



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2020 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America & the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago
Project Title:	Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/SLC/202/SCF
GEF ID:	5667
GEF Focal Area(s):	SCCF Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)
Project Executing Partners:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Barbuda Affairs , Antigua and Barbuda 2. Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Dominica 3. Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Grenada 4. Department of Marine Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Resources and Cooperatives, St Kitts And Nevis 5. Department of Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Co-operation and Rural Development, Saint Lucia 6. Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Transformation, Forestry, Fisheries and Industry, St Vincent And The Grenadines 7. Fisheries Division of Ministry of Land and Marine Resources, Trinidad and Tobago 8. Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) 9. Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) 10. Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO) 11. University of the West Indies (UWI) 12. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)¹
Project Duration:	1 January 2017 – 31 December 2020 (4 years)
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<u>Antigua and Barbuda</u> N 17° 3' 0" W 61° 48' 0"

¹ TNC has not been actively involved in execution of the activities in CC4FISH

	<u><i>Dominica</i></u>
	N 15° 30' 0" W 61° 20' 0"
	<u><i>Grenada</i></u>
	N 12° 7' 0" W 61° 40' 0"
	<u><i>Saint Lucia</i></u>
	N 13° 53' 0" W 60° 58' 0"
	<u><i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i></u>
	N 17° 20' 0" W 62° 45' 0"
	<u><i>St Vincent and the Grenadines</i></u>
	N 13° 5' 0" W 61° 12' 0"
	<u><i>Trinidad and Tobago</i></u>
	N 11° 0' 0" W 61° 0' 0"

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	21 January 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	1 January 2017
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE²:	31 December 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ³	30 September 2021
Actual Implementation End Date⁴:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	5,460,000
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁵:	37,542,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2020 (USD m):	4,777,386.68
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2020⁶	22,221,162.00

² As per FPMIS

³ In case of a project extension.

⁴ Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

⁵ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	26 March 2020
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	Feb-June 2020
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	July 2020
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).	No X
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).	Yes or No X
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	N/A
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁷	YES [AMAT tracking tools]

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S	
Overall implementation progress rating:	S	
Overall risk rating:	M	

Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	3 rd PIR
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Project Contacts

⁶ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁷ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Iris Monnereau, Project Coordinator, FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean (FAOSLC)	Iris.Monnereau@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Yvette DieiOuadi, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer (FAOSLC) and Secretary of Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)	Yvette.DieiOuadi@fao.org
Budget Holder	Renata Clarke, FAO Sub-Regional Coordinator for the Caribbean (FAOSLC)	Renata.Clarke@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Valeria Gonzalez Riggio, Funding Liaison Officer, Natural Resources Officer, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Valeria.GonzalezRiggio@fao.org

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)						
Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁸	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ¹⁰
Objective(s):						
Outcome 1.1: Increased awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerability	Vulnerability assessments carried out at the local level in five project countries. 1 500 people will have an increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and adaptation practices	a) No standardized available framework on climate change vulnerability of the fisheries sector at the local level b) No downscaled regional climate change models on risks and fish abundance available c) Men, women, national authorities and institutions in target areas have little awareness of how to reduce the	<i>Indicator 6 AMAT:</i> Vulnerability assessments carried in five project countries <i>Indicator 5 AMAT:</i> Activities carried out: 750 people will have increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and about available	<i>Indicator 6 AMAT:</i> 100% of target reached <i>Indicator 5 AMAT:</i> Activities carried out: 1 500 people will have increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and adaptation practices (40% female)	Total female-male ration for Component 1 (36/64%) A standardized Vulnerable Capacity Assessment (VCAs) framework and toolkit has been finalized for of the fisheries sector in the region. VCA scoping studies and field teams have been established in 4 project countries (Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and St. Kitts and Nevis) (with 41 participants trained) whereas VCAs carried were carried out in 3 communities in Saint Lucia (386 people) The project has developed models	S

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)						
Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁸	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ¹⁰
		vulnerability of the fisheries sector to the impacts of climate change	adaptation practices (40 % female)		<p>that describe fisheries abundance and accessibility as a result of climate change through reports on available catch and fishing effort data for flying fish and dolphinfish in relation to Sargassum influxes in the Eastern Caribbean</p> <p>https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/research.aspx and 3 official Outlook bulletins for Sargassum predictions for the Eastern Caribbean have been developed and distributed</p> <p>https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/outlook-bulletin.aspx. A best practices guide for fisherfolk dealing with sargassum has also been developed, printed and distributed</p> <p>https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/docs/cc4fish/d27_report_on_best_practice_guide_for_caribbean_fi.aspx</p> <p>Various awareness and communication activities have been carried out in 4 project countries as well as at the regional level (e.g. conferences, meetings, workshops) (with 938 people having directly attended awareness community</p>	

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					<p>meetings, workshops or trainings) and thus having increased awareness of climate change impacts on fisheries sector and adaptation in addition to communication material (developed or currently being developed) at the national level include: CC4FISH calendars, Facebook pages, secondary school materials, animation, presentation at fairs and schools, and support for Kiddies Carnival's bands.</p> <p>Several videos were developed, one was video developed by France24 incorporating the work of CC4FISH on Sargassum (viewed 2.6k x on YouTube) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RmiX1SCYPJI&t=1s</p>	
Outcome 2.1: Improved resilience of fisherfolk and coastal community members	<p>1400 people will be adopting adaptation technologies (20% women)</p> <p>4200 people (40% women) will benefit from adoption of diversified,</p>		<i>Indicator 3 AMAT:</i> 50 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified, climate resilient livelihoods by means of adaptation measures and/or engaged in	<p><i>Indicator 3 AMAT:</i> 100 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified livelihood measured and/or engaged in capacity building activities (40% women)</p> <p><i>Indicator 4 AMAT:</i></p>	<p>Total Component 2: female/male ratio is 15/85%</p> <p>The ICT capacity of fisherfolk and Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisation (CNFO) has been strengthened through development and implementation of three levels of ICT trainings suited to the various levels of fisherfolk in the project countries. To date A total of 772</p>	MS

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	<p>climate livelihood options by means of adaptation measures; alternative livelihoods and capacity building.</p> <p>-Access of fisherfolk to fisheries insurance and social security will have increased, as well as availability of these services in at least four (4) of the project countries</p>		<p>capacity building activities</p> <p><i>Indicator 4 AMAT:</i> -50% of targeted group adopting adaptation technologies (20% female)</p>	-100% of targeted group (men and women) adopting adaptation technologies (20% female)	<p>stewards and fisherfolk were trained in ICT (in one or more of the following devices: Cellphone, GPS and VHF) in Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. The ICT training developed under CC4FISH has also been incorporated into the seaman's training of fisherfolk carried out by the regional institute Caribbean Fisheries Development and Training Institute (CFTDI) in Trinidad. This will support the ICT training of fisherfolk throughout the region. The project has provided equipment to fisherfolk to support safety at sea and increase resilience (to date 1100 fisherfolk have received or are in the process of receiving these new adaptive technologies). In addition, four repeater systems in four project countries to extend the range of VHF radios.</p> <p>1164 people have benefited from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options (10% women) basic fishermen training/safety at sea training and fish handling and food safety training. An assessment model for third party insurance for vessels in Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis and</p>	

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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁸	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ¹⁰
					<p>Trinidad and Tobago have been developed and finalized. Report entitled "Compulsory Insurance (Third Party Liability) Requirements for Fishing Vessels: A Case for the introduction of Compulsory Fishing Vessel Insurance in the Caribbean" has been finalized and published. http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/resources/detail/en/c/1265037/. The Assessment of Insurance needs and opportunities in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector" report has been finalized, printed and distributed. http://www.fao.org/3/ca2199en/CA2199EN.pdf. In two project countries improvements for data vessel registry systems have been initiated. Value adding opportunities have been identified through the report "Opportunities for Fish and Fisheries Products Value Chain Development in Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago" which is finalized and stakeholder validation meetings held as well as the report "Market study on Fishery Products and Opportunities for Value Addition in the Eastern Caribbean". In addition, to improve international</p>	

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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁸	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ¹⁰
					<p>market access and ensure higher prices for yellow-fin tuna a Marine Stewardship Council pre-feasibility study in Grenada was been carried out and draft report delivered entitled 'Grenada EEZ pelagic longline, troll and dropline Atlantic Ocean yellowfin and bigeye fishery and to improve the pelagic fishery in St. Vincent and the Grenadines CC4FISH provided coordination support to the study 'Saint Vincent Small-Scale Pelagic Fishery Strategic Design and Development Action Plan: Results of the FPI-DEV Rapid Fishery Assessment' of which the report has been developed. In Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis value chain analysis have been carried out.</p> <p>Various Safety-at-Sea measures were carried out at the national and regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety-at-sea training and legal framework assessment for 4 project countries (SKN, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Dominica); • Development of new standardized training materials for the Caribbean region for trainers in Safety at sea (e.g fisheries officers, 	

