



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

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:	FAO Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO), University of the West Indies (UWI)
Project Duration:	1 January 2017 – 30 September 2021
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<p><i>Antigua and Barbuda</i></p> <hr/> <p>N 17° 3' 0" W 61° 48' 0"</p> <p><i>Dominica</i></p> <hr/> <p>N 15° 30' 0" W 61° 20' 0"</p> <p><i>Grenada</i></p> <hr/> <p>N 12° 7' 0" W 61° 40' 0"</p> <p><i>Saint Lucia</i></p> <hr/> <p>N 13° 53' 0" W 60° 58' 0"</p> <p><i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i></p> <hr/> <p>N 17° 20' 0" W 62° 45' 0"</p> <p><i>St Vincent and the Grenadines</i></p> <hr/> <p>N 13° 5' 0" W 61° 12' 0"</p> <p><i>Trinidad and Tobago</i></p> <hr/> <p>N 11° 0' 0" W 61° 0' 0"</p>

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	21 January 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	1 January 2017
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 September 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	30 March 2022
Actual Implementation End Date³:	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	5,460,000
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	37,542,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	5,141,643
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	27,714,000

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	2 March 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	
Actual Mid-term review date:	March 2020
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	Yes or No X
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	September 2021
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes X or No

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ 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.

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes X [AMAT Tracking Tools]
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Ratings

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

Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	4th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	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, Natural Resources Officer, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit (OCB)	Valeria.GonzalezRiggio@fao.org

⁸ 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

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s):						
Outcome 1: Increased awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerability	Vulnerability assessments carried out at the local level in five project countries.	a) No available 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	<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 adaptation practices (40 % female)	<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 number of people participating in the VCAs: 1361 (33% of which are female, : 67% of which are male) A standardized Vulnerable Capacity Assessment (VCAs) framework and toolkit has been finalized for the Caribbean fisheries sector. Field teams have been established to conduct VCA scoping studies in 4 project countries Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and	S

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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)**.

	<p>1500 people will have an increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and adaptation practices</p>	<p>c) Men, women, national authorities and institutions in target areas have little awareness of how to reduce the vulnerability of the fisheries sector to the impacts of climate change</p>			<p>Tobago with 41 participants trained.</p> <p>CANARI conducted VCA assessments in Grenada, S. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad. Final draft country VCA reports were completed for Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago and Tobago (total of 859 people).</p> <p>VCAs were conducted in 3 communities in Saint Lucia (431 people) by the country.</p> <p>Utilizing available catch and fishing data for flying fish and dolphin, the project has developed models that describe the abundance and accessibility of fisheries 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 https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cer/mes/projects/sargassum/research.aspx</p> <p>10 official Sargassum Outlook bulletins for Sargassum predictions for the Eastern Caribbean have been developed and distributed under the CC4FISH project https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cer</p>	
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					<p>mes/projects/sargassum/outlook-bulletin.aspx.</p> <p>A best practices guide for fisherfolk dealing with sargassum has also been developed, printed and distributed</p> <p>https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/ceres/projects/sargassum/docs/cc4fish/d27_report_on_best_practice_guide_for_caribbean_fi.aspx</p> <p>Various other awareness and communication activities have been carried out in 4 project countries as well as at the regional level through conferences, meetings and workshops with 938 people having directly attended awareness community meetings, workshops or trainings. This has resulted in the increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and adaptation in addition to communication material some of which has developed and other are currently in development. Materials developed to promote national awareness 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, including a video by France24</p>	
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					<p>incorporating the work of CC4FISH on Sargassum (viewed 2.6k x on YouTube) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RmiX1SCYPJI&t=1s</p> <p>CANARI has developed a draft video of the VCA training and workshops which will be published in October 2021.</p> <p>CANARI has finalized the VCA toolkit for conducting VCAs in coastal and fishing communities in the Eastern Caribbean, including three scales of existing tools ranging from rapid to intermediate and in-depth and mini-case studies on applying tools in CC4FISH project countries. These are currently in the process of publication and will be published in October 2021. Online tutorials have been developed to complement the toolkit and have been submitted to the FAO for revision and approval.</p> <p>A video has been developed for Grenada, 3 posters and 3 photojournals for St. Kitts and Nevis, and 5 posters for Trinidad and Tobago summarising the VCA process, key findings and priorities for adaptation.</p> <p>Communication product plans for the VCAs (targeting 14</p>	
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					communities) for three target countries have been completed by CANARI for Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago and have been submitted to FAO.	
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, climate livelihood options by means of adaptation measures; alternative livelihoods and capacity building.</p>		<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 capacity building activities</p> <p><i>Indicator 4 AMAT:</i> -50% of targeted group adopting adaptation technologies (20% female)</p>	<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> -100% of targeted group (men and women) adopting adaptation technologies (20% female)</p>	<p>Total number of people who adopted new technologies are 1254 fisherfolk as they received or are in the process of receiving VHF radios to improve Safety-at-sea of have received ICT training (including VHF training). Of these fishers, 772 have received ICT training (including VHF radio) to date due to delays in implementation of the trainings due to the COVID19 pandemic or delays at the national level (female/male ratio 14/86%)</p> <p>The ICT capacity of fisherfolk and the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisation (CNFO) has been strengthened through the development and implementation of three levels of ICT trainings suited to the various levels of fisherfolk in the project countries through activities of the Caribbean ICT Research Program (CIRP). To date a total of 772 stewards and fisherfolk were trained in ICT (in one or more of the following devices: Cellphone, GPS and VHF) in five project countries (Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago).</p>	S

