



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
Project Title:	Sustainable Management of Bycatch in Latin American and Caribbean Bottom Trawl Fisheries
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/RLA/201/GFF
GEF ID:	5304
GEF Focal Area(s):	International Waters
Project Executing Partners:	FAO
Project Duration:	60 months (5 years)
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<p>Brazil</p> <p>Pará (Bragança [-1.046756, -46.775403], Belém [-1.45942, -48.47443]); Maranhão (Cururupu [-1.827079, -44.872167], São Luís [-2.58155, -44.23581], Humberto dos Campos [-3.80983, -44.70936], Tutóia [-2.76294, -42.27575]); Piauí (Luís Correa [2.87960, -41.66660]); Rio Grande do Norte (Baía Formosa [-6.36848, -35.00723], Porto do Mangue [-5.06796, -36.78002]); Paraíba (Pitimbu [-7.47279, -34.81069]/ Acaú [-7.54337, -34.82524]) Pernambuco (Sirinhaém [-8.66796, -35.07257]); Alagoas (Maceió [-9.66505, -35.73560]/ Jaraguá [-9.67196, -35.72285], Pontal do Peba [-10.35412, -36.29806]); Sergipe (Pirambu [-10.73557, -36.85313]); Bahia (Caravelas [-17.73310, -39.26543], Canavieiras [-15.67590, -38.94541], Valença [-13.36891, -39.07189], Conde [-11.81237, -37.61153]); Espírito Santo (Vitória [-20.32077, -40.33781], Anchieta [-20.80009, -40.65039], Barra do Riacho [-19.82674, -40.06665], Barra Nova Sul [-18.95615, -39.74047], Conceição da Barra [-18.58162, -39.73388]); Rio de Janeiro (Gargaú [-21.57640, -41.06881], Farol de São Tomé [-22.03691, -41.04172], Macaé [-22.39715, -41.78727], Niterói [-22.90445, -43.12214], Ilha da Madeira [-22.89776, -43.82597], Saco do Mamanguá [-23.10165, -44.70877], Cabo Frio [-22.89275, -42.02908], Niterói [-22.90438, -43.12217]); São Paulo (Litoral Norte [-23.46011, -45.06204], Guarujá [-23.98808, -46.20408], Santos [-23.95822, -46.32203], Litoral Sul [-23.54156, -46.62942]); Paraná (Guaratuba [-25.87950, -48.57657], Pontal do Paraná [-25.68396, -48.46894], Guaraqueçaba [-25.29852, -48.32976], Amparo/ Paranaguá [-25.47175, -48.50595]); Santa Catarina (Itajaí [-26.90174, -48.66274], Penha [-26.80386, -48.61236], Barra Velha [-26.63092, -48.68485], Balneário Camboriú [-26.99249, -48.63015], Balneário Piçarras [-26.75795, -48.67540],</p>

	<p>Biguaçu [-27.48844, -48.65309], Laguna [-28.47428, -48.78378], São Francisco do Sul [-26.25082, -48.61825])</p> <p>Colombia Caribbean (artisanal pilot site): Gulf of Salamanca, in the municipalities of Pueblo Viejo, Magdalena (10.995849, -74.284210) and Ciénaga, Magdalena (11.010741, -74.259635). Caribbean (industrial pilot site): Cartagena, Bolívar (10.364281, -75.508352) Pacific (artisanal pilot site): Municipio Santa Bárbara de Iscuandé, Nariño (2.569956, -78.051167) and Nuquí, Chocó (5.788164, -77.268900) Pacific (industrial pilot site): Buenaventura, Valle (3.882919, -78.061167)</p> <p>Costa Rica Barra del Colorado, North Caribbean [10.76824, -83.58552] Puntarenas, Central Pacific [9.98153, -84.79809] Golfo Dulce, South Pacific [8.65738, -83.25437] Guanacaste, North Pacific [10.62694, -85.44363]</p> <p>Suriname Paramaribo [5.83273, -55.13538] Nieuw Amsterdam [5.88557, -55.07970] Boskamp [5.78705, -55.89331] Totness [5.88104, -56.33019] Nieuw Nickerie [5.94467, -56.99231]</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago Port of Spain [10.67224, -61.50876]; Cacandee [10.54126, -61.43628]; Orange Valley [10.46311, -61.48011]; Otaheite Fish Landing Facility [10.22925, -61.54647]; King’s Wharf San Fernando [10.28364, -61.46899].</p> <p>Mexico The pilot site is the area of operation of the pink shrimp (<i>Farfantapenaeus duorarum</i>) fishery in the Campeche Banks. This includes the states of Campeche, and Tabasco; the base port for most of the trawling fleet is Lerma. The geographical limits are: between 18030' and 22000' Lat. N and between -90045' and -93030' Long. W.</p>
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Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	4 March 2015
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	22 July 2015

Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	31 May 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	22 February 2022
Actual Implementation End Date³:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	\$5,800,000
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	\$17,198,491
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	\$5,739,763
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	\$17,100,812

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	December, 11 th , 2020.
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	Non applicable
Actual Mid-term review date:	June 2019
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	On process: February – July 2021
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	No

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

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

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

Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes
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Ratings

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

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final PIR (6 th PIR)
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Maya Moure Peña, Regional Project Coordinator, FAO Sub-regional Office for the Caribbean (SLC)	Maya.MourePena@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Alejandro Flores, Senior Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer, FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC)	Alejandro.Flores@fao.org
Budget Holder	Renata Clarke, FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for the Caribbean (SLC)	Renata.Clarke@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Valeria Gonzalez-Riggio, Natural Resources Officer, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, OCB	Valeria.gonzalezriggio@fao.org

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

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

All inputs in this section are cumulative from project start. Updated up to 30th of June 2021

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
<p>Objective(s): Objective(s): The Global Environment Objective of the project is to reduce the negative ecosystem impact and achieve more sustainable shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region through the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), including bycatch and habitat impact management.</p> <p>The Development Objective of the project is to strengthen the resilience of coastal communities through the promotion of responsible fishing practices, livelihoods enhancement and diversification, thus contributing to food security and poverty eradication.</p>						
<p>Outcome 1.1: Regional collaboration on shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries and bycatch co-management. Strengthened</p>	<p>a) Regional bycatch/discards strategy functional and under implementation</p>	<p>a) Regional fishery bodies (RFBs) (OSPESCA, CRFM and WECAFC), the latter of which includes all project countries, have adopted resolutions that include shrimp and groundfish management, reflected in a working group for information exchange and sustainable management of shrimp and groundfish of the North-Brazil Guianas Shelf exists.</p>	<p>a) The CRFM/WECAFC/IFREMER working group has developed a regional strategy on bycatch/discards co-management. It is functional and actively promoting the implementation of the regional bycatch/discards strategy (output 1.1.2), including collaboration beyond the initial working group membership.</p>	<p>a) The CRFM/WECAFC/IFREMER working group has developed a regional strategy on bycatch/discards co-management. It is functional and actively promoting the implementation of the regional bycatch/discards strategy (output 1.1.2), including collaboration beyond the initial working group membership.</p>	<p>a) The CRFM/WECAFC/IFREMER working group was formally established. It has held four meetings (2015, 2018, 2019, 2020), including non-REBYC II LAC countries. The Working group approved the regional strategy, which is undergoing consultations with regional bodies member countries. An EAF framework for shrimp trawl fisheries was also developed. A regional EAF training workshop took place in December 1st, 2017 with national workshops taking place in 2018-2021.</p> <p>Four technical workshops¹ to strengthen regional</p>	<p>S</p>