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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁸	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ¹⁰
					coast guards); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of new Safety-at-sea training manual on a variety of topics (including general safety, personal safety, vessel stability, radio communication, survival at sea, emergency first aid, outboard engine repair and maintenance, boat handling, safety risk management, international conventions and agreements on safety of vessels and fishers, and effective training techniques) Safety-at-sea training course developed and Trainers of Trainers carried out for trainers of all project countries. 'Safety at Sea manual for the Caribbean' developed and published: http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/resources/detail/en/c/1279350/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 898 fishers have been trained to date in various aspects to improve safety at sea. Various exchange programs on fisheries co-management and adaptation technology have been carried out and a	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)						
Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁸	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ¹⁰
					report on the design and implementation of the most suitable exchange programs to a country/community where Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)/co-management are successful.	
Outcome 2.2 Improved resilience of aquaculturists	-300 people will benefit through rehabilitation of existing and establishing of new aquaculture centres and capacity building activities		<i>Indicator 3 AMAT:</i> 50 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified livelihood measures and/or engaged in capacity building activities in the aquaculture sector	<i>Indicator 3 AMAT:</i> 100 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified livelihood measured and/or engaged in capacity building activities in the aquaculture sector	In December 11-14, 2018, a Regional Advancing Aquaponics through improved market access workshop was held in Barbados with 25 participants http://www.fao.org/3/ca4335en/ca4335en.pdf . Technical assistance, recommendations and review of existing aquaculture facilities have been provided during missions of the CC4FISH aquaculture consultant to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia and detailed work plans for improvement/construction of demonstrations sites have been prepared, and procurement was initiated for equipment orders in four project countries. Draft technical guidelines on Caribbean aquaponics to reduce climate change risks have	MS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)						
Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁸	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ¹⁰
					been prepared and an aquaponics brochure drafted and a total of 57 people have received training to date under this output.	
Outcome 3.1: Climate change adaptation mainstreamed in multilevel fisheries governance	The capacities of five (5) national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies has improved with five points		<i>Indicator 10 AMAT:</i> 30% of capacity building activities carried out	<i>Indicator 10 AMAT:</i> The capacity of five (5) national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies is improved with five points	<p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture Emergency Response Training (FARE) and the Trainers of Trainers of the FARE training was carried out from 16-23 September 2018 in Grenada with 30 participants. This training is important to improve the mitigation and the Post-Disaster Damage and needs assessments for the fisheries sector. National level follow-up activities have been developed for Grenada.</p> <p>An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) training incorporating EAF, Climate change adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) was carried out in 2018 with 30 participants</p> <p>To improve Fisheries Statistics and Damage and Loss information collection a training was held in Trinidad and Tobago. This included fisheries officers and university</p>	HS

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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁸	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ¹⁰
					<p>employees.</p> <p>A Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in the Caribbean on Climate Resilient Fisheries and Coastal Communities was organized in November 2019 (38 participants) to improve incorporation of the fisheries sector into the NDCs which allows for climate financing for the fisheries sector.</p> <p>CC4FISH supports an E-learning course for online/in-person capacity-building programme for government leaders and managers and leaders of civil society and sector-based organizations at regional, national and local levels which is currently being developed for the the Caribbean in 2020. The project has started drafting 4 Fisheries Management Plans for St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada as well as various other management plans (e.g. for Aquaculture and for FAD fisheries). .</p> <p>CC4FISH has also supported the preparation of the Fisheries Policy in</p>	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)						
Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁸	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ¹⁰
					Saint Lucia	
Output 4.1.1 Project management, monitoring and evaluation system	Project Operational Unit functioning. Procedures established and fulfilled M&E system operational.		2 biannual reports (1 PPR and 1 PIR) Mid-Term Evaluation Tracking Tools completed (mid-term)	2 biannual reports (1 PPR and 1 PIR) Final Project Evaluation Tracking Tools completed (final)	To date 5 Project Progress Reports (PPR) completed. 2 Project Implementation Reports (PIR) have been completed. The Mid Term Review has started. Tracking tool framework updated	S
Output 4.1.2 Project knowledge management system	Mechanism for knowledge systematization and sharing. Online platform operational, linking users, systematizing lessons learned and good fishing practices and providing training.	There is no online platform for systematization of information on training.	Practices and learning shared Information systematized for the platform 5 trainings developed for the platform	Practices and learning shared Information systematized for the platform	Platform (website) developed but currently being restarted including platform to share information Knowledge and Communication Manager recruited and contracted per 1 July 2020	MS

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 2.1: Improved resilience of fisherfolk and coastal community members	Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MS rating is mainly due to delays in delivering output 2.1.2 and the low possibility of achieving outputs during the project timeline, particularly with COVID-19 challenges in implementation. For countries who had not yet started project implementation, LoAs have been signed and project delivery starting. Add partners to assist countries to deliver project activities Review log-frame during upcoming PSCM to adjust targets to something more realistic (for gender go down from 40 to 25% and target number to be adjusted to 3000) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional Project Coordination Unit (RPCU) 2. Focal points/Coordinators and RPCU 3. Service Providers 4. Consultants 	Ongoing until Q2 Y5
Outcome 2.2 Improved resilience of aquaculturists	Key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery was delayed due to challenges with procurement and departure of Aquaculture Development Expert; A new Regional Aquaculture Development Expert has been recruited; An Aquaculture Development Expert specifically for Dominica has been hired to support on the ground implementation; To accelerate procurement for the demonstration centres, Service Contracts will now be used instead of direct procurement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RPCU 2. Focal points/Coordinators and RPCU 3. Service Providers 4. Consultants 	Ongoing until Q2 Y5
Output 4.1.2 Project knowledge management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO to accelerate the development and implementation of a shared knowledge platform to share best practices and knowledge. Knowledge and Communication Manager has been recruited to start 1 July 2020 to develop a Knowledge and Communication Strategy, further develop the website to create the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RPCU 2. Knowledge and Communication Manager 3. Website development consultant 	Ongoing until Q3 Y5

		knowledge platform, and develop a variety of communication products tailored to various		
Outputs¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR¹³	Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance¹⁴ or any challenge in delivering outputs

		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 Assessment of climate change vulnerability in the fisheries sector carried out at local, national and regional level	Q4 Y4	Standardized framework/ toolkit and two regional technical reports and framework have been developed. 84 people have participated in the VCA process in two pilot countries (Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines)	Regional framework report, Technical report and VCA Toolkit finalized. Regional VCA workshop organised and pilots carried out in two pilot countries. Sites in countries selected. Contract with Service Provider processed.	Regional framework report and Technical report and VCA Toolkit finalized. Regional VCA workshop organised and pilots carried out in two pilot countries. Sites in countries selected. Trainers of Trainers in each project country carried out. VCAs in SLU carried out in 3 communities.			60%	Delivery of the activities is behind but should be finalized by Q4 Y4.
Output 1.1.2 Models that describe fisheries	Q2 Y3	Draft model to assess sargassum impacts on the dolphin fish and	Summary report describing pelagic sargassum seaweed growth,	Summary report describing pelagic sargassum seaweed growth,			100%	Delivery of the activities to reach targets is finalized

¹¹ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹² As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹³ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

abundance and accessibility		<p>flying fish populations has been delivered.</p> <p>abundance and mass transport within the NERR and Eastern Caribbean for 2014 and 2015 developed.</p> <p>Analysis report on the variables associated with the growth and arrival of pelagic sargassum in the Eastern Caribbean using the HYCOM model has been developed.</p> <p>Report delivered on the model predicting pelagic sargassum seaweed growth, abundance and mass transport within NERR and the Eastern Caribbean.</p> <p>Summary report on available catch and fishing effort data for flyingfish and dolphinfish in the Eastern Caribbean.</p>	<p>abundance and mass transport within the NERR and Eastern Caribbean for 2014 and 2015 developed.</p> <p>Analysis report on the variables associated with the growth and arrival of pelagic sargassum in the Eastern Caribbean using the HYCOM model has been developed.</p> <p>Report delivered on the model predicting pelagic sargassum seaweed growth, abundance and mass transport within NERR and the Eastern Caribbean.</p> <p>Summary report on available catch and fishing effort data for flyingfish and dolphinfish in the Eastern Caribbean.</p>				
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			<p>Development of an outlook bulletin for Sargassum predictions for the Eastern Caribbean.</p> <p>A best practices guide for fisherfolk to deal with sargassum has been developed, printed and distributed.</p> <p>User guide for Sargassum has been drafted.</p> <p>Removal guide for Sargassum has been drafted.</p>	<p>Three outlook bulletins for Sargassum predictions for the Eastern Caribbean have been developed and distributed https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/outlook-bulletin.aspx .</p> <p>A best practices guide for fisherfolk to deal with sargassum has been developed, printed and distributed https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/docs/cc4fish/d27_report_on_best_practice_guide_for_caribbean_fi.aspx</p> <p>User guide for Sargassum has been drafted.</p>				
Output 1.1.3 Findings of vulnerability assessments and models	Q2 Y5	Communication strategies have been developed for 3 project countries. Various awareness	Various awareness and communication activities (e.g. conferences,	Various awareness and communication activities have been carried out			70%	Delivery of the activities is on track