	<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>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in Dominica (60 people). • A pilot ICT training was carried out during the Basic Fishermen Training on August 27-30, 2018 in St. Kitts and Nevis (36 fisherfolk including 5 ICT stewards). • ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in Grenada (70 people). • ICT training (VHF radios) in SLU (415 people). • ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (113 people). • ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in Trinidad and Tobago (408 people). <p>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) (based in Trinidad). This will therefore support the ICT training of fisherfolk throughout the region.</p> <p>CIRP has created a CC4FISH Virtual Classroom guide which contains the following elements:</p>	
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					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All About VHF Radio 2. ICT Safety Triangle 3. Planning for Practical Exercise at Sea 4. Put Your GPS to Work for Safety at Sea 5. Put Your Phone to Work for Business 6. Put Your Phone to Work for Damage and Loss Recording 7. Put Your Phone to Work for Engine Woes <p>CIRP developed a report on Existing Marine Band VHF infrastructure, Maps of simulated line of sight coverage, Assessment and recommendations for at sea communications for 4 project countries (Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago).</p> <p>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; VHF radio's).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 fishers in St. Kitts and Nevis have received VHF radios; 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 VHF radios have been received by fisherfolk in Saint Lucia; • 200 VHF radios have been received by fisherfolk in Dominica • SVG received 200 life vest, 200 VHF radios and 200 marine compasses have been delivered. • 200 VHF radio’s have been delivered to Tobago <p>In addition, six repeater systems in four project countries to extend the range of VHF radios have been purchased. To date only the repeater system in Saint Lucia has been installed, the other repeaters will be installed by the end of 2021.</p> <p>In Saint Lucia the repeaters have been installed and VHF training has been undertaken in all necessary fishing communities. The focus of the VHF training has been particularly on deep-sea fishers who run higher risks. Aspects of safety at sea as well as the role of the VHF radios in international safety measures were covered in the training. Use and testing of other safety equipment were also covered in the training and radio distribution with information cards was completed in October 2020.</p>	
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					<p>In addition to the 1254 people who have adapted to new technologies, other 1700 people have benefited from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options including basic fishermen training/safety at sea training and fish handling and food safety training (female/male ratio 9/91%). As a result, a total of 2954 people have directly benefited from these activities.</p> <p>An assessment model for third party vessel insurance in Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago has been developed and finalized. The 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/</p> <p>The Assessment of Insurance needs and opportunities in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector” report has also been finalized, printed and distributed. http://www.fao.org/3/ca2199en/C A2199EN.pdf</p>	
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					<p>These reports provide the required information to improve third party vessel insurance for fisherfolk. The legal consultant has started supporting Trinidad and Tobago further in implementation of third-party vessel insurance.</p> <p>In two project countries assessments have been carried out to identify improvements for data vessel registry systems (St. Lucia and Grenada). In Grenada, improved vessel registry activities have been undertaken following the assessment.</p> <p>Value adding opportunities have been identified through the reports, “Opportunities for Fish and Fisheries Products Value Chain Development in Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago” and “Market study on Fishery Products and Opportunities for Value Addition in the Eastern Caribbean”, both of which have been finalized with stakeholder validation meetings occurring for the former. In addition, to improve international market access and ensure higher prices for yellow-fin tuna a Marine Stewardship Council pre-feasibility study in Grenada has been carried out. The finalized report is entitled ‘Grenada pelagic longline, troll and dropline Atlantic Ocean yellowfin</p>	
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					<p>and bigeye fishery' and will be published in September 2021. As a result the fishery has now entered a Comprehensive Fishery Improvement Project https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/grenada-yellowfin-and-bigeye-tuna-longline-troll-dropline.</p> <p>The project has also supported the development of a PPP of the tuna fishery processing plant representing a collaboration between various fisherfolk organizations, government and private sector partners.</p> <p>To improve the pelagic fishery in St. Vincent and the Grenadines CC4FISH conducted out the assessment 'Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Small-Scale Pelagic Fishery Strategic Design and Development Action Plan: Results of the FPI-DEV Rapid Fishery Assessment' (with additional funds from Regional Program). The report has been developed, edited and is in the process of being published.</p> <p>In Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis value chain analysis have been carried out by CANARI. The report, including the value chains for the two fisheries-based enterprises, a mini case study on process and</p>
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					<p>lessons, and identifying priorities and practices for value adding and reducing vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters within the enterprises and wider Caribbean small-scale fisheries sector has been completed. In St. Kitts and Nevis, the final Value Chain Analysis (VCA) workshop activity was carried out with the Sandy Point Fishers Co-operatives. The fishing group organized and planned a shellfish festival to add value to their fishing businesses. This activity also helped to encourage the group to reactivate their co-operative and the group launched their co-operative to the public at this event.</p> <p>In Trinidad and Tobago Sargassum Beach Clean Up Equipment (i.e., rakes, forks, shovels etc.) were procured under CC4FISH for three beneficiary NGO groups to be used in their clean-up activities when sargassum accumulates on beaches. The Moruga-Basse Terre Women’s Group received the donated equipment in October 2020. The Fishing Pond Turtle Conservation Group and Nature Seekers are to receive the donated equipment in July 2021.</p> <p>Various Safety-at-Sea measures were carried out at the national and regional level:</p>
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					<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 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) Published at http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca8626en • Safety-at-sea training course developed and Trainers of Trainers carried out for trainers of all project countries. <p>To date 1129 fishers have been trained to date in various aspects to improve safety at sea (excluding those trained in ICT listed above). Breakdown per country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominica 145 fisherfolk received SAS training;
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grenada 301 fisherfolk received SAS training St. Kitts and Nevis 683 fisherfolk received SAS training. <p>Various exchange programs on fisheries co-management and adaptation technology have been carried out and reported on. A report was conducted 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 were successful.</p> <p>In Trinidad and Tobago a market analysis is being conducted to assess a feasibility study aimed at developing cutlassfish, mullet roe and smoked and salted bonito as a domestic and export product. A draft report has been submitted and is being reviewed by FAO.</p>	
Outcome 2.2 Improved resilience of aquaculturists	-300 people will benefit through rehabilitation of existing and establishing of new aquaculture centres and		<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	A total number of 224 persons have benefited from the rehabilitation of existing aquaculture farms or development of new farms or capacity building activities for developing aquaculture (39% are female, 61% are male). Due to COVID19 restrictions several trainings could	MS

	capacity building activities				<p>not be carried out limiting the numbers of people trained.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Technical assistance, recommendations and review of existing aquaculture facilities has 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.</p> <p>Procurement was initiated for equipment orders in four project countries, for 3 out of 5 countries this has been finalized.</p> <p>The Aquaponics brochure has been finalized and published entitled 'Introduction to Aquaponics'. http://www.fao.org/3/cb2435en/cb2435en.pdf</p> <p>Draft technical guidelines on Caribbean aquaponics to reduce</p>	
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					<p>climate change risks have been prepared and will be finalized and published in Q3 of Y5.</p> <p>A total of 224 people have received training to date under this output. This included national trainings in the following countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Dominica 49 persons received training • In Grenada 3 persons received training • In SKN 41 persons received training • In SLU 51 persons received training; • In T and T 30 persons received training. <p>Service Contract for Antigua and Barbuda has been developed and processed. In Dominica a draft aquaculture management plan has been developed. Construction and implementation of aquaponics systems in Dominica has been finalized and the site rehabilitated. The prawn hatchery which was severely impacted by TS Erika and Hurricane Maria was rehabilitated and is now functional.</p> <p>In St. Kitts and Nevis and aquaponics demonstration center was built in collaboration with a</p>	
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					<p>private sector entity. The aquaponics Training Workshop was facilitated by this private sector entity, Green Leaf Farms in 2021. At the training participants were taught both theoretical and practical techniques to build a climate resilient aquaponics system.</p> <p>In Trinidad and Tobago audio, video and hardware equipment were procured in 2021 to assist the Aquaculture Unit's Demonstration Centre in Trinidad to ensure sufficient capacity to run virtual trainings to aqua culturists in aquaculture and aquaponics. That equipment has been delivered.</p> <p>In Saint Lucia an aquaponics Demonstration Centre was designed, and construction was completed in May 2021. The Aquaponics training course including practical sessions was carried out in April-May 2021.</p>	
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<p>Outcome 3.1 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed in multilevel fisheries governance</p>	<p>The capacities of five (5) national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies has improved with five points</p>		<p><i>Indicator 10 AMAT:</i> 30% of capacity building activities carried out</p>	<p><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>	<p>The capacity of five (5) national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies has been improved with 9 points</p> <p>Institutions have access to and utilize climate information such as the Sargassum Outlook Bulletins, Policy Briefs and PowerPoints designed for fisheries officers and other government officials. Trainings in Fisheries data collection and statistics and the FARE training have also been conducted (3 points)</p> <p>Climate risks along with appropriate adaptation strategies and measures are integrated into relevant institutional policies, processes and procedures in five project countries (3 points).</p> <p>In various areas there are clear roles and responsibilities outlined within the institutions and effective partnerships established outside the institutions to address adaptation (e.g. in the case of the Sargassum Management plans or FARE trainings and the Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)) (3 points).</p> <p>The various deliverables under this output are:</p>	<p>HS</p>
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					<p><u>Capacity building:</u></p> <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 carried out in Grenada in 12 communities with a large variety of stakeholders.</p> <p>A regional training on 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 with included participating fisheries officers from project countries as well as other national and regional partners to support design and integration of climate risk and adaptation into plans, policies and legislation as well as for enhanced implementation.</p> <p>To improve Fisheries Statistics and Damage and Loss information collection a training was held in Trinidad and Tobago (33</p>	
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					<p>participants). This included fisheries officers and university employees of the University of the West Indies (St. Augustine campus). These three University staff were trained by FAO the week prior to become trainers in a preceding ToT by CC4FISH.</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 including fisheries officers, chief fisheries officers and government officials from other departments (e.g. coastal zone or climate change or environment)) to improve the incorporation of the fisheries sector into the NDCs which allows for climate financing for the fisheries sector.</p> <p>CC4FISH is supporting the development of 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 within the Caribbean.</p> <p>In February 2021 a virtual statistics workshop was held with FAO Consultants and officers of the</p>
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					<p>Fisheries Division of Tobago. Its main objective was to follow-up on the FAO Consultant’s assessment mission and recommendations in July 2018 which reviewed the fisheries statistics data collection scheme. The February 2021 workshop proposed an updated data collection strategy, defining the strata, fishing units, landing sites, and number of samples based on stratified sampling for cost efficiency and in line with available resources.</p> <p>In Grenada the ICT Calipseo2 tuna data collection system was implemented through logbooks with reporting and dashboard to improve data collection and improve capacity of the department of fisheries.</p> <p><u>For mainstreaming of climate change into fisheries plans, policies and legislation there have been the following deliverables:</u></p> <p>The project has drafted a Fisheries Management Plans for Grenada on Marine Management Areas. FMPs for SKN, SLU and SVG were initiated but not developed due to lack of ability to carry out stakeholder meetings necessary to enhance stakeholder participation and ensure alignment of the plans</p>
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					<p>with their concerns. This is the result of the COVID 19 pandemic restrictions on travel and meetings</p> <p>CC4FISH has also supported the preparation of the Fisheries Policy in Saint Lucia.</p> <p>The project has also supported the development of fisheries related management plans (e.g. for Aquaculture (Dominica and Saint Lucia) and for FAD fisheries (SLU and Dominica)).</p> <p>Four Sargassum Management Plans have been drafted and are being finalized for Grenada, SKN, SVG and Saint Lucia. For the Sargassum Management Plan field assessments were carried out to evaluate sargassum impacts at different sites in each of the 4 countries. Due to COVID-19 restrictions the CERMES team was unable to travel to St. Kitts and Nevis, SLU, SVG or Grenada to conduct the assessments. A local team was contracted locally to conduct the assessments on behalf of CERMES. Sargassum Adaptive Management Strategy Virtual Workshops were organized by CERMES for the purpose of reviewing components of the plan with key stakeholders.</p>	
Output 4.1.1	Project Operational		2 biannual reports (1 PPR and 1 PIR)	2 biannual reports (1 PPR and 1 PIR)	To date 6 Project Progress Reports have been (PPR) completed. 3	S