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					<p>collaboration on fishing technology to reduce bycatch, bycatch utilization to reduce discards and data collection, were realized. Project countries and partners are actively collaborating on these issues both through project activities and through bi-lateral agreements due to networks created by the project. An example is the hands-on training provided by the NOAA at its Marine Lab in Mississippi, USA and the South-South collaboration between INVEMAR-Colombia and INCOPESCA-Costa Rica on fishery information systems and stock assessments.</p>	
	b) Best practices shared through regional bodies (yes or no).	See above	N/A	b) Best practices/approaches for bycatch co-management identified through the project are shared through OSPESCA CRFM and WECAFC established mechanisms.	The project has identified good practices and lessons learned on bycatch co-management and these are being shared through the project's website:	S

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					<p>(http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/forum/en/) exists to share information across the region and amongst partners. The website is now the repository of all documented activities, lessons and knowledge created by the project. The website contains a discussion forum to increase engagement and a calendar to inform the public on upcoming activities.</p> <p>At the regional level, the project has carried out four regional technical workshops (Bycatch Utilization, Data Collection, Fishing Technology, EAF Training), four work planning and monitoring workshops as well as two peer-peer fishing technology trainings hosted by NOAA of the US and a Colombia-Costa Rica knowledge exchange. Were also organized. The trainees have been technically accompanied as a follow-up in all six-project</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					<p>countries. Particularly successful have been EAF trainings with stakeholders in Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica. An online Q+A forum on the project website also helped stakeholders request support directly from experts on BRDs and bycatch utilization. REBYC-II LAC has also supported exchange between Suriname and Guyana on management of the seabob trawl fishery. Both countries have had several meetings since August 2019 under the umbrella of the CRFM Continental Shelf Fisheries Working Group, leading to updated stock assessments and management plans for the seabob fisheries in both countries.</p> <p>In the last stage of the project, the countries are creating extensive communication material: brochures, books, videos, documentaries, national and regional fora, etc., to make the results and</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					lessons learned more widely available to the public.	
<p>Outcome 1.2: Improved legal and institutional frameworks in the project countries for shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries and bycatch co-management (within the EAF management framework).</p>	<p>a) # of countries with draft legislation to include bycatch and co-management.</p>	<p>The legal and institutional frameworks in the project countries tend not to include sufficient provisions for bycatch management, co-management (including rights-based approaches) and EAF.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>a) As a direct result of the project's intervention, at least 3 project countries have their legal and institutional frameworks revised (or draft legislations in the process of being approved) to incorporate co-management and EAF-based management plans.</p>	<p>a) Colombia incorporated bycatch recommendations into the new draft fisheries law. It also established a national bycatch committee and three fishing management frameworks. Costa Rica drafted and submitted two new Shrimp Fisheries Laws to the National Assembly, one of which has already been submitted to the Supreme Court for review. Costa Rica also submitted a draft Law on Small-Scale Fisheries to the National Assembly, where REBYC-II LAC also played an important role. The Bill was approved by the Legislative Assembly but temporarily vetoed by the President. It is currently under legal review. Brazil reviewed its legal and institutional frameworks on trawl</p>	<p>HS</p>

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					<p>fishing. The initiative requires one last consultative meeting with stakeholders before the government approves. The timeframe has been modified, due to the restrictions imposed by Covid and this process is expected to be finalized by the end of August, 2021. Suriname included bycatch management measures in its draft fisheries bill which is currently being reviewed by the Ministry prior to be submitted to the Parliament. The Suriname Coast Guard Act, adopted in 2017, stipulates fisheries inspection, including compliance with gear and bycatch reduction devices, as a key duty of the Coast Guard. The Ministry of Agriculture Land and Fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago presented a new Fisheries Management Bill (2020) to the Parliament that includes trawling and bycatch management. In November 2020, the Justice Supreme Court circulated the bill to a wide</p>	

