



EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

IN ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BARBADOS, DOMINICA, GRENADA, ST. KITTS AND NEVIS, ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES FOR THE PERIOD 2021 - 2024

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PART I – BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEXT AND PAST EU ENGAGEMENT

A. THE STATE OF CIVIL SOCIETY: BRIEF UPDATE ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Eastern Caribbean countries¹ are small-island developing states (SIDS) whose economies rely heavily on services (mainly tourism and financial services) and marginally on other sectors like manufacturing and agriculture. Consequently, the global financial crisis and the travel restrictions linked to the COVID-19 pandemic severely affected their economies. They are also characterised by a high exposure to natural hazards (notably hurricanes, earthquakes and volcano eruptions), high levels of public debt, limited fiscal space, narrow economic base, high dependence on imports and a small population size. These constitute severe and multi-faceted obstacles to rights-based policies, limiting the resources for public services and putting the most vulnerable women, children and the elderly in a particularly difficult situation (i.e. in rural areas). Three of them are classified as high-income countries (Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and St. Kitts and Nevis) and four as upper-middle income countries (St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Grenada and Dominica).

Eastern Caribbean societies are defined by democratic values where, unlike recent global trends, freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression continues to be respected by national governments². However, significant challenges persist, hampering CSOs' ability to influence policy-making and to promote communication between decision-makers and communities, such as:

- Low human, technical (e.g. ICT, project development, information management) and financial capacities, linked to a culture of volunteerism, which seriously affect their sustainability.
- Limited local funding and difficulties to understand access requirements for international donor funding, linked to difficulties in accessing information on donor's processes and procedures.
- Insufficient participation of vulnerable groups, specifically the LGBTQI community, the disabled and youth in the social development policy discourse.
- Limited effectiveness of umbrella organisations (with the possible exception of LGBT+ organisations).
- Limited absorption capacity.
- Lack of structured platform for exchange between CS and national/regional policy-makers.
- Limited skills and access to technological tools and data management, particularly among grassroots organisations.

1 Meaning, for the purpose of this document, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

2 The 2020 Report on the State of Civil Society, CIVICUS rates the seven countries in the sub-region as "open" in terms of civic space, meaning the governments respect in policy and in practice the freedoms of association, peaceful assembly and expression. (<https://findings2020.monitor.civicus.org/americas.html>).

The private sector umbrella organisations are well embedded in regional and international networks, in particular those representing larger companies. Some of them receive significant government support (e.g. the Small Business Association, the Coalition of Services Industries and the Small Hotels of Barbados). There is also a large number of labour unions in the region, including some regional networks like the Caribbean Employers Federation and the Caribbean Congress of Labour (both have benefitted from EU support in the past). An important strategic partnership is the Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE). It is the first systematic and far-reaching private sector effort for risk reduction in which members voluntarily commit to aligning their activities with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030). The ARISE Network of Chambers of Commerce from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) represents companies from across all sectors providing space for capacity-building and the dissemination of tools and good practices, and facilitate dialogue both within the business sector and between the public and private spheres.

There have been some positive trends in the CS landscape in the past few years. Although serious obstacles to LGBTQI rights remain (e.g. buggery/indecency laws, social stigma), some CSOs have contributed to the inclusion of human rights issues in the political discourse. Besides, the organisation Gay Prides has contributed to relaunch the public debate on discriminatory laws in Barbados and St Lucia. In addition, the CS umbrella group Eastern Caribbean Alliance for Diversity and Equality (ECADE) has brought court proceedings against the “buggery” and the “indecency” laws in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. A ruling in any of these countries could have a ripple effect in the others, since they are all subject to the jurisdiction of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court.

At the regional level, there is no permanent mechanism for engagement between regional policy-makers and CSOs, despite the CARICOM Heads of Government’s commitment in 2011 to fully support CSO participation in the regional development process. In this context, the Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC) is the primary representative of NGOs in the Caribbean³. It is the only cross-sectoral umbrella organisation in the CARICOM region with a particular focus on sustainable social development and the inclusion of marginalised groups. It has lobbied regional and international governments on behalf of Caribbean populations whose voices are less heard, advocated CS views and concerns and built capacity throughout the sector.