Project management, monitoring and evaluation system	Unit functioning. Procedures established and fulfilled M&E system operational.		Mid-Term Evaluation Tracking Tools completed (mid-term)	Final Project Evaluation Tracking Tools completed (final)	Project Implementation Reports (PIR) have been completed. The Mid Term Review (MTR) has been finalized as well as the Management Response to the MTR. Project countries have regularly held national project stakeholder meetings regularly. Due to the COVID19 pandemic some of these meetings have been held virtually. At these meetings, the project status, upcoming activities and challenges are discussed. They provide guidance on the efficient and effective implementation of activities	
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	A website has been developed to share project information. The online platform as well as those from the regional partner organizations supports sharing of knowledge and online learning. http://www.fao.org/in-action/climate-change-adaptation-eastern-caribbean-fisheries/resources/en/ A Knowledge and Communication Manager recruited has been contracted as of 1 July 2020. He supported the editing, technical review and publication process in PWS for many reports, briefs and videos.	S

					Multiple publications, articles and videos have been published through PWS. Training materials (including on Safety at Sea) were published as well as guides of best practices.	
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 2.2 Improved resilience of aquaculturists	<p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery was delayed due to challenges with procurement, departure of two Aquaculture Development Experts and impacts of the COVID19 pandemic on training; • 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 have been used instead of direct procurement. • Training to be undertaken during periods of low COVID-19 cases • Sourcing of equipment (video, speakers etc) so trainings can be partly held online 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RPCU 2. Focal points/Coordinators and RPCU 3. Service Providers 	Ongoing until Q4 Y5

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ 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.	Regional framework report and Technical report and VCA Toolkit finalized. Regional VCA workshop organised and pilots carried out in two pilot countries. Sites in five countries selected. Trainers of Trainers in each project country carried out. VCAs carried out in four project countries (one project country		100%	The VCAs ToT have been carried out in 5 project countries. The VCAs at the community level have been carried out in 4 project countries. Due to the COVID19 pandemic and volcanic eruption in St. Vincent and the Grenadines the VCAs could not be carried out on the ground in this country.

					could not carry out the VCAs due to restrictions as a result of the COVID19 pandemic). Regional Toolkit will be published in Q3 Y5.			
Output 1.1.2 Models that describe fisheries abundance and accessibility	Q2 Y3	Draft model to assess sargassum impacts on the dolphin fish and flying fish populations has been delivered.	Summary report describing pelagic sargassum seaweed growth, abundance and mass transport within the NERR and Eastern Caribbean for 2014 and 2015 developed.	Summary report describing pelagic sargassum seaweed growth, abundance and mass transport within the NERR and Eastern Caribbean for 2014 and 2015 developed. Analysis report on the variables associated with the growth and	Five additional Sargassum Outlook Bulletins were published (10 total). The Sargassum Uses Guide finalized in 2020 https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/curmes/projects/sargassum/docs/desrochers_et_al_2020_sarg		100%	Delivery of the activities to reach targets is finalized

¹² 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.

¹³ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁴ 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)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			<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>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>Five outlook bulletins for Sargassum predictions for the Eastern Caribbean have been developed and distributed https://www.cav</p>	<p>assum uses guide advance.aspx</p> <p>The document will be published in Q3 2021 as a Technical Report.</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>ehill.uwi.edu/ceremes/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.cavahill.uwi.edu/ceremes/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 disseminated at regional, national and local level to improve understanding	Q2 Y5	Communication strategies have been developed for 3 project countries. Various awareness activities have been carried out in 4 project countries.	Various awareness and communication activities (e.g. conferences, meetings and workshops) have been carried out in 4 project countries as	<p>A communication Plan for VCAs has been developed.</p> <p>Various awareness and communication activities have been carried out in 5 project</p>	<p>A communication Plan for VCAs has been developed and various communication products developed.</p> <p>Various awareness and</p>	.	100%	Delivery of the activities is on track