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					<p>range of stakeholder for review and comments before adopting it. Trinidad and Tobago submitted a draft regulation that establishes 4 and 2 month closed season for the non-artisanal and artisanal trawl fleets, respectively. The Government of Mexico is currently reviewing the seasonality of the closed period for shrimp fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. A new draft technical document with suggested regulatory measures is available;</p>	
	b) # of countries with revised regulations to include bycatch and co-management		b) N/A	b) Three countries with revised regulations to include bycatch and co-management.	b) Costa Rica revised and published regulations concerning minimum size of bycatch species and spatial distribution rules for trawling practices. Both rules are now legally binding. The National assembly approved an amendment to the current fishing law that includes bycatch management in Costa Rica but the Supreme Court is reviewing it prior to a final	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					<p>vote. Costa Rica also submitted a Law on Small-Scale Fisheries, where REBYC-II LAC also played an important role. Costa Rica also created a new structure for Barra del Colorado, including a plan and a co-management system.</p> <p>A draft of a technical document with the principles and sustainability criteria for small-scale shrimp fishing in the Golfo Dulce AMPR using suriperas as fishing gear was done.</p> <p>Colombia officially published 5 resolutions based on a co-management approach and that include management measures (spatial-temporal fishing closures, a national bycatch management committee, shrimp fishing quotas, fishing agreement between artisanal and industrial fishers to reduce trawl fishing impacts as well as conflicts among users. Colombia proposed recommendations to strengthen fisheries</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					<p>institutional structures, including the need to incorporate co-management practices across the sector. Colombia also drafted an amendment to the National Fisheries Law to include bycatch, co-management and EAF, which is under Congress review.</p> <p>Currently there is a draft resolution from AUNAP to introduce changes in trawl fishing technology based on prototype nets and BRDs successfully tested in the project in Colombia.</p> <p>Suriname amended Coast Guard Act to give Coast Guard a legal basis to carry out fisheries inspections, including for BRD/TEDs. Suriname updated its Ministerial Decree on Fishing License Conditions to include details on gear to eliminate bycatch (including TEDs/BRDs). The Fisheries Management Bill in Trinidad and Tobago has provisions to address the development of</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					fisheries management plans and co-management arrangements including plans for the trawl fishery.	
Outcome 2.1: Selected key shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries in the region are successfully co-managed within an EAF framework (including bycatch/discards considerations).	a)# of countries with co-management arrangements in place.	Bycatch is generally not managed. Only limited knowledge on incidence and volumes of bycatch and discards exists, although it is acknowledged that resources are wasted in this way (the discard baseline will be established for project pilot fisheries in project year 1). The SAP of the CLME project includes a dedicated strategy (No 6) aiming to “Implement EBM/EAF in the Guianas-Brazil continental shelf with special reference to shrimp and groundfish fishery”.	a) 6 countries with co-management arrangements in place	a)Co-management arrangements created/supported and operational in all six project countries	a) All project countries established co-management arrangements in the project pilot sites. Costa Rica and Suriname increased participation of fisher organizations in decision-making process through capacity building workshops focused on co-management and conflict resolution. These included EAF workshops, conflict resolution workshops, national/local dialogue processes and training courses on building capacity of organizations to participate in policy processes. Colombia has 14 co-management agreements: three overarching fishing agreements in three pilot sites and 11 agreements on the use of trawl nets with BRDs for industrial fishers. Co-management arrangements in place	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					<p>include: spatial-temporal fishing closures, fishing quotes, regulation of fishing effort, extensive use and testing of prototype trawl nets and BRDs. Brazil established Regional Shrimp Management Committees for Shrimp, each with a Scientific Advisory Group. Mexico established two co-management consultative committee for pink shrimp fishery and brown shrimp fishery. Both have high participation (particularly pink shrimp) and set out priorities and actions for the next years. Suriname has a strong working group for its Seabob fishery, and installed a national working group on Shrimp and Groundfish Fisheries in 2020 as its main fisheries' co-management body. Costa Rica improved capacity of locals to co-manage Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing (AMPR) areas, strengthened the Marine Coastal Local Council in</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					<p>Barra del Colorado pilot site, and is implementing a management plan. Costa Rica also established the National Closed Season Committee, which co-manages seasonal closure. The National Working Group in Trinidad and Tobago is acting as a proto- co-management committee. Goal is to formalize once Fisheries Act becomes law. Trinidad and Tobago: Provisions were made for the establishment of stakeholder consultative mechanisms in the Fisheries Management Bill and will be formally established once promulgated.</p>	
	b)% reduction in discard rates.	Baseline for discard levels included in expanded catch composition surveys available with RPCU.	b) Discard rate reduced by 5% in project pilot sites	b) Discard rates have been reduced by at least 20% Discard rates have been reduced by at least 20% measured through BRD reductions, utilization reductions and reductions from management measures (ex. Spatial temporal measures) in project pilot sites.	b) Colombia achieved between 20% and 35% reduction via BRDs use and management measures. In average, 20% reduction was achieved in 5 out of the 6 countries according to the tests at vessel level. Catch composition baselines were established in all of the project countries. Colombia, Mexico and Trinidad and	HS

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					<p>Tobago created and are implementing operating onboard observer programmes. Mexico, Costa Rica, Suriname and Colombia updated biological data collection systems for the shrimp fishery in place and integrated them into their national fisheries statistics systems. Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Suriname have shown 20% or more bycatch reduction rates in gear trials with low shrimp losses (seabob and finfish fisheries), Suriname, up to 75%, with the use of a newly developed flexible TED, including the exclusion of vulnerable species; Mexico, demonstrated that with the use of BRD, bycatch can be reduced from 19% to 46% and fuel can be saved up to 38% using the materials and design recommended by the project consultants . Regulations were prepared and submitted. Colombian prototype gears have already been transferred</p>	

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					to the local industry, which is are using them. BRD use spreading across Brazil. Costa Rica closed the trawl fishery, eliminating its bycatch in the process.	
	C)Shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries management plans (in project pilot sites), taking the B&D Guidelines into consideration, are under implementation.		C)Five management plans are prepared and agreed.	C) At least five shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries management plans (in project pilot sites), taking the B&D Guidelines into consideration, are under implementation.	c) In Mexico, for the implementation of the Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Fishery Management Plans, the Consultative Committee for the Pink Shrimp Fishery in Campeche and the Consultative Committee for the Brown and White Shrimp Fishery in Tamaulipas and Veracruz were established. The corresponding operating regulations were approved and a work plan developed. Suriname updated the seabob management plan to include B&D considerations and align with MSC standards. Suriname also updated its national fisheries management plan (2021-2025), which was validated and endorsed by stakeholders as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					<p>Colombia published a bycatch management plan through an EAF approach and it is under implementation by the fisheries authority (AUNAP resolution). The Anhatomirim pilot site in Brazil has a Management Plan in place and operating. It is adaptive so includes changes from REBYC gear trials. Brazil's national management plan is complete and under a validation process. During the EAF training course mentioned above, a group of trainers was trained and Costa Rica, Colombia Mexico and Brazil built capacity of stakeholders and government officials to apply EAF through a series of national workshops. In Brazil, the training led to an increased engagement in the project with every Coastal State in the country now trying to apply EAF in shrimp fisheries. Barra del Colorado Fishery Management Plan in Costa Rica is under</p>	

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					implementation. Trinidad and Tobago's draft management plan has been updated with results from REBYC results, though it still has not been approved nor implemented.	
Outcome 2.2 Promotion of responsible practices by trawl operators through incentives.	a) # of pilot sites with incentive packages formulated, tested, evaluated, and results disseminated	a) Incentives are not actively used as a management strategy and there is no or limited information on potential positive incentives.	a) One pilot site.	a) Trawl operators/fishers in at least 2 project pilot sites benefit from at least one type of positive incentive in relation to changes in trawl fisheries bycatch management (e.g. reduced fuel or labour costs, and/or market-based incentives such as price premiums or niche markets).	a) In Colombia, Suriname, Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago, gear tests show positive reduction of bycatch with acceptable shrimp catch reduction. Artisanal fishers in Brazil are actively participating and at least in one case have already changed fishing practices due to the demonstrated reduction in the time spent classifying catch and improved quality of the product. Colombia provided industrial trawlers with proof of 24% fuel reduction with a prototype net and an incentives package that includes net specifications and a business plan to introduce the new nets. Colombia completed evaluation of <i>Brotula</i> and tuna resources as potential alternatives for artisanal fisheries.	HS

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					<p>Colombia has a business plan developed with women's groups to use bycatch from industrial trawlers with promising outlook. The probability of certification of the deep-sea shrimp trawl fishery in the Colombian Pacific as a sustainable fishery, was evidenced through its pre-assessment under the standard of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC).</p> <p>Mexico developed four products (fish pulp, sausages, aquaculture feed, and octopus' bait) based on bycatch species and trained food technicians for their preparation. Such by products Still require food safety certification, but provide an opportunity for trawlers to add value to sustainable bycatch.</p> <p>Mexico also demonstrated that with BRDs the impact on small-scale fishers from trawlers is minimal, incentivizing trawlers to change practices to reduce conflicts with other fishers.</p>	

