



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022



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 – 31 August 2022
Project coordinates:	<p><i>Antigua and Barbuda: 17.05, -61.8 (Geo Name: 3576396)</i></p> <p><i>Dominica : 15.5, -61.33333 (Geo Name : 3575830)</i></p> <p><i>Grenada: 12.11667, -61.66667 (Geo Name: 3580239)</i></p> <p><i>Saint Lucia : 13.88333, -60.96667 (GeoName : 3576468)</i></p> <p><i>Saint Kitts and Nevis : 17.33333, -62.75 (GeoName: 3575174)</i></p> <p><i>St Vincent and the Grenadines: 13.08333, -61.2 (GeoName : 3577815)</i></p> <p><i>Trinidad and Tobago: 11, -61 (GeoName : 3573591)</i></p>

Project Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	21 January 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	1 January 2017

Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 June 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 August 2022
Actual Implementation End Date³:	N/A

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, 2022 (USD m):	5,403,987
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	28,259,256

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	20 July 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	1 October 2019
Actual Mid-term review date:	March 2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	May 2022
⁷ Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes X [AMAT Tracking Tools]

Overall Ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	LOW
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Status

Implémentation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final (5 th 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
Budget Holder	Renata Clarke, FAO Sub-Regional Coordinator for the Caribbean (FAOSLC)	Renata.Clarke@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Yvette Diei Ouadi, FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Officer (FAOSLC) and Secretary of Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)	Yvette.DieiOuadi@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Valeria Gonzalez Riggio, Natural Resources Officer, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit (OCB)	Valeria.GonzalezRiggio@fao.org

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

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
To increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in the Eastern Caribbean	Outcome 1						
	Increased awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerability	Vulnerability assessments carried out at the local level in five project countries.	No available standardized framework on climate change vulnerability of the fisheries	<i>Indicator 6 AMAT:</i> Vulnerability assessments carried in five project countries	<i>Indicator 6 AMAT:</i> 100% of target reached	The project has resulted in increased awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and understanding beyond the requested target number. The outcoming mapping exercise of the Terminal Evaluation outlined that greater awareness about CC impacts and adaptation is mostly visible among fishers and their communities and National Fisheries Authorities (NFAs). The	HS

fisheries sector			<p>sector at the local level</p> <p>No downscaled regional climate change models on risks and fish abundance available</p>		<p>project developed the VCA methodology and carried out VCAs in 4 project countries. This resulted in increased awareness and provided a baseline for several activities carried out under the project as well as newly developed projects. The TE also highlighted that better controlled and managed sargassum and improved national fisheries data collection and analysis systems were two rather unexpected outcomes emerging out of component 1, and that both were considered as significant achievements. The TE also highlighted that the project had a key contributing role in generating greater knowledge in the region and scientific community about how to adapt to climate change in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.</p> <p>Successful facilitation of one (1) Regional workshop Objective: to discuss and finalize the VCA toolkit, number of participants 30 (14 M; 16F)</p> <p>One (1) standardized Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) framework and toolkit for the Caribbean fisheries sector formulated</p> <p>Two (2) VCA pilots completed</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Country</th><th colspan="3">Beneficiaries</th></tr><tr><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>St. Lucia</td><td>37</td><td>19</td><td>56</td></tr><tr><td>St. Vincent & the Grenadines</td><td>18</td><td>10</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>55</td><td>29</td><td>84</td></tr></table>	Country	Beneficiaries			M	F	TOTAL	St. Lucia	37	19	56	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	18	10	28	TOTAL	55	29	84
Country	Beneficiaries																							
	M	F	TOTAL																					
St. Lucia	37	19	56																					
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	18	10	28																					
TOTAL	55	29	84																					

					<p>VCAs fieldwork completed in five countries including two pilots:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">COUNTRY</th><th colspan="3">Participants</th></tr><tr><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>Grenada</td><td>74</td><td>30</td><td>104</td></tr><tr><td>St. Kitts & Nevis</td><td>150</td><td>43</td><td>193</td></tr><tr><td>Trinidad & Tobago</td><td>365</td><td>198</td><td>563</td></tr><tr><td>St. Lucia</td><td>322</td><td>165</td><td>487</td></tr><tr><td>SVG</td><td>18</td><td>10</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>831</td><td>380</td><td>1 375</td></tr></table> <p>Modelling completed for the impact of Climate Change on fisheries - Flying fish & Dolphin vs. Sargassum Weed</p>	COUNTRY	Participants			M	F	TOTAL	Grenada	74	30	104	St. Kitts & Nevis	150	43	193	Trinidad & Tobago	365	198	563	St. Lucia	322	165	487	SVG	18	10	28	TOTAL	831	380	1 375
COUNTRY	Participants																																			
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SVG	18	10	28																																	
TOTAL	831	380	1 375																																	
Outcome 1 cont'd	1500 people will have an increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and adaptation practices	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	Indicator 5 AMAT: Activities carried out: 750 people will have increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and about available adaptation	Indicator 5 AMAT: Activities conducted: 1 500 people will have increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and adaptation practices	<p>Activities completed</p> <p>VCA training of trainer Training/ workshops completed:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Category</th><th colspan="3">Participants</th></tr><tr><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>VCA</td><td>874</td><td>429</td><td>1375</td></tr><tr><td>Training of Trainers</td><td>37</td><td>4</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>911</td><td>433</td><td>1,416</td></tr></table> <p>Fisheries Sargassum modelling and associated knowledge transfer activity (see section 11 for details on Knowledge transfer instruments and activity).</p>	Category	Participants			M	F	TOTAL	VCA	874	429	1375	Training of Trainers	37	4	41	TOTAL	911	433	1,416												
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			climate change	practices (40 % female)	(40% female)																																		
Outcome 2 Outcome 2.1 Improved resilience of fisherfolk and coastal community members	1400 people adopt adaptation technologies (20% women)	Limited up takes of climate change adaptation	SCCF Indicator 3 AMAT Tracking tool: 50 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified, climate resilient livelihoods by means of adaptation measures and/or engaged in capacity building activities	Indicator 3 AMAT: 100 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified livelihood measures and/or engaged in capacity building activities (40% women)	Under Output 2.1.1. the project has supported the adoption and update of adaptation technologies in over 1400 persons through the provision of VHF radios to improve safety-at-sea, ICT trainings (cellphone, GPS and VHF radio), and building of repeater systems to increase the range of the VHF radios. In addition, training materials at various levels for the ICT training were developed and the ICT training was incorporated in the regional Safety-at-sea trainings of the Caribbean Fisheries Development Training Institute in Trinidad. SCCF AMAT Tracking Tool (TT) Indicator 4: 1392 persons were trained in ICT (Cellphone, GPS and/or VHF)																																		
	4200 (40% women) will benefit from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options by means of adaptation measures; alternative livelihoods and capacity building. -Access of fisherfolk to fisheries insurance and social security will have increased, as well as availability of these services in at	Fisherfolk and fish workers are generally not equipped (education, skills, training) to take advantage of existing or alternative livelihoods or diversification options Risk mitigation and reduction measures in fisheries are not accessible or easily available to fishers	SCCF Indicator 4 AMAT tracking tool: -50% of targeted group adopting	Indicator 4 AMAT: -100% of targeted group (men and women) adopting adaptation technologies (20% female)		<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Country</th><th colspan="3">Participants</th></tr><tr><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>DOM</td><td>119</td><td>9</td><td>128</td></tr><tr><td>SKN</td><td>98</td><td>3</td><td>101</td></tr><tr><td>T&T</td><td>315</td><td>116</td><td>431</td></tr><tr><td>SLU</td><td>537</td><td>12</td><td>549</td></tr><tr><td>SVG</td><td>89</td><td>24</td><td>113</td></tr><tr><td>GRN</td><td>60</td><td>10</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>1088</td><td>171</td><td>1,392</td></tr></table> ICT training module developed for Caribbean Fisheries Development and Training Institute (CFTDI) (based in Trinidad) See details in section 11. Knowledge Management Activity).	Country	Participants			M	F	TOTAL	DOM	119	9	128	SKN	98	3	101	T&T	315	116	431	SLU	537	12	549	SVG	89	24	113	GRN	60	10	70	TOTAL	1088
Country	Participants																																						
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		<p>least four (4) of the project countries</p> <p>No early warning systems, protocols, drills or training specifically tailored to the fisheries sector</p> <p>poor access to climate resilient livelihood options</p>		<p>adaptation technologies (20% female)</p>	<p>CC4FISH virtual Classroom guide created</p> <p>Report(s) completed -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing Marine Band VHF infrastructureMaps 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).Training materials at 3 different levels developed (basic, general and advanced) for the ICT training of fisherfolk. Training materials available. <p>1221 VHF radios distributed</p> <table><tr><th>Country</th><th>Beneficiaries</th></tr><tr><td>DOM</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>SKN</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>T&T</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>SL</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>SVG</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>GRN</td><td>321</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>1,221</td></tr></table> <p>Six (6) repeater systems purchased and installed for 5 project countries</p> <p>Under Output 2.1.2 the projected supported 1962 persons benefitting directly from</p>	Country	Beneficiaries	DOM	200	SKN	200	T&T	100	SL	200	SVG	200	GRN	321	TOTAL	1,221
Country	Beneficiaries																				
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TOTAL	1,221																				

