



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

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

Milestone Dates:

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

Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	31 December 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	N/A
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, 2019 (USD m):	2,973,785
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019⁵	27 784 700

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	16-17 April 2019
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	14-25 October 2019
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	N/A
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	Yes
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	No
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	N/A
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	Yes

¹ as per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- 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 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

Ratings

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

Status

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

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

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

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
Objective(s):						
Outcome 1.1: Increased awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerability	Vulnerability assessments carried out at the local level in five project countries. 1 500 people will have an increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and adaptation practices	a) No standardized available framework on climate change vulnerability of the fisheries sector at the local level b) No downscaled regional climate change models on risks and fish abundance available c) Men, women, national authorities and institutions in target areas have little awareness of how to reduce the vulnerability of the fisheries sector to the impacts of	<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)	<u>Output 1.1.1: Assessment of climate change vulnerability in the fisheries sector carried out at local, national and regional level:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardized framework and toolkit has been finalized for VCAs of the fisheries sector in the region during reporting period. • The Final Technical review report on the application of Vulnerable Capacity Assessment (VCAs) finalized; • The Regional conceptual framework report finalized. • Regional VCA workshop organized in July 2018 Workshop with 30 participants. Workshop report available. • Two pilots in two countries have been conducted in April 2018 	S

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
		climate change and about required			involving 84 people. Report on Pilot VCA is available; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site selection of coastal communities in five project countries started; <u>Output 1.1.2: Models that describe fisheries abundance and accessibility</u> • Summary report describing pelagic sargassum seaweed growth, abundance and mass transport within NERR and Eastern Caribbean for 2014 and 2015 finalized; • Final Analysis report on the variables associated with the growth and arrival of pelagic sargassum in the Eastern Caribbean using the HYCOM model available; • Summary report finalized on available catch and fishing effort data for flyingfish and dolphinfish in relation to Sargassum influxes in the Eastern Caribbean; • Development of a prototype outlook bulletin for Sargassum predictions for the Eastern Caribbean finalized; • A best practices guide for 	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>fisherfolk to deal with sargassum has been developed, printed and distributed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report finalized on Climate Change Projections for the Caribbean for the decades of the 2030s, 2050s and 2090s; • Report finalized with 36 maps on the Climate Change Projections for the Caribbean for the decades of the 2030s, 2050s and 2090s; • Draft sargassum Removal guide developed • Draft Users guide of sargassum developed <p><u>Output 1.1.3 Findings of vulnerability assessments and models disseminated at regional, national and local level to improve understanding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various awareness and communication activities have been carried out in 4 project countries as well as at the regional level (e.g. conferences, meetings, workshops) (1000 people have increased awareness of climate change impacts on fisheries sector and adaptation measures) • The first CC4FISH newsletter has 	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>been developed and various articles were published in national and regional news outlets. Social media accounts for CC4FISH have been created at regional and national level to improve awareness</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.1: Improved resilience of fisherfolk and coastal community members</p>	<p>1 400 people will be adopting adaptation technologies (20% women)</p> <p>-4 200 people (40% women) will benefit from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options by means of adaptation measures; alternative livelihoods and capacity building.</p> <p>-Access of fisherfolk to fisheries</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><u>Output 2.1.1. Strengthened ICT capacity of fisherfolk and CNFOs</u></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 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); • An ICT stewards training in Trinidad has been carried out with 37 persons (10% women); • 200 fishers in St. Kitts and Nevis have received VHF radios, 200 VHF radios have been ordered for Saint Lucia 	MS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	insurance and social security will have increased, as well as availability of these services in at least four (4) of the project countries				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • three repeater systems in three countries have been procured and are being built to extend the range of the VHF radios; <u>Output 2.1.2. Strengthened fisherfolk and CNFO capacity</u> • 1000 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. • Draft business skills training manual developed • “Safety at Sea manual for small-scale fishers” manual drafted; • “Assessment of Insurance needs and opportunities in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector” report has been finalized, printed and distributed. http://www.fao.org/3/ca2199en/C A2199EN.pdf • Assessment model for third party insurance for vessels in Dominica, SKN and Trinidad and Tobago has been developed to start assessment in Q 3 2019 • Assessment for Improved data vessel registry systems in two 	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>project countries (Grenada and Saint Lucia) necessary to improved insurance for fisherfolk has been carried out with follow up activities outlined;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft report “Opportunities for Fish and Fisheries Products Value Chain Development in Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago” developed; • Draft Report “Market study on Fishery Products and Opportunities for Value Addition in the Eastern Caribbean” developed • A first field visit for value adding in the fish chain in Grenada and Trinidad has been carried out; • CNFO has had regular virtual meetings with their representatives on CC4FISH activities and have presented at a regional fisheries conference. <p><u>Output 2.1.3 Exchange programs on fisheries co-management and adaptation technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farmers from Saint Lucia and Grenada have attended training and learned from Aquaponics farmers in Antigua and Barbuda. 	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>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 Saint Lucia to learn about seamoss farming, aquaponics, co-management and safety-at-sea training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 has been finalized. 	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
<p>Outcome 2.2 Improved resilience of aquaculturists</p>	<p>-300 people will benefit through rehabilitation of existing and establishing of new aquaculture centres and capacity building activities</p>		<p><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</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 in the aquaculture sector</p>	<p>In December 11-14 2018, a <i>Regional Advancing Aquaponics through improved market access</i> workshop was held in Barbados with 25 participants. Published online: http://www.fao.org/3/ca4335en/ca4335en.pdf;</p> <p>Technical assistance, recommendations and review of existing aquaculture facilities have been provided during a mission of the CC4FISH aquaculture consultant to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia. Detailed work plans for improvement/construction of demonstrations sites have been prepared, and procurement was initiated for equipment orders in four project countries.</p> <p>Draft technical guidelines on Caribbean aquaponics to reduce climate change risks have been prepared.</p>	MS