			<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>communication activities has been carried out in 5 project countries as well as at the regional level (e.g. conferences, meetings, workshops with 1361 people having directly attended awareness community meetings, workshops or trainings but not including the outreach of the presentations) 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</p>			
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				<p>Kiddies Carnival's bands.</p> <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'. 	<p>calendars, Facebook pages, secondary school materials, animation, presentation at fairs and schools, and support for Kiddies Carnival's bands.</p> <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. 			
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video developed by France24 incorporating the work of CC4FISH 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); • 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 	<p>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'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video developed by France24 incorporating the work of CC4FISH 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); 			
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				<p>the Sarg'Expo in Guadeloupe in 2019 at the first international trade show on sargassum seaweed monitoring, collection and recycling.</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); • 15 presentations have been made on the various elements of the Sargassum model, uses or Management Plans. -Three scientific papers have been published on the Sargassum modelling and on the challenges related to uses of Sargassum <p>The VCA methodological toolkit developed and</p>			
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<p>Output 2.1.1</p> <p>Strengthened ICT capacity of fisherfolk and CNFOs</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>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</p>	<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</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 	<p>edited and will be published in Q3 2021.</p> <p>A VCA video has been developed for Grenada, 3 posters and 3 photojournals for St. Kitts and Nevis, and 5 posters for Trinidad and Tobago summarising the VCA process, key findings and priorities for adaptation. Will be published in Q4 in 2021.</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; 	<p>100%</p>	<p>Activities are on track</p>
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	<p>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 has been developed 200 fishers in SKN have</p>	<p>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 radios, 200 VHF radios have been ordered for Saint Lucia;</p> <p>f) Three repeater</p>	<p>fisherfolk were trained in ICT (including one or more of following: Cellphone, GPS and VHF):</p> <p>- 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;</p> <p>- ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in Trinidad and Tobago has been carried out with 408 persons;</p> <p>- ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in Grenada has been carried out with 70 persons;</p> <p>- ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in St. Vincent and the Grenadines has been carried out</p>	<p>• A total of 772 stewards and fisherfolk were trained in ICT (including one or more of following: Cellphone, GPS and VHF):</p> <p>- 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;</p> <p>- ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in Trinidad and Tobago has been carried out with 408 persons;</p> <p>- ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in Grenada has been carried out with 70 persons;</p> <p>- ICT training of stewards and</p>			
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	received VHF radios	systems in three countries have been procured and are being built to extend the range of the VHF radios.	with 113 persons; - ICT training of stewards and fisherfolk in St. Lucia has been carried out with 145 persons; 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 will thus support the ICT training of fisherfolk throughout the region. Equipment provided to support safety at sea and increase resilience:	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; 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 will thus support the ICT training of fisherfolk throughout the region.				
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			<p>-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; Total of 1100 fisherfolk have thus received new adaptive technologies.</p> <p>Four repeater systems for four project countries have been procured. One has been build (SLU), the other three are being built to extend the range of the VHF radios (A and B, Grenada and SKN)</p>	<p>Equipment provided to support safety at sea and increase resilience: -SKN has received and distributed 200 VHF radios; -SLU has received and distributed 200 VHF radios; -Grenada has received and distributed 300 VHF radio's; -SVG has received 200 VHF radios (not yet distributed), 200 surface mount compasses and 200 life-jackets; -Dominica has received and distributed 200 VHF radio's;</p> <p>Total of 1254 fisherfolk have thus received new adaptive technologies.</p>		
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					Six repeater systems for four project countries have been procured. Two have been build (SLU), the others will be being built to extend the range of the VHF radios			
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	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	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	1700 people have benefited from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options (9% 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):		70%	Progress has been slow due to implementation problems with several project countries (e.g. absence of a National Project Coordinator, difficulty accessing funds from the consolidated fund) as well as delays in the issuing of LoAs. COVID-19 posed severe implementation challenges. Now that the 7 project countries are on board and some sort of normalcy has been achieved in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic with restrictions being lifted. However, while delivery of these activities will speed up ,

	<p>Different manuals have been developed and market studies carried out</p>	<p>out by national entities and by the regional <i>Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute</i> (CFTDI).</p> <p>200 people in SKN have benefited from improved 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>meetings with their representatives on CC4FISH activities and have presented at a regional fishery 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 	<p>An assessment model for third party vessel insurance in Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago has been developed and finalized. The 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/3/ca7732en/CA7732EN.pdf. The Assessment of Insurance needs and opportunities in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector" report</p>		<p>the impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic can still be significant over the coming period due to experiences with spikes in COVID cases</p>
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		<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 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</p>	<p>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/3/ca7732en/CA7732EN.pdf</p> <p>h• 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).</p> <p>• “Assessment of Insurance needs and</p>	<p>has also been finalized, printed and distributed. http://www.fao.org/3/ca2199en/CA2199EN.pdf. This information provides the required information to improve third party vessel insurance for fisherfolk.</p> <p>• 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;</p>				
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		<p>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 countries (Dominica, SKN,</p>	<p>opportunities in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector” report has been finalized, printed and distributed. http://www.fao.org/3/ca2199en/CA2199EN.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” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several assessments on value adding have been carried out and reports developed. • A draft business skills manual was developed and will be finalized in 2020; in Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada fisherfolk were trained in business skills. • To improve international market access and ensure higher prices for yellow-fin tuna a Marine Stewardship Council pre-feasibility study in Grenada has been carried out and the being published. The study ‘Saint Vincent Small-Scale Pelagic 				
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		<p>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>INFOPECA has prepared draft reports on “Market study</p>	<p>finalized and stakeholder validation meetings held;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report “Market study on Fishery Products and Opportunities for Value Addition in the Eastern Caribbean” finalized. • 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 yellow-fin tuna a Marine Stewardship Council pre- 	<p>Fishery Strategic Design and Development Action Plan: Results of the FPI-DEV Rapid Fishery Assessment’ was carried out. The report will be published in Q4 of 2021.</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 enterprises in the two 				
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			<p>on Fishery Products and Opportunities for Value Addition". The first fieldtrips 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>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 draft report has been submitted. <p>To improve climate</p>	<p>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 is edited and will be published Q4 of 2021. <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 			
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		<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>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 enterprises in the two countries and develop of action plan. • 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</p>	<p>the Caribbean region for trainers in Safety at sea (e.g fisheries officers, coast guards);</p> <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). 			
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			<p>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 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, 	<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’ developed and published: http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/resources/detail/en/c/1279350/</p> <p>SAS training carried out in Dominica, Grenada, SLU. and SKN. In total 1165 fisherfolk received SAS training (outside of ICT training and regional SAS training)</p>		
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			<p>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' 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. 				
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				<p>Kitts and Nevis (697 people)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; 				
Output 2.1.3 Exchange programs on fisheries co-management and adaptation technology	Q2 Y5	Fish farmers from Saint Lucia and Grenada have attended training and learned from Aquaponics farmers in Antigua and Barbuda. Seamos farmers from	5 Saint Lucian conch fishers went to Antigua to learn about diving practices, safety measures, improving sustainability, and visited a conch	<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 	<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 		85%	<p>Progress has been good in the project countries.</p> <p>Now that all 7 project countries are on board delivery of exchange activities will improve in the next PIR year,</p>

	<p>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 conducted a Fishermen's</p>	<p>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>	<p>and Nevis participated in an exchange to Saint Lucia to learn about seamoss farming, aquaponics, co-management and safety-at-sea training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Grenada on MPAs and fishing cooperatives. • Two fishers from St. Kitts and Nevis participated in an exchange to 	<p>and Nevis participated in an exchange to Saint Lucia to learn about seamoss farming, aquaponics, co-management and safety-at-sea training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Grenada on MPAs and fishing cooperatives. 			
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		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.		<p>Saint Lucia to learn about seamoss farming, aquaponics, co-management and safety-at-sea training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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. • The report “Perfecting the Art Of Fisheries Learning Exchanges in the Eastern Caribbean” has been published. http://www.fao.org/3/cb3667en/cb3667en.pdf 			
Output 2.2.1 Existing aquaculture centres rehabilitated and new aquaculture centres established	Q2 Y45	Recruitment of an aquaponics expert to conduct missions to Saint Lucia, SKN and Grenada for the design and review of	The aquaponics expert has been recruited and missions to Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Dominica have	Technical assistance, recommendations and the revision of existing aquaculture facilities has been provided	Technical assistance, recommendations and review of existing aquaculture facilities have been provided during a		70%	Progress has been slow due to initial need for procurement, technical guidance on the ground as well as COVID19 restrictions. The process has accelerated through the use of both direct procurement and