					<p>adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options by means of adaptation measures; alternative livelihoods and capacity building. This included improving e.g.value adding along the fish chain in the case of tuna fisheries and improved fish smoking and salting in Grenada, reduction of food loss and waste through fish handling and safety training in various project countries and extensive work on safety-at-sea. The project supported the development of regional training materials, technical assessments and provision of equipment.</p> <p>SCCF AMAT TT Indicator 3:</p> <p>1962 trained in basic-fishermen training, engine repair, safety-at-sea, fish handling and food safety, and business skills in the seven project countries (female/male ratio 9/91%)</p> <p>A total of 1414 fishers trained in safety-at-sea</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Country</th><th colspan="3">Participants</th></tr><tr><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>DOM</td><td>134</td><td>9</td><td>143</td></tr><tr><td>SKN</td><td>801</td><td>39</td><td>840</td></tr><tr><td>T&T</td><td>32</td><td>5</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>SVG</td><td>90</td><td>3</td><td>93</td></tr><tr><td>GRN</td><td>292</td><td>9</td><td>301</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>1349</td><td>65</td><td>1414</td></tr></table> <p>KNOWKEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY (see details at section 11. Knowledge Management Activity)</p>	Country	Participants			M	F	TOTAL	DOM	134	9	143	SKN	801	39	840	T&T	32	5	37	SVG	90	3	93	GRN	292	9	301	TOTAL	1349	65	1414
Country	Participants																																			
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TOTAL	1349	65	1414																																	
Outcome 2.2	300 people will benefit	Developmen t of the	<i>Indicator 3 AMAT:</i>	<i>Indicator 3 AMAT:</i>	Under outcome 2.1 over 300 people have benefit through rehabilitation of existing and																															

	Improved resilience of aquaculturists	through rehabilitation of existing and establishing new aquaculture centres and capacity building activities	sector in the Eastern Caribbean is very limited and only four project countries have limited development of aquaculture No training on adaptive capacity of aqua - culturists to climate change	50 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified livelihood measures and/or engaged in capacity building activities in the aquaculture sector	100 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified livelihood measured and/or engaged in capacity building activities in the aquaculture sector	<p>the establishment of new aquaculture centers in five project countries providing a baseline for further aquaculture expansion. The project also carried out capacity building activities with 285 farmers in various aspects of aquaculture (e.g. seamoss farming and aquaponics) both in the production side as well as business and marketing aspects of the value chain.</p> <p>285 beneficiaries from the rehabilitation of existing aquaculture farms, development of new farms, or capacity building activities (40% female, 60% male) .</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Country</th><th colspan="3">Participants</th></tr><tr><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>DOM</td><td>36</td><td>21</td><td>57</td></tr><tr><td>SKN</td><td>20</td><td>22</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>T&T</td><td>37</td><td>28</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>SL</td><td>37</td><td>32</td><td>69</td></tr><tr><td>GRN</td><td>3</td><td>-</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>REG</td><td>37</td><td>13</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td></td><td>285</td></tr></table> <p>1 regional workshop executed - Regional Advancing of Aquaponics through improved market access workshop</p> <p>3 aquaculture (demonstration) farms (aquaponics) were established or supported in Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia.</p> <p>In 3 countries aquaculture farms were rehabilitated (Dominica (prawn), Antigua and Barbuda (demonstration unit at a secondary</p>	Country	Participants			M	F	TOTAL	DOM	36	21	57	SKN	20	22	42	T&T	37	28	64	SL	37	32	69	GRN	3	-	3	REG	37	13	50	TOTAL			285
Country	Participants																																								
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						<p>school) and Trinidad and Tobago (government aquaponics farm).</p> <p>National (5 countries) and regional training in aquaponics/aquaculture conducted</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Country</th><th colspan="3">Participants</th></tr><tr><th>M</th><th>F</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>DOM</td><td>36</td><td>21</td><td>57</td></tr><tr><td>SKN</td><td>20</td><td>22</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>T&T</td><td>37</td><td>28</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>SL</td><td>37</td><td>32</td><td>69</td></tr><tr><td>GRN</td><td>3</td><td>-</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Regional</td><td>37</td><td>13</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td></td><td>284</td></tr></table> <p>COUNTRY SPECIFIC PROGRESS</p> <p>Dominica</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of aquaculture management plan• Construction & implementation of one (1) aquaponics system• Rehabilitation of one (1) prawn hatchery <p>St. Kitts & Nevis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of one (1) aquaponics demonstration centre• Completion of one (1) aquaponics Training Workshop <p>Trinidad & Tobago</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of audio, video, and hardware equipment• Aquaponics equipment	Country	Participants			M	F	TOTAL	DOM	36	21	57	SKN	20	22	41	T&T	37	28	64	SL	37	32	69	GRN	3	-	3	Regional	37	13	50	TOTAL			284
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GRN	3	-	3																																						
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TOTAL			284																																						