disseminated at regional, national and local level to improve understanding		activities have been carried out in 4 project countries.	meetings and workshops) have been carried out in 4 project countries as well as at the regional level. 1000 people have increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and adaptation measures. Social media accounts for CC4FISH have been created at regional and national level to improve awareness.	in 5 project countries as well as at the regional level (e.g. conferences, meetings, workshops) (with 938 people having directly attended awareness community meetings, workshops or trainings) and increased awareness of climate change impacts on fisheries sector and adaptation in addition to communication material (developed or currently being developed) at the national level include: CC4FISH calendars, facebook pages, secondary school materials, animation, presentation at fairs and schools, and support for Kiddies Carnival's bands.				
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large number of awareness activities have also taken place under component 2 and 3 • The National Project Coordinator and (alternate) National Focal Point presented on the VCAs in SLU at the Gulf of Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) Conference in November 2019 in the Dominican Republic. Presentation was entitled 'Strengthening Fisher Resilience to the Impacts of Climate Change through the use of Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment tools in 3 communities in Saint Lucia'. • Video developed by France24 incorporating the work of CC4FISH 				
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				<p>on Sargassum (viewed 2.6k x on Youtube) (co-funded by FAO Framework Project for Linking Responses to Rural Poverty and Climate Change with a focus on coastal communities, coastal areas and Small Island Developing States);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations on the CC4FISH work on Sargassum made at the GCFI Conference (2 presentations in 2018) (Colombia) and 2019 (1 presentation made); • Two presentations of the CC4FISH work made at the Sarg'Expo in Guadeloupe in 2019 at the first international trade show on sargassum seaweed 				
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				<p>monitoring, collection and recycling;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video developed on the ICT component of the Safety-at-Sea training (used in trainings and presentations and viewed 141x on youtube); • Video on Traditional knowledge of fisherfolk on Climate Changes in the fisheries sector presented at the GCFI Conference 2019. • Two presentations were made at the MARE People and the Sea conference on Climate change adaptation of the fisheries sector after Hurricane Maria in Dominica and Disaster Risk Management 				
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Output 2.1.1 Strengthened ICT capacity of fisherfolk and CNFOs	Q4 Y4	Caribbean ICT Research Program has started to develop the <i>mFisheries@sea</i> mobile application and the <i>mFisheries@sea</i> webportal in five project countries. The first report entitled 'Assessment framework for ICT-enabled resilience of small-scale fishers to climate change and variability' has been submitted under this output. Short course: An Introduction to Technology Stewardship for ICT Adoption and Use in Agricultural Communities of Practice, has been developed. Basic training on ICT for fishers and fisheries extension officers and/or ICT4Fisheries training for fishers and fisheries extension officers	<p>a) Three levels of ICT trainings suited to the various levels of fisherfolk in the project countries have been developed;</p> <p>b) A <i>Bring Your Own Device</i> ICT Hangouts for Mobile Phones Curriculum has been developed;</p> <p>c) A pilot ICT training was carried out during the Basic Fishermen Training on August 27-30 2018 in St. Kitts and Nevis with 35 fishers including 5 ICT stewards (8% females);</p> <p>d) An ICT stewards training in Trinidad has been carried out with 37 persons (10% women);</p> <p>e) 200 fishers in St. Kitts and Nevis have received VHF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three levels of ICT trainings suited to the various levels of fisherfolk in the project countries have been developed; • a Bring Your Own Device ICT Hangouts for Mobile Phones Curriculum has been developed; • A total of 772 stewards and fisherfolk were trained in ICT (including one or more of following: Cellphone, GPS and VHF): - A pilot ICT training was carried out during the Basic Fishermen Training on August 27-30 2018 in St. Kitts and Nevis with 36 fisherfolk including 5 ICT stewards; - ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in Trinidad and 	65%	Activities are on track
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	has been developed 200 fishers in SKN have received VHF radios	<p>radios, 200 VHF radios have been ordered for Saint Lucia;</p> <p>f) Three repeater systems in three countries have been procured and are being built to extend the range of the VHF radios.</p>	<p>Tobago has been carried out with 408 persons;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in Grenada has been carried out with 70 persons; - ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in St. Vincent and the Grenadines has been carried out with 113 persons; - ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in St. Lucia has been carried out with 145 persons; <p>The ICT training developed by CIRP under CC4FISH has been incorporated into the seaman's training of fisherfolk carried out by the regional institute Caribbean Fisheries Development and Training Institute in Trinidad. This</p>				
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			<p>will thus support the ICT training of fisherfolk throughout the region.</p> <p>Equipment provided to support safety at sea and increase resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SKN has received 200 VHF radios; -SLU has received 200 VHF radios; -Grenada has received 300 VHF radio's; -SVG has received 200 VHF radios, 200 surface mount compasses and 200 life-jackets; -Dominica has received 200 VHF radio's; <p>Total of 1100 fisherfolk have thus received new adaptive technologies.</p> <p>Four repeater systems for four project countries have been procured. One</p>				
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				has been build (SLU), the other three are being built to extend the range of the VHF radios (A and B, Grenada and SKN)				
Output 2.1.2 Strengthened fisherfolk and CNFO capacity delivered	Q2 Y5	700 people have benefited from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options (10% women) through basic-fishermen training, ICT training; fish handling and food safety training. Insurance in fisheries for the Caribbean assessment report has been finalized Pilot countries for fisheries insurance has been identified Different manuals have been developed and market studies carried out	Under this output, approximately 1000 people have benefited from the adoption of adaptation measures and capacity building through basic-fishermen training, navigation and mechanical skills training, fish handling, food safety training and business skills training. The fish handling and food safety training has been carried out by national entities and by the regional <i>Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute</i> (CFTDI). 200 people in SKN have benefited from improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1164 people have benefited from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options (10% women) basic fishermen training/safety at sea training and fish handling and food safety training. • Building capacity of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations and National Fisherfolk Organisations (NFOs): • CNFO has had quarterly virtual meetings with their representatives on CC4FISH activities and 			55%	<p>Progress has partly been slow due to implementation problems with several project countries as well as delays in issuing of LoAs. In addition, most recently COVID-19 posed severe implementation challenges.</p> <p>Now that 7 project countries are on board and slowly COVID-19 restrictions are being lifted, delivery of these activities will speed up.</p>

		<p>capacity by receiving VHF radio's in SKN and additional VHF radio training to improve early warning systems and safety-at-sea.</p> <p>The business skills training has been carried out in two project countries (St. Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines) and a draft business skills manual developed.</p> <p>.</p> <p>The work on the Safety at Sea manual for small-scale fishers is progressing satisfactorily and the draft is currently receiving the last round of comments.</p> <p>Development of the accident and fatality reporting systems in CC4FISH countries has started. Training materials for</p>	<p>have presented at a regional fisheries conferences;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNFO organized and executed 6 national NFO meetings in 6 project countries to increase awareness on climate change impacts on fisheries, the project activities of CC4FISH and develop activities under CC4FISH. • An assessment for third party insurance for vessels in Dominica, SKN and Trinidad and Tobago has been developed and finalized. The consequent report entitled "Compulsory Insurance (Third Party Liability) Requirements for Fishing Vessels: A Case for the introduction of Compulsory Fishing Vessel 				
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		<p>improved safety at sea training are being developed.</p> <p>The preparations for the regional training of trainers session on safety at sea for small-scale fishers to take place on October/November in St Lucia, are ongoing.</p> <p>The insurance in fisheries for the Caribbean assessment report was finalized and published, entitled <i>“Assessment of Insurance Needs and Opportunities in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector”</i> (CC4FISH supported the printing and distribution of the document).</p> <p>An assessment of the feasibility of third party fisheries insurance for vessels has started in 3 project</p>	<p>Insurance in the Caribbean” has been finalized and published. http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/resource/detail/en/c/1265037/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional stakeholder meeting on Fisheries Insurance Legislative Frameworks for the Caribbean was held to discuss findings, make recommendations and discuss follow up actions for Dominica, SKN, and Trinidad and Tobago (15 people attended). • “Assessment of Insurance needs and opportunities in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector” report has been finalized, printed and distributed. http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/resource/detail/en/c/1265037/ 				
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		<p>countries (Dominica, SKN, and T and T). In addition, to support the ability to establish insurance for fisherfolk improved vessel registry systems are being established in two project countries (Grenada and Saint Lucia).</p> <p>Templates for standard mobile tools (apps) for financial tracking and asset recording for insurance are prepared for Grenada is being developed (and will be customized for other countries in the project).</p> <p>INFOPESCA has prepared draft reports on "Market study on Fishery Products and Opportunities for Value Addition". The first fieldtrips</p>	<p>rg/3/ca2199en/C A2199EN.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment for Improved data vessel registry systems in two project countries (Grenada and Saint Lucia) necessary to improved insurance for fisherfolk has been carried out with follow up activities outlined; Follow up activities in Grenada currently being carried out; • Report "Opportunities for Fish and Fisheries Products Value Chain Development in Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago" finalized and stakeholder validation meetings held; • Report "Market study on Fishery Products and Opportunities for Value Addition in the Eastern 				
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		<p>to Grenada and Trinidad were undertaken and fieldtrip reports submitted. The preliminary results have been presented during the “SIDS Effective Fish Trade Workshop” in Barbados from 3-5 October 2018. The second round of fieldwork is scheduled for the second half of July 2019 and will include the workshop with stakeholders to determine the chosen value chains and follow up activities.</p> <p>CNFO has had regular virtual meetings with their representatives on CC4FISH activities and have presented at the regional fisheries conference GCFI in November 2018 in Colombia.</p>	<p>Caribbean” finalized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft business skills manual was developed and will be finalized in 2020; in Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines fisherfolk were trained in business skills, more business skills training will follow in 2020. • To improve international market access and ensure higher prices for yellowfin tuna a Marine Stewardship Council pre-feasibility study in Grenada has been carried out and draft report delivered entitled ‘Grenada EEZ pelagic longline, troll and dropline Atlantic Ocean yellowfin and bigeye fishery. • To improve the pelagic fishery in St. Vincent and 				
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			<p>the Grenadines CC4FISH provided coordination support to the study 'Saint Vincent Small-Scale Pelagic Fishery Strategic Design and Development Action Plan: Results of the FPI-DEV Rapid Fishery Assessment' of which the draft report has been submitted.</p> <p>To improve climate resilience of value chains CANARI carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping studies of selected enterprises in Dominica and Nevis for the value chain analysis; • Conducted fieldwork including stakeholder workshops for value chain analysis of selected 				
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			<p>enterprises in the two countries and develop of action plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report, including mini-case studies, of value chain analysis of selected enterprises in Dominica and Nevis. <p>Various Safety-at-Sea measures were carried out at the national and regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety-at-sea training and legal framework assessment for 4 project countries (SKN, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Dominica); • Development of new standardized training materials for the Caribbean region for trainers in Safety at sea (e.g fisheries officers, coast guards); • Development of new Safety-at-sea 				
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			<p>training manual on a variety of topics (including general safety, personal safety, vessel stability, radio communication, survival at sea, emergency first aid, outboard engine repair and maintenance, boat handling, safety risk management, international conventions and agreements on safety of vessels and fishers, and effective training techniques).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety-at-sea training modules developed, training course developed and Trainers or Trainers carried out for trainers of all project countries. <p>'Safety at Sea manual for the Caribbean'</p>				
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			<p>developed and published: http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/resources/detail/en/c/1279350/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Fishermen Training in St. Kitts and Nevis (697 people) • Engine repair and maintenance training in St. Kitts and Nevis (56 people); • VHF training and consultations with fisherfolk in Saint Lucia (145 people); • LoA including Safety-at-sea training in Dominica developed and signed; • LoA including Safety-at-sea training in Grenada developed and signed; 				
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Output 2.1.3 Exchange programs on fisheries co-management and adaptation technology	Q2 Y5	<p>Fish farmers from Saint Lucia and Grenada have attended training and learned from Aquaponics farmers in Antigua and Barbuda. Seamoss farmers from Trinidad and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have attended a regional training and exchange of learning experiences on seamoss farming in Grenada. CERMES has developed a report on the design and implementation of the most suitable exchange programs to a country/community where Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)/co-management are successful. CERMES has</p>	<p>5 Saint Lucian conch fishers went to Antigua to learn about diving practices, safety measures, improving sustainability, and visited a conch processing facility. 7 Saint Lucian fishers went on exchange to Grenada to learn and exchange information on MPA management, fishing cooperatives and sustainable fishing practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farmers from Saint Lucia and Grenada have attended training and learned from Aquaponics farmers in Antigua and Barbuda. • Two fishers from St. Kitts and Nevis participated in an exchange to Saint Lucia to learn about seamoss farming, aquaponics, co-management and safety-at-sea training. • Seamoss farmers from Trinidad and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have attended a regional training and exchange of learning experiences on seamoss farming in Grenada. • 12 Saint Lucian fisherfolk have been on an exchange to Antigua (conch fishers) and to 	65%	<p>Progress has been good in the project countries on board.</p> <p>Now that all 7 project countries are on board delivery of exchange activities will improve in the next PIR year.</p>
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		conducted a Fishermen's Learning Exchange between two fishers from SKN to SLU (incl. coral restoration, aquaculture and aquaponics demonstration) and a visit to the Soufriere Fishermen's Cooperative.		Grenada on MPAs and fishing cooperatives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two fishers from St. Kitts and Nevis participated in an exchange to Saint Lucia to learn about seamoss farming, aquaponics, co-management and safety-at-sea training. • CERMES has developed a report on the design and implementation of the most suitable exchange programs to a country/community where Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)/co-management are successful. 				
Output 2.2.1 Existing aquaculture centres	Q2 Y45	Recruitment of an aquaponics expert to conduct missions to Saint	The aquaponics expert has been recruited and missions to	Technical assistance, recommendations and review of			40%	Progress has been slow due to procurement challenges and departure of the aquaculture development expert. The