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>National sea moss training programmes organized for SKN and SLU.</p> <p>Draft sea moss manual developed.</p> <p>Draft feasibility study and technical training workshop held in SKN on using fish waste as animal feed ingredient and fertilizer through fish silage.</p>	
<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 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 mitigation and the Post-Disaster Damage and needs assessments for the fisheries sector. National level follow-up activities are being developed.</p> <p>EAF training incorporating EAF, CCA and DRM was carried out on 4-6 July 2018 with 30 participants</p>	<p>HS</p>

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>Scoping for four national fisheries policies, has started:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fisheries Management Plan for conch fisheries in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2) Fisheries Management Plan for Marine Managed Areas in Grenada 3) Fisheries management plan for St. Kitts and Nevis 4) Fisheries Management Plan for Saint Lucia <p>In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) The preparation for the Fisheries Policy in Saint Lucia (in collaboration with a TCP project from FAO-SLC and FAO/Norwegian funded project) is underway for the Fisheries Policy workshop in September 2019. 6) Draft FAD Fisheries Management Plan for Saint Lucia incorporating EAF/CCA/DRM has been developed through participatory consultation 	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					incorporating CCA and DRM. 7) A draft Aquaculture Management Strategy for Saint Lucia incorporating EAF/CCA/DRM has been developed through participatory consultation incorporating CCA and DRM; 8) An Aquaculture Management Strategy has been initiated in Antigua and Barbuda incorporating CCA and DRM; 9) The Development of a Protocol to Integrate Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture into the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy has been finalized and endorsed by the CARICOM Ministerial Council on October 11 th 2018.	