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) virtual Aquaculture as a Business Training Workshop <p>St. Lucia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of one (1) aquaponics demonstration Centre • One (1) aquaponics training course <p>SEAMOSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) regional seamoss farming workshop • One (1) Draft National Vocational training manual for the region <p>Seamoss Per country</p> <p>Dominica</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) planting and processing workshop • Support provided to seamoss group formation • Collaboration with additional FAO-SLC Project to develop seamoss value chains assessment and targeted interventions <p>St. Lucia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of equipment and material for testing of new culture technique • Testing of biodegradable nets and lines to improve resilience • 30 farmers trained in site selection and production, and processing techniques 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project supported formalization of the Eau Piquant seamoss producers' group, a group which currently has 120 seamoss farmers. The group was registered with the Government of St. Lucia Held various seamoss meetings with all seamoss groups to enhance collaboration and improve access to export markets <p>Knowledge management activities (see details at Section 11. "Knowledge Management Activities")</p>		
	<p>Outcome 3 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>The national policies of five (5) countries to identify, prioritize</p>	<p>The capacities of five (5) national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures is measured at seven 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>Under outcome 3.1 the project mainstreamed climate change and disaster risk management at various levels into fisheries plans, policies and legislation. In addition, capacity building activities have been carried out to improve national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement and monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies. This was e.g. in the areas of incorporating the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, CC adaptation and DRM into fisheries plans and policies. In addition, institutional capacity was built in DRM of the fisheries sector.</p> <p>Technical Assistance Completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries and Aquaculture Emergency Response Training (FARE) and the Trainers of Trainers in Grenada - 30 participants 	

		and integrate adaptation strategies and measures, is measured at two points				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training - Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) - 30 participants (fisheries officers from across the region). • Regional Sargassum Symposium • Regional Training, Fisheries Statistics, and Damage and Loss data collection, - 33 participants • Virtual statistics workshop with officers of the Fisheries Division - Tobago • ICT Calipso2 tuna data collection system established - Grenada • Technical support -Collection of Fisheries statistics to update data for the past 6-years - Trinidad • Technical support - Operationalization of vessel registry - Trinidad & Tobago, Grenada • Regional Dialogue - Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in the Caribbean on Climate Resilient Fisheries and Coastal Communities – 38 participants • Formulation of 1st draft Fisheries Management Plan -Grenada • Formulation of Fisheries Policy – St. Lucia • Drafting of Aquaculture management plan- Dominica and St. Lucia • Drafting of FAD fisheries management plan – St. Lucia, Dominica • Completion of Sargassum Management Plan - Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Saint Lucia 	
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3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<u>Outcome 1.1</u>	<i>Increased awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerability</i>			
<u>Output 1.1.1</u>	Assessment of climate change vulnerability in the fisheries sector carried out at local, national, and regional levels	100% of target reached	VCA Toolkit with examples from the VCAs carried out published VCAs communication materials developed and published online.	The number of intended beneficiaries was achieved as well as the development of a regional framework. The project was unable to conduct VCAs in the 5 targeted. VCAs ToT were conducted in 4 countries. The COVID19 pandemic combined with the volcanic eruption in St. Vincent and the Grenadines hindered on the ground VCAs field work in this country.
<u>Output 1.1.2</u>	Models that describe fisheries abundance and accessibility		Three additional Sargassum Bulletins were published (13 total).	