rehabilitated and new aquaculture centres established	<p>Lucia, SKN and Grenada for the design and review of the aquaponics demonstration farm facilities under the project. Guiding the private sector and Government counterparts on technical and management matters has been finalized. One demonstration farm in St. Kitts and Nevis has been supported</p>	<p>Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Dominica have been carried out for design and review of the aquaculture activities in the project countries (mostly aquaponics and seamoss farming activities).</p> <p>Rehabilitation of aquaculture facilities are being developed for Dominica, Saint Lucia and St. Kitts and Nevis.</p> <p>The procurement of equipment for these facilities or new aquaculture facilities have been ordered.</p>	<p>existing aquaculture facilities have been provided during a mission of the CC4FISH aquaculture consultant to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia. Detailed work plans for improvement/construction of demonstrations sites have been prepared, and procurement was initiated for equipment orders in four project countries.</p> <p>Draft technical guidelines on Caribbean aquaponics to reduce climate change risks have been prepared.</p> <p>Aquaponics brochure drafted</p>			<p>recruitment of a new aquaponics expert at SLC and a national aquaculture development expert in Dominica, is greatly supporting the streamlining of the activities under this output. Moving from direct procurement to a Service Contract System will smoothen the process to install systems.</p>
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Output 2.2.2 Strengthened capacity of aquaculturists in climate change adaptation measures and adaptive technologies	Q2 Y3	10 fish farmers from Saint Lucia and Grenada have attended training and learned from Aquaponics farmers in Antigua and Barbuda Regional Seamoss farming meeting was held and 3 manuals developed	<p>Workshop on aquaponic value chains held in December 2018. Published online: http://www.fao.org/3/ca4335en/ca4335en.pdf;</p> <p>Draft technical guidelines on Caribbean aquaponics to reduce risk have been prepared.</p> <p>National seamoss training programmes have been organized for SKN and SLU. They will be held in Sept and Nov 2019, respectively.</p> <p>Draft seamoss manual development has progressed. The draft is expected to be validated in November 2019.</p>	<p>In December 11-14 2018, a Regional Advancing Aquaponics through improved market access workshop was held in Barbados with 25 participants. Published online: http://www.fao.org/3/ca4335en/ca4335en.pdf;</p> <p>Feasibility study and technical training workshop held in SKN on using fish waste as animal feed ingredient and fertilizer through fish silage.</p> <p>Total of 57 people have received training to date under this output.</p>		35%	Progress has been slow due to initial need for technical guidance on the ground and limitations with procurement. The project hired an aquaponics and seamoss expert full-time during YR 3 to cope with this problem to guide and support the process on the ground in five project countries. This has provided sufficient technical support yet the procurement process is still slow for timely delivery of project outputs.
Output 3.1.1 Strengthened institutional regional and national capacity on	Q3 Y4	EAF training incorporating EAF, CCA and DRM developed	The EAF/CCA/DRM in fisheries training was held from 4-6 July 2018 with 30 participants.	The Fisheries and Aquaculture Emergency Response Training (FARE) and the Trainers of		70%	The FARE National level training will now start to be implemented at the national and local level in Grenada

mechanisms to implement climate change adaptation measures			<p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture Emergency Response Training (FARE) and the Trainers of Trainers of the FARE training were carried out from 16-23 September in 2018 in Grenada with 30 participants.</p> <p>As a follow up to this training, a consultant was recruited to assist in assessing the needs to support the Post-Disaster damage assessment form for fisheries in two project countries (Saint Lucia and Dominica) (27 April-6 May 2019).</p> <p>In April-May 2019, a mission was conducted by consultant to the presence of an adequate vessel registry system (important for development of</p>	<p>Trainers of the FARE training was carried out from 16-23 September 2018 in Grenada with 30 participants. This training is intended to improve the mitigation and the Post-Disaster Damage and needs assessments for the fisheries sector. National level follow-up activities have been developed for Grenada and LoA signed including this national level follow up.</p> <p>EAF training incorporating EAF, CCA and DRM was carried out on 4-6 July 2018 with 30 participants</p> <p>33 participants participated in the Fisheries Statistics and</p>				
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		<p>insurance schemes). The mission provided information on the suitability of one of the FAO FI tools as a suitable solution for new Fisheries Information Management System for St Lucia and Grenada. The follow up activities in the two project countries are being discussed and are expected to be carried out in Q3 of Y3.</p> <p>Technical support is being provided by the Project (either directly from technical staff or through consultants or LoAs) for the development of 5 Fisheries Management Plans and one Policy which are currently being developed, as well as 2 FAD fisheries management Plans and 3 Aquaculture</p>	<p>Damage and Loss training in Trinidad and Tobago. This included fisheries officers and university employees.</p> <p>Regional Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Dialogue in the Caribbean on Climate Resilient Fisheries and Coastal Communities organized in November 2019 (38 participants).</p> <p>In collaboration with the FAO Framework Project for Linking Responses to Rural Poverty and Climate Change with a focus on coastal communities, coastal areas and Small Island Developing States, an E-learning course</p>				
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			<p>Management Plans/Strategies incorporating CCA and DRM.</p> <p>for online/in-person capacity-building programme for government leaders and managers and leaders of civil society and sector-based organizations at regional, national and local levels, is under development for implementation in the Caribbean in 2020.</p> <p>In April-May 2019, a mission was conducted by a hired consultant to the presence of an adequate vessel registry system (important for development of insurance schemes). The mission provided information on the suitability of one of the FAO FI tools as a suitable solution for new Fisheries</p>				
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				Information Management System for St Lucia and Grenada. Follow up activities in Grenada are being carried out.				
Output 3.1.2 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into policies, plans and associated processes	Q2 Y5	<p>Scoping study on the inclusion of EAF principles in the current fisheries management arrangements, policies and legislation in the Eastern Caribbean developed. Three national policies, plans or legislation in 3 countries have been identified to incorporate EAF, CCA and DRM and organisation contracted for implementation.</p> <p>The Development of a Protocol to Integrate Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture into the Caribbean</p>	<p>Scoping for the three national fisheries policies, plans or legislation in 4 countries which have been identified to incorporate EAF, CCA and DRM has started</p> <p>1) Conch fishery in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p> <p>2) Marine Managed Areas in Grenada</p> <p>3) Fisheries Policy in Saint Lucia (in collaboration with a TCP project from FAO-SLC and FAO/Norwegian funded project)</p> <p>4) Draft FAD Fisheries Management Plan</p>	<p>Scoping for four national fisheries policies, has started:</p> <p>1) Fisheries Management Plan for conch fisheries in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p> <p>2) Fisheries Management Plan for Marine Managed Areas in Grenada</p> <p>3) Fisheries management plan for St. Kitts and Nevis</p> <p>4) Fisheries Management Plan for Saint Lucia</p> <p>In addition:</p> <p>5) The</p>			50%	Progress is on track