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹⁰

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 2.1: Improved resilience of fisherfolk and coastal community members	Need for trainings and other participatory methods and access to provision of equipment to increase number of beneficiaries who are adopting adaptation action as well as those who benefit from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood through trainings and provision of equipment	FAO, all seven project countries and Service Providers	30 June 2020
Outcome 2.2 Improved resilience of aquaculturists	FAO to accelerate procurement for the demonstration centres through use of different procurement instrument, specifically Service Contracts instead of direct procurement.	FAO	ongoing

¹⁰ To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR ¹³					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁴ 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	Q1 Y4	Standardized framework/ toolkit and two regional technical reports and framework have been developed. 84 people have conducted the VCA 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.				35%	Delivery of the activities is behind but should be finalized by Q1 Y4.
Output 1.1.2 Models that describe fisheries abundance and	Q2 Y3	Draft model to assess sargassum impacts on the dolphin fish and	Summary report describing pelagic sargassum seaweed growth,				90%	Delivery of the activities is on track

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

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

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

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

accessibility		<p>flying fish populations has been delivered.</p>	<p>abundance and mass transport within the NERR and Eastern Caribbean for 2014 and 2015 developed.</p> <p>Analysis report on the variables associated with the growth and arrival of pelagic sargassum in the Eastern Caribbean using the HYCOM model has been developed.</p> <p>Report delivered on the model predicting pelagic sargassum seaweed growth, abundance and mass transport within NERR and the Eastern Caribbean.</p> <p>Summary report on available catch and fishing effort data for flyingfish and dolphinfish in the Eastern Caribbean.</p>					
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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>					
Output 1.1.3 Findings of vulnerability assessments and models disseminated at regional, national and local level to improve understanding	Throughout the project	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 well as at the regional level. 1000 people have increased awareness of climate change impacts on the fisheries sector and				55%	Delivery of the activities is on track

<p>Output 2.1.1 Strengthened ICT capacity of fisherfolk and CNFOs</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 framework for ICT-</p>	<p>adaptation measures. The first CC4FISH newsletter has been developed and various articles were published in national and regional news outlets. Social media accounts for CC4FISH have been created at regional and national level to improve awareness. a) Three levels of ICT trainings suited to the various levels of fisherfolk in the project countries have been developed; b) A <i>Bring Your Own Device</i> ICT Hangouts for Mobile Phones Curriculum has been developed;</p>				<p>50%</p>	<p>Delivery of activities has been slow due to delay in Letter of Agreement with the Service Providers and equipment. The contract has now been issued and activities started. Links are also being made with the FEWER project¹⁵ to speed up delivery of activities and decrease overlap.</p>
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¹⁵ Fisheries Early Warning and Emergency Response (FEWER) System. The ICT-based early warning system is expected to reduce fisher folks' vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. FEWER has been developed under the Regional Track of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in the Caribbean, with co-implementer the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), funded by the Climate Investment Funds through the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

	<p>enabled resilience of small-scale fishers to climate change and variability' has been submitted under this output</p> <p>Short course: An Introduction to Technology Stewardship for ICT Adoption and Use in Agricultural Communities of Practice, has been developed</p> <p>Basic training on ICT for fishers and fisheries extension officers and/ or ICT4Fisheries training for fishers and fisheries extension officers has been developed</p> <p>e) 200 fishers in SKN have received VHF radios</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 systems in three countries have been procured and are being built to extend the range of the VHF radios.</p>					
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<p>Output 2.1.2 Strengthened fisherfolk and CNFO capacity delivered</p>	<p>Q3 Y4</p>	<p>700 people have benefited from adoption of diversified, climate livelihood options (10% women) through basic-fishermen training, ICT training; fish handling and food safety training. Insurance in fisheries for the Caribbean assessment report has been finalized Pilot countries for fisheries insurance has been identified Different manuals have been developed and market studies carried out</p>	<p>Under this output, approximately 1000 people have benefited from the adoption of adaptation measures and capacity building through basic-fishermen training, navigation and mechanical skills training, fish handling, food safety training and business skills training. The fish handling and food safety training has been carried out by national entities and by the regional <i>Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute</i> (CFTDI).</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>30%</p>	<p>Progress has partly been slow due to implementation problems with 4 project countries as well as some delays in issuing of LoAs. Now that 7 project countries are on board delivery of these activities will speed up for the next PIR year.</p>
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		<p>The business skills training has been carried out in two project countries (St. Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines) and a draft business skills manual developed.</p> <p>.</p> <p>The work on the Safety at Sea manual for small-scale fishers is progressing satisfactorily and the draft is currently receiving the last round of comments.</p> <p>Development of the accident and fatality reporting systems in CC4FISH countries has started. Training materials for improved safety at sea training are being developed.</p> <p>The preparations for the regional training of trainers session on safety</p>					
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at sea for small-scale fishers to take place on October/November in St Lucia, are ongoing.