	<p>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>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>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>mission of the CC4FISH aquaculture consultant to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia. A Service Contract for Antigua and Barbuda has been developed and processed.</p> <p>Construction and Implementation of aquaponics systems in Dominica has progressed and site established. The prawn hatchery in Dominica which was severely impacted by TS Erika and Hurricane Maria was rehabilitated and is functioning again.</p>		<p>Service Contracts rather than procurement alone as well as technical support on the ground in Dominica through an aquaculture consultant based in Dominica and a newly recruited international aquaculture expert based in Barbados to guide the procurement which has resulted in significant progress has been made.</p>
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				<p>In Trinidad and Tobago audio, video and hardware equipment were procured in 2021 to assist the Aquaculture Unit's Demonstration Centre in Trinidad to ensure sufficient capacity to run virtual trainings to aquaculturists in aquaponics. That equipment has been delivered.</p> <p>In Saint Lucia an aquaponics Demonstration Centre was designed and construction completed</p> <p>Draft technical guidelines on Caribbean aquaponics to reduce climate change risks</p>			
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					have been prepared. The brochure entitled "Introduction to Aquaponics" was developed and published http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2435en			
Output 2.2.2 Strengthened capacity of aquaculturists in climate change adaptation measures and adaptive technologies	Q2 Y5	10 fish farmers from Saint Lucia and Grenada have attended training and learned from Aquaponics farmers in Antigua and Barbuda Regional Seamos farming meeting was held and 3 manuals developed	Workshop on aquaponic value chains held in December 2018. Published online: http://www.fao.org/3/ca4335en/ca4335en.pdf ; Draft technical guidelines on Caribbean aquaponics to reduce risk have been prepared. National seamos training programmes have been organized for	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 ; Feasibility study and technical training workshop (21 persons) was held in SKN on using fish waste as animal feed ingredient and	A total number of 205 persons have benefited from the rehabilitation of existing aquaculture farms or development of new farms or capacity building activities for developing aquaculture (35% of which are female/65% of which are male) A Regional Advancing Aquaponics through improved market access		70%	Progress was slow due to initial need for procurement and technical guidance on the ground as well as COVID19 restrictions. Some trainings have had to be cancelled due to the COVID 19 restrictions (e.g. in Trinidad and Tobago), yet in others were able to continue (e.g. SKN, Dominica and SLU). The process overall has since been accelerated and significant progress has been made.

		<p>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>fertilizer through fish silage.</p> <p>Total of 57 people have received training to date under this output.</p>	<p>workshop was held in Barbados from 11-14 December 2018, with 25 participants. Published online: http://www.fao.org/3/ca4335en/ca4335en.pdf</p> <p>Feasibility study and technical training workshop (21 persons) was held in St. Kitts and Nevis on using fish waste as animal feed ingredient and fertilizer through fish silage. Report published http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0820en/</p> <p>In St. Kitts and Nevis, the aquaponics Training Workshop (41 persons) was</p>		
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					<p>facilitated by Green Leaf Farms in 2021. At the training participants were taught both theoretical and practical techniques to build a climate resilient aquaponics system.</p> <p>In Saint Lucia an aquaponics training (27 persons) was held in 2021 with a practical and theoretical component.</p>			
Output 3.1.1 Strengthened institutional regional and national capacity on mechanisms to implement climate change adaptation measures	Q3 Y5	EAF training incorporating EAF, CCA and DRM developed	<p>The EAF/CCA/DRM in fisheries training was held from 4-6 July 2018 with 30 participants.</p> <p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture Emergency Response Training (FARE) and the Trainers of</p>	<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 intended to improve the</p>	<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.</p>		70%	The FARE National level training has been completed at the national and local level in Grenada despite the COVID 19 pandemic.

		<p>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 a consultant to the presence of an adequate vessel registry system (important for</p>	<p>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 Damage and Loss training in Trinidad and Tobago. This included fisheries officers and university employees.</p>	<p>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 completed in Grenada.</p> <p>The regional EAF training incorporating EAF, CCA and DRM was carried out on 4-6 July 2018 with 30 participants</p> <p>33 persons participated in the Fisheries Statistics and Damage and Loss training in Trinidad and Tobago in 2020. This included fisheries officers and</p>				
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		<p>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 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</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 for online/in-person capacity-building programme for government leaders and managers and</p>	<p>university employees. Subsequent trainings for the fisheries officers in Tobago have been carried out.</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,</p>				
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		<p>Management Plans and one Policy which are currently being developed, as well as 2 FAD fisheries management Plans and 3 Aquaculture Management Plans/Strategies incorporating CCA and DRM.</p>	<p>leaders of civil society and sector-based organizations at regional and national 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 Information Management System for St Lucia and Grenada. Follow up activities in Grenada are</p>	<p>coastal areas and Small Island Developing States, 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, is under development.</p> <p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture Response to Emergency (FARE) training was conducted in Grenada at the national and local level with 115 participants.</p>			
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				being carried out.				
Output 3.1.2 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into policies, plans and associated processes	Q4 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</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 (FMP) for</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 preparation for the Fisheries Policy in Saint Lucia (in collaboration</p>	<p>The project has drafted a Fisheries Management Plan for Grenada on Marine Management Areas.</p> <p>FMPs for SKN, SLU and SVG were initiated but not developed due to lack of ability to carry out stakeholder meetings necessary to enhance stakeholder participation and ensure alignment of the plans with their concerns.</p> <p>CC4FISH has also supported the preparation of the Fisheries Policy in Saint Lucia.</p>		80%	Progress is on track

		<p>Aquaculture into the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy has been drafted and meeting has been held.</p>	<p>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>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 EAF/CCA/DRM has been</p>	<p>The project has also supported the development of fisheries related management plans (e.g. for Aquaculture (Dominica and Saint Lucia) and for FAD fisheries (SLU and Dominica)).</p> <p>Four Sargassum Management Plans have been drafted and are being finalized for Grenada, SKN, SVG and Saint Lucia. For the Sargassum Management plan field assessments were carried out to evaluate sargassum impacts at different sites in each of the 4 countries. Due to COVID-19 restrictions the CERMES team was unable to</p>			
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		<p>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 Ministerial Council</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>travel to St. Kitts and Nevis, SLU, SVG or Grenada to conduct the assessments. A team was contracted locally to conduct the assessments on behalf of CERMES. Sargassum Adaptive Management Strategy Virtual Workshops were organized by CERMES for the purpose of reviewing components of the plan with key stakeholders.</p>		
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				October 11th 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 (PPR and 1 PIR) developed per year Mid-Term Evaluation Tracking Tools completed (mid-term)	6 PPRs and 3 PIRs were developed. A Mid-Term Review was carried out and finalized. The MTR response written and Tracking Tools completed (mid-term)		80%	
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	A website was developed and online to share information on the project. The online platform as well as those from the regional partner organizations supports sharing of knowledge and online learning. A Knowledge and Communication Manager was contracted on 1 July 2020. He supported		70%	Website developed and online Knowledge and Communication Manager recruited and actively supporting the publication of communication products.

					<p>multiple publications and videos.</p> <p>Multiple publications and articles published as well as videos. Training materials published online (including on ICT in fisheries and Safety at Sea) as well as guides of best practices.</p>			
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

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

Component 1

The Regional Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) Framework and Methodological toolbox and Technical Report has been developed. Training of trainers and VCAs have been carried out in 4 countries. 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 and impacts of sargassum on key fish species once every 2 months. The projection modelling has resulted in informative Sargassum outlook bulletins shared digitally via various platforms (<https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/outlook-bulletin.aspx>) every two months. It can be used by the wider public of various sectors to anticipate upcoming sargassum events.

Component 2:

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. 772 stewards and fisherfolk were trained in ICT (Cellphone, GPS and VHF) by CIRP and 1100 VHF radios have been procured. In total a number of 1254 people have benefitted from improved ICT. The ICT training developed under CC4FISH has been incorporated into the seaman's training of fisherfolk carried out by the regional Caribbean Fisheries Development and Training Institute in Trinidad. Under output 2.1.2, 1700 people have benefitted to date from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (11% women), basic fishermen training/safety at sea training and fish handling and food safety training. The project developed new Regional Safety-at-sea training materials 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 value chains (drying of fish). Three aquaponics demonstration farms have been developed.

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 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 a Fisheries Management Plan, four Sargassum Management Plans and two FAD fisheries Management Plans mainstreaming EAF, CCA and DRM approaches are being developed. 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. Additional statistical training was carried out for fisheries officers in Tobago.

Component 4:

Online information platform developed to showcase the work and training materials of CC4FISH. Regular PSCM are held as well as PTFM. The MTR was finalized in 2020 and recommendations have been followed up. A suite of communication products and activities have been developed including a Facebook page, flyers, reports and e.g. radio ads. Reports and videos have been developed and published.