	Community Common Fisheries Policy has been drafted and meeting has been held.	<p>(FMP) for Saint Lucia incorporating EAF/CCA/DRM has been developed through participatory consultation</p> <p>5) FMP St Kitts and Nevis</p> <p>One draft FAD Fisheries Management Plan has been developed for Saint Lucia.</p> <p>A draft Aquaculture Management Strategy for Saint Lucia incorporating EAF/CCA/DRM has been developed through participatory consultation.</p> <p>Aquaculture Management Strategy has been initiated in Antigua and Barbuda.</p> <p>The Development of a Protocol to Integrate Climate</p>	<p>preparation for the Fisheries Policy in Saint Lucia (in collaboration with a TCP project from FAO-SLC and FAO/Norwegian funded project) is underway with the Fisheries Policy workshop held in September 2019 and follow up activities planned for 2nd half of 2020.</p> <p>6) Draft FAD Fisheries Management Plan for Saint Lucia incorporating EAF/CCA/DRM has been developed through participatory consultation incorporating CCA and DRM.</p> <p>7) A draft Aquaculture Management Strategy for Saint Lucia incorporating</p>				
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			<p>Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture into the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy has been finalized and endorsed by the Ministerial Council</p>	<p>EAF/CCA/DRM has been developed through participatory consultation incorporating CCA and DRM;</p> <p>8) An Aquaculture Management Strategy has been initiated in Antigua and Barbuda incorporating CCA and DRM;</p> <p>9) The Development of a Protocol to Integrate Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture into the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy has been finalized and endorsed by the CARICOM Ministerial Council on October 11th</p>					
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				2018.				
Output 4.1.1 Project management, monitoring and evaluation system	Q2 Y5		2 biannual reports (1 PPR and 1 PIR) developed per year	2 biannual reports (1 PPR and 1 PIR) developed per year Mid-Term Evaluation Tracking Tools completed (mid-term)			70%	Progress reports on track yet Monitoring and Evaluation Plan needs to be updated. MTR carried out Q2-3 2020 Tracking tools of targets
Output 4.1.2 Project knowledge management system	Q2 Y5	Mechanism for knowledge systematization and sharing. Online platform operational, linking users, systematizing lessons learned and good fishing practices and providing training.	Practices and learning shared Information systematized for the platform 5 trainings developed for the platform	Practices and learning shared Information systematized for the platform			30%	Website developed but needs additional support to be up and running Knowledge and Communication Manager recruited

3. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

Max 200 words:

Component 1

The Regional Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) Framework and Methodological toolbox has been developed. Training of trainers have been carried out in 4 countries, one country has carried out VCAs. The outcome of the VCAs will guide adaptation activities in the countries. Modelling research has been carried out on projecting sargassum occurrences for the various areas in the Caribbean once every 2 months and of impacts of sargassum on key fish species. The projection modelling has resulted in informative Sargassum outlook bulletins which is spread digitally via various platforms (<https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/outlook-bulletin.aspx>) and can be used by the wider public of various sector to anticipate upcoming sargassum events. A suite of communication products and activities have been developed including a Facebook page, flyers, reports and e.g. radio ads.

Component 2:

In order to improve Safety-at-Sea for fisherfolk, three levels of ICT training suited to the various levels of fisherfolk in the project countries have been developed. A total of 772 stewards and fisherfolk were trained in ICT (Cellphone, GPS and VHF) and 1100 VHF radio's have been procured. The ICT training developed under CC4FISH has been incorporated into the seaman's training of fisherfolk carried out by the regional institute Caribbean Fisheries Development and Training Institute in Trinidad. Under output 2.1.2, 1164 people have benefited to date from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options (10% women) basic fishermen training/safety at sea training and fish handling and food safety training. The project developed a new Safety-at-sea training manual on a variety of topics specifically tailored to the Caribbean region. Trainings of trainers for these new training materials were carried out to improve capacities throughout the region. Improvements in the fisheries value chains are being carried out through various means e.g. MSC pre-feasibility study in Grenada as well as improving local market value chains (drying of fish), improvements in seamoss farming.

Component 3:

Under this component the project developed a Protocol to Integrate Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture into the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy which has been finalized and endorsed by the CARICOM Ministerial Council in 2018. The project also carried out an Aquaculture Emergency Response Training (FARE) and a Training of Trainers of the FARE

training. This training is important to improve the appropriate inclusion of the fisheries sector into the Post-Disaster Damage and Needs Assessments. An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) training incorporating Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) has been carried out, and 5 Fisheries Management Plans are being developed mainstreaming EAF, CCA and DRM approaches. Over the past year, a Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in the Caribbean on Climate Resilient Fisheries and Coastal Communities was organized to improve incorporation of the fisheries sector into the NDCs. The project also held a Fisheries Statistics and Damage and Loss training in Trinidad and Tobago where six project countries participated to improve fisheries data collection in the region.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

Max 200 words:

Implementation of the project has faced significant delays as a result of COVID-19. Physical distancing practices and travel restrictions brought a large part of the activities to a standstill (meetings, trainings, workshops) as well as the consultative exercises that are critical to validate and finalize plans, regulations and agreements. Some meetings are held online but this could discriminate against stakeholders with no or poor internet connection and some training require physical presence.

It is unclear when these activities can resume although countries are slowly releasing the lock down measures. Indirectly, line ministries and departments are expected to suffer budget cuts as government prioritize spending elsewhere possibly negatively affecting projects activities under CC4FISH and for sustaining project results. Finally, fisher incomes dropped due to low consumer demand (export market and tourism market).

Non-COVID-19 related challenges include some delays in project implementation due to the very diverse set of activities in many small countries facing limited human and technical capacity. Two countries faced delays in the execution of the project as funds were inaccessible at the national level. These issues have been partly resolved and activities will now commence (again) in both countries.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

FY2020 Development Objective rating ¹⁵	FY2020 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁶	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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¹⁵ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

Project Manager / Coordinator	S	MS	<p>The project is largely on track but some accelerated actions are needed under output 2.1.2, 2.2.2 and 4.1.2. While project implementation in some of the countries has been slow for various reasons, the various meetings, dialogues and negotiations have shown great support from the countries for the activities under the CC4FISH project. This process will ensure that the enabling environment and the mid to long term policy processes in the project countries are improved and project impacts are sustainable in the long term.</p> <p>The project was slightly behind in the beginning of 2020, however, the majority of planned activities and foreseen outputs were expected to be achieved by end 2020. Until February 2020, the outlook for the project was quite positive, reflecting regional and national advances in project activities. All project countries were on board although two were facing internal financing challenges. However, a large number of workshops, training, exchanges and meetings were planned for the first 9 months of 2020 and had to be postponed due to COVID19. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 crisis hit the project at a critical moment and stalled most project activities under all outputs but particular attention should be paid to output 2.1.2 and 2.2.2 and 3.1.2.</p> <p>The project is nevertheless expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings. However, this also partly depends on how swift the countries are able to bounce back from COVID-19 and the challenges it poses and the restrictions that are/will be in place as a result.</p> <p>Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few activities that are subject to remedial action.</p>
Budget Holder	S	MS	<p>The COVID-19 crisis has hindered implementation of a number of planned activities. The project team has revised the work plan to mitigate negative impact on the project results. CC4FISH activities and outputs continue to generate interest among other development partners. This is important in expanding on the achievements of this project following its closure.</p>

Lead Technical Officer¹⁷	S	MS	The past year of implementation of CC4FISH, despite some challenges has been marked by an overall positive shift. This led to a recovery trend from the previous years' delay. However, the momentum could not be kept, especially within the disruption of implementation of activities as a result of COVID-19. The MTR was an extremely useful exercise to get the project more organized and provided some objective recommendations for the year ahead. Moving forward, it would be important to strengthen the monitoring system and better tracking of outputs and outcome indicators, the statements of expenditures and documenting the evidence of the interventions' impact on the beneficiaries. With the knowledge management specialist now on board, there is no doubt that the management of knowledge products will steadily improve.
GEF Operational Focal Point			Optional Ratings/comments
Antigua and Barbuda	MS	MS	<i>Project implementation of the CC4Fish in Antigua and Barbuda has been plagued by significant delays owing to issues with the banking arrangements. The project continues to run a year behind and has not finalised work plan or LOA for this financial year. These delays have been exacerbated by the current COVID-19 pandemic.</i>
Dominica	S	MS	<i>Project has performed well despite the challenges of COVID-19. Local personnel in Dominica are dedicated to seeing to the realisation of the planned activities with the easing up of the lockdown protocols.</i>