At the national level, the Government of Barbados chairs since 2019 an institutional mechanism to involve CSOs in the decision-making process: the Social Justice Committee, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Labour and Social Partnership Relations. The Committee includes members of the CS, including private sector, trade unions and faith-based organisations among others⁴. However, there is criticism among CSOs as it is a purely government-owned initiative. Barbados has a wider range of CSOs compared to the other countries in the region but strong human rights defenders are often located in other Caribbean States like St Lucia and Grenada.

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 crisis, several NGOs have been concentrating their efforts in responding to the effects of the pandemic on the most vulnerable (including food security). Besides, the pandemic has increased the demand for services from the NGO sector at a time when they feel more vulnerable and apprehensive about their continued existence.

3 CPDC is a coalition of Caribbean non-governmental organisations (NGOs) established in 1991, albeit it operates without presence in the Dominican Republic but CPDC cooperates with a local umbrella organization called Alianza, notably under the 11th EDF Wider Caribbean Programme. EU collaboration with CPDC and Alianza is the most significant and long-term partnership between the EU and an individual CS network in the CARIFORUM region.

4 Including representatives from several organizations, like the Barbados Private Sector Association; the Congress of Trade Unions and Staff Associations; the Barbados Association of Journalists and Media Personnel; the National Council of Parent Teacher Associations; and Men’s Educational Support Association.

B. LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PAST ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs

The two main frameworks for dialogue and engagement with CSOs under previous Roadmaps were the country-level Non-State Actor Panels (supported with bilateral funds) and the partnership with CPDC and Alianza (supported with regional funds). In addition, the calls for proposals launched under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the Civil Society Organisations Programme (CSO-LA) have directly supported and helped develop CSOs in the region.

Since 2015, under the CSO/LA and EIDHR programmes, five calls for proposals were run in the sub-region and two additional direct grants awarded under both programmes, resulting in 15 grants⁵ to CS actors. The completed projects focused on a variety of issues, including the fight against domestic violence; advancing the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market; strengthening social protection programmes for the poor and vulnerable; providing vocational training and job placements for incarcerated youth; promoting a diverse and tolerant society and creating an enabling environment for the advancement of human rights. The ongoing projects are equally diverse and aim at building a strong local civil society movement for abolition of the death penalty; preventing child abuse and fighting the marginalisation, discrimination and exclusion of LGBTQI citizens, persons with disabilities, women, youth and the elderly; enhancing CSOs' skills in using the media for effective communication on human rights topics; improving livelihoods of vulnerable groups adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and support to youth business and CSOs to adopt social enterprise models improving their sustainability.

The EU funding targeting specifically CS in the region has decreased over the years. The 11th EDF did not include support to CS in one of its non-focal areas, opting for mainstreaming it in all the sectors. For the 2018-2020 period, the delegation received one country allocation under the CS thematic

programme for the year 2019, compared to three yearly allocations for the same amount during the 2014-2017 period.

The EU has supported the establishment and functioning of the Non-State Actor (NSA) Panels in the Eastern Caribbean countries since 2005. Set in the framework of the Cotonou Agreement, these panels aimed at building long-term partnerships with broader CS in each country, while ensuring their participation in programming, monitoring and evaluation. The Panels provide capacity-building activities for CSOs on strategic planning, advocacy, grant proposal writing, and training on areas such as health and non-communicable diseases (i.e. Grenada), resilient home construction and development of agro- processing business with focus on women and the poorest sectors of the population (i.e. Antigua and Barbuda). The EU support was interrupted for some years due to discussions around future contractual tools of engagement with the NSA Panels, NAO Offices and support to TCFs. In the case of Saint Lucia, the 11th EDF funds for the Panel were redirected to support the government in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. However, engagement with the CSOs remain an important aspect of the EU cooperation with Saint Lucia, with CSOs such as "Raise your Voice Saint Lucia" being actively involved in the steering committee of the budget support programme on employment generation. In the other countries, the Panel component was only recently added to the TCF and, for instance in St Kitts and Nevis and in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the support to the Panel has not been re-established yet.

Regarding individual CSOs, the EU has developed a significant long-term partnership with CPDC. They are currently implementing an important project⁶ to enhance capacities of regional and national CSOs to effectively participate in regional development and integration programmes and to influence CARIFORUM's social and economic policies. The project provides support to the development of the Caribbean CS Consultative Working Group (CCWG), a mechanism of the CPDC to allow CS from different countries to mobilise themselves around policy advocacy.