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

Implementation of the project has faced significant delays due to COVID-19. Physical distancing practices and travel restrictions brought a large part of the activities to a standstill (meetings, trainings, and 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. Generally, as a result of the impacts of COVID19 restrictions, fewer meetings could be held and less people can participate in the training. In SVG, a major COVID-19 outbreak and a dengue outbreak meant that CANARI was not able to undertake any fieldwork for the VCAs at all in its three target communities from October 2020 to January 2021 and these VCAs were cancelled.

Activities have resumed sporadically as countries are slowly lifting the lock down measures in some instances and tightening in others. Indirectly, line ministries and departments are expected to suffer budget cuts due to realigned government priorities possibly negatively affecting projects activities under CC4FISH and for sustaining project results. Finally, fisher incomes have dropped due to low consumer demand (export market and tourism market). Some trainings and workshops could not take place as the trainers (e.g. consultants, regional partners) could not travel. This has had great impact for example on development of the Fisheries Management Plans in several of the project countries. Fishers have been more reluctant to take time off for trainings as they are already losing money due to the pandemic (e.g. loss of market, lockdowns). It should also be noted that the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions were also responsible for the significantly low expenditure on foreign consultants. The project transitioned training to online platforms, utilizing virtual conference communication tools and facilities to enable social distance training of fisher folk, aqua culturists and sea moss farmers.

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. As a result, two LoAs have been cancelled and the project will continue carrying out part of these activities through direct procurement, whereby the government accounts at the national level are bypassed. In addition, SVG suffered from a Volcanic eruption in April 2021 disrupting the daily activities of government and fisherfolk and thus impacting the execution of project activities as all project activities came to a standstill.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

FY2021 Development Objective rating ¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁷	Comments/reasons ¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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¹⁶ **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.

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<p>Project Manager / Coordinator</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>The project is largely on track and in comparison to PIR 3, some accelerated actions have taken place under output 2.1.2, 2.2.2 and 4.1 with the project achieving the majority of its objectives. Output 2.1.2 and 2.2.2 still requires more acceleration but due to the COVID 19 pandemic full acceleration of activities is not possible. 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>CC4FISH has generated a large number of regional and global public goods while supporting local fisherfolk and other stakeholders in addressing climate change resilience of the fisheries sector of small islands in the Caribbean.</p> <p>A large number of workshops, training, exchanges and meetings planned for the 2020 and the first half of 2021 were 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.</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 is partially dependent on how swift the countries are able to recover from COVID-19, the challenges it poses and the restrictions that are/will be in place as a result.</p> <p>The MTR recommendations were useful to guide the project in improving some specific areas in 2021 as it highlighted areas for improvement. The knowledge manager has come on board which has accelerated publications of reports and videos. The MTR also provided the opportunity to change some of the targets (reduce the expected beneficiaries under 2.1.2 (from 4500 to 3000). However, not all recommendations could be followed up due to the impacts of COVID19 restrictions.</p>
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			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.
Budget Holder	S	MS	The project continues to achieve important results at various levels: policy support and also concrete capacity development in the field. There have been a few operational hiccups which contributed to delays.
GEF Operational Focal Point			
Antigua and Barbuda	S	MS	Considering the challenges posed by the COVID 19 pandemic, the project's implementation, risk management and stakeholder / beneficiary engagement has been satisfactory.
Dominica	S	MS	The Project continues to play an important role in the fishing industry's strengthening and long-term viability as a source of income. Attempts have been made to offset the impact of COVID-19 on the rate at which activities are implemented to the greatest extent practicable. This year's main focus was on increasing aquaculture capacity and skills, as well as improving safety at sea. Recognizing that the Covid-19 epidemic had an impact on the overall implementation, more on-the-ground and practical activities to assist fisherfolk and aquaculturists' resistance to the effects of climate change and variability could have been implemented.

Grenada	S	MS	<p>CC4FISH has impacted a relatively large number local stakeholders ensuring that fisherfolks are supported with necessary items such as radios and were trained in the area of safety at sea, effective communication, GPS, handheld devices training; Captain’s training including boat handling, conflict resolution, navigation, outboard engine maintenance, first aid and search and rescue.</p> <p>Although the project trained several persons, the project fell short of the targeted number of persons locally. It is recommended that more effort is made to create awareness and showcase the project locally. It is prudent that every major achievements of the project are made known throughout the ministries and all stakeholder groups.</p> <p>Overall, there is improvement in performance when compared to 2020 same period.</p>
St Kitts and Nevis	S	MS	<p>The Project has continued to be important in the strengthening of the fishing sector to increase its sustainability as a livelihood. It is clear that efforts have been undertaken to mitigate where possible the impact of COVID-19 on the rate of implementation of activities. There is concern that the Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) under Outcome 3.1 was not developed for St. Kitts and Nevis. Effort should be resumed to ascertain if the Plan can be developed during the extension of the implementation period. The GEF-OFP is pleased that a Sargassum Management Plan has been drafted and is in the process of being finalized for St. Kitts and Nevis as a sustainable approach to the management and use of this sea weed is critical to preserving existing and the emergence of new economic activity. The GEF-OFP continues to be encouraged by the progress made to date and look forward to further updates.</p>
Saint Lucia	S	MS	<p>Saint Lucia notes a number of government and non-government agencies benefited from the project implementation and the capacity of fisherfolk and aquaculturists to deal with the impacts of climate change would have been enhanced, especially from training, awareness raising and the provision of some tools and equipment. It is worth noting that there should have been more on the ground and tangible activities to further increase the resilience of fisherfolk and aquaculturists to the impacts of climate change and variability.</p>

St. Vincent and the Grenadines	S	MS	<p>While attempts to improve the implementation rate from the previous reporting cycle were made, they were severely affected by the April 2021 volcanic eruption which subsequently halted some activities. Unfortunately, most of the activities remain incomplete.</p> <p>Plans are however being proposed by the Focal Ministry to marry the activities of the project with that of other Ministry activities, to help recoup project delays and ensure that the priority activities of the project are eventually completed.</p>
Trinidad and Tobago	S	MS	<p>The project has completed several activities and is on track to complete several outstanding activities. In comparison to PIR 3 there have been many accomplishments. It is noted that the project has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and this is especially evident in output 2.1.2 and 2.2.2 of the project. However, the measures being put in place to mitigate these issues is noted. There were several noteworthy achievements such as, 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.</p> <p>The Aquaculture scoping mission was completed and equipment was procured to improve the Aquaculture Unit in Trinidad. Safety at Sea equipment was also procured and delivered to the Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries (DMRF) within the Division of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries (DFPFF), Tobago House of Assembly (THA) to be donated to qualifying, selected, radio licensed and trained fisherfolk and fisheries staff.</p> <p>Based on the project updates mentioned above, the project is expected to achieve its objectives with minor shortcomings due to restrictions in several countries as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

