is likely to focus on activities that are of national benefit and can be implemented simply and quickly. Thus, for example, resources will continue to be focused towards the management of commercial timber production activities rather than activities producing GEB (e.g. at present, annual budgetary expenditure for PA

management is only USD 1.3 million out of the total annual expenditure of USD 16 million of the Forestry Division). Many public investments like the PSIP also did not concentrate on GEB, but focused on providing mostly the local benefits with particular focus on generating employment and eliminating poverty.

Without more detailed scientific analysis and capacity building, the simplest option for meeting the current policy requirements will be to simply re-designate existing areas under the new system, without much thought at the strategic system level and without much attention to what needs to be done in these areas. PA management and law enforcement activities are likely to stay at the same level (which is currently inadequate to support sustainable management) and focus will be mostly on commercial timber resources rather than PAs.

On the contrary, with the GEF's intervention, biodiversity conservation and PA management in Trinidad and Tobago is likely to be benefitted in three major ways.

(1) Generating new funds: The Ministry has committed to provide new and additional co-finance equaling about four times the GEF trust fund. This resource commitment (e.g. Green Fund) will not target biodiversity conservation programmes in the absence of the project. A direct outcome of this project will be that NFPAMA staff will be able to access and use this funding efficiently. They will think strategically about the management and use of these funds and be able to secure funding for more conservation activities in the future (sustainable financing) through setting up of a National Trust Fund for PAs.

(2) Adoption of international best practices: The project provides Trinidad and Tobago opportunity to bring its conservation and PA management practices up to a standard that is consistent with international best practices. The direct benefit will be the funding for capacity building provided by the project and the benefit of being able to learn from international experiences on other GEF projects and through the technical assistance and back-stopping that will be provided by FAO. A less obvious benefit will be that the inclusion of this project in the GEF portfolio will make it easier to promote reforms and changes in attitudes within the country, if these are seen as being backed by international experiences and expertise.

(3) Target on issues of global concern: The project will also enable the NFPAMA to work on some issues of international concern (to derive GEB) which is not yet a major priority for them.

Cost-effectiveness: Cost-effectiveness will be built into the project design in several ways. First, site-selection will focus on areas where user fees can be quite easily implemented and where the benefits of conservation can be demonstrated most easily to the public. By focusing on such "quick wins", the project should be catalytic in generating public and political support for conservation in the country and provide lessons learned for replication elsewhere. A second aspect of cost-effectiveness will be the careful selection of activities to be implemented and choice of implementation arrangements. The aim will be to move from the current situation where the Forestry Division attempts to do everything towards one where other stakeholders with an interest in the resource share responsibilities for its protection. A third aspect of cost-effectiveness will be the training provided to project partners in strategic planning and budget management. By planning ahead, it is hoped that some of the current inefficiencies in resource utilization can be avoided.

The above aspects of cost-effectiveness will be elaborated further during project preparation. For now, some key indicators of cost-effectiveness are as follows:

- Cost per hectare of GEF funding for PA management:. The costs applicable to various outputs are shown in the Table below. The project will directly result in strengthened PA management across 35,000 ha of forests and the unit cost of this is USD 23/ha (considering items 2, 4 and 5 in the table), but comparable to the levels of investment by GEF on similar projects in other Small Island States. The outputs applicable to the comprehensive PA of 130,000 ha incur a unit cost of USD 7.25/ha (considering items 1, 3 and 6 in the table). There is a large fixed cost associated with PA management in the country. Current annual PA management expenditure of about USD 10/ha in the country is very low and the ideal amount needed is USD 15/ha per year. The proposed unit cost of investment from GEF is comparable to this. Due to the fast economic growth, the management costs escalate. Because the project involves management of mangroves and the population density in the country is considerably high in certain areas, the cost is reasonable. Consequently barriers exist to realize the economies of scale.