			6 scientific presentations on the modelling conducted work and sargassum impacts were made at conferences and webinars	
<u>Output 1.1.3</u>	Findings of vulnerability assessments and models disseminated at regional, national, and local level to improve understanding	1 500 people will have an increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and adaptation practices (40% female)	Activities under “FAO Framework Project for Linking Responses to Rural Poverty and Climate Change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinidad & Tobago – 5 posters presenting the VCA findings of 5 fishing communities published • St Kitts and Nevis - 3 posters presenting the VCA findings of 3 fishing communities published • VCA Toolkit completed - mini-case studies on applying tools in CC4FISH project countries • Video tutorials formulated - VCA training, VCA workshops, and VCA methodology developed and published. • Photo journals - VCA of the fishing communities in St. Kitts and Nevis (Dieppe Bay and Sandy Point and Newcastle uploaded to PWS 	
<u>Outcome 2.1</u>	<i>Improved resilience of fisherfolk and coastal community members</i>	100 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified livelihood measured and/or engaged in capacity building activities (40% women) 100% of targeted group (men and women) adopting adaptation technologies (20% female)		
<u>Output 2.1.1</u>	Strengthened ICT capacity of fisherfolk and CNFOs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three (3) day virtual Training of Trainers Workshop on Marine Band DSC VHF Radio for Tobago (23 persons) 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93 VHF radios distributed to fisherfolk in SVG and 200 to fishing cooperatives in Dominica • 3 repeater systems installed 	
<u>Output 2.1.2</u>	Strengthened fisherfolk and CNFO capacity (in business skills, insurance schemes, coping with loss, rapid response and boat hauling) and associated equipment delivered		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 319 persons participated in basic fishermen training (e.g. - safety-at-sea , fish handling, and food safety training) Training workshop for Fishers on fish handling and preservation in Dominica and Grenada (60 persons) • SAS and BFT carried out in Dominica (68 persons) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (93 persons) • FAD Association training held in Saint Lucia (29 persons) • Business skills training for in in Grenada (9 persons) • Regional Safety-at-sea training of trainers' refreshers course conducted with 60 participants • Training in use of underutilized species conducted: Diamond Back Squid Training Workshop in St. Kitts and Nevis <p>Research, Assessments and Reports completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Brief on Third Party Fishing Vessel Insurance completed and published • Work as described in the assessment for Improved data vessel registry systems in Grenada =carried out to improve the vessel registry • Technical report 'Grenada pelagic longline, troll and dropline Atlantic Ocean yellowfin and bigeye fishery: MSC Pre-assessment' published 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-feasibility study - "Saint Vincent Small-Scale Pelagic Fishery Strategic Design and Development Action Plan: Results of the FPI-DEV Rapid Fishery Assessment" published <p>In St. Lucia, in 2021 during the reporting period improvements were made to landing sites (lights, repairs and boat hauling improvements) to improve boat hauling, access, and safety of those using the piers. These were identified as priorities during the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments</p>	
<u>Output 2.1.3</u>	Exchange programs on fisheries co-management and adaptation technology		No additional activities	COVID 19 travel restrictions hindered activities
<u>Outcome 2.2</u>	<i>Improved resilience of aquaculturists</i>	<i>Indicator 3 AMAT: 50 % of targeted group (men and women) adopting diversified livelihood measured and/or engaged in capacity building activities in the aquaculture sector</i>		
<u>Output 2.2.1</u>	Existing aquaculture centres rehabilitated, and new aquaculture centres established		<p>Aquaponics farm was established and finalized in Saint Lucia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaponics farm further rehabilitated in Trinidad Aquaponics demonstration unit at a secondary school rehabilitated - Antigua & Barbuda Seamoss farming – St. Lucia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of equipment and materials for testing of new culture techniques in seamoss cultivation procured. 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Testing of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ biodegradable nets and lines ▪ use of tube cages as methodologies to enhance climate resilience for seaweed farming 	
Output 2.2.2	Strengthened capacity of aquaculturists in climate change adaptation measures and adaptive technology	<u>95% of the AMAT tracking tool 3 was achieved</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seamoss Management Strategy and Action Plan developed in consultations and implemented in Saint Lucia • Aquaponics Training Workshop was facilitated by a private sector entity, Green Leaf Farms. Participants were taught both theoretical and practical techniques to build a climate resilient aquaponics system – St. Kitts & Nevis. • Procurement of audio, video and hardware equipment to support the Aquaculture Unit's Demonstration Centre in Trinidad. This activity was designed to ensure readiness of the Centre to execute virtual training session to aquaculturists in aquaculture and aquaponics – Trinidad & Tobago. • Virtual Aquaculture Training - Business Workshop - 35 participants- Trinidad & Tobago. • Aquaculture Management Plan drafted – Dominica • Seamoss farmer consultations to determine mechanisms to be used to improve post-harvest practices/ management and marketing of seamoss - St. Lucia 	Some trainings activities were cancelled due to the COVID 19 restrictions (e.g., in Trinidad and Tobago). However, the project achieved capacity building activities of 95% of the targeted beneficiaries (285 persons out of 300 target).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional support to formalize of The Eau Piquant seamoss producers group consisting of 120 seamoss farmers – St. Lucia • Seamoss planting workshops and the formation of 4 seamoss farming groups – Dominica. 	
<u>Outcome 3.1</u>	<i>Climate change adaptation mainstreamed in multilevel fisheries governance</i>			
<u>Output 3.1.1</u>	Strengthened institutional regional and national capacity on mechanisms to implement climate change adaptation measures	The capacity of five (5) national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies is improved with five points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level stakeholder meetings were held regarding to discuss e.g. fisheries policies and plans Sargassum adaptive management plan meetings were held with coordination by regional partners 	
<u>Output 3.1.2</u>	Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into policies, plans and associated processes	National policies and plans to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures in five (5) countries are strengthened with 5 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of The Fisheries Management Plan for Grenada on Marine Management Areas • Support for the formulation of fisheries related management plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Four Sargassum Management Plans finalized - Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia. 	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Component 1

The Regional Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) Framework and Methodological toolbox, as well as the associated Technical Notes were formulated and developed and published. Training of trainers and VCAs were executed in 4 countries. The outcome of the VCAs will guide adaptation activities in the countries. Modelling forecasted sargassum events throughout the target countries. Once every two months Impact assessments of sargassum on key fish species was conducted. Projection modelling resulted in informative Sargassum outlook bulletins shared digitally via various platforms, including (<https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/outlook-bulletin.aspx>) every two months. This is currently used by the wider public, especially sectors impacted by the seaweed to forecast upcoming sargassum events.

Component 2:

To improve Safety-at-Sea for fisherfolk, three levels of ICT training, customized for identified categories of fisherfolk was developed. A total of 1392 stewards and fisherfolk were trained in ICT (Cellphone, GPS and VHF) by CIRP. Some 1221 VHF radios were sourced and distributed. The ICT training developed under CC4FISH was incorporated into the regional seaman's training of fisherfolk carried out by the regional Caribbean Fisheries Development and Training Institute in Trinidad and Tobago. Under output 2.1.2, to date 1962 participants were equipped for the possible adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (some 9% were women), including basic fishermen training, Safety-at-sea training, and fish handling & food safety training. Under this component, new Regional Safety-at-sea training materials on a variety of topics specifically tailored to the Caribbean region was developed. Trainings of trainers to enhance capacity in the application of the new training materials was executed throughout the region. Enhancements to the fisheries value chains are demonstrated through a range of applications e.g., MSC pre-feasibility study, drying and salting of fish – Grenada. Several aquaponics demonstration farms were established, one shrimp farm rehabilitated, and 285 persons were trained in aquaculture.

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 was endorsed by the CARICOM Ministerial Council in 2018. The project also carried out an Aquaculture Emergency Response Training (FARE), Training of Trainers for FARE trainers, and national FARE training

in Grenada. This training was critical to the integration of Post-Disaster Damage and Needs Assessments in the fisheries sector. An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) training, incorporating Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) was conducted. A number of management plans were formulated, including: the Fisheries Management Plan - Grenada; four Sargassum Management Plans; and two FAD fisheries Management Plans. A Fisheries Policy for Saint Lucia was also supported under component 3. A Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) on Climate Resilient Fisheries and Coastal Communities was facilitated to promote the integration of NDCs in the fisheries sector. The project also facilitated a Fisheries Statistics and Damage and Loss training event in Trinidad and Tobago. In the latter six project countries participated. Follow-up training to this was conducted with fisheries officers in Tobago.

Component 4:

An online information platform was developed to showcase the work and training materials of CC4FISH. PSCM and PTF meetings are regularly held. The MTR was finalized in 2020 and recommendations have been followed up. A suite of communication products and activities were developed including a Facebook page, flyers, reports and advertisement on electronic medias. Reports and videos were developed and published. The Final Evaluation was carried out and the project assessed as satisfactory. A draft Exit Strategy was prepared and the PCU is working towards developing concept noted for project sustainability and GEF-8

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

During the reporting period, project Implementation was delayed by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Physical distancing practices and travel restrictions brought a large part of the activities to a standstill (meetings, training, consultation sessions, and workshops). These were all in some way critical to the validation and finalize of activities under the project. Although some events were held virtually, this promoted exclusion of those groups of stakeholders with limited resources and access to the technology and equipment for internet services. At the same time, some categories of training required face to face or a physical modality. Summarizing, restrictions of the pandemic meant, fewer events could be executed and less of the target group participated in especially training. Activities resumed sporadically as countries slowly lifted restrictions, however some of the target countries were very cautious in lifting restrictions. Travel restrictions also affected the travel plans of trainers, consultants, and regional partners. This had a significant impact, on a number of the project components, namely development of the Fisheries Management Plans in a few of the project countries. Fishers have been more reluctant to take time off for training as they were already losing money due to the pandemic (e.g., loss of market, lockdowns).