¹⁷ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

Grenada	MS	MS	<p><i>The Training Partners were identified for the execution of training to selected officers and fisher-folks nationally. Overall the project has undergone several strategic improvement with the vision to improve future implementation of the project within the ensuing months. As mentioned, an effective project coordinator joined the project and have restructured the project system and established a clear and decisive way forward to improve attainment of the established milestones within schedule. Notwithstanding the delays experience over the last few years the project is poised to be a success and transform the fishery sector in Grenada. With the new tactful approach of the Project Coordinator, there is full support from the Ministry of Fisheries, which will be evident during the project ensuing cycles.</i></p>
St Kitts and Nevis	S	MS	<p><i>The Project remains an important undertaking in the strengthening of the fishing sector to ensure the provision of a sustainable livelihood. The stakeholders/beneficiaries continue to show a keen interest in the achievement of the objectives of the initiative. COVID-19, as outlined in some suggestions made, requires creativity to advance the initiative minimising as much as is possible further loss of time. Contingencies will be required as not all of the countries involved with the project have re-opened their borders and even in instance where that has occurred COVID-19 protocols can limit the size of the group for physical interactions. Careful attention will be needed in the event that any spike in the infection rate can revert to a resumption of the lockdown scenario undertaken by countries in the region to contain the spread of the virus. There is concern that the involvement of females in Outcome 2.1; 2.1.1 remains low. Attention will be needed to ascertain how best to address this matter as activities progress. Attention to operational matters such as late responses at the regional level and procurement delays is vital and should be prioritised in order to prevent further delays which have an impact on the rate of implementation from both a regional and local perspective. In reference to the procurement issues partnership between the GEF Executing Agency and other project management/technical personnel contracted by the project may serve to alleviate those issues. The GEF-OFP continues to be encouraged by the progress made to date and look forward to further updates</i></p>

Saint Lucia	S	MS	<i>It is evident that there has been some challenges in the implementation of the CC4FISH project, both at the national and regional levels. There are also efforts and actions taken, as well as planned, to address some of these challenges to ensure that the project impacts the beneficiaries to the greatest extent possible. Undoubtedly, a number of activities being implemented by the project to achieve the developmental or global environment objectives have been realised satisfactorily. However, there are some areas highlighted in the report that need improvement in this regard. The COVID-19 pandemic has compounded the project implementation challenges and therefore, all efforts should be made to address any further setbacks at all levels to increase the success rate of the project. It is critical to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation at the regional level which should also trickle down to the national level. Greater effort needs to be made to address administrative hurdles and ensure that project objectives and benefits are realised.</i>
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	MS	MS	No comments
Trinidad and Tobago	S	MS	<i>Trinidad and Tobago is well underway in Increasing awareness on climate change impacts and vulnerability through a successful workshop and the implementation of CANARI's Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment toolkit for 6 coastal and fishing communities. The project also provided support for sargassum management in Tobago. The Aquaculture scoping mission was completed which recommended Aquaponics training and equipment to improve the Aquaculture Unit in Trinidad. The Fisheries Division has requested support to further develop the hard substrate demersal fisheries management plan for Trinidad and the Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries has requested funding for the development of the flying fish management plan in Tobago. It is noted that only If funds become available, these requests may be explored. COVID-19 challenges are noted and the project is generally on track.</i>

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	<u>S</u>	MS	<p>CC4FISH has generated a commendable amount of regional and global public goods while addressing local vulnerabilities in the Fisheries Sector of SIDS Caribbean. In FY 2020/21 the knowledge management component is expected to improve and make the project achievements more visible for the global community and the GEF partnership. COVID-19 is posing unexpected challenges to the project implementation, but the RPCU has to date to coped with this emergency in an adaptive management manner.</p>
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4. Risks

Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁸ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
C	Still valid

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i>

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
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¹⁸ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

¹⁹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²⁰ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Low capacity of some partner institutions and government ministries to engage in the project in addition to their other commitments	Low	<p>Establishment of a Project Steering Committee (PSC) during the project inception phase and continuation of meetings during implementation will ensure participation, ownership and engagement of the key partners to maintain attention to this project.</p> <p>National Project Steering Committees (NPSCs) have been formed to support and monitor progress at national level in the participating countries.</p>	<p>The PSC meetings have been held every year. Additionally, since the PSCM in 2019, the project has held virtual PSCMs every 3 months to monitor progress and plan measures to any eventual deviation/challenge, strengthen the communication and engagement in the project.</p> <p>The National project Steering Committees (called National Stakeholder Committees) have been formed and meetings held in the active project countries to strengthen engagement</p> <p>CNFO has also held virtual CC4FISH meetings with the National Fisherfolk Organisations in the project countries</p>	

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Lack of political support for the project, e.g. a change in key policy and decision-makers or other events beyond the control of the project leading to changes in policies and/or support for management and the project.	Low	<p>Project priorities are in line with overall local, national and regional concerns and are hence strongly anchored in existing policies.</p> <p>Stakeholder participation, local, national and regional ownership has been established at the project design stage, and this broad-based support has been promoted during implementation through active engagement with (new) authorities and discussing project results.</p>	<p>Project priorities are in line with the overall local, national and regional concerns and hence strongly anchored in existing policies.</p> <p>The project activities have been proven flexible enough they can be tailored where appropriate to support (changing) policies.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement and support for particular activities also strengthens the political support for the project</p>	
3	Co-funding from partners and collaboration do not materialize as planned and the project experiences budget shortcomings.	Low (M for Trinidad and Tobago)	In accordance with GEF requirements, all co-funders must confirm their contributions in writing. Regular reviews of project progress together with financial monitoring during project implementation support corrective actions where needed.	<p>Requested updated co-financing agreements from various partners.</p> <p>Co-financing of other projects (both internal to FAO and external) have been sought to support co-financing.</p>	

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Poor coordination between the various components of the project	Low	The Project Steering Committee meets once a year in person to support proper coordination. In addition, the project management unit provides particular attention to coordination issues and has ensured follow-up at national and regional level.	The PSC meetings are now quarterly (and include virtual meetings) to ensure appropriate coordination and communication.	
5	Limited interest and engagement of fisherfolk	Medium	<p>Careful attention has been given to ensure involvement of all relevant stakeholders (including fisherfolk) at all stages of the project, from the preparation phase and throughout the project implementation process.</p> <p>The Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) has also held virtual CC4FISH meetings with the National Fisherfolk Organisations in each of the project countries. In addition, CNFO has held a one-day in country meetings in each of the project countries to engage and strengthen Fisherfolk participation in the project.</p> <p>The implementation of activities in the field has provided opportunities for a broader engagement by fisherfolk. Capacity building and training of fisherfolk has taken place as much as possible in evening hours and in the low season to avoid them missing fishing opportunities.</p>	The engagement of fisherfolk (harvest and post-harvest) has been strong in project activities.	

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
6	Climate change induced events, such as hurricanes and tropical storms and shifts in stock abundance, occur faster than anticipated and the project is able to adapt to	Medium	The capacity building activities foreseen under the project have been initiated in the first year. Climate change adaptive fisheries management planning aims to ensure from the start of the project that adaptive approaches are used that meet the dynamics, changes and variability of the climate and prepare the fisherfolk for these events.	The capacity building activities to anticipate climate change induced events, for example through Safety-at-sea training and ICT training and provision of equipment has been successful. Fisheries management plans incorporating CCA and DRM are currently delayed and will not be finalized until the end of the project.	
7	Extreme weather events impact the implementation of certain project elements	Low (should be M)	Extreme weather events are usually well anticipated and the project partners are aware of upcoming events as a result of communication and information strategies	Extreme weather events are well anticipated but in two of the project countries (Dominica and Antigua and Barbuda) the impacts of the extreme weather events were still beyond the capacity to respond. This caused delays in the project implementation and showed the need to improve hurricane preparedness of the fisheries sector.	The risk rating should have been Medium rather than Low as anticipation does not equal preparation.

	Risk	Risk rating¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
8	Uncertainty in findings and conclusions from Climate Change science and its fisheries specific links reduce implementation of adaptation measures by the fisheries sector	Medium	The science-management interface is well-integrated in the project design and implementation. A range of communication and information products have been developed and used to ensure that adaptation solutions supported by scientific evidence will reach the target stakeholders.	The project has developed various communication products using the scientific information developed through the project and is currently developing a larger variety of products (e.g. Policy briefs, video's etc) to support reaching the target audiences.	
9	Technology uptake by fishers, aquaculturists and fisheries administrations is low	Low	Elsewhere proven and properly tested technologies will be introduced in the region; the technologies will be simple, low-risk, economically viable, durable and practical in order to facilitate rapid uptake also by persons with limited formal education.	The project supports technology uptake in the project countries at various levels through training and workshops. Several different Trainers of Trainers have also been carried out to ensure the knowledge generation is sustainable beyond the lifetime of the project.	
10	Conflicts and differences among participating groups might affect project implementation.	Low	The Project promotes continuous dialogue amongst stakeholders and develop platforms for greater exchange of information, needs analysis and trouble shooting.	Conflicts amongst users groups are limited in the project.	

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
11	COVID-19 economic effects have caused a reduction in the demand for fishing products, and worsened fishers economic situation. This can lead to a lack of interest/commitment in changing practices or taking time to learn new skills.	High	Countries will have to ensure strong engagement with fisherfolk and show the benefits of the project, especially during these difficult times	Project activities can improve the livelihoods of those involved in the fish chain and can thus soften the decrease in revenues as a result of COVID19 (e.g. improved value chain activities, business skills training)	The lost income led by COVID-19, despite being Essential Business Operations (EBO) in most beneficiary countries, the demand for fish and also the fishing/harvesting have decreased). A mitigation action would be in the short to medium term that countries ensure fishers are accommodated in the socio-economic/ safety net measures being set stimuli package. This, the project can advocate for it/raise evidence and awareness, consistent with Outcome 2.1 or 2.2
12	Project implementation halted by closure of government buildings, social distancing guidelines and travel restrictions due to COVID-19 which prevents any meetings or workshops from happening	High	Some meetings were held online and stakeholders were reached via social media to share information but this favours those who have internet connections.	More meetings will have to be held to ensure appropriate social distancing and limit the potential spreading of COVID-19	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Medium, Substantial or High):

FY2019 rating	FY2020 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
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L	M	The delays in project implementation under output 2.1.2 were being addressed but the effects of COVID-19 are not only felt during lock-down but will also important in the coming 6 months. This will affect project implementation and delivery.
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5. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²¹

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	N	
Project Outputs	N	

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, evaluations or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: 31 December 2020 Revised NTE: proposed (not yet approved) 30 September 2021</p> <p>Justification: delays in project implementation (inclusive of significant delays due to COVID19). Supported by recommendations from the MTR.</p>

²¹ Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

6. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Under the project no specific gender analysis was undertaken. However, the project focuses on promoting the participation of women in planning and decision making, empowering them, and helping to improve their productivity, income and living conditions as well as resilience to climate change.