Item No	Project output (Table B)	GEF costs- USD (Table B)	Applies to
1	1.1.1 and 1.1.2	440,000	130,000
2	1.1.3	25,000	35,000
3	1.2.1 to 1.2.4	500,000	130,000
4	1.3.1 to 1.3.3	500,000	35,000
5	2.1.1 to 2.1.3	275,000	35,000
6	3.1.1 to 3.2.5	790,000	130,000

- Return on investment in sustainable financing: The USD 790,000 GEF investment in sustainable financing should result in a USD 100,000/year reduction in the funding gap for PA management (at a minimum). This is a respectable 13 % return on that investment. This is the revenue generated in the PAs and the assumption is that 100, 000 visitors pay at least 1 $ each. This minimum estimate was made with a precautionary approach (considering the carrying capacity of the PAs, uncertainties related to the tourism sector and negative externalities of such activities) following consultation with the key officials in Trinidad and Tobago. The potential is much more which will be explored at the project preparation stage mainly through WTP studies and destination analysis for tourism development. The comprehensive finance plan covering the entire 130,000 ha will build on these results. This plan will be pilot-tested in a few PAs during the project. This will kick start the process of capturing the recreational value of the PAs within the social and ecological carrying capacity to bring down the gaps further in long term. Also, the co-finance from project (e.g. The Green Fund) is likely to continue to address the financial gap because biodiversity will be mainstreamed through this project.

Project implementation/execution arrangements: FAO will serve as the GEF Agency. MOHE will be the national executing partner who will co-ordinate with all the stakeholders for successful implementation of the project. The communication gaps will be minimized by frequent meetings of the stakeholders (especially the public sector agencies within and outside MOHE (e.g. Tobago House Assembly) who form part of the realignment of the institution and mandates) and getting the message across by better communication strategies. General oversight of the project will be the responsibility of a national multi-stakeholder committee meeting regularly in the country. Stakeholder consultations will be done before making important decisions. Technical backstopping will be provided by FAO with a minimum of two missions per year, with support from the multi-disciplinary Project Task Force that will be established in FAO to provide project oversight and support. Implementation and execution arrangements will be evaluated for cost-effectiveness during project preparation and will be elaborated fully in the final FAO-GEF Project Document.

Project sustainability: The sustainability of project outcomes is quite high, for several reasons. First, a specific activity of the project will be to deliver sustainable financing for the new institution. Related to this, being a separate and autonomous unit, there will be more incentive for staff to operate efficiently and sustainably. Secondly, public awareness raising on the project will aim to generate strong public and political support for the objectives of this project. As the people of Trinidad and Tobago become more affluent, the prospects of maintaining this interest and support are quite high. Finally, this project will serve as a first-step towards a more complete implementation of the NFPAMA. The policy is in place and there is currently strong political commitment for this, so it is expected that there will be a lot of support to replicate the results and outcomes of this project across the whole PA network

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.":

Socioeconomic benefits: This project mostly focuses on the delivery of environmental benefits and the socioeconomic benefits of the project are likely to be modest and mostly indirect. Trinidad and Tobago has a population of 1.2 million with the density ranging from 3632 persons/km^2 to 38 persons persons/km^2. Even

though it has a vibrant economy, poverty exists in certain pockets (GOTT, 2006). Generally, the population is getting richer. Therefore the importance of PAs to enrich their life and livelihood also gains relevance. The biodiversity of Trinidad and Tobago supports human well-being by providing many ecosystem services. These include provision of freshwater, flood regulation/erosion control, ecotourism (coral reefs, bird watching etc), recreation, shoreline protection (mangroves, coral reefs etc) and the provision of food (fisheries, wild game meat, crops etc). Freshwater in Trinidad and Tobago is largely derived from forested ecosystems and therefore they have great relevance. Fisheries provide many coastal communities livelihood on both the islands and their economic contribution is increasing. Rural communities also rely on the growing sector of ecotourism especially in the north-eastern regions of Trinidad where turtle watching is already lucrative (CBD, 2010). Coral Reef in Tobago is important economically and provides opportunities for tourism. It attracts about 40% of Tobago's visitors. Tobago has the largest recorded brain coral specimen in the world. In 2006, the value of the reefs to recreation and tourism was estimated as 45% of Tobago's GDP (CBD, 2010). However, little employment is provided by forests in the country now, while sustainable PA management holds potential to provide jobs, improve the livelihood and alleviate poverty. Building on the above, some examples where this project will bring socio-economic are as follows:

- **Tourism:** The pilot sites to be selected for tourism development are likely to be areas with high visitor numbers and well-developed ecotourism-related economic activities. By improving the management of these areas (supported by sustainable financing), the project will improve the visitor experience. This could pave way to further eco-friendly tourism development in the future (within the carrying capacity). These sites would offer great experience for local people not only for enjoyment (e.g. bird watching, fishing, regulated hunting etc) but also for education pertaining to biodiversity conservation. This is also likely to reinvigorate the local economy and enhance local livelihood benefits by enhancing employment opportunities.
- **Off-site benefits:** Improved conservation outcomes within PAs and activities to control illegal activities will result in off-site benefits to local people. For example, mangroves are likely to be included as pilot sites in the project, along with sites that are important for watershed protection. In both cases, enhanced protection of these areas will result in local economic benefits from the maintenance of fisheries and soil productivity as well as the maintenance of water quality which will support the livelihood of the local communities.
- **Public participation:** Participatory approaches developed under the project are likely to enhance the social capital and will lead to greater consultation and involvement of local people in conservation activities. Reduced conflicts over resource access and management would be obtained by proper communication and adoption of the right participatory strategies. Public education and awareness raising activities will inform people about the benefits of biodiversity conservation so that they can understand better why these areas need to be protected and how they can contribute to these efforts. The participatory and consultation processes will minimize the possible frictions from the existing users of PAs when the new regulations are exercised.

Support for the achievement of global environmental benefits: Support for provision of GEB will be generated by demonstrating to the public how biodiversity conservation can lead to local socioeconomic benefits (as listed above). The project will deliberately focus on sites where these linkages are more easily demonstrated and explained, so that lessons learned can be applied elsewhere. This would minimize the risks of resistance to newer restrictions and evolution of new systems (e.g. user fee) by this project as specified under section B4. The benefits will be shared or adequate compensations will be paid as necessary against the negative externalities, if any, related to the PA establishment. If project activities will have a negative impact on some people, support will be generated by analyzing who benefits and who loses from such measures, explaining the situation to people and attempting to find a solution to the problem.

Gender dimensions: The main way that gender issues will be incorporated into the project is through the development of participatory approaches and considering gender at the core of every project activity. The project will identify those areas / activities that require special attention to foster the active participation of women and their capacity building. The project will ensure that adequate representation of both genders is achieved in all project activities. Project partners will be given appropriate training in this respect. Reporting on project activities, outputs and outcomes will also be disaggregated by gender (where applicable).

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

Risk	Rating	Mitigation measures
Resistance to introduction of user fees in PAs.	High	Willingness-to-pay surveys during project preparation will be used to assess the feasible levels of user fees. User fees will be collected from visitors rather than tour operators (who are likely to be more resistant) and information materials will be used to show how these funds are invested in conservation.
Poor co-ordination between government agencies and other stakeholders.	Medium	The two new policies were developed by a multi-stakeholder committee appointed by the cabinet and a similar arrangement will be used to ensure that there is good co-ordination. In addition, all new legislation and other measures developed by the project will be followed-up by training and awareness-raising that will include relevant agencies outside the groups directly affected.
Climate change impacts like changes in the water regime (freshwater and saltwater) in mangroves and increased incidence of fires	Medium	Monitoring and research activities will be included in the project to explore changes in the water regime in mangroves and suggest ecosystem-based adaptation measures. Management measures will be in place to minimize the incidence of fires.
Resistance to change within government agencies	Medium	Government staff will be regularly informed about developments and given the opportunity to comment because the institutional reforms proposed under this project will radically change the way that forestry and PA management is implemented in the country. Progress with implementing these changes will be regularly reviewed by senior management, calling on the expertise of change management specialists as and when required.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The project will be executed through MOHE. However, general oversight will be done by a national multi-stakeholder committee. The likely stakeholders are shown below.