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					<p>For Costa Rica, the project provided the only avenue through which trawl operators have the potential to renew their licences, which are no longer active. It also provides fishing licences to a small-scale fishery operated by women and provided the Barra del Colorado community with legal tenure over their fishery. MSC re-certified Suriname seabob fishery with 4 annual surveillance audits. BRD/TED reduction practices have been adopted by the seabob fleet. Some Prototype TEDs have been adopted by finfish trawlers in Suriname. Full adoption is pending the availability of the gear and training to construct them (delayed due to COVID-19). Suriname completed a successful project on the utilization of fishery waste products (including discards) to produce liquid fish silage as organic fertilizer in horticulture. Upscaling is ongoing into a through a larger scale</p>	

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					project. Trinidad and Tobago has VAT and duty concessions on BRDS materials purchases.	
Outcome 3.1 Capacities and opportunities for enhanced sustainable and diverse livelihoods created and gender equality promoted.	a) # of pilot sites with reports identifying new income generating opportunities for men and women through the value chain. b) Fisherfolk associations/cooperatives are in place and operating	Fishers and fish workers are generally not equipped (education, skills, training) to take advantage of existing or alternative livelihoods or diversification options. The lack of livelihood alternatives increases the pressure on the resources but fishers tend not to see the need to stop fishing but could potentially consider 'alternative' activities as additional sources of income. The CLME SAP identifies a need to "develop and implement initiatives for sustainably enhancing livelihoods by identifying and building capacity for diversification, viable alternative sources of decent work/improved incomes and creating	a) One pilot site b) Twelve associations/cooperatives	New income generating opportunities for men and women through the value chain adding value to sustainable bycatch products and other alternatives explored and generating local benefits in at least 3 project pilot sites (the indicators and targets for local benefits [increased income for how many people –gender disaggregated - and work opportunities] will be set in the case of each pilot site in project year one with local participating stakeholders).	Colombia realized two value chain analyses (artisanal and industrial), with emphasis on the role of women; as well as formulated and proposed three business plans to introduce more sustainable fishing practices. Also promoted the use of fishery discards by women fish vendors (platoneras). Fishermen received training in the processing of fish products, quality control, financial and organizational aspects for the creation of enterprises. Costa Rica shows extensive advances in this outcome, particularly through the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and the Tenure Guidelines ¹ . The network of Responsible Fishing Areas (AMPR network) in Costa Rica was strengthened and	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
		<p>added value for current catches".</p> <p>Gender is not considered in Shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries management planning. Gender segregated data on trawl fisheries are generally not available.</p>			<p>expanded and now includes twelve small-scale fishing communities in key policy processes. fish workers formally established two associations in Barra del Colorado and three in Puntarenas. They received training on legal, financial and organizational matters. One organization created a strategic development plan to enhance its social impact. Studies on gender in the value chain and vulnerable groups have been completed. A national fisher women forum drafted an action plan for women in fisheries. Five projects to enhance livelihoods have been supported with good returns on investment. In partnership with other projects, REBYC-II LAC supported the formalization of one women's cooperative whose members collected shellfish without a license. The women developed a management plan for their fishery and obtained a</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					<p>fishing license for all their members thus formalizing their activity and securing access to social protection schemes and improved cash income. A SWOT analysis on alternative livelihoods for women shrimp peelers was completed and government ministries are supporting various alternatives (ex. Vegetable farms)</p> <p>In Trinidad and Tobago- a Value chain and gender study was completed with recommendations for further investment and training. Women were introduced to and trained in fish handling, processing, salt curing and drying.</p> <p>Suriname completed studies on bycatch supply chain and the role of women in the industrial trawl fishing value chain. A mentoring and strengthening program for fisherfolk organizations has been completed. Five local small-scale fishing cooperatives are now officially established, and</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
					<p>trainings and mentoring were provided to three of these. An overarching national fisherfolk organization is also established. These items are a major step towards co-management. The socioeconomic role of fishery value chains on, women in Brazil is better understood through the project, but the actual outcome will be difficult to achieve.</p> <p>In Mexico capacity building of young food technicians and teachers of technology schools was successful. The aim is that when students finish their training, they can be employed by the fishing sector and introduce value addition and new products derived from bycatch/discards.</p>	
Outcome 4.1 Project implementation based on results-based management and application of project	Achievement of project outcomes as defined by the project matrix	N/A	Project results matrix exists with baseline information and outcome and output indicators and targets.	Project outcomes are achieved, disseminated and sustained. Regional Coordinator will establish a coordinators task force to serve as mechanism to create a	Project is on target to deliver most of its outputs and achieve outcome target as established in monitoring framework. Project task forces and working groups are running effectively.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹
findings and lessons learned in future operations.				strong REBYC-II LAC team. It will be a venue to exchange project results and lessons learned among countries during the project implementation.	<p>The PIR and PPR as accompaniment tools have been delivered punctually, nourished by the contributions of each country. Project website and other means of social media communication are up and running to disseminate information and lessons learned. Following the MTE, this area was strengthened through a communication and knowledge management strategy that sought to improve the exchange of learning among project partners and countries, as well as to bring results and lessons to a wider audience. To this end, a series of regional technical documents, short videos, documentaries, national forums, material for social networks, etc. were produced.</p> <p>Long-term sustainability of project results depends on the impacts of COVID-19, on government institutions and fisheries stakeholders.</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ¹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings. N/A

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

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

Outputs ⁹	Expected	Achievements at each PIR ¹¹						Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹² or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR	6 th PIR		

⁹ 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.

¹¹ 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)

¹² Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

	date ¹⁰								
Output 1.1.1: The Bycatch and Discard (B&D) Guidelines are implemented mainstreamed in relevant fisheries in the project countries	Q4Y5	1 country	Elements of B&D Guidelines appear in legislation or proposed policy changes in 4 of 6 countries.	Five of six project countries have either regulations, laws or agreements that incorporate B&D Guidelines.	Five of six project countries have either regulations, laws or agreements that incorporate B&D Guidelines.	Guidelines mainstreamed in practice. Awaiting approval of regulations incorporating them	Guidelines mainstreamed in practice. All project countries presented B&D guidelines. 2 countries have them approved as legal regulation, 4 are waiting approval to incorporating them.	95%	Target is for all 6 countries to incorporate B&D Guidelines. Status is not 100% because of some regulations require publication/inclusion in normative framework. The consultative process will be completed in June-July 2021 but the strategy is already endorsed by the WECAFC/IFREMER/CRFM regional working group. Draft approved by regional working group.
Output 1.1.2: Regional strategy for shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries and bycatch	Q 4 Y5	Draft Regional Strategy is under development	Project partners and countries have agreed to sections of regional strategy related to: bycatch utilization, fishing technology, as well as data	First draft strategy is available and has been reviewed by WECAFC/IFREMER/CRFM working group. It is ready for	Draft strategy under consultation with project partners.	Strategy approved by Regional Working Group and is back with stakeholders for consultation	Strategy endorsed by the WECAFC/IFREMER/CRFM regional working group in the 4 th WG Regional Meeting. Draft was translated into 3 languages and it is back with	95%	Target is a regional strategy under implementation. The difficulty in finding common ground among countries delayed drafting of the full regional strategy. The consultative process will be