The insurance in fisheries for the Caribbean assessment report was finalized and published, entitled *“Assessment of Insurance Needs and Opportunities in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector”* (CC4FISH supported the printing and distribution of the document).

An assessment of the feasibility of third party fisheries insurance for vessels has started in 3 project countries (Dominica, SKN, and T and T). In addition, to support the ability to establish insurance for fisherfolk

		<p>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 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</p>					
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			<p>the “SIDS Effective Fish Trade Workshop” in Barbados from 3-5 October 2018. The second round of fieldwork is scheduled for the second half of July 2019 and will include the workshop with stakeholders to determine the chosen value chains and follow up activities.</p> <p>CNFO has had regular virtual meetings with their representatives on CC4FISH activities and have presented at the regional fisheries conference GCFI in November 2018 in Colombia.</p>					
Output 2.1.3 Exchange programs on fisheries co-management and adaptation technology	Q3 Y4	Fish farmers from Saint Lucia and Grenada have attended training and learned from Aquaponics farmers in Antigua and Barbuda.	5 Saint Lucian conch fishers went to Antigua to learn about diving practices, safety measures, improving sustainability, and				40%	Progress has been good in the project countries on board. Now that 7 project countries are on board delivery of exchange activities will improve in the next PIR year.

	<p>Seamoss farmers from Trinidad and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have attended a regional training and exchange of learning experiences on seamoss farming in Grenada. CERMES has developed a report on the design and implementation of the most suitable exchange programs to a country/community where Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)/co-management are successful. CERMES has conducted a Fishermen's Learning Exchange between two fishers of SKN to SLU (incl. coral restoration, aquaculture and</p>	<p>visited a conch processing facility. 7 Saint Lucian fishers went on exchange to Grenada to learn and exchange information on MPA management, fishing cooperatives and sustainable fishing practices.</p>					
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		aquaponics demonstration) and a visit to the Soufriere Fishermen's Cooperative.						
Output 2.2.1 Existing aquaculture centres rehabilitated and new aquaculture centres established	Q3 Y4	<p>Recruitment of an aquaponics expert to conduct missions to Saint Lucia, SKN and Grenada for the design and review of the aquaponics demonstration farm facilities under the project. Guiding the private sector and Government counterparts on technical and management matters has been finalized.</p> <p>One demonstration farm in St. Kitts and Nevis has been supported</p>	<p>The aquaponics expert has been recruited and missions to Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Dominica have been carried out for design and review of the aquaculture activities in the project countries (mostly aquaponics and seamoss farming activities).</p> <p>Rehabilitation of aquaculture facilities are being developed for Dominica, Saint Lucia and St. Kitts and Nevis.</p> <p>The procurement of equipment for these facilities or new aquaculture facilities have been</p>				30%	Progress has been slow due to issues with procurement. The recruitment of an aquaponics expert at SLC making country visits has greatly supported the streamlining of the activities under this output but procurement process is still inadequate for a timely delivery.