Stakeholder	Role(s)
Government: - Ministry of Housing and Environment - Forestry Division (to become NFPAMA) - Environmental Management Authority - Tobago House Assembly - Green Fund - Other government agencies	- Policy and legal support and assistance with creation of new authority and fund. - Implementation of activities in the field. - Policy and legal support, peer review. - Same as for the Ministry and Forestry Division, but in Tobago. - Advice on setting-up and operating the new fund. - Recipients of some training activities (e.g. for law enforcement).
International - FAO - IUCN	- Technical assistance to ensure that project activities benefit from experiences elsewhere and meet current best practices. - Technical assistance and peer review, with a focus on biodiversity conservation and PA management.
NGOs, research and training institutions - Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD) - Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry (ECIAF), University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT), University of the West Indies	- Assistance with development and implementation of participatory approaches, public awareness raising and peer review. - Technical assistance, with a focus on biodiversity monitoring and assessment, research, education and training.
Private sector and the public	

- Tour operators	- Stakeholders to consult about the introduction of user fees to finance PAs.
- Hunters (and their association)	- Stakeholders for consultation, recipients of awareness raising activities and participants in some conservation activities.
- Other local community members	- Stakeholders for consultation, recipients of awareness raising activities and participants in some conservation activities.
- The general public	- Recipients of awareness raising and public education activities.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

This project builds on several ongoing/recently finished activities. A few linkages are shown below.

The project will utilize the output from the recently completed Trinidad and Tobago Forest Cover Mapping Project undertaken by the International Institute of Tropical Forestry. The forest cover maps will provide some baseline information for the development and implementation of a system for PA monitoring and assessment. This baseline will also be important for the establishment of an ecological research and monitoring programme to guide PA management. The forest cover mapping builds on the available baseline data which will assist in the identification of under-represented forest types in the proposed gap analysis needed for the rationalization of areas under the new PA system. It is anticipated that the forest cover maps will also be used in the preparation of a national forest inventory which is expected to start by the end of 2012. The collection and analysis of data about biodiversity existing in the five pilot PA sites and the development of management plans for five pilot PA sites proposed in the project will build on the outputs of the National Herbarium expansion and the national vegetation survey and monitoring project undertaken through the Darwin Initiative with the University of Oxford, University of the West Indies and the Forestry Division. Likewise, the Environmental Management Authority's ongoing biodiversity assessment when completed by the end of 2012 will provide useful baseline information for selection of sites and development of management plans for five pilot PAs in the project. Other initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago working in areas similar to this project are as follows:

Donor projects: IADB, EU, DFID and UNDP all have projects on environment and climate change in Trinidad and Tobago. Some of these (e.g. the EU Environment Programme) will be implemented by MOHE, so co-ordination will be achieved through the Ministry's internal processes for co-ordination. Co-ordination with other initiatives will be achieved through regular meetings, workshop and, wherever possible, joint activities.

GEF projects: The only other major GEF project related to this one is the project on sustainable land management, which will end next May. This includes a gap analysis of knowledge about SLM in the country, development of a clearing house to provide information about SLM and development of a public education toolkit. This project is also executed by MOHE and the current project will aim to build upon the lessons learned under the SLM project and to contribute to the sustainability of that project's outputs.

National initiatives: The main national initiative directly relevant to this project is the "Green Fund" for environmental projects in the country. The head of the Green Fund will participate in the steering committee for this project and the fund will provide significant amounts of co-financing for project activities.

FAO Projects: FAO activities in Trinidad and Tobago are mostly a part of larger sub-regional or global technical activities (e.g. forest law enforcement, forest assessment, forest financing, etc.). Co-ordination with these activities will be achieved as part of the FAO backstopping and FAO co-financing contributions to this project during implementation.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

FAO is the United Nation's institution with the mandate to work on forestry, wildlife and natural resource management and conservation. It is also already identified by the GEF as the agency with comparative advantage in this area. The mandate of the Forestry Department of FAO is to support member countries to implement sustainable forest management by providing policy advice, technical knowledge and reliable information while ensuring that forests and trees contribute to sustainable livelihoods.

FAO's technical expertise and experience relevant to this project has been gained through a number of global projects and regular programme activities implemented over the last decade. These include the following:

- Assistance provided to countries to develop and implement sustainable financing mechanisms for forestry (36 countries in Africa covered in 2000-2005; 19 countries in Latin America covered in 2005-2010; work now starting in Asia).
- Regular programme activities and projects on institutional reform (e.g. recently assisting Suriname with the creation of its independent forest management authority and creation of a new forest authority in Liberia after 15 years of civil war there).
- Global leadership on the development and implementation of integrated fire management guidelines.
- Experience in assisting countries with forest law enforcement through the current FAO-EU FLEGT Partnership Programme for ACP Countries.
- Expertise with investment projects facilitating forestry departments in many countries to upgrade their logistics needed for SFM or invest in visitor facilities (e.g. recent projects in Egypt and Hungary). The allocation for investments constitutes only 14% of the total GEF trust funds which is intended to mostly to procure equipments, vehicles etc to assist protection that delivers GEB. FAO has considerable experience in the past with such practices.