Participation is being promoted through different project activities, as follows:

1. Through the vulnerability and capacity assessments carried and the public awareness activities (Component 1);
2. Most fish vendors and processors are women. The project supports trainings in improved fish handling and processing as well the provision of food safety equipment, which results in less post-harvest losses and improved livelihoods of processing workers (Component 2); the project also supports the development of value adding activities (Component 2) (e.g. improved drying processing of fish drying to decrease fish waste and increase income) which aim to increase the incomes of vendors as a result of value chain fish chain opportunity assessments carried out.
3. Developing new activities which are carried out mostly by women (e.g. seamoss farming).
4. Business skills training of fish vendors to improve their knowledge on their earnings, market opportunities, to better prepare for low seasons and economic challenges and provide them with increased financial security;
5. In Component 3, activities in relation to the participatory policy development and planning processes will require the active collaboration, ownership and buy-in by women stakeholders. Developing practical organisational capacity through training of fisheries stakeholders for mainstreaming CCA and DRM into EAF management plans including co-management learning has also involve women.

The number of women in trainings under output 2.1.2 is still relatively low (15%) but is expected to improve due to the upcoming period's fish handling and value adding activities. Additionally, the VCAs will take place, which typically incorporate more women. The target percentage of women under Component 2, however, should most likely be revised to 25%.

The project M&E system directly tracks gender-disaggregated data when related to trainings, workshops, meeting or procurement. The project, however, aims to improve the data collection to increase the understanding of the long-term benefits of the trainings and workshops and assess whether the long-term benefits are different for women and men. The project staff itself does not have full time gender expertise but women are part of the stakeholder meetings and meetings organized by partners.

The importance of gender is also incorporated into all Fisheries Policies and Management plans developed by/or support by this project and thus supports improving women's participation and decision-making.

This project is expected to greatly support generating socio-economic benefits or services for women through the variety of activities carried out in the countries listed above and as a result increasing income, greater financial security, and more livelihood options.

7. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

The project does not engage with any organized indigenous groups, but in the two countries with indigenous peoples (Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines), the project promotes involvement of the indigenous community. In Dominica, the Kalinago are encouraged to become aquaponics farmers under the aquaponics activity. In SVG, the Karib/Garifuna are intermixed with non-indigenous and since the ethnic or racial groupings are so intermixed it is often difficult to pinpoint indigenous descendants and to map their involvement in project activities. Leaders from the local communities can define who is considered an indigenous descendant and 3 out of the 6 persons who will be trained in Aquaponics are direct descendant or members of the indigenous Karib/Garifuna Communities. The business skills training and local safety at sea training will include the Karib/Garifuna and they will also benefit from safety at sea equipment.

8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

The CC4FISH project does not have a stakeholder engagement plan, as it was not requested during CEO endorsement. The following are some of the stakeholders involved in the project. They include the private sector.

- The **National Fisheries Authority** have been of crucial importance to the project. They support data management, analysis, policy, planning, implementation and education and are the executing partners of the project. They are involved in all aspects of the project execution.
- **National Departments of Emergency Management, or Office of Disaster Preparedness or Management** have been involved in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Response to Emergency (FARE) training and are being consulted for FARE follow up activities at the national level in Grenada as well as e.g. for the preparation of Disaster Risk Management Plans for the fisheries sector where applicable.
- The **Defence Force/Coast Guards** have been involved in developing and improving safety-at-sea training (participated in the Regional Safety at Sea training) and installation of repeater systems as well as ICT training modules.
- The **Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)**, department of the University of the West Indies, promotes and facilitates sustainable development in the Caribbean and beyond. This regional project partner provides research and technical support for mostly component 1 and 3. Under Component 1: development of a model to assess sargassum impacts on the dolphin fish and flying fish populations, develop a sargassum outlook bulletin based on modelling, a sargassum users guide, policy briefs (as well as other products) and Component 3) assistance to integrate EAF, DRM and CCA into the policies, plans and legislation at the national level and support of mainstreaming these topics into fisheries management as well as developing Sargassum Management Plans.
- The **Caribbean ICT Research Program (CIRP)** of the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Saint Augustine, Trinidad & Tobago is supporting the development, and training of fisherfolk to use a suite of mobile applications developed for persons involved in fisheries. They have developed under CC4FISH: a mobile application for fishers and Coast Guard to display Global Positioning Systems (GPS) coordinates for emergencies; a report and presentation materials on existing Marine Band VHF infrastructure and maps of simulated line of sight coverage for building repeater systems to increase VHF radio reach; a training curricula and learning materials to maximize the benefits of the 3 most important ICT devices in the region to improve safety of small-scale fishers: the marine band VHF radio, mobile phones and handheld GPS for fisherfolk and trainers; and training of fishers on technical and procedural skills and drills with radio, GPS and cellphones in the classroom and at sea.
- **Fish vendors and processors** (mainly small-scale and medium scale producers and business operators) have been involved in Component 2) development of business proposals to facilitate full utilization of key commercial and under-utilized species; improvement of post-harvest handling and processing of fish and marketing of aquaculture.
- **Aquaculture companies.** They represent the national level producers and Small-Medium Sized business operators. They are involved in component 2) rehabilitation of existing aquaculture centers and new aquaculture centers established as well as training of aquaculturists. Close collaboration to date in Antigua and Barbuda (Indies Green), St. Kitts and Nevis (Greenleaf), Dominica, Saint Lucia (Metal and Wood Fabrication) and Trinidad and Tobago (Tobago Credit Union).
- **National fisherfolk organisations** are collectives that aim to improve the livelihoods and well-being of fisherfolk and seek to engage in decision making in fisheries management and educate fisherfolk. Fisherfolk organizations (at local, national and regional levels) are involved in all project components with information exchange and awareness building activities; capacity building activities and participation in fisheries planning, decision-making and management. Fisherfolk leaders have also been supported to represent their respective organisations at regional meetings such as the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute Conference. They have participated where applicable in National Stakeholder Consultations of the CC4FISH project and supported and participated in the organization of one-day National Fisherfolk Meetings of CC4FISH lead the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO). CC4FISH also works close together with e.g. the Southern Fishermen's

Association in Grenada to support their Fishery Improvement Project and moving from exporting whole tuna's (Headed and Gutted) to loined tuna's (tuna steaks for e.g. sashimi market). CC4FISH also supports e.g. the Praslin Seamoss producers association to advance the production and marketing of seamoss in Saint Lucia.

- The **Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)** aims to improve the quality of life for fisherfolk and developing a sustainable and profitable industry through networking, representation and capacity building. They are a project partner and involved in all project components. They participate in most of the regional workshops (e.g. Sargassum Symposium, Vulnerability and Capacity Regional Workshop, the EAF, CCA and DRM regional workshop), produce outreach material such as posters and brochures, have quarterly virtual CC4FISH meetings with the nation level fisherfolk organisations to discuss project implementation and have held one-day meetings in each project country to ensure streamlining of activities with needs of the fisherfolk.
- The **Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)** is a Regional Fishery Body which promotes and facilitates management and sustainable use of the region's fisheries and other aquatic resources. The CRFM is a regional project partner in the project and has been providing technical support for Component 2: Development of business proposals to facilitate full utilization of key commercial and under-utilized species, and Component 3: Development of a protocol for integration of CCA and DRM into the Caribbean Community Common Fishery Policy (CCCFP)
- The **Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)** promotes and facilitates equitable participation and effective collaboration in the management of natural resources in the Caribbean region. The organization has extensive experience in capacity building of fisherfolk organizations; and strengthening of national policies. CANARI is mainly involved in component 1 through development of the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment framework and fieldwork but also supports activities under component 2 (climate proofing and value adding of small-medium sized business in the fisheries sector).

9. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

Across the region, the impacts of climate change on the fisheries sector are increasingly visible and developing the most appropriate pathways for adaptation is crucial. This project aims to improve the understanding and awareness of climate change vulnerability in the fisheries sector as well as the potential adaptation measures while improving the governance system.

The project has a loose communication strategy but the project has a VCA communication strategy and most of the project countries have developed their own communication strategy. Based on the recommendations of the MTE, the Project hired a Knowledge and Communication Management consultant (Juan.Vilata@fao.org) to develop a communications and knowledge management strategy for CC4FISH, assist knowledge transfer and communication activities in every country and the region, distil technical outputs and key messages into digestible products, tailored to the target groups identified. The project developed a project website which the consultant will redevelop and update with communication products, activities and results.

FAO highlighted the project in its 2020 edition of The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofia/2020/en/>) where it shared the project's work on safety-at-sea training materials and training incorporating ICT (in the class room and at sea) to improve safety at sea for small-scale fishers. CC4FISH also hosts a Facebook page with 350 likes and has produced various videos of which one can be found on youtube entitled 'Enhancing Safety at Sea of Fisherfolk through ICT Training' <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=arb06KVPvU&t=11s>.