¹⁰ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

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management agreed and under initial implementation.			collection and monitoring.	consultation process.			stakeholders (regional bodies members) for consultation.		completed in July 2021 but the strategy is already endorsed by the WECAFC/IFREMER/CRFM regional working group. Next Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) meeting will be in 2022.
Output 1.2.1: National legal/policy frameworks for shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries and bycatch co-management reviewed draft regulatory provisions recommended.	End of project	CR- Draft legislation for shrimp trawl fisheries has been proposed and is under discussion in the legislature. Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago are reviewing current legislation to propose amendment to normative provisions.	a) 4 (Col, Bra, CR, Sur) countries have reviewed fishery regulations against best international standards.	a) 4 (Col, Bra, CR, Sur, Trinidad and Tobago) countries have reviewed fishery regulations against best international standards.	a) 4 (Col, Bra, CR, Sur, Trinidad and Tobago) countries reviewed trawl fishery regulations against best international standards.	a) Target almost achieved	a) 5 (Col, Bra, CR, Sur, Trinidad and Tobago) countries reviewed trawl fishery regulations against best international standards and regulatory provisions were recommended.	95%	Target is three countries receive training on BRD and complete legal assessments. FAO Legal Office supported the review of shrimp trawling regulations according to its various general legal assessment tools and protocols. This results in changes that align national frameworks with B&D Guidelines and other FAO instruments. Target not 100% because assessments must be published.
	End of project	b) CR- Draft legislation for shrimp trawl fisheries proposed and under discussion in	b) Col and CR have presented recommendations for regulatory provisions already. Sur, Bra, and Trinidad and	b) Colombia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil and Costa Rica have reviewed and proposed	b) Colombia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil and Costa Rica reviewed and proposed	Target achieved. Some amendment proposals still require executive/legislative approval.	Target achieved. All countries except Mexico (which did not allocate funds for this output) achieved this	100%	Target is for 2 countries to recommend regulatory provisions. All countries except Mexico (which did not

		<p>the legislature. Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago are reviewing current legislation to propose amendment to normative provisions.</p>	<p>Tobago have draft regulatory provisions under review.</p>	<p>regulatory provisions. Goal is to have all of these passed by Legislative or Executive Branches in 2019 with exception of Costa Rica (see Comments column).</p>	<p>regulatory provisions. Goal is to have all of these passed by Legislative or Executive Branches in 2020 with exception of Costa Rica (see Comments column).</p>			<p>allocate funds for this output) achieved this. Colombian authorities are reviewing final recommendations to submit amended normative framework to Congress. Trinidad and Tobago laid a new Fisheries Management Bill on the floor of the house of representatives and Minister actively lobbies for its passage. Trinidad and Tobago preparing recommendations for management measures/ regulations under the new Fisheries Management Bill. Suriname included trawling monitoring provisions in Coast Guard Act. It also included bycatch management measures in draft Fisheries Act submitted to ministry. Minister has not submitted Fisheries Act to Parliament. Costa Rica Assembly approved new law on trawling</p>
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									<p>but was vetoed by the executive.</p> <p>Follow-up required to ensure countries publish and incorporate recommendations into existing normative framework.</p>
<p>Output 1.2.2: Institutional structures for co-management within an EAF framework of shrimp/ bottom trawl fisheries and bycatch in place.</p>	<p>End of project</p>	<p>a) Costa Rica created co-management structures (AMPR) in several pilot sites. Brazil set up and had an initial meeting of a multi-stakeholder Shrimp Management Committee. The Seabob working group in Suriname is fully functional.</p>	<p>a) Institutional structures for co-management exist in Costa Rica, 1 fishery in Suriname and 1 pilot site in Brazil. Colombia, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago established National Working Groups to serve as institutional multisectoral committees and are aiming to grandfather them into formal management plans. In Colombia, the national working group delivered a formal recommendation to the Fisheries</p>	<p>a) Institutional Structures for Co-management exist in Colombia (closed season, national bycatch committee and three pilot sites), Costa Rica (AMPR areas committees, closed season committee and national dialogues), Brazil (Regional and national management committees), Suriname (only for seabob), Mexico (Pink</p>	<p>a) Completed in Colombia, Costa Rica (including restructured closed season committee), Brazil, México. Incomplete in Suriname (two committees exist but don't meet regularly. Trinidad and Tobago still at the informal working group level.</p>	<p>a) Completed with some implementation challenges in all countries except Trinidad and Tobago.</p>	<p>a) Completed in all project countries. Trinidad and Tobago has an informal working group (yet operative -9 meetings to-date). Provisions were made for the institutionalization of the National Working Group.</p>	<p>95%</p>	<p>Target is 6 pilot sites with functioning co-management structures.</p> <p>Project partners improved dialogue between government and stakeholders. While not an output, improving trust and collaboration between government, sector and other stakeholders is a major project success.</p> <p>In several countries, the working arrangement established by REBYC-II LAC has led to the first ever decision-making groups where government and sector view each other as equals.</p>

			Authority to strengthen the institutional structures for shrimp co-management.	Shrimp fishery Committee).					<p>The Consultative Committee for Pink Shrimp of Campeche is operational and meeting regularly in Mexico.</p> <p>Brazil Regional and National Shrimp Fishery Committees are in place.</p> <p>Costa Rica building stakeholder capacity to participate via direct training and organizational creation/strengthening . A mgmt. plan and mgmt. committee is official in Barra del Colorado, Costa Rica.</p> <p>Colombia established a national bycatch management committee that works in all fisheries; it is in place and operating as well as the local agreement sin 3 pilot sites, which function as co-management arrangements on effort and distribution. Also created a multi-stakeholder advisory</p>
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									<p>National Bycatch Committee.</p> <p>Suriname seabob working group operational and also established a national working group on Shrimp and Groundfish Fisheries as a key co-management body</p> <p>National project working groups in Trinidad and Tobago play the role of national multi-stakeholder committees for co-management. It is not a formal committee but will become one once parliament approves the new Fisheries Bill.</p> <p>Meetings for co-management structures affected by COVID, given limited stakeholder access to online technology.</p>
End of project	b) In terms of sub-regional WECAFC/CRFM/OSPESCA sub-regional arrangement, a	b) The Shrimp and Groundfish of the North Brazil Shelf Working Group has only met once. However,	b) The WECAFC/CRFM/IFREMER Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish has	b) The WECAFC/CRFM/IFREMER Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish has	b) The WECAFC/CRFM/IFREMER Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish met	b) The WECAFC/CRFM/IFREMER Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish met	b) The WECAFC/CRFM/IFREMER Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish met four times and is actively	100%	Target was to strengthen sub-regional arrangement. FAO continues to collaborate with regional partners to