<p>Lead Technical Officer¹⁹</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>Overall the project has delivered most of the expected outputs, with the exception of a few that were delayed mainly because of administrative issues (within FAO and within recipient countries) and the COVID pandemic which was an additional disruptor to the work plan, despite the efforts made by most countries in catching up in the past 6 months in the implementation status of their activities.</p> <p>As a result, the Development Objective was rated as satisfactory because the project has achieved substantial results with hundreds of direct beneficiaries from capacity building activities at different levels (Fisheries and other related administrations, fisherfolks, entrepreneurs, students, schoolkids) on multiple topics going from business skills, fish handling, safety at sea, and Disaster Risk Management for example. The project also supported the development of fisheries management plans and sargassum management strategies that are both adaptive; the project is hence paving the way for the implementation of innovative instruments to address climate change impacts and foster adaptation in a concrete manner.</p> <p>Moreover, the project engaged in follow up actions to fisheries policy development where applicable, produced several relevant and very well received technical publications, tools, policy briefs, guides and studies (e.g. guide on sargassum use, studies on value-adding to fish products and market opportunities).</p> <p>Project is gender sensitive, both in terms of staff involved in FAO, in countries, among partners and among the stakeholders targeted by activities and capacity building activities</p> <p>In terms of practical implementation, the rating is Moderately satisfactory to reflect the fact that while the great majority of the letters of agreement are operational, some were amended to account for delays (e.g. COVID 19 pandemic, change in National Project Coordinators). The Project does require a 6-month extension to allow for full completion, in agreement with the recipient countries and partners, with endorsement by the project steering committee.</p> <p>This should enable the documentation of the key/successful deliverables and lessons learned as well as the preparation of a robust exit strategy while the final evaluation is taking place in enabling environment.</p>
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FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	<p>The project has achieved most of the expected outcomes and addressed the 2020 MTR recommendations with regards to knowledge management and communications plan. Unfortunately, the COVID 19 has hit the project countries and delayed many activities planned for the 2020-2021 fiscal year. The Regional Project Management Unit has managed to adapt some training to the virtual modality. However, some delays are still in place due to the need of conducting some workshops and trainings in person in Small Island Development States. The RPCU is encourage to prepare an exit strategy to support the sustainability of project outcomes after 2022.</p>
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¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
C	Still valid

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
No grievance claims received.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i></p>

²⁰ **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.

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	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 3-5 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>	

²¹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	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 national and regional concerns and are hence strongly anchored in existing policies.</p> <p>Stakeholder participation, 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. However, the impacts of restrictions due to the COVID19 pandemic have impacted the ability to hold stakeholder meetings.</p>	

²² 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 rating²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
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.	Requested updated co-financing agreements from various partners. Co-financing of other projects (both internal to FAO and external) have been sought to support co-financing.	
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 every 3-5 months (and include virtual meetings) to ensure appropriate coordination and communication.	

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
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>	<p>The engagement of fisherfolk (harvest and post-harvest) has been strong in project activities. However, holding virtual meetings is difficult with fisherfolk as they often have less access to devices and/or wifi.</p>	

	Risk	Risk rating²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions²²	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	<p>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.</p> <p>The project has carried out capacity building activities to carry out Post-Disaster Damage and Needs Assessments of the fisheries sector. In addition, in several countries hurricane and storm preparedness activities have been carried out including procurement to improve landing sites for example.</p>	<p>The capacity building activities to anticipate climate change induced events, for example though Safety-at-sea training and ICT training and provision of equipment has been successful.</p> <p>Training in Post-Disaster Damage and Needs Assessments have been carried out and hurricane preparedness activities undertaken.</p>	

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
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 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.
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.	

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
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 among users groups are limited in the project.	
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)	

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
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 with less participants have been held to ensure appropriate social distancing and limit the potential spreading of COVID-19. This is expected to continue until the end of the project.	

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

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	The project is subjected to COVID-19 and extreme weather events risks.

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p>Recommendation 1: Continue to emphasize and enhance collaboration with complementary projects, and further strengthen alignment of CC4FISH activities with emerging funding and policy trends at the sub-regional and regional level</p>	<p>The Project Coordination Unit, together with the executing partners from the project countries, will continue to enhance collaboration with existing (FAO) projects as well as seek complementary funding to strengthen CC4FISH activities as well as build onto CC4FISH activities. The PCU and project countries are currently working on development of, or are involved in, 7 different projects which build on to CC4FISH activities.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: Urgently develop and implement an M&E Plan as well as a Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy that encompasses documentation and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned.</p>	<p>The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plan and Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy have been drafted. In addition, the Knowledge and Information Manager has been recruited and together with the PCU is supporting the dissemination of project documents and sharing of best practices and lessons learned.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: Effectiveness. Institute quarterly reviews of and reporting on progress towards results, including assessment of outcomes and qualitative results. Priority should be given to ensuring completion of activities with the greatest potential for scaling up/replication. In addition to the 3-month extension provided initially as a result of COVID-19, grant a further extension of 3-6 months, basing the final decision on the</p>	<p>Progress monitoring reporting is according to FAO and Donor requirements is every 6 months and does not require reporting every 3 months. Reporting every 3 months is not efficient in time and resources available. However, Project Steering Committee Meetings continue to be held if possible, according to the 3 month cycle to discuss progress, challenges and changes to the AWPB. Improved assessment of qualitative results is being worked on (e.g. via qualitative survey questions after workshops and trainings), however, due to COVID19 restrictions there are limitations to the ability to collect qualitative data at this point.</p> <p>At the PSCM held on 22nd July 2020 the PSC was presented by the PCU with the budget implications of a 6 month or 9 month extension and the PSC voted for a 9-month extension until 30</p>

<p>proposed length of extension on analysis of the trade-offs between funding PCU/NPC salaries for the extension period and its impact on funding for activities.</p>	<p>September 2021. The PTFM held in June 2021 recommended another extension of 6 months. This will be presented and discussed at the PSCM on 29 July 2021.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: Sustainability. Review the identified threats to sustainability and institute discussion with LTO and PSC of those that can realistically be addressed under the remainder of CC4FISH and develop both a mitigation plan and an exit strategy.</p>	<p>This recommendation is partially accepted as the majority of identified threats go beyond the scope of the project (e.g. high turn over of government staff, implementing or approving management plans, Monitoring and control and Surveillance of the implementation of regulations). However, as indicated in the MTR the project has already taken several actions to ensure long terms sustainability of the project (e.g. carrying out Trainers of Trainers to improve capacity at the local, national and regional level and strengthened relationships between different government departments).</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: Factors affecting performance. Document the lessons learned and best practices arising from challenges relating to use of consolidated funds at the national level and disseminate them to actual and potential funders of projects in the Caribbean, as well as to key regional agencies working in the area of CC and/or fisheries. For target recipients potentially accessing GEF/FAO funding in future, also include lessons learned from SLC delays in issuing LOAs and procurement, including potential alternatives. Document the lessons learned regarding private sector engagement and, time permitting, apply them towards scaling up activities with a high potential to deliver improved livelihoods and market expansion.</p>	<p>This recommendation is accepted. The lessons learned and best practices arising from challenges relating to use of bank accounts of the consolidated funds (rather than bank accounts from e.g. the Ministry or Department responsible for fisheries) will be documented and shared with those where appropriate.</p> <p>The delays in issuing LOAs and procurement has been noted by SLC and a new procurement officer has been recruited as SLC strives to ensure a faster delivery of LOAs and procurement. Alternatives, such as using Service Contracts, have been pursued.</p> <p>The PCU will follow up on documenting lessons learned in engaging with the private sector and where possible apply them towards scaling up for activities with a high potential, also beyond the lifetime of the project.</p>

<p>Recommendation 6: Cross-cutting dimensions. Collaborate with gender specialists in GEF, FAO (and potentially also Caribbean-based UN Women and FAO RLC) and leverage NPC expertise to strengthen gender mainstreaming by: building SLC and national capacity (e.g. via virtual webinars, training and peer exchange); and leveraging linkages with regional projects that have a strong gender mainstreaming focus in relation to building CC and disaster resilience. Consistently review, amend as needed, and report on the ES risks, as well as developing and implementing mitigation strategies.</p>	<p>As a result of the recommendation the gender focal point of SLC and the gender specialist of RLC were invited to participate in the PTFM. It was agreed during the PTF a gender specialist would be recruited to strengthen gender mainstreaming under the project. However, due to the ongoing COVID19 restrictions in project activities and the limited number of activities left (and thus the inability to add/change a large number of activities) the role of the gender specialist will be more focused on highlighting the work under CC4FISH in relation to gender rather than mainstreaming. In addition, the PCU has ensured that where applicable gender has been mainstreamed into the project deliverables (e.g Powerpoint, FMPs) and will develop a Policy Brief on Gender and Climate change in fisheries. The PCU will also collaborate with the relevant project countries to develop a gender focused Seamoss farming case-study.</p>
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Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	NO	
Project Indicators/Targets	No	