Non-COVID-19 related challenges include delays in project implementation due to competing activities in many small countries where there is small pool of technically skilled human resources in partner agencies. Two countries faced delays in the execution of the project as funds were inaccessible at the national level. As a result, two LoAs were cancelled, and the project is being executed using a direct procurement modality. In addition, SVG the volcanic eruption of April 2021 disrupting the daily activities of government and fisherfolk and the execution of project activity.

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 ¹⁵	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁶	Comments/reasons ¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<p>The Terminal Evaluation provided the project with an overall rating of Satisfactory. The report also indicated that the project supported increased resilience of fisherfolk and aquaculturists in the region, through its responses to climate change resilience of the fisheries sector of small islands in the Caribbean. Initiatives under the project generated significant benefits to recipient sectors at the national and regional level.</p> <p>The project for the most part, achieved all the expected outputs. A key output not met was (2.1.2) but still rated Satisfactory in the Terminal Evaluation. It achieved or exceeded all other targets under all other outputs and some rated Highly Satisfactory. Shortfalls in full completion of 2.1.2 were largely due to the impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic. The pandemic delayed the implementation of project activities planned for the period 2020-2022. These delays warranted an NTE extension. The Regional Project Coordination Unit and project countries have managed to adapt some training to the virtual modality and many training events were conducted, however, with smaller numbers than targeted.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the shortcomings under output 2.1.2, the project achieved its major global environmental objectives, and yielded satisfactory global environmental benefits. 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. The Terminal Evaluation also indicated the project has resulted in additional added benefits not originally envisioned at the start of the project.</p>
Budget Holder	S	S	<p>The project has made significant impact on resilience of fisherfolk, fisherfolk organisations and aquaculturists, particularly in the areas of safety at sea and ICT capacity, tuna fisheries value chain improvements, seamoss farming and aquaponics. The project also greatly supported improved Disaster Risk Management in the fisheries sector and supported several fisheries management plans and policies. The Sargassum Bulletin has also become an important regional resource. We look forward to continued work with countries to further develop resilience of fisherfolk and coastal communities.</p>

GEF Operational Focal Point:			
St Kitts and Nevis	S	S	<p>The Project has facilitated the strengthening of the fishing sector to increase its sustainability as a livelihood. Considerable effort was undertaken to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the rate of implementation of activities. The equipment, training and strategic documents produced will provide the required foundation to ensure transformation in the sector through the identification of new avenues for engagement by the fishers, policy makers and other members within the community. The GEF-OFP remains confident that the Sargassum Management Plan will facilitate the development of a sustainable approach to the management and use of the sea weed to be a critical component in economic activity. This opportunity is used to thank the GEF for its continued support to the development and expansion of the utilization of Marine Resources in a sustainable manner. As a Small Island, Large Ocean Developing State this remains vital to our survival in a global community that continues to be challenged by food safety and security concerns and supply chain interruptions. St. Kitts and Nevis looks forward to continued collaboration under all Focal Areas and other financing windows such as International Waters to strengthen the Sector.</p>

Saint Lucia	S	S	<p>Most of the components of the CC4FISH project have been satisfactorily implemented in Saint Lucia and the project was in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan, although some of them would have required some remedial action.</p> <p>A number of government and non-government agencies benefited from the implementation of the project and the capacity of fisherfolk and aquaculturists in particular, to deal with the impacts of climate change would have increased, especially from training, awareness raising and provision of some tools and equipment.</p> <p>It is noteworthy 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> <p>The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic slowed down the process of implementation, especially since the project was in its final stages of implementation of key activities. Administrative delays also impacted the implementation of the project activities.</p>
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	S	MS	

Trinidad and Tobago	S	S	<p>Further to the terminal evaluation, the project has achieved most outputs and most importantly the global environmental benefits. The capacity building outputs coming out of this project will have a positive impact especially with the development of the online information platform which will showcase the training materials of the project.</p> <p>The project team adapted to the delays encountered as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic. The project has also ensured the resilience of fisherfolk through capacity building and most importantly developed a protocol to Integrate Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture into the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy which was endorsed by the CARICOM Ministerial Council in 2018.</p> <p>It would be important to undertake an ex-post evaluation to determine the sustainability of the project.</p>
Lead Technical Officer ¹⁸	S	S	<p>The report is very comprehensive of the achievements within the indicated timeframe. The project has been instrumental in raising awareness in the beneficiary countries and beyond on a major challenge in the region, the Climate change. It delivered extremely useful outputs with high scalability potential to adapt to climate change. Some have even started being mainstreamed in new projects and planned in pipeline interventions. The least for such a project as part of the sustained efforts would be a follow up project leveraging the innovations introduced and best practices and drawing from lessons learned.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<p>The Terminal Evaluation has rated the project as Satisfactory with some outstanding outcomes rated as Highly Satisfactory and other outcomes as Moderately Satisfactory. The project overall has been successful and is leaving a legacy in the Caribbean that can/shall be used by countries to build up a strong GEF-8 portfolio. It is recommended that a part of the exit strategy should include the promotion of follow-up actions, including concept notes that may be submitted for financing under the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program (GEF-8).</p>

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

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 ¹⁹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Category C (Low)	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