			ordered.					
Output 2.2.2 Strengthened capacity of aquaculturists in climate change adaptation measures and adaptive technologies	Q2 Y3	10 fish farmers from Saint Lucia and Grenada have attended training and learned from Aquaponics farmers in Antigua and Barbuda Regional Seamoss farming meeting was held and 3 manuals developed	<p>Workshop on aquaponic value chains held in December 2018. Published online: http://www.fao.org/3/ca4335en/ca4335en.pdf;</p> <p>Draft technical guidelines on Caribbean aquaponics to reduce risk have been prepared.</p> <p>National seamoss training programmes have been organized for SKN and SLU. They will be held in Sept and Nov 2019, respectively.</p> <p>Draft seamoss manual development has progressed. The draft is expected to be validated in November 2019.</p>				25%	Progress has been slow due to initial need for technical guidance on the ground and limitations with procurement. The project hired an aquaponics and seamoss expert full-time during YR 3 to cope with this problem to guide and support the process on the ground in five project countries. This has provided sufficient technical support yet the procurement process is still slow for timely delivery of project outputs.
Output 3.1.1 Strengthened institutional	Q3 Y4	EAF training incorporating EAF, CCA and DRM	The EAF/CCA/DRM in fisheries training was held from 4-6				50%	National level training coming out of the Regional trainings will have to be further

<p>regional and national capacity on mechanisms to implement climate change adaptation measures</p>	<p>developed</p>	<p>July 2018 with 30 participants.</p> <p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture Emergency Response Training (FARE) and the Trainers of Trainers of the FARE training were carried out from 16-23 September in 2018 in Grenada with 30 participants.</p> <p>As a follow up to this training, a consultant was recruited to assist in assessing the needs to support the Post-Disaster damage assessment form for fisheries in two project countries (Saint Lucia and Dominica) (27 April-6 May 2019).</p> <p>In April-May 2019, a mission was conducted by consultant to the presence of an adequate vessel</p>					<p>developed and incorporated into national level training programs.</p>
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		<p>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. The follow up activities in the two project countries are being discussed and are expected to be carried out in Q3 of Y3.</p> <p>Technical support is being provided by the Project (either directly from technical staff or through consultants or LoAs) for the development of 5 Fisheries Management Plans and one Policy which are currently being developed, as well as 2 FAD</p>					
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			fisheries management Plans and 3 Aquaculture Management Plans/Strategies incorporating CCA and DRM.					
Output 3.1.2 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into policies, plans and associated processes	Q3 Y4	<p>Scoping study on the inclusion of EAF principles in the current fisheries management arrangements, policies and legislation in the Eastern Caribbean developed.</p> <p>Three national policies, plans or legislation in 3 countries have been identified to incorporate EAF, CCA and DRM and organisation contracted for implementation.</p> <p>The Development of a Protocol to Integrate Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture into the Caribbean Community</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 Saint</p>				50%	Progress is on track

	<p>Common Fisheries Policy has been drafted and meeting has been held.</p>	<p>Lucia incorporating EAF/CCA/DRM has been developed through participatory consultation</p> <p>5) FMP St Kitts and Nevis</p> <p>One draft FAD Fisheries Management Plan has been developed for Saint Lucia.</p> <p>A draft Aquaculture Management Strategy for Saint Lucia incorporating EAF/CCA/DRM has been developed through participatory consultation.</p> <p>Aquaculture Management Strategy has been initiated in Antigua and Barbuda.</p> <p>The Development of a Protocol to Integrate Climate Change Adaptation</p>					
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		and Disaster Risk Management in Fisheries and Aquaculture into the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy has been finalized and endorsed by the Ministerial Council					
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Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

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

Max 200 words:

The project has been successful in developing a regional VCA framework which can be applied not only in project countries but through the region. The work on the massive influxes of sargassum over the past fiscal year (management plans, outlook bulletins, and a best practices guide for fisherfolk in coping with sargassum) has been timely and is considered of extreme relevance to the project countries. Communication materials developed have been creative and show out of the box thinking. The capacity building activities have been of high relevance with a variety of work, e.g. on safety-at-sea (training, training materials, accident and fatality reporting systems, safety-at-sea manual as well as safety-at-sea equipment and VHF radio provision and training) being of great importance considering fishing is considered the third most dangerous occupation in the world. The project therefore provides improved safety of fishers in the face of an increasing number of high intensity hurricanes in the region as well as an increase in unpredictability in weather events. Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management into fisheries policies, plans and legislation is proving to be of increasing importance to the region now that it is already facing climate change impacts.