In addition, within the region, FAO's expertise and experience is demonstrated by its sub-regional forestry programme, which has included the following in recent years:

- Assistance provided to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to produce their new forestry policy and PAs policy. (This experience was the main reason why FAO was chosen specifically by the government to be the GEF Agency for this project).
- Assistance currently being provided to the Forestry Division in Trinidad and Tobago to implement their national forest inventory.

The proposed GEF project will build on this foundation of lessons learned and good practice to bring up good PA management practices nationally.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

FAO will bring the following co-financing to the projects as mentioned in the table in page 9.

- USD 250,000 in kind
- USD 500,000 grant

FAO is a technical agency and therefore the technical and in-kind contributions outweigh its financial contributions. FAO's contribution equals to 24% of the total project costs expected from the GEF. Allocation of more funds is nearly impossible considering the limited FAO funds available to the small island countries.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

This project fits very well into FAO Forestry Department's regular programme activities on financing, institutional development and forest law enforcement. The Forestry Department's assistance to countries in these areas is country-driven and the technical assistance likely to be required for this project can be built into the next (2012-2013) work-programme.

At the country level, FAO's National Medium Term Priority Framework was developed in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and, as a result, does not cover forestry. However, FAO's component of the UNDAF includes a commitment to assist the country to meet its obligations under international conventions and treaties, so this project will contribute to that commitment.

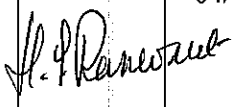
FAO has a representative office in Trinidad and Tobago with five full-time staff. In addition to the operational aspects of implementation, technical backstopping will be provided by the sub-regional forestry officer in Barbados (who visits Trinidad and Tobago frequently) and FAO staff in Rome.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Dr. Joth SINGH	Managing Director/CEO, GEF Operational Focal Point	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY 8 ELIZABETH STREET ST. CLAIR PORT OF SPAIN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	04/10/2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**DATE** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Persons**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
for Charles Riemenschneider Director, Technical Cooperation Department FAO Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator Barbara.Cooney@fao.org Tel: +3906 5705 5478		04/11/2012	Illias Animon Forestry Officer, FAO, Rome	+3906 5705 5297	illias.animon@fao.org

Appendix 1- Locally threatened species intended to be protected in proposed new PAs

Common Name	Scientific Name
West Indian Manatee	*Trichecus manatus*
Red Howler Monkey	*Alouatta seniculus*
White-fronted Capuchin Monkey	*Cebus albifrons*
Prehensile-tailed Porcupine	*Coendu prehensilis*
Silky anteater	*Cyclopes didactylus*
Tayra, or High-woods dog	*Eira barbara*
Crab-eating raccoon or Mangrove dog	*Procyon cancrivorus*
Three-toed anteater or Sloth	*Tamadua tetradactyla*
Ocelot, or Tiger Cat	*Felis pardalis*
Southern River Otter	*Lutra longicaudis*
White-tailed Sabrewing	*Campylopterus ensipennis*
Blue-and yellow Macaw	*Ara ararauna*
Yellow-footed Tortoise or Morocoy	*Geochelone denticulata*

Appendix 2- Endemic species that are intended to be protected in proposed new PAs

A. Endemic Tree Species

Aegiphila obovata Andr.
Besleria seitzii Krug & Urb.
Clusia aripoensis Britton
Clusia tocuchensis Britton
Cybianthus pittieri Agostini
Duguetia tobagensis (Urb.) R. E. Fr.
Eugenia cruegeri Krug & Urb. ex Urb.
Gonolobus tobagensis Urb.
Justicia tobagensis (Urb.)
Macrolobium trinitense Urb
Maytenus monticola Sandwith
Ocotea trinidadensis Kosterm.
Odontonema brevipes Urb.
Podocarpus trinitensis Buchh. & Gray
Phyllanthus acacioides Urb.
Werauhia broadwayi (L.B.Smith) J.R.Grant

B. Endemic Fauna

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pawi; Trinidad Piping Guam	*Pipile pipile*