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Low capacity of some partner institutions and government ministries to engage in the project in addition to their other commitments	Low	Y	<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) were established to support and monitor progress at national level in the participating countries.</p>	<p>Originally PSC meetings were held annually. However, since its last annual meeting in 2019, meetings are now held virtually every 3-5 months to enhance communication, increase monitoring and ready for any deviation/challenges.,</p> <p>The National project Steering Committees, termed National Stakeholder Committees, were formed and meetings regularly held in the project countries to promote stakeholder engagement</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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	Y	<p>Project priorities are in line with overall national and regional concerns and hence, are strongly anchored in existing policies.</p> <p>Stakeholder participation, national and regional ownership was established at the project design stage. This broad-based support is promoted during implementation through active engagement with (new) authorities which included discussions on 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>By design the project activities are flexible enough and where required are tailored to support (changing) policies.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement and stakeholder endorsement promotes political support for the project. However, the impacts of restrictions due to the COVID19 pandemic have impacted the ability to hold in person stakeholder meetings in various countries.</p>	
3	Co-funding from partners and collaboration do not materialize as planned and the project experiences budget shortcomings.	Low Medium - Trinidad and Tobago	Y	In accordance with GEF requirements, all co-founders must confirm their contributions in writing. Regular reviews of project progress together with financial monitoring during project implementation supports corrective actions where needed	Countries where activities extended beyond the last fiscal year, pledged and made increased co-financing to the project.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Poor coordination between the various components of the project	Low	Y	The Project Steering Committee meets once a year in person to support proper coordination. In addition, the project management unit pays particular attention to coordination issues and has ensured follow-up at national and regional level.	The PSC meetings are now held every 3-5 months, virtually. This was designed to enhance monitoring, coordination, and communication	
5	Limited interest and engagement of fisherfolk	Medium	Y	<p>Careful attention was given to ensure involvement of all relevant stakeholders (including fisherfolk) at all stages of the project, from as early as the preparation phase and throughout the project implementation.</p> <p>The Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) held virtual CC4FISH meetings with the National Fisherfolk Organisations in each of the project countries. Further, CNFO facilitated 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 provided opportunities for a broader engagement by fisherfolk. Capacity building and training of fisherfolk was executed as much as was possible in evening hours and in the low season to avoid them missing fishing opportunities.</p>	The stakeholder engagement was key during project implementation. However, with COVID19 restrictions, and the introduction of virtual meetings, less fisherfolk were able to participate due to challenges with access to the required technology	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	Climate change induced events, such as hurricanes and tropical storms and shifts in stock abundance, occur faster than anticipated and then the project is able to adapt to	Medium	Y	<p>The flexibility of the project and capacity building started in the first year of the project. Climate change adaptive fisheries management planning ensures that adaptive approaches are used to meet the dynamics, changes and variability of the climate and in so doing enhance project and beneficiary resilience and adaptability</p> <p>The project carried out capacity building activities in response to Post-Disaster Damage and Needs Assessments of the fisheries sector. In addition, in several countries hurricane and storm preparedness activities were implemented, such as initiatives to enhance landing sites</p>	<p>Capacity building activities designed to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change events were demonstratively successful</p> <p>Training in Post-Disaster Damage and Needs Assessments, and in hurricane preparedness was successful</p>	
7	Extreme weather events impact the implementation of certain project elements	Medium	Y	The knowledge/science-management interface is well-integrated in the project design and implementation. A range of communication and information products were developed and used to ensure that adaptation solutions, were supported by scientific evidence will reach the target stakeholders	The project successfully developed a range of communication products that incorporated scientific information/data from project research and assessments for a wider audience (e.g., Policy briefs, video's)	The risks rating at project formulation was low and was modified to medium during the 4th PIR. This modification reflects the change in occurrence and severity of extreme weather patterns in the region since project formulation.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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	Y	The knowledge/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 were supported by scientific evidence	The project successfully developed a range of communication products that incorporated technical and scientific information into formats that can be well received by a wider audience (e.g., Policy briefs, video's)	
9	Technology uptake by fishers, aqua culturists, and fisheries administrations is low	Low	Y	Proven and properly tested technologies will be introduced to the region. Technologies will be simple, low-risk, economically viable, durable and practical in order to facilitate rapid uptake by a wide range of users including persons with limited formal education	The project supports capacity enhancement through training and workshops (e.g., in ICT and aquaponics). Training of Trainers events under the project were designed to support knowledge transfer beyond the lifetime of the project	
10	Conflicts and differences among participating groups might affect project implementation.	Low	Y	The Project promotes continuous dialogue amongst stakeholders and supports platforms for greater exchange of information, needs analysis and trouble shooting.	So far conflict and grievances among stakeholders is extremely limited in the project.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
11	<p>The impacts COVID 19 might threatens the overall success of the project:</p> <p>COVID-19 economic effects have caused a reduction in the demand for products from the sector with an associated decline in the income earning capacity of fisherfolk. This can lead to a lack of interest/commitment in changing practices or participation in capacity building activity.</p> <p>The pandemic has also directly impacted project implementation delaying capacity building activities which has impacted the number of beneficiaries reached</p>	High	N	<p>Where possible virtual workshops and lines of communication was introduced and will continue to promote access to services under the project.</p> <p>To provide support where access to the required technology to access online platforms is a challenge, with the lifting of restrictions, smaller in person workshops with a limited number of participants, in keeping with social distancing protocols began</p> <p>Countries were encouraged to enhance local engagement with fisherfolk to showcase the benefits of the project and promote participation</p>	Project activities have the capacity to improve the livelihoods of those involved in the fish chain and can thus result in the creation of mechanisms to mitigate the reduction in income that resulted from COVID19 (e.g., improved value chain activities, business skills training).	

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

FY2021 rating	FY20212 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 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. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: RELEVANCE – 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 recommendation was in line with project practices and was accepted and was in line with previous practices. The Project Coordination Unit and country executing partners enhanced collaboration with existing or potential FAO projects to strengthen CC4FISH activities as well as build out CC4FISH activities.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: EFFICIENCY. 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>Review and assess whether it is possible to improve financial management and reporting systems to make them more efficient, effective, transparent and accountable, with particular focus on tracking of and reporting on changes made to budgets during the year.</p> <p>Institute regular meetings of a PTF to optimize technical, administrative and M&E support to CC4FISH and, as needed, build</p>	<p>The first two recommendations were accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and Information Manager was recruited, and the project produced a sweep of communication materials for various audiences: ranging from newspaper articles, best-practices guides; videos, posters, technical reports, scientific articles, information provided to FAO COFI and SOFIA publications, training manuals, training videos, assessment reports, policy briefs, brochures and flyers. • The 5th PSCM was held virtually on 26th January 2021, with follow up PSCM held on 29 July 2021 and 16 November 2021 and 20 July 2022. This assisted in improved tracking of changes in the Annual Workplan and Budget and discussions on progress as well as approvals for various extensions of the project. • The last Project Task Force Meeting was convened on 16 May 2022.

capacity of those with project management responsibilities.	
<p>Recommendation 3: EFFECTIVENESS. Institute quarterly reviews of and reporting on progress towards results, including assessment of outcomes and qualitative results.</p> <p>Priority should be given to ensuring completion of activities with the greatest potential for scaling up/replication.</p> <p>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 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>The project has ensured review and reporting on progress towards results against the requirement for reporting of the FAO and the GEF which are at a 6-month basis. More frequent reporting is therefore not required but the project tracks all progress at a monthly basis and discusses it quarterly with the PSC at the PSCM.</p> <p>Extensions as recommended have been implemented</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>A draft Exit Strategy was developed and discussed with the PTF and will be finalized in August 2022 with inputs from the project countries and partners.</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</p>	<p>FAO-SLC is documenting the lessons learned from issues related to the use of consolidated funds.</p>