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

Max 200 words:

The CC4FISH Project is a very large project with a large very diverse set of activities in a large number of very small countries with limited human and technical capacity. This provides challenges to project implementation for the PCU as well as for the countries. In addition, Dominica was hit by a hurricane, category 5 in September 2017. The hurricane caused severe damage to the fisheries sector and to the building and office of Fisheries Division. This has hampered the execution of the project. In two countries, there have been delays in the execution of the project as the CC4FISH funds were inaccessible from within the government. These issues have been partly resolved and activities will now commence in both countries. There have been delays at FAO in issuing Letters of Agreement, executing agreed procurement activities as well as delays in recruitment of national project coordinators leading to delays in project implementation.

FY2019 Development Objective rating ¹⁶	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁷	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 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. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). 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.

<p>Project Manager / Coordinator</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p><i>Current project progress reflects the varying areas of emphasis and realities of the seven project countries and work plans are tailored for every country's situation. Hurricanes and institutional weaknesses and hurdles have delayed some core activities. However, the efforts of project countries to support the project activities and engagement of many of the project activities must be commended. While project implementation in some of the countries has been slow and countries have expressed their concerns in terms of implementation, 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.</i></p> <p><i>On a country by country basis extra efforts are required to make sure that all output targets are achieved- particularly those related to the capacity building activities, adopting adaptation measures and the exploration of alternative livelihood opportunities. Countries are achieving outputs in different components at a different rate due to each country's specific situation. This unequal level of implementation might also have an impact on the long-term sustainability of the changes that the project seeks. Administrative processes are lengthy, which is leading to some delays during project execution.</i></p> <p><i>It is crucial for the remainder of the project to ensure adequate representation of all stakeholders for the various activities in the countries.</i></p> <p><i>The project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Largely the project is on track and in compliance with its objectives. Yet special attention should be given to the implementation of activities under output 1.1.1 and the numbers of beneficiaries is behind the target for 2.1.2. Increased human capacity is necessary to speed up project implementation.</i></p>
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Budget Holder	S	S	The project remains largely on track to meet its objectives, but the project must be further strengthened for efficient and effective implementation to meet its targets. FAO-SLC continues to work to further enhance project delivery. We will focus on ensuring the timely delivery of administrative support and on maintaining effective communication with all country teams.
Lead Technical Officer¹⁸	S	S	<p>From the technical point of view, the project implementation is in line with FAO's normative work and recent progress in knowledge, tools and measures in relation to climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture. Some of the project outputs (i.e vulnerability assessment toolkit) are of direct relevance to FAO's normative work and are currently used with other field projects in an attempt of optimizing the use of resources and avoid duplications. The project funding is also helping the project countries achieve their countries' national priorities in all countries, except for Antigua and Barbuda. The project supports countries' national priorities related to improving resilience to climate change, enhancing the agriculture sector (including fisheries) and improving sustainable natural resource management.</p> <p>Scientific outcomes on sargassum influxes and their impacts on fisheries have fed ongoing discussions in the Caribbean Region and beyond about this issue that is no institution has been able to handle properly yet. In this regards, the CC4FISH contribution is timely.</p> <p>Efforts need to be invested in stakeholder engagement and in communication to ensure adequate inclusion of project outcomes in fisheries and aquaculture practices and policies.</p> <p>Appointment of additional human resources is expected to usefully support implementation of activities and overcome some of the delays experienced so far.</p>

¹⁸ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

<p>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>Development Objective rating The majority of Outcomes are following a course that is likely to promote the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture industries in the Caribbean. The progress that has been achieved at 30 June 2019 is described in a comprehensive manner and emphasizes advancement regarding Indicators. Good remedial actions have already been proposed to achieve two project outcomes that remain with a “Moderately Satisfactory” rating.</p> <p>Implementation Progress rating Progress in generating most of the Outputs reveal that activities on the field are on track. Some Outputs have experienced some delay due to some setbacks related to Letters of Agreement and procurement. Nonetheless, LoAs have now been signed, activities have started and the delivery of outputs will soon be evident. Project Year 3 is expected to be more active and successful in the delivery of Outputs.</p>
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3. Risks

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

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
B	No change

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

Risk ratings

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

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
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¹⁹ **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.