5 Worth between approx. EUR 280,000 and EUR 800,000

6 "Enhancing CARIFORUM's Civil Society Capacity to Participate in National and Regional Development Programming and Policymaking".

In the field of trade, the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Joint Consultative Committee was set to facilitate the engagement of CS in the implementation of the CARIFORUM-EU EPA. Its main task is to make recommendations on economic, social and environmental aspects of EU- CARIFORUM relations as they arise in the context of the EPA implementation. CPDC has performed a Secretariat role of the Joint Consultative Committee with EU support under past cycles of support. It is the only EU or CARIFORUM trade agreement that institutionalises CS engagement and, more importantly, the only formal regional mechanism that attempts to bring all Caribbean CS together. Main shortages of this committee are: i) limited engagement from research and grassroots organisation at national level; ii) limited/intermittent buy-in from CARIFORUM; and iii) Governments effectively mainstreaming CS in all sector of cooperation with the EU.

In addition, under the ongoing EU support to the implementation of the CARIFORUM/EU EPA⁷ and with a view of increasing the knowledge and public awareness on the benefits of the EPA for the region, a project/grant with CARIFORUM has:

- i. Engaged regional CS in the consultative committee on the status of EPA implementation, Brexit and its impact on regional integration and CS role in the regional integration process.

- ii. Developed material on Handbook for Civil Society on the EPA.

- iii. Engaged regional CS in post-Cotonou discussions at the level of the Technical Advisory Group.

Locally run calls for proposals have highlighted the sub-region's limited absorption capacity due to the small pool of suitably qualified implementers. NSA Panels have proven to be a relatively useful mechanism especially when linked to wider EU support in a specific sector (e.g. Grenada-health). However, their full potential has not been realised mainly due to the interruption of funding and the resulting challenges in terms of sustainability and the sometimes-limited number of CS groups participating. In the next years, the delegation will focus on finding ways of structuring its dialogue with CS in the new context of post-Cotonou, the COVID-19 pandemic and the absence of national indicative programmes.

7 Grant with CARIFORUM.

PART II – EU STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN TO ENGAGE WITH CSOs

C. THE STRATEGY FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOS AND HOW IT RELATES TO THE EU COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT AND AGENDA 2030/SDG

The delegation will search to revamp the structured dialogue between CSOs, partner governments and the EU in line with the arrangements established by the future Agreement between the EU and the Organisation of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) and structured around thematic priority areas of EU- Caribbean cooperation (i.e. engaging with groups of CSOs thematically at the national and regional level). This dialogue will serve as a platform to get proper feedback and discuss relevant political, policy and programme-related issues. Thus, the focus of this engagement will be mainly thematic and linked to the Caribbean Window under the Regional MIP for the Americas (2021-2027), strengthening CSOs in these areas and, therefore, contributing to the MIP's objectives and results. There are three priority areas included in the proposed Caribbean window⁸:

1. Caribbean-EU Partnership for a Green Deal. An Eastern Caribbean region more resilient to the impact of climate change and natural hazards.
2. Caribbean-EU Partnership for economic resilience and trade. Contributing to sustainable private sector growth and regional integration.
3. Caribbean-EU Partnership for governance, security and human development, for a safer, more inclusive and more resilient region.

Since the countries covered by the delegation will not have a bilateral MIP under the new programming instrument (thus no TCFs supporting NSA Panels) and the political dialogue and leverage of the UE in the region is limited, other avenues for support need to be established. This entails a cooperation

that is not only based on grant-financed bilateral projects but more on policy dialogue around development priorities at the national or regional level, and on a regular exchange with CSOs active in the region. This could include involving CSOs in policy-related exchanges to promote reforms, for instance when implementing and monitoring projects (e.g. involving them in the programmes' governance mechanisms like steering committees and/or technical advisory groups). They could also be invited to contribute to the formulation of new actions, notably exchanging information and research, as well as to the implementation (i.e. through a grant/sub-grant for a CSO under a programme's component). This would imply the full involvement and participation of sectoral task managers of the cooperation section, and of the political and trade sections in the delegation.