		<p>first North-Brazil Guianas Shrimp and Groundfish Workshop held and TORs for future role of the group developed.</p>	<p>WECAFC/CRFM/OSPESCA continue to meet and liaise on a regular basis to coordinate and enhance project execution. REBYC-II LAC is working with other regional projects such as the CLME+ and GoMLME to execute joint actions and to continue strengthening of sub-regional arrangements.</p>	<p>met twice and is actively guiding regional activities and policies for 2018-2019. EAF Capacity building workshops for stakeholders completed in Colombia, Costa Rica and Suriname and Brazil.</p>	<p>met twice and is actively guiding regional activities and policies for 2018-2019. WECAFC will approve the 2020 work plan. EAF Capacity building workshops for stakeholders completed in Colombia, Costa Rica and Suriname and Brazil.</p>	<p>three times and is actively guiding regional activities and policies for 2020-2021. EAF Capacity building workshops for stakeholders completed in Colombia, Costa Rica and Suriname and Brazil.</p>	<p>guiding regional activities and policies for 2021. Another meeting will be held in 2021.</p>	<p>expand the reach of the project. OSPESCA and REBYC-II LAC continue to discuss the best way to involve non-REBYC countries of Central America who have expressed interest in project results and lessons learned. REBYC-II LAC closely collaborates with CLME+ Shrimp and Groundfish project to strengthen regional management arrangements in the North Brazil Shelf and is advising/sharing info with a similar project in Peru. Suriname had an extensive exchange with Guyana on the management of seabob trawl fisheries, facilitated by CRFM and REBYC II LAC.</p>
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<p>Output 2.1.1: Improved data collection and monitoring systems for biological and socio-economic impact of trawling in selected fisheries (both small and large-scale) in project countries.</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>a) All countries have initiated biological bycatch baseline studies. It is expected that they incorporate social and economic baselines in the second half of 2016.</p>	<p>a) Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Tobago have basic bycatch composition baselines established these can be found as catch composition surveys available at the RPCU and the project website.</p>	<p>a) All six countries updated their catch composition baselines. More robust data required as well as data integration into national statistical systems.</p>	<p>a) All six countries updated their catch composition baselines. More robust data required as well as data integration into national statistical systems.</p>	<p>a) All six countries updated their catch composition baselines. More robust data required as well as data integration into national statistical systems in Brazil.</p>	<p>a) All six countries updated their catch composition baselines. The project established a baseline of catches and critical species in all 6 countries.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Target was to establish baseline of catches and critical species in all 6 countries. This target is complete Bycatch composition surveys now exist in all project pilot sites. In Brazil, data collection and monitoring will be institutionalized through the scientific advisory groups to the new regional shrimp fishery management committees of Brazil. As a bonus, several pilot sites now have Species ID guides generated from baseline research and a catalogue of bycatch species was published.</p> <p>The biological catch composition baseline has been established and data collection continues for all trawl fleets via the Observer Programme. Socio-economic data was collected in 2018 with enhanced data collection continued in 2020 and 2021.</p>
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									<p>INCOPESCA and INVEMAR staff members exchanged information for capacity building in order to implement a platform for the collection of fisheries data adapted to institutional needs.</p> <p>INVEMAR transferred 14 years of fishery and on-board monitoring information to the Colombian Fishery Statistical Service-SEPEC, managed by AUNAP. This information was fundamental for the extra result obtained from the pre-assessment of the Pacific deep-water shrimp fishery against the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) standard.</p>
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	End of project	b) A first data collection workshop has been carried out, a draft data collection framework system is developed and in consultation to improve national data collection systems	b) As above, most project countries have solid catch composition data. Mexico has established a database and ID guide. Costa Rica is currently undertaking social and economic data collection-particularly regarding women and vulnerable groups. In Suriname, data collectors have received additional training on data collection in an EAF framework. Brazil has evaluated the current state of trawling in the country, including the compilation of all information on status of gear, boats, and stock status. Colombia also has up to date information on bycatch and discard composition as well as fishery	b) Colombia and Mexico have improved data collection and monitoring systems. Brazil has completed catch surveys in all 4 project pilot sites. Mexico, Colombia, Brazil and Costa Rica completed or are about to complete social and economic surveys that consider gender roles. Brazil evaluated the current state of trawling in the country, including the compilation of all information on status of gear, boats, and stock status. Costa Rica completed a data survey for deep-water shrimp including catch	b) Data integrated into national systems in Colombia. Socio-economic data compiled in Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago. Will be included in fishery information system in Mexico, Colombia and Brazil by end of 2019. Suriname completed data system needs report. A data system to be created by late 2019. Trinidad and Tobago is currently in beta phase of a new information system.	b) Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname and Costa Rica are updating fishery information system. Brazil data not yet included in government system. New information system in all three countries is expected to be ready in late 2020. Mexico observer programme and fishery monitoring database complete and transferred to government. Colombia updated the biological and socioeconomic information in previously existing system. Brazil data is not included in a government system, as there is not a national statistical system, although, in the North and Northwest regional a counterpart project named Shrimp NEM is systematizing bycatch composition data.	b) New information systems were implemented in Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname and Costa Rica. Mexico observer programme and fishery monitoring database complete and transferred to government. Colombia updated the biological and socioeconomic information in previously existing system. Brazil data is not included in a government system, as there is not a national statistical system, although, in the North and Northwest regional a counterpart project named Shrimp NEM is systematizing bycatch composition data.	100%	<p>Target was for 3 countries to improve data monitoring systems.</p> <p>The RPCU could not provide a common system due to the significant differences in the data collection capacities and practices of the project countries. The disparate reality of official socio-economic data in project countries requires greater attention and funding that what is available in the scope of this project.</p> <p>Improving national data collection systems for the entire fishing sector is beyond the project's scope. However, the project continues to work within the capacity of partner countries to improve data collection for the bottom trawl fisheries of pilot sites- the project's focus.</p>
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			<p>statistics and stock status.</p>	<p>composition, discards and biodiversity and ecological values and established a first data collection protocol in the artisanal trawl fishery.</p> <p>In Suriname, data collectors have received additional training on data collection in an EAF framework. Observer programmes established in Mexico and Colombia.</p> <p>Suriname completed a national review of the data collection system and provided recommendations for improvement.</p>				<p>Colombia established a more robust monitoring system and the information is available in the country's fishery statistics.</p> <p>On biological data, Mexico and Colombia both have observer programmes and information systems for the fishery. New database created for fishery in Mexico is migrated to system of National Fisheries Institute.</p> <p>In Suriname a new fisheries data collection system was set-up with assistance of FAO (Calipseo platform), including biological and socio-economic data collection and data management.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago has an active data collection protocol as well as an operational observer programme. Trinidad and Tobago has an operational and on-going Data</p>
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									<p>Collection system and built a geodatabase for the bottom trawl fishery.</p> <p>INVEMAR (Colombia) trained INCOPECA (Costa Rica) in fisheries monitoring and adapted and transferred its fisheries information system to a pilot site. INVEMAR also trained on stock assessments.</p> <p>Socio-economic data available in Costa Rica, México, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago and Brazil. The CLME+ project provided additional support to strengthen data collection in both Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.</p>
	End of project	c) No final info for discard rate reduction.	c) Gear tests have begun but no reliable info until complete results are analysed.	c) Initial gear tests showed between 15-28% bycatch reductions in project pilot sites. Given bycatch composition, most of this	c) Gear tests completed in 4 countries. Two countries in middle of tests. Results range from 10-28% reduction. Given bycatch composition,	c) Costa Rica/Colombia achieved output target. Suriname achieved in seabob fishery. Tests also show reduction in finfish fishery	c) Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, Brazil, Suriname y Trinidad and Tobago tested and proved a reduction of 20-46% of bycatch with BRDs and management measures.	90%	Target was to reduce discard rates by 20% measured through BRD reductions, utilization reductions and reductions from management measures (ex. Spatial temporal measures) in project pilot sites. All