²⁰ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²¹ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period”.

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	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	L	Capacity of partner institutions and government authorities to engage in project activities has been different per project country, however, most partners have been actively involved in the project design and preparation already. National Project Steering Committees (NPSCs) have been formed to support and monitor progress at national level in the participating countries and National Project Coordinators are facilitating the process of project implementation	The National Focal Points have been greatly supported by the National Project Coordinators for project execution	
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.		Political support for the project has been limited in two of the project countries. However, these hurdles have been overcome. Political will in all countries is currently stable yet the political support differs per country. However, overall project priorities are in line with overall local, national and regional concerns and are hence strongly anchored in existing policies.	Through stakeholder participation; local, national and regional ownership was already established at the project design stage, and this broad-based support has been promoted during implementation.	

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	Limited interest and engagement of fisherfolk		Careful attention has been given to ensure involvement of all relevant stakeholders (including fisherfolk) at an early stage in the preparation phase and throughout the project implementation process, for example in the regional workshops and through National Project Steering committee meetings. CNFO has held monthly meetings with Fisherfolk leaders on the implementation of the project to ensure participation. 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.	Delays with the LoA for the CNFO hindered involvement of fisherfolk representatives. Currently the LoA however is active and the meetings by the CNFO (both virtual and in person in each project country) will commence.	

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

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
L	L	

4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²²

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	No	
Project Outputs	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, evaluations or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	N/A

²² Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

5. Gender Mainstreaming

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

The project focusses on promoting participation of women, empowering them to foster their participation in planning and decision making and to improve their productivity, income and living conditions. The project does not engage with particular organized female groups but promotes participation of women, empowering them to improve their productivity, income and living conditions. Participation is being promoted through different project activities, particularly through the vulnerability assessments carried and the public awareness activities (both under Component 1); and the improvement of improving fish handling and processing provision of food safety equipment, which results in less post-harvest losses and improved livelihoods of processing workers, which are mostly women (component 2); and development of value adding activities (component 2). Participation will also be promoted in component 3, where the activities in relation to the participatory policy development and planning processes will require the active collaboration, ownership and buy-in by women stakeholders. Developing practical organisational capacity through training of fisheries stakeholders for mainstreaming CCA and DRM into EAF management plans including co-management learning has also involve women. The number of women in trainings is still relatively low but is expected to improve as for the coming period more food handling and value adding activities will be taking place as well as VCAs which incorporate more women.

6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

The project does not engage with particular organized indigenous groups but in the two countries with indigenous groups (Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines) the project promotes involvement of the indigenous community. In Dominica the Kalinago are particularly stimulated to become aquaponics farmers under the aquaponics activity. In SVG the Karib/Garifuna are intermixed with non-indigenous and due to the fact that the ethnic or racial groupings are so intermixed it is often difficult to pinpoint indigenous descendants and to map their involvement in project activities. However, 3 out of the 6 persons who will be trained in Aquaponics are direct descendant or members of the indigenous Carib/Garifuna Communities. The Aquaculture pilot project will also be established in a community that include a large population of indigenous people and will primarily target youths. The business skills training and local safety at sea training will including the Karib/Garifuna and they will also benefit from safety at sea equipment. As activities in SVG and Dominica are behind schedule and activities only now starting there are not yet activities with indigenous peoples carried out as yet.

7. Stakeholders Engagement

The National Fisheries Authority have been of crucial importance to the project. They support data management, analysis, policy, planning, implementation and education and are the executing partners of the project. They are involved in all aspects of the project execution.

National Departments of Emergency Management, or Office of Disaster Preparedness or Management have been involved in the FARE training and are being consulted for FARE follow up activities at the national level in each country as well as e.g. for the preparation of Disaster Risk Management Plans.

The Defence Force/Coast Guards have been involved in developing and improving safety-at-sea training and installation of repeater systems as well as ICT training modules.

The Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) promotes and facilitates sustainable development in the Caribbean and beyond. This regional project partner has provide research and technical support for mostly component 1 and 3: development of a model to assess sargassum impacts on the dolphin fish and flying fish populations (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.

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 such as fisherfolk, processors, retailers, wholesalers and consumers under component 2.

Fish vendors and processors (mainly small-scale and medium scale producers) 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, processing; marketing of aquaculture. This involvement is expected to be strengthened in the next year.

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; 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 of Caribbean Fisheries Institute Conference. They have participated where applicable in National Stakeholder Consultations of CC4FISH.

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 mainly involved in component 2) support and involvement in training and capacity building activities and exchange programs. However, they are also involved in component 1 and 3 through participation in meetings and review of documents. They have been having quarterly virtual CC4FISH meetings with the nation level fisherfolk organisations. Their involvement will intensify over the coming year

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

The fisheries sector in the Caribbean region is already facing severe impacts of climate change; e.g. sargassum influxes, coral reef bleaching, and increased intensity of hurricanes. This project aims to increase the resilience of fisherfolk, aquaculturists and fisherfolk organizations to climate change via adaptation activities and mainstreaming of climate change into plans, policies and legislation. This project supports people's livelihood directly via improved benefits (e.g. via improved fish handling and safety training for vessel operators and fish handlers, use of fish waste for animal feed, and improving fish chains via value adding) but also works on improving safety of fisherfolk. This is translated into strengthened safety-at-sea training programs, mechanical skills and navigation training, training materials and manuals, VHF radio's and repeater systems as ICT tools to improve early warning. All these kinds of activities improve the safety of fisherfolk and build their capacity. Aquaculture activities (mostly aquaponics and seamoss farming) directly supports improved livelihoods for aquaculturists and can support alternative livelihoods for fisherfolk. Seamoss farming activities have also started in a number of project countries and support both the processing as well as the marketing of products. In addition, business skills trainings are being developing in various project countries to improve savings and recordkeeping which could facilitate access to loans and insurance.

The project also works on improving Disaster Risk Preparedness of the fisheries sector via the FARE training and specific safe harbor plans. This way the fisheries sector will suffer less damages and losses after storms and hurricanes whereby over the past years the fisheries sector in Dominica for example 40% of the fisherfolk lost their engines or boats and thus sustained losses of USD 2.5 million. The CC4FISH project has supported the country with fishing equipment and equipment for fish handlers after the hurricane. Mainstreaming of EAF/CCA/DRM into fisheries policies, plans and policies is currently under way and will support both improved sustainable management as well as improve resilience of the fisheries sector to climate change.

At this stage most reports have not been published as yet and are in progress but two reports can be found:

Please tell us the story of your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihood and how it is contributing to achieve the expected global environmental benefits

- "Assessment of Insurance needs and opportunities in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector" report has been finalized, printed and distributed. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca2199en/CA2199EN.pdf>
- Report of the Launching workshop of the Climate Change Adaptation for Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Project "CC4FISH" <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/l8281EN/>
- 7 video's are currently being developed but have not been published as yet.

9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Local government	Antigua & Barbuda	In-kind and cash	3, 250, 000	684, 700,		
Local government	Dominica	In-kind	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000		
Local government	Grenada	In-kind	1, 500, 000	375, 000		
Local government	St.Kitts & Nevis	In-kind	1, 250, 000	1,250 ,000		
Local government	Saint Lucia	In-kind and cash	5, 480, 000	2, 046, 000		
Local government	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	In-kind and cash	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000		
Local government	Trinidad & Tobago	In-kind and cash	19, 500, 000	19, 500, 000		
CSO	TNC	Cash	200, 000	200, 000		
Other	CRFM	In-kind	400, 000	148 ,000		
CSO	CARIBSAVE		1, 000, 000	Ceased to Exist		
Research Institution	UWI	In-kind and cash	212, 000	165, 000		
Other	WECAFC	In-kind and cash	2, 000, 000	666, 000		
		TOTAL	37, 542, 000	27, 784, 700		

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

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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