Funds targeting specifically CSOs will continue under the thematic instruments for CSO and EIDHR, presumably with a similar amount as in the previous period. Under the 2021-2027 programming cycle, the priorities outlined in the 2012 Communication "the roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with Civil Society in external relations" and reflected in the NDICI will constitute the core of the CS thematic MIP 2021-2027. On this basis, its main general objectives will presumably be: 1) Fostering an enabling environment for CS; 2) Promoting the participation of CSOs in the dialogue on development policy and domestic policies; 3) Strengthening CSOs capacity to effectively perform their roles as development and governance actors. In this context, the calls for proposals under the CS thematic programme will continue to be a key instrument to support and develop CSOs in the region, as well as to enhance their operational, technical and financial capacities, and it will encourage innovative services and solutions and the participation of women and youth. The calls for proposals under the EIDHR will continue to pay particular attention to the most pressing human rights threats and to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups of the population (LGBTI person's rights, death penalty and domestic violence).

8 Covering CARIFORUM Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago plus Cuba and the OCTs: Aruba (NL), Bonaire (NL), Saba (NL), Curaçao (NL), Saint-Barthélemy (FR), Saint Eustatius (NL), Sint Maarten (NL).

The delegation will try to reach out to the full spectrum of CSOs and grass root organisations; to actors beyond the traditional EU grantees whenever possible (private sector, religious leaders, faith-based organisations, think tanks, academia etc.); to France as the only Member State with some presence in the region with an Embassy in St Lucia (although the delegation has tried to find some synergies in the past but it did not bring fruits due to their limited number of staff and lack of cooperation projects in the sub-region) and to like-minded partners and international organisations. Further, the participation of CSOs in the UN- shaped donor coordination mechanisms will be encouraged (i.e. Eastern Caribbean Development Partners Group, Regional Gender Equality Coordination Group). Finally, the delegation will offer network opportunities to CSOs seeking to connect with EU CSOs counterparts and engage in knowledge transfer and other development activities. The support to the cooperation among CSOs in the Caribbean region and in the French outermost regions Guadeloupe, Guyana,

Martinique and Saint Martin will continue in the framework of the projects funded jointly under Interreg Caribbean⁹ and the 11th EDF programme “Support to Advance Wider Caribbean Cooperation”.

Current EU support aimed at strengthening the capacity of CSOs to influence regional policy-makers and supporting the establishment of structured spaces for engagement with CSOs by regional bodies will continue in the coming years. Currently, this is being done through the two ongoing projects¹⁰ with CPDC, reinforcing its role of cross-sectoral umbrella organisation. Further support in this context of regional integration will be explored in the next years (notably through the Expertise Facility currently under formulation).

The table below outlines the objectives identified in response to the main challenges faced by the CSOs in the sub-region.

- 9 Interreg Caribbean is funded under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), allowing operators from Guadeloupe, French Guyana, Martinique and Saint Martin to implement win-win projects with their neighbors in the Caribbean, more than 40 countries and territories. <https://interreg.eu/programme/interreg-caribbean/>
- 10 “Support to Facilitate Participation of CARIFORUM Civil Society in the Regional Development and Integration Process” and “Strengthening Civil Society’s Capacity to Alleviate the Impact of COVID-19 on Vulnerable Communities in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean”

MAIN CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED	OBJECTIVES FOR THE EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	RELATED SECTOR & COMMISSION PRIORITY	RELATED SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited absorption capacity. Limited local funding and difficulties to access international donor funding. A culture of volunteerism, which seriously affect their sustainability. 	<p>Enabling environment.</p> <p>To enhance CSOs ability to perform their roles as development and governance actors in a sustainable manner.</p>	<p>Sectors: Government and Civil society.</p> <p>Commission priorities: Governance, peace and security. Human development.</p>	<p>SDGs (17) Partnerships for the goals; (10) Reduced inequalities; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong institutions; (5) Gender equality.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient participation of vulnerable groups, specifically the LGBTQI community, the disabled and youth in the social development policy discourse. Lack of structured platform for exchange between CS and national/regional policy makers. Limited effectiveness of umbrella organisations. 	<p>CSO participation in development and domestic and/or regional policies.</p> <p>To facilitate CSO's access to information and to promote their meaningful and regular participation in national and/or regional policies/programmes.</p>	<p>Sectors: Energy; General Environment protection; Disaster Risk Reduction; Industry; Trade Policies and Regulations; Business and other services; Basic health; Government and civil society; social protection.</p> <p>Commission priorities: Green Deal; Sustainable growth and jobs; Governance, peace and security.</p> <p>Human development.</p>	<p>SDGs (3) Good health and wellbeing; (5) Gender equality; (6) Clean Water and Sanitation; (7) Affordable and Clean Energy; (8) Decent work and Economic growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reduced inequalities; (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (13) Climate Action; (14) Life Below Water and (15) Life on Land; (16) Peace, justice and strong institutions.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low human, technical (e.g. ICT, project development, information management) and financial capacities. Limited skills and access to technological tools and data management, particularly among grassroots organisations. 	<p>Capacity building.</p> <p>To strengthen the human and technical capacity of CSOs to influence policy.</p>	<p>Sectors: Government and Civil society.</p> <p>Commission priorities: Governance, peace and security. Human development.</p>	<p>SDGs (17) Partnerships for the goals; (10) Reduced inequalities; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong institutions; (5) Gender equality.</p>