				<p>reduction is on discards. At vessel level, 5% discard has been met.</p>	<p>most of this reduction is on discards. New closed seasons agreed in Colombia also lead to corresponding reduction. Zoning closures in Costa Rica reduced discards by around 20% prior to closure of fishery.</p>	<p>but uptake still requires promotion with the crews and owners Trinidad and Tobago BRD tests show 20% reductions. Final analysis and regulation change required, as well as cooperation from fishers. Mexico completed three research cruises but requires one more to suggest final BRD regulations. Will also require lobbying with fishers. Brazil fishers applying BRDs and mgmt. measures in some pilot sites but analysis still underway to evaluate impacts.</p>	<p>Mexico completed four research cruises and suggested final BRD regulations. It will require transfer phase to commercial fishing fleets. Fisheries of pilot sites in Colombia already show more than 20% discard reduction, as a result of changes in fishing technology tested and Spatial/temporal closures. Suriname: 20% achieved in entire seabob fleet; over 20% reduction with prototype TEDs in finfish trawl fleet; full adoption of the gear is pending training on its construction (delayed due to COVID-19) and availability of more TEDs. In Trinidad and Tobago Non-artisanal trawl operators have incentives to use the BRDs prior to its use being mandatory by law as outlined in the draft management plan. Brazil fishers</p>	<p>counties demonstrated at least 20% reduction in BRD trials and with management measures. Colombia and Brazil showed 20% discard reduction with BRDs and fisher uptake. Fisher uptake is a challenge in Trinidad and Tobago and Mexico. This is the reason for the 95% of achievement. Suriname BRDS/TED reduce bycatch by 20% in seabob fishery (already in use), and in the finfish fishery (tests complete and fishers positive about the changes) Final BRD construction trainings in Suriname and Brazil are delayed due to COVID but fisher willingness exists to use the BRDs once training is complete.</p> <p>Management measures such as spatial/temporal closures already led to 20% decreases in Colombia and Costa Rica (although the</p>
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							are applying BRDs and mgmt. measures in pilot sites. A national resolution in Brazilian Court recommended REBYC tested BRDs and measurements as guidelines for trawl fisheries in the South of Brazil		latter achieved 100% decrease by eventually eliminating the fishery). It is not 100% as it is not implemented by fleets in some countries.
Output 2.1.2 Technological, spatial/temporal, and other potential management measures identified and adopted by fishers.	End of project	<p>a) i) Countries have developed plans for gear and BRD testing.</p> <p>ii) Initial studies carried out to identify potential spatial and temporal mgmt. measures in CR and TT.</p> <p>iii) No mgmt. measures report available yet.</p>	<p>a) i) Governments and stakeholders in all six countries have transparently negotiated and agreed gear testing protocols and methodologies with vessel owners and captains. Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil are currently testing BRDs. Mexico, Colombia and CR have workplan to test gear starting August 2017.</p> <p>ii) Costa Rica published rule to regulate spatial</p>	<p>a) i) Initial gear trials across countries showed 15-28% reduction in bycatch rates, most of which is previously discarded catch. As such, at least 5% discards reduction has been achieved at unit (vessel) level. The % reductions in all countries are derived from field gear tests that compared the catches in traditional nets to catches in new net designs or traditional nets with</p>	<p>a) i) Gear tests completed in 4 countries with recommendations. Two countries in middle of tests. Results range from 10-28% reduction.</p> <p>ii) Colombia has developed spatial temporal measures in 3 sites. Costa Rica, spatial temporal measures in place for industrial fishery and Barra del Colorado artisanal fishery. Trinidad and</p>	<p>a) i) Gear tests completed in 11 pilot fisheries in 5 countries with recommendations. One country in middle of tests. Results range from 10-over 30% reduction.</p> <p>ii) Spatio-temporal measures: Colombia, complete in 3 sites. Costa Rica complete in 2 sites. Suriname complete in seabob. Trinidad and Tobago temporal measures drafted and</p>	<p>a) i) Gear tests completed in 11 pilot fisheries in 6 countries with recommendations. Results range from 19 to 36% reduction.</p> <p>ii) Spatio-temporal measures: Colombia, complete in 3 sites. Costa Rica complete in 2 sites. Suriname complete in seabob. Trinidad and Tobago temporal measures drafted and proposed but not yet approved. Mexico includes REBYC-II LAC findings in suggestions for seasonal closures. Brazil measurements were incorporated into the national management plan.</p>	100%	<p>Target was 3 countries with tests and recommendations, 5 countries with spatial/temporal measures in place and 3 countries with a formal technical report adopted.</p> <p>Full management plans with all management measures require long dialogue with stakeholders, particularly in areas of poor enforcement. Nevertheless, countries such as Trinidad and Tobago, Costa Rica and Colombia already published unique technological or spatial-temporal regulations that reduce</p>