<p>funderson of projects in the Caribbean, as well as to key regional agencies working in the area of CC and/or fisheries.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>FAO-SLC has hired a new and additional procurement officer and has a new administrator. This has accelerated the issuing of LOAs and procurement</p> <p>The project is collaborating with other FAO projects to ensure lessons learned are applied and activities scaled up. The project has also been collaborating with the private sector partners.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: CROSS-CUTTING DIMENSIONS. Collaborate with gender specialists Accepted As a result of the recommendation the gender focal point of SLC and the gender specialist of RLC were PCU Until end of project 30 Yes 12 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</p>	<p>Throughout the implementation period, the project promoted equal participation of women in planning and decision making, as well as in project activities designed to improve productivity, support income generation, improve living condition, and enhance resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Women's participation and representation on the PSC, and integrating gender in fisheries policies and management plans, promoted women's participation and involvement in decision making. Fish vendors and processors, mainly women, participated in training in business skills, and post-harvest techniques, designed to promote improved fish handling and processing techniques. The adoption of these techniques is expected to result in a reduction of post-harvest losses, reduction in wastage, promote value added production, and enhance income earning potential with an expected corresponding increase in living conditions</p> <p>The project M&E system directly tracks gender-disaggregated data and revealed that overall, 20% of the project activities involve women.</p> <p>Component 1 - 32%, Component 2 -</p>

and implementing mitigation strategies	<p>Output 2.1 - 11%, Output 2.2 - 40%, Component 3 - 27% Component 4 - 35%.</p> <p>Since the MTR, the inclusion of women in activities and reporting has improved. As a result, the PTF included a gender focal point that provides support when needed and ensures gender is adequately captured in the activities and communication. E.g. gender was incorporated into most Fisheries Policies and Management plans that were developed under the project. This promotes sustainable gender mainstreaming beyond the life of the project, supporting women's inclusion in decision-making and overall participation in the sector beyond the project. A Draft Policy Brief on Gender mainstreaming in fisheries affected by Climate Change has been developed.</p>
Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	<p>Yes, a draft Exit Strategy Brief has been developed and PTF has provided comments. The final draft will be available in July 2022.</p>

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²¹. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	No change		
Components and cost	No change		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No change		
Financial management	No change		
Implementation schedule	NTE From: Dec.31, 2020 To: Aug 31, 2022,		
Executing Entity	No change		
Executing Entity Category	No change		
Minor project objective change	No change		
Safeguards	No change		
Risk analysis	Risk rating changed from Low to Medium due to impacts of hurricanes on project implementation	4 th PIR (July 2021)	GEF through approval of the PIR
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No change		
Co-financing	Lower co-financing for Trinidad and Tobago mainly resulting in a decrease from the expected USD 37 542 000 in co-financing to USD 27 714 000 for the PIR 4 (July 2021). For the 5 th and final PIR (July 2022) the co-financing is USD 28 259 256	4 th PIR (July 2021)	GEF through approval of the PIR
Location of project activity	No change		
Other	-		

9. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
National Fisheries Authorities	Executing partners of the project. They are involved in all aspects of the project's execution.	NFAs 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	Facilitate, Fisheries and Aquaculture Response to Emergency (FARE) training	FARE training was completed and follow-up activity progressing including follow-up action for the preparation of Disaster Risk Management Plans for the fisheries sector where applicable.	
Defense Force/Coast Guards	Development and execution of safety-at-sea training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated and supported Regional Safety-at-Sea training and development of SAS training materials Supported installation of repeater systems in some countries Supported SAS and ICT trainings 	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)	Research and technical support for mostly component 1 and 3.	Component 1: Development of a model to assess sargassum impacts on the dolphin fish and flying fish populations	

		<p>Reports/guidelines/briefs produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sargassum outlook bulletin - sargassum users guide - policy briefs <p>Component 3: Supported EAF, DRM and CCA mainstreaming into policies, plans, legislation, and fisheries management</p> <p>Development of the Sargassum Management Plans</p>	
The Caribbean ICT Research Program (CIRP)	Training of fisherfolk in the use of mobile applications	<p>Developed mobile application for fishers and Coast Guard to display Global Positioning Systems (GPS) coordinates for emergencies</p> <p>Formulated and presented report on existing Marine Band VHF infrastructure and maps of simulated line of sight coverage for building repeater systems to increase VHF radio reach</p> <p>Formulated/Designed training curricula and learning materials to maximize the benefits of the 3 most important ICT devices used to improve safety of small-scale fishers</p> <p>Facilitated training of fishers on technical and procedural skills and drills with radio, GPS and cellphones in the classroom and at sea.</p>	
National fisherfolk organisations	Involved in all project components	<p>Participated in capacity building activities, fisheries planning, decision-making and management.</p> <p>Leaders were supported to represent their respective organisations at regional meetings such as the Gulf and</p>	

		<p>Caribbean Fisheries Institute Conference</p> <p>Participated where applicable in National Stakeholder Consultations</p> <p>Supported and participated in the organization of one-day National Fisherfolk Meetings of CC4FISH lead the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO).</p>	
Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)	Project partner and involved in all project components	<p>Participated in several regional workshops (e.g., Sargassum Symposium, Vulnerability and Capacity Regional Workshop, the EAF, CCA and DRM).</p> <p>Carried out CC4FISH stakeholder meetings in all 7 project countries to identify key adaptation activities and to ensure streamlining of activities with needs of the fisherfolk.</p> <p>Produced outreach material - posters and brochures</p> <p>Facilitated quarterly virtual CC4FISH meetings with the nation level fisherfolk organisations to discuss project implementation</p>	
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)	Providing technical support 3:	<p>Component 3: Facilitated development of a protocol for integrating CCA and DRM into the Caribbean Community Common Fishery Policy (CCCFP).</p> <p>Participated in several regional workshops (e.g., Sargassum Symposium, Vulnerability and Capacity Regional Workshop, the EAF, CCA and DRM).</p>	

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	Providing technical support under Component 1 & 2	<p>Component 1: Developed the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment framework and methodological toolkit</p> <p>Conducted VCA ToT and implementation of VCAs in 3 project countries</p> <p>Component 2: Provided technical support for climate proofing and value adding of small-medium sized business in the fisheries sector</p>	
Private sector entities			
Fish vendors and processors	Beneficiaries of component 2	<p>Participated in development of business proposals to facilitate full utilization of key commercial and under-utilized species</p> <p>Participated in trainings for improved methods in post-harvest handling and processing of fish and marketing of aquaculture.</p> <p>In Grenada processing plan were involved in the PPP development and implementation of upgrading strategy.</p>	
Aquaculture companies	<p>Faciliatators of Component 2 in the rehabilitation of existing aquaculture centers, construction of new aquaculture centers</p> <p>Facilitators of training for aquaculturists</p>	<p>Sucessful partnerships included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antigua and Barbuda - Indies Green - St. Kitts & Nevis – Greenleaf - Dominica, Saint Lucia - Metal and Wood Fabrication - Trinidad &Tobago - Tobago Credit Union. 	
Others[1]			