Video on the traditional knowledge of fishers showcasing the impacts of climate change in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was shown at the 72nd annual conference of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) will be held at the Now Larimar in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic from 4–8 November, 2019.

CC4FISH produced an informative brochure on the work of CC4FISH on Sargassum for the Sarg'Expo is the first international trade show on sargassum seaweed monitoring, collection and recycling in Guadeloupe in 2019.

CNFO developed posters and brochures for the Fisherfolk in the region to improve hurricane preparedness.

Over the past reporting period, the project developed two Regional publications 1) 'Safety at Sea manual for the Caribbean' <http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/resources/detail/en/c/1279350/> 2) "Compulsory Insurance (Third Party Liability) Requirements for Fishing Vessels: A Case for the introduction of Compulsory Fishing Vessel Insurance in the Caribbean" has been finalized and published. <http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/resources/detail/en/c/1265037/>

Regionally the project is also preparing five technical publications that cover areas of VCAs, ICT use in training of small-scale fishers, sargassum impacts on fisheries, Fishery Improvement Project developments in the Eastern Caribbean. All these are currently being drafted and will serve as major knowledge outputs from the project.

The following are knowledge transfer and communication highlights from project countries and partners.

Saint Lucia

- Communication Plan
- Support Dennerly Kiddies Carnival
- CC4Fish Facebook page
- CC4FISH calendar
- CC4FISH newsletter
- Secondary school course material under development
- Participation in various fairs (e.g. Carnival Marine Fair and Line Jam, GEF fair)

St. Kitts and Nevis

- Communication material on vulnerability assessments developed (posters, radio announcements, brochures);
- Participation in various fairs (e.g. agriculture fairs)
- Communication materials distributed (e.g. posters, water bottles)

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

- Communication plan
- Draft animation for secondary school children on climate change impacts on the fisheries sector
- Video showcasing the traditional knowledge of Fisherfolk on the impacts of climate change on the fisheries sector
- Song completed on climate change impacts and fisheries
- Participation and presentation in the World Food day

Trinidad and Tobago

- Development of various communication products (e.g. bags, banner, pens)
- CC4FISH newsletter
- Participation in various fairs and workshops

10. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²² approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands

²² Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

out as an innovation.

A main project objective is to support the adoption of innovative technologies that improve the fisheries sector's resilience to climate change. Under this umbrella, the project's work on aquaponics under Component 2 is essential. Aquaponics is an innovative agriculture technology that combines hydroponics and land-based aquaculture to produce nutritious vegetables and fish in a resource effective system. This is a relatively new form of food production globally and particularly well suited but under-utilized in the Caribbean. This project has aimed to facilitate the uptake of aquaponics through technical trainings by regional experts and project participants, the rehabilitation or establishment of commercial, government and school farms, and the dissemination of lessons learned. Of note, the following aquaponics activities have been completed or are in process:

- Existing aquaponics unit at Saint Mary's Secondary School in Antigua and Barbuda will be renovated to include new pumps and a rainwater harvesting system to increase their resiliency to increasingly saline municipal water. Saint Mary's will host an aquaponics training workshop for fellow schools.
- A commercial aquaponics farm was established at private farm, Green Leaf, in Saint Kitts and Nevis. This farmer participated in an aquaponics training workshop and will shortly host a workshop for local extension officers, teachers and prospective farmers.
- The Credit Union in Tobago will host a specialized aquaponics workshop focusing on "Aquaponics as a Business" to improve aquaponics farmer's understanding of the financial underpinnings of owning and operating a farm.
- Saint Lucia will develop an aquaponics demonstration site at Union Station and host an aquaponics training workshop for local prospective farmers.

To further support the adoption of aquaponics as an innovative solution, the project is developing a *Caribbean Supplement to the Small-scale Aquaponics Food Production* handbook, an aquaponics business plan guide circular, an aquaponics brochure for prospective farmers and an aquaponics curriculum for teaching units.

The adoption and implementation of new and innovative technologies in the fisheries sector are potential game-changers especially when considering fisherfolk safety-at-sea and livelihoods, improved traceability, enhanced fisheries management through improved data collection enabling better stock assessments, support the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and improved Monitoring Control and Surveillance. These new technologies benefit a wide array of stakeholder groups including government agencies, fisherfolk organizations, consumers, supply-chain actors and Non-Governmental Organizations can benefit from the digital revolution.

1. Innovative technologies to improve safety at sea of fisherfolk in the Caribbean:

Fishing remains one of the most dangerous occupations in the world, with increasing accident and fatality rates in most countries despite greater awareness and improved practices. Fishers in open boats are particularly vulnerable and the impacts of climate change, including increased frequency and severity of storms and hurricanes, exacerbate these risks. While Information and Communications Technology (ICT), and the VHF radio is critical to safety at sea, the uptake of radios among small-scale fishers in the Eastern Caribbean falls far behind global standards. CC4FISH has developed resources for different agents and agencies in the safety at sea chain in the Eastern Caribbean including:

- A mobile application for fishers and Coast Guard to display Global Positioning Systems (GPS) coordinates for emergencies; A report and presentation materials on existing Marine Band VHF infrastructure and maps of simulated line of sight coverage for building repeater systems to increase VHF radio reach;
- Development of a training curricula and learning materials to maximize the benefits of the 3 most important ICT devices in the region: the marine band VHF radio, mobile phones and handheld GPS for fisherfolk and trainers;
- Fishers training on technical and procedural skills and drills with radio, GPS and cellphones in the classroom and at sea. To date nearly 800 fisherfolk have been trained in Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Dominica.

2. Improvements in traceability:

Fisheries traceability systems can be used to address a myriad of issues including consumer traceability demands, mitigating the legal and social and economic risks within some seafood supply chains, governmental traceability requirements and private-sector sustainability commitments. This data can also push market driven decisions, influence policy, facilitate the selection of fisheries for product development and reduce the strain on government resources for record keeping.

Near term, these traceability systems are expected to increase market access and value for fish products by sharing real time data with international buyers. This introduces an additional layer of transparency and expedites the purchasing process through business-to-business communication on a global scale. These data can also support the reduction of non-tariff measures as it facilitates compliance with international regulations in high value markets like the EU and US. CC4FISH has been supporting these improved traceability systems for pelagic fisheries in Grenada and is hoping to support the expansion in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These improved traceability systems can also be used also to fight Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing and enhancing catch certification schemes.

3. Technological improvements to support fisheries management

It is impossible to properly manage fisheries without adequate and timely information. Current fisheries data collection remains inadequate throughout the region and there is a need to expand data collection and analysis for effective assessment and management (recording of catches, effort and logbooks).

Recent developments and emergent technologies—which often leverage the portability and ubiquity of smart devices and the growing accessibility of cloud-based computing—have the potential to expand or streamline fisheries data collection, automate data processing and analysis, and facilitate the communication of results to relevant stakeholders. These technologies can also be used to expand the distribution and accessibility of data to fishers, allowing them to optimize their fishing practices and enable a cooperative, mutually beneficial cycle of data collection, synthesis and sharing in real or near real time. This also supports easy sharing of data in different formats to different national and regional/international entities. Detailed availability socio-economic data will support fisherfolk in accessing insurance and loans, while investors will be more likely to invest in the sector and governments have a better understanding of the importance of the sector to the overall economy.

FAO has produced ICT tools to support various components of the fisheries management chain, in various countries making use of the FAO Calipso platform: a framework to quickly deploy a Fisheries Statistics and Management Information System (FISMIS) to replace or complement existing national fishery monitoring systems. Under CC4FISH this system will be implemented in Grenada whereas the needs for Saint Lucia have been identified

For insurance purposes in Grenada: a basic mobile phone application for fishers to record their assets and record the damage after a hurricane or other disaster has been developed under CC4FISH.

11. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2020	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and the Environment [Antigua & Barbuda]	Fisheries Division [Antigua & Barbuda]	In-Kind & Cash	3,250,000.00	24,556.00		
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries [Dominica]	Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries [Dominica]	In-Kind & Cash	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00		
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment [Grenada]	Fisheries Division [Grenada]	In-Kind & Cash	1,500,000.00	1,202,409.00		
Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Resources and Cooperatives [St. Kitts & Nevis]	Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Resources and Cooperatives [St. Kitts & Nevis]	In-Kind & Cash	1,250,000.00	6,000,000.00		

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Co-Operatives and Rural Development [Saint Lucia]	Department of Fisheries [Saint Lucia]	In-Kind & Cash	5,480,000.00	5,480,000.00		
The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, Rural Transformation, Forestry, Fisheries and Industry [St. Vincent and the Grenadines]	The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, Rural Transformation, Forestry, Fisheries and Industry [St. Vincent and the Grenadines]	In-Kind & Cash	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00		
Ministry of Land & Marine Resources [Trinidad & Tobago]	Ministry of Land & Marine Resources [Trinidad & Tobago]	In-Kind & Cash	19,500,000.00	3,952,197.00		
The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies	In-Kind & Cash	212,000.00	212,000.00		
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	In-Kind	400,000.00	400,000.00		
The Nature Conservancy Caribbean Program [TNC]	Caribbean Operating Unit of TNC	Cash	200,000.00	200,000.00		
Secretariat of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission [WECAFC]	FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean [FAO]	In-Kind & Cash	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		
The CARIBSAVE Partnership	The CARIBSAVE Partnership	In-Kind	1,000,000.00	0.00		

		TOTAL	37,542,000.00	22,221,162.00		
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Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”; **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.