			<p>distribution of fishing practices. Trinidad and Tobago has filed a rule for temporal closures of the fishery. It is awaiting cabinet approval. Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Trinidad and Tobago have proposed mgmt. measures to improve pilot site fisheries management. Pilot site in Anhatomirim in Brazil already has already introduced spatial/temporal management measures introduced to reduce bycatch and other trawling impacts.</p> <p>iii) No national recommendations report available yet</p>	<p>bycatch reduction devices installed. This was complemented by the bycatch composition surveys, that provided information on the types, number and volumes of species caught with traditional methods.</p> <p>i) Brazil- Tech trials are under way. Preliminary results show close to 20% reduction.</p> <p>ii) Colombia- Initial gear trials showed close to 15% reduction against baseline composition and lower fuel use.</p> <p>iii) Costa Rica- BRD assessment in deep-water shrimp showed</p>	<p>Tobago temporal measures drafted and proposed. Mexico spatial/temporal closure already existed but data from REBYC-II LAC improved decision-making.</p> <p>iii) Reports on national recommendations for improved management measures for decreasing bycatch and discards are due in 2020.</p>	<p>proposed but not yet approved. Mexico includes REBYC-II LAC findings in suggestions for seasonal closures. Brazil not complete outside Anhatomirim, awaiting mgmt. plan.</p> <p>iii) Colombia validating formal recommendation report. Reports on national recommendations for improved management measures for decreasing bycatch and discards are due in late 2020. Suriname completed technical report for seabob fishery and finalizing report for finfish fishery. Costa</p>	<p>iii) Formal agreements exist in three Colombian pilot sites that define areas for trawling and other fisheries. Reports on national recommendations for improved management measures for decreasing bycatch and discards were presented.</p>	<p>trawling impacts on the environment. In Costa Rica, stakeholders participating in an open and participatory negotiation process agreed to a spatial zoning map that establishes trawl free areas, marine protected areas, areas for responsible fisheries management, priority research areas and areas open for trawling. Authorities officially published the zoning map, making it a formal regulation. Enforcement of this zoning map is the next challenge. Formal agreements exist in three Colombian pilot sites that define areas for trawling and other fisheries and government is reviewing final resolution to formalize BRD requirement. Mexico recommended to use a spectra prototype network with BRD that can significantly reduce the bycatch, as result of 4</p>
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				<p>almost 25% bycatch reduction with existing “fisheye” devices against catches in net without device.</p> <p>iii) Mexico-Prototype fishing system built, first gear trials completed, results pending.</p> <p>iv) Suriname-TTED (seabob) and flexible TED (finfish) trials completed. More trails required for conclusive results. Bycatch reduction strategy created and approved by national working group.</p> <p>v) Trinidad and Tobago-over 20% bycatch reduction in first gear trials.</p>		Rica finalized report and is drafting			<p>cruise ships trials. Suriname conducted 4 BRD/TED trials with assistance from NOAA of the Unties States also equipped all trawlers with VMS.</p>
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				As above, % reduction calculated during paired gear trials and represent difference between traditional net and net with bycatch reduction device. Further trials required for adoption of management measures.					
End of project	b) No alternative fishing method feasibility report available yet.	b) Fishing methods utilizing different nets and approaches have been tested in Brazil and Suriname. Brazil carried out an assessment of fishing methods to inform feasibility studies of fishing systems proposed by researchers and fishers. Suriname has completed testing of trash and turtle excluding devices in the seabob	b) See above. Alternative nets tested in Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Suriname and Costa Rica. Full results pending.	b) Alternative trawl fishing methods tested in all countries. Viability of alternative fishery evaluated in Colombia. Initial agreement in Costa Rica to test <i>Suripera</i> nets.	b) Costa Rica testing <i>Suripera</i> nets in a new pilot site. Colombia evaluated hook and line Brotula and tuna fisheries alternatives for artisanal trawlers and introduced new fishing nets in existing pilot site. Alternative methods of trawling (with BRDS or new nets available in all countries)	b) Costa Rica tested <i>Suripera</i> nets in a new pilot site, Golfo Dulce. Colombia evaluated hook and line Brotula and tuna fisheries alternatives for artisanal trawlers and introduced new fishing nets in existing pilot site. Alternative methods of trawling (with BRDS or new nets available in all countries)	80%	Target is to introduce alternative fishing methods in one pilot site. All countries completed at least one round of tests to develop new trawling gear. Colombia did complete feasibility study and business plan for a new Brotula fishery to reduce effort on shrimp. Funding to start this fishery goes beyond what REBYC- II LAC has available and the fisheries might not begin prior to project closure. Costa Rica tested <i>Suripera</i> nets in Golfo Dulce. Funding	

			fishery and is now preparing a report to disseminate results and recommend regulatory changes if required. Colombia has negotiated agreements with industrial and artisanal sector to encourage use of new fishing technology developed from joint studies between authorities and fishers.						to start these new fisheries goes beyond what REBYC- II LAC has available and the fisheries won't begin prior to project closure. Costa Rica and Colombia provided results of new gear tests as well as feasibility results for potential uptake in the future.
Output 2.1.3: EAF training provided and participatory management planning process operational in all six project countries.	Q2 Y4	a) EAF Training provided in Suriname and Costa Rica. Regional EAF data collection workshop carried out.	a) In addition to the training provided to Suriname, officers from various institutions in Mexico participated in an intensive EAF training course organized by WWF and supported by REBYC-II LAC.	a) Regional Training on EAF for 30 representatives from government private sector, NGOs and CSOs completed. A cadre of 12 people also trained as trainers. These trainers are carrying out national EAF courses in Mex,	a) EAF capacity building workshops completed in five of six countries, including stakeholders and government staff. The last country Trinidad and Tobago did receive training via the regional workshop.	a) EAF capacity building workshops completed in all six countries, including stakeholders and government staff. Continuous follow-up and reinforcement required.	a) EAF capacity building workshops completed in all six countries, including stakeholders and government staff.	100%	Target was for government officials, technical staff and fisher representatives trained in co-management and EAF and mentorship maintained through project duration. A six-day intensive training course and training of trainers took place in December 2017. Local EAF capacity building workshops and trainings took place in all project countries

			<p>Col, Bra, CR and Suri throughout 2018.</p> <p>Colombia – completed EAF training to fishers, govt and other stakeholders (over 100 people) leading to adjustments to mgmt. plans and agreements described above and achieved in years past. Participatory management processes operational in Pacific Coast pilot sites.</p> <p>Costa Rica- Training provided on EAF, B&D Guidelines and SSF Guidelines to govt officers and stakeholders (two trainings to officers, three to AMPR network and</p>					<p>(although at varying levels). Participatory processes are active in all countries. They require support and reinforcement beyond the project. Output was critical in Brazil where a national EAF training workshop led to an explosion in number of stakeholders interested in the project. EAF training directly related to massive consultation process (over 55 communities) on the draft shrimp management plan as well as uptake of REBYC related activities in every single Brazilian state (with a variety of sources of funding).</p>
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				one to Barra del Colorado). A variety of institutional structures have been created to increase participation, including co-management committees in AMPR and Barra del Colorado, as mentioned above as