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, mid-term review, final evaluation 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 NTE: 30 September 2021</p> <p>Justification: delays in project implementation (inclusive of significant delays due to COVID19). Supported by recommendations from the MTR.</p> <p>PTF recommended another 6 month extension. This 6 month will be proposed to the PSC in July 2021</p>

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 Authorities** have been of crucial importance to the project. They are the executing partners of the project. They are involved in all aspects of the project execution. They support data management, analysis, policy, planning, and implementation of the project activities as well as education and awareness.
- **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 have been 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 **Defense 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 supporting in the 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 some of the national fisherfolk organizations e.g. the Southern Fishermen’s Association in Grenada to support their Fishery Improvement Project and moving from exporting whole tuna’s (Headed and Guttled) 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. 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. The project has also supported Sargassum cleaning equipment for a women's group in Trinidad and Tobago to support cleaning of beaches.
3. Development of some 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;

The project M&E system directly tracks gender-disaggregated data when related to trainings, workshops, meeting or procurement. 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 gender focal point has also been invited to participate in the Project Task Force meetings. Overall for the project 21% of the activities involve women. For component 1 it is 33%, for component 2 13%, for component 3 8% and component 4 34%.

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. In addition, the PCU has ensured that where applicable gender has been mainstreamed into the project deliverables (e.g highlighted in the published Powerpoint on climate change impacts on fisheries in the Caribbean) and has contracted CERMES to develop a Policy Brief on Gender and Climate change in fisheries. The PCU will also collaborate with the relevant project countries to develop ad gender focused Seamoss farming case-study

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.

10. 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 overall communication strategy, but the project also 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 further develop and enhance the communications and knowledge management strategy for CC4FISH, assist knowledge transfer, edit and review documents and video's for publication, and support publication of the various reports produced under CC4FISH, distil technical outputs and key messages into digestible products (tailored to the target groups identified). The project developed a project website which is active and shows the achievements of the project.

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.

Several videos have been developed:

- On the ICT component of the Safety-at-Sea training (used in trainings and presentations and viewed 190x on youtube) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_arb06KVPvU;
- On Traditional knowledge of fisherfolk on Climate Changes in the fisheries sector in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was shown at the 72nd annual conference of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) was held at the Now Larimar in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic from 4–8 November, 2019.
- Three video's on Sargassum management have been drafted but not published;
- The work of CC4FISH is mentioned in various videos made by news agencies e.g. in Grenada <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rq-ePXeY0uU&list=TLGGUymUyxtqxfwwMzA5MjAyMQ&t=14s> Saint Lucia <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sSUFcCXS4I0&feature=youtu.be>

Several brochures have been produced. E.g. 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 as well as one on the Introduction to Aquaponics <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2435en> which was published in 2021 on aquaponics and climate change resilience. CNFO has developed posters and brochures for the Fisherfolk in the region to improve hurricane preparedness.

Over the past reporting period, the project developed a few 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/>; 3) "Perfecting the art of Fisheries Learning Exchanges (FLEs) for Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in the Eastern Caribbean" <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3667en/cb3667en.pdf>

Regionally the project is also preparing three technical publications that cover areas of VCAs, sargassum uses guide, Fishery Improvement Project developments in the Eastern Caribbean. All these are currently being edited and in the FAO Publication system and will serve as major knowledge outputs from the project.

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

Grenada

- Video on the Safety at Sea training
- Video on the tuna fishery project (FIP)

Saint Lucia

- Communication Plan
- Support Dennery 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)
- Participation in the Lobster Fest
- 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

11. 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.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²³ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands 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.

²³ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

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. The 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.

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

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 (e.g. meetings, trainings, workshops) as well as the consultative exercises that are critical to e.g. validation and finalization of plans, regulations and agreements. Some meetings have been held online but this could discriminate against stakeholders with no or poor internet connection and some training require physical presence. Generally, as a result of the impacts of COVID19 restrictions less meetings could be held and less people have been able to participate in the training. Some training activities were cancelled. For example, in SVG a major COVID-19 outbreak and a dengue outbreak meant that CANARI was not able to undertake any fieldwork for the VCAs at all in its three target communities from October 2020 to January 2021 and these VCAs were cancelled. Achievement of the outcome/outputs have therefore not been completed in the original timeframe. As a result there has been an extension of the project of 9 months, and another 6 month extension will be proposed during the PSCM in July 2021.

Activities have resumed on and off as countries are slowly releasing the lock down measures in some instances and tightening in others. The changes in measures and their impact changes per country and per month. 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 have dropped due to low consumer demand (export market and tourism market). Some trainings and workshops could not take place as the trainers (e.g. consultants, regional partners) could not travel. This has had great impact for example on development of the Fisheries Management Plans in several of the project countries. Fishers have been more reluctant to take time off for trainings as they are already losing money due to the pandemic (e.g. loss of market, lockdowns). In addition, due to travel restrictions the RPC was not able to travel for backstopping missions.

Generally the impacts of the pandemic on the project has been more costly as the project had to be extended and more trainings had to be held with less people. However, it should also be noted that due to the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions was also responsible for the significantly low expenditure on

foreign consultants and travel. Travel reduction relates to PSCM, consultants, Regional Partners, RPC but also exchanges that no longer could be held. These funds were subsequently used for more on the ground implementation and procurement. Some funds were reallocated to alternative activities (e.g the VCAs in SVG were used for more communication products on the VCAs and an animation video by CANARI).

The timing of the MTR was not affected by the COVID19 pandemic but the implementation thereof was. No field sites could be visited to showcase the results and no in person meetings could be held. The FE is taking place at a later date as the project has already been extended, and will be further extended.

The project adjusted training to online media, utilizing virtual conference communication tools and facilities to enable social distance training of fisherfolk, aquaculturists and sea moss farmers. In some instances, it has procured items to improve virtual trainings (video camera's etc). The project has ensured that project activities continued as best as possible under the circumstances.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁴	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	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	137,000	24,556.00	
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries [Dominica]	Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries [Dominica]	In-Kind & Cash	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000.00	
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment [Grenada]	Fisheries Division [Grenada]	In-Kind & Cash	1,500,000	1,927,000	1,202,409.00	
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources [St. Kitts & Nevis]	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources [St. Kitts & Nevis]	In-Kind & Cash	1,250,00	6,000,000	6,000,000.00	

²⁴ 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	5,480,000	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	1,500,000	1,500,000.00	
Ministry of Land & Marine Resources [Trinidad & Tobago]	Ministry of Land & Marine Resources [Trinidad & Tobago]	In-Kind & Cash	19,500,000	8,608,000	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	212,000	212,000.00	
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	In-Kind	400,000	400,000	400,000.00	
The Nature Conservancy Caribbean Program [TNC]	Caribbean Operating Unit of TNC	Cash	200,000	200,000	200,000.00	
Secretariat of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission	FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean [FAO]	In-Kind & Cash	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000.00	

[WECAFC]						
The CARIBSAVE Partnership	The CARIBSAVE Partnership	In-Kind	1,000,000	0.00	0.00	
		TOTAL	37,542,000	27,714,000.00	22,221,162.00	

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Trinidad and Tobago had originally included USD 19.5 Million as the country was expecting a very large project related to building coastal resilience involving fishing communities and including infrastructure. However, as the project did not materialize the co-financing from Trinidad and Tobago is approximately USD 10 million less. Antigua and Barbuda has under delivered in co-financing of approximately USD 3 million. All other countries and regional partners (except for CARIBSAVE which ceased to exist) have delivered the co-financing as agreed or above (Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis).

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.