D. THE ACTION PLAN

OBJECTIVES FOR THE EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	ACTIONS (including analysis, policy and political dialogue, operational support)	MEANS (EU programmes / instruments to implement the actions)
<p>Enabling environment.</p> <p>To enhance their ability to perform their roles as development and governance actors in a sustainable manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support CS in holding institutions accountable, advancing human rights and gender equality, steer public debate and influence decision-making. • Operational/financial support for targeted service-delivery actions. • Training on EU procedures. • Encourage income-generating activities other than donor funding, notably by helping CSOs to develop as social enterprises to increase their financial sustainability. • Support CS in trying to mobilise diaspora funds. • Dissemination of calls from the EU and other donors in the delegation's social media. • Encourage partnerships between business, chambers of commerce and CSOs supporting the most vulnerable groups of the society to ensure sustainable and equitable models of economic growth. • Support business association projects to strengthen inclusive work and/or environmental responsibility. • Enhance the role of grassroots organisations in addressing inequalities through low value grants. • Share good practises from successful sustainable projects. 	<p>Calls for proposals under the CS thematic programme 2021-2027.</p> <p>New call for proposals under the European Instrument for the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).</p> <p>New thematic regional programmes under the NDICI-Global Europe.</p> <p>Operational Facility (INTPA G2).</p>
<p>CSO participation in development and regional/domestic policies.</p> <p>To facilitate CSO's access to information and to promote their meaningful and regular participation in national and/or regional policies/programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite CSOs to the formulation of new EU programmes. • Involve CSOs in awareness raising activities. • Include relevant and interested CSOs in the monitoring of EU programmes (i.e. as members of the governance bodies). • Engage CS as implementers of certain EU programme's components. • Involve CSOs in policy dialogue under budget support programmes. • Insist on CS participation mechanisms in the implementation of the CARIFORUM-EU EPA. • Associate academia to innovation and research activities for green transition. • Involve youth and communities in the implementation of climate adaptation and disaster risk-reduction activities. • Grant improved access to information on EU processes. • Encourage CSOs participation in UN-shaped donor coordination mechanisms. 	<p>New programmes to be identified under the NDICI-Global Europe.</p> <p>Visibility activities under Human Rights and Democracy related projects.</p> <p>Advocacy statements.</p> <p>Policy consultative meetings with regional organisations and national governments.</p>
<p>Capacity building.</p> <p>To strengthen the human and technical capacity of CSOs to influence policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for CSOs on project management (e.g. defining baselines and outcome indicators; financial accounts; reporting); advocacy; networking and research. • Sharing lessons learnt from the implementation of projects (funded by the EU or other donors) 	<p>Calls for proposals under the CS thematic programme 2021-2027.</p> <p>Operational Facility (INTPA G2).</p> <p>New call for proposals under the European Instrument for the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).</p> <p>Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) services and reviews.</p>