<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			

10. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	NO	Under the project no specific gender analysis was undertaken as it was not requested during CEO endorsement phase for GEF 5 projects. However, throughout the implementation period, the project promoted equal participation of women in planning and decision making, as well as in project activities designed to improve productivity, support income generation, improve living condition, and enhance resilience to climate change
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	YES	Through the vulnerability and capacity assessments carried out and the public awareness activities (Component 1) Development of some new activities which are carried out mostly by women (e.g., seamoss farming).
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	Overall, by design the project is expected to contribute to increased income, greater financial security, and more livelihood options for women.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Women's participation and representation on the PSC and integrating gender in fisheries policies and management plans promoted women's participation and involvement in decision making
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Fish vendors and processors, mainly women, participated in training in business skills, and post-harvest techniques, designed to promote improved fish handling and processing techniques. The adoption of these techniques is expected to result in a reduction of post-harvest losses, reduction in wastage, promote value added

		production, and enhance income earning potential with an expected corresponding increase in living conditions
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	YES	The project M&E system directly tracks gender-disaggregated data and revealed that overall, 20% of the project activities involve women. <u>Component 1</u> - 32%, <u>Component 2</u> - Output 2.1 - 11%, Output 2.2 - 40%, <u>Component 3</u> - 27% <u>Component 4</u> - 35%.
Staff with gender expertise	NO	The PCU is not staffed with a full-time gender expert, but the PCU was tasked with ensuring inclusion and integrating gender issues and responses into operations and deliverables. The PTF has a gender focal point that provides support when needed.
Any other good practices on gender	YES	Gender was incorporated into all Fisheries Policies and Management plans that were developed under the project. This promotes sustainable gender mainstreaming beyond the life of the project, supporting women's inclusion in decision-making and overall participation in the sector beyond the project. A Draft Policy Brief on Gender mainstreaming in fisheries affected by Climate Change has been developed.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	Component 4 of the project included provisions for the dissemination of information and sharing of project results (in addition to progress monitoring). This included developing a project website, publication of best practices and lessons learned, and support to sharing of GEF CC4FISH activities in countries and across the region.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	The project produced and disseminated large variety of communication products including policy briefs, reports, flyers, video's (sargassum and safety-at-sea), presentations, social media (Facebook) outputs, 50 newspaper articles as well as communication products at the national level.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	<p>A human-interest story was published at the FAO website https://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1394703/ Title 'A fresh start for prawn producers after extreme weather in Dominica'. The story shows the contribution of the CC4FISH project to improving the livelihood of prawn farmers through the rehabilitation of a prawn hatchery after it was destroyed by a tropical storm and a hurricane. Without seedlings farmers cannot start a farm. Since the rehabilitation of the prawn hatchery in collaboration with the government over 15 farmers have already started a prawn farm and now can ensure their livelihood in addition to improving food security in the country.</p> <p>This has contributed to the GEB Reduced vulnerability to climate variability and climate-related risks, and increased ecosystem resilience. In reference to socio-economic co-benefits, these activities have thus resulted in improved livelihoods and employment and increased food security.</p> <p>Quotes and photos can be found in the article in link provided above.</p>
Please provide links to related website, social media account	<p>https://www.fao.org/in-action/climate-change-adaptation-eastern-caribbean-fisheries/en/</p> <p>https://www.fao.org/in-action/climate-change-adaptation-eastern-caribbean-fisheries/resources/en/</p>

	https://en-gb.facebook.com/groups/429403554260399/posts/451361538731267/
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Videos :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video On the ICT component of the Safety-at-Sea training https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_arb06KVPvU; • Video Improving small-scale fishers safety in the Caribbean through ICT communication https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lloySkRgQeg&t=11s • 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), held at the Now Larimar in Punta Cana, Dominican • 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=sUfCcXS4l0&feature=youtu.be <p>Policy Briefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and Fisheries https://www.fao.org/3/cb1471en/cb1471en.pdf • Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries https://www.fao.org/3/cb2729en/CB2729EN.pdf • Sargassum Management https://www.fao.org/3/cb4154en/cb4154en.pdf • Third Party Fishing Liability Insurance https://www.fao.org/3/cb6963en/cb6963en.pdf <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • '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". http://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/resources/detail/en/c/1265037/; • "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; • Toolkit for vulnerability and capacity assessments in Caribbean coastal and fishing communities is published https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6786en • The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (http://www.fao.org/publications/sofia/2020/en/) • The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (http://www.fao.org/publications/sofia/2020/en/)

Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	N/A
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12. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.
The project does not engage directly with any organized indigenous groups, but in Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the project promoted inclusion indigenous groups. In Dominica, the Kalinago were exposed to aquaponics through training and demonstrations.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²²	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm	Actual Amount Materialized at Final Evaluation	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and the Environment [Antigua & Barbuda]	Fisheries Division [Antigua & Barbuda]	In-Kind & Cash	3,250,000	34,700	368,000	137,000
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries [Dominica]	Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries [Dominica]	In-Kind & Cash	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,500,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment [Grenada]	Fisheries Division [Grenada]	In-Kind & Cash	1,500,000	1,114,543	1,926,943	1,927,000
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	6,000,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries,	Department of Fisheries [Saint Lucia]	In-Kind & Cash	5,480,000	-	5,480,000	5,480,000

Co-Operatives and Rural Development [Saint Lucia]						
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	1,800,000
Ministry of Land & Marine Resources [Trinidad & Tobago]	Ministry of Land & Marine Resources [Trinidad & Tobago]	In-Kind & Cash	19,500,000	3,952,197	8,608,362	8,603,256
The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies	In-Kind & Cash	212,000	148,000	212,000	212,000
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	In-Kind	400,000	148,000	400,000	400,000
The Nature Conservancy Caribbean Program [TNC]	Caribbean Operating Unit of TNC	Cash	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Secretariat of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission [WECAFC]	FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean [FAO]	In-Kind & Cash	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
The CARIBSAVE Partnership	The CARIBSAVE Partnership	In-Kind	1,000,000	0	0	0
TOTAL			37,542,000	14,347,440	27,945,905	28,259,256

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 of fishing communities, including infrastructure development. However, as this aspect of the project did not materialize, 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 on or exceeded the agreed co-financing (Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis).

During the period January 2022 to June 2022 Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continued with the implementation of their activities which were hindered due to COVID-19. As such, these countries provided additional Co-Finance contributions to facilitate the completion of remaining tasks for their countries.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.
Risk rating. It should access the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.