PART III– FOLLOW-UP OF THE RM

OBJECTIVES FOR EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TARGET (min. levels)	BASELINE INFORMATION (if available)	SOURCES OF INFORMATION & MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>Enabling environment.</p> <p>To enhance their ability to perform their roles as development and governance actors in a sustainable manner.</p>	Number of CSOs benefiting from EU and/or international donors' funding.	20		CIVICUS Civil Society Index
	Number of training and/or information sessions on EU procedures.	3		UN agencies reports/ information on grant funding.
	Number of CSOs being able to develop sustainable financing models with EU support (e.g. by running successful social enterprises), disaggregated by gender of founder(s).	30		EU grant agreements.
	Number of EU projects supporting cooperation between CSOs working with vulnerable groups and business/industry to promote inclusive work.	6		Final and progress EU project/programme reports.
	Number of collaborations among CSOs established with EU support.	4		
<p>CSO participation in development and regional/domestic policies.</p> <p>To facilitate CSO's access to information and to promote their meaningful and regular participation in national and/or regional policies.</p>	Existence of spaces of dialogue and consultation with CSOs for development and policy discussions.	Yes		References in media.
	Number of EU programmes with CSOs involved in the formulation, monitoring, implementation and/or evaluation.	8		Agenda, participants and minutes of meetings (i.e. programme governance meetings, information sessions, trainings, consultations).
	Number of development partners coordination meetings where CSOs participated.	6		EU project/programme ROM and evaluation reports.
	Level of CSOs involvement in the national or regional policy dialogue.	Satisfactory		EU project/programme progress and activity reports.
	Level of CSO participation in the implementation and/or monitoring of the CARIFORUM-EU EPA.	Satisfactory		Survey among CSOs
	Level of information shared with CSOs on EU processes.	Satisfactory		
	Number of funding opportunities disseminated in the Delegation's social media.	10		
<p>Capacity building.</p> <p>To strengthen the human and technical capacity of CSOs to influence policy.</p>	Number of CSO capacity building initiatives implemented.	4		EU project progress and final reports and minutes of meetings.
	Number of initiatives supported by the EU aimed at increasing collaboration, learning and/or exchanges between CSOs.	4		EU grant agreements.
	Number of CSOs with improved capacity to deliver better services to vulnerable groups.	4		

PART IV – ANNEXES & REFERENCES

ANNEX 1: THE PROCESS

How were MS/EU+ present in the country involved in the drafting of the RM?	The only MS with a physical presence in Barbados and the OECS is France (Embassy in St Lucia), but the draft document was shared with all MS accredited in the region.
What mechanisms are set up to ensure the involvement of MS/EU+ in the implementation and follow up of the RM?	It is foreseen to reach out to MS once a year or whenever relevant at the HoMS meetings. This could be combined with the HR strategy and CLIP reporting.
What consultations with CSOs were organised? What type of actors were involved? What mechanisms, if any, were used to ensure the inclusiveness of the process?	Consultations with regional institutions, international organisations and national governments and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) on the proposed Caribbean window of the Regional MIP for the Americas (2021 – 2027) priority areas took place during the first half of 2021.
What mechanisms, are set up to continue the dialogue with CSOs? What mechanisms, if any, will be used to ensure the inclusiveness of the dialogue?	Complete/update the mapping of CSOs as the basis to start the reaching out-regular communication.
How is the RM integrated /coordinated with the JP process?	NA
How does the RM relate to other country processes including human rights and democracy country strategies, the gender action plan, etc.?	The three strategic documents have been designed in a coherent manner. Their objectives are interlinked and their effective implementation will mutually support each other's objectives.

ANNEX 2: RELEVANT REFERENCES AND SOURCES TO DEEPEN THE UNDERSTANDING ON THE STATE OF CS AND EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CS

- Consultation of Caribbean Civil Society Organizations in view of the EU Programming 2021-2027.
- EU Programme documents and reports (e.g. Enhancing CARIFORUM's Civil Society Capacity to Participate in National and Regional Development Programming and Policymaking - FED/2020/420- 804; Grant with CARIFORUM - EDF/038-925; Support to Facilitate Participation of CARIFORUM Civil Society in the Regional Development and Integration Process - FED/2015/371-7780; Strengthening Civil Society's Capacity to Alleviate the Impact of COVID-19 on Vulnerable Communities in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean - CSO-LA/2020/420-099; Civil Society Social Enterprise (CSSE) - CSO- LA/2017/394-702; Building Sustainable Youth Business Through Social Enterprise - CSO- LA/2018/404-137).
- Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy for Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) countries – Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2021-2024).
- Charter of Civil Society for the Caribbean Community.
- 2020 Report on the State of Civil Society, CIVICUS.
- Evaluations of the Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities thematic programme (2014- 2019) and the EU Roadmaps for engagement with Civil Society 2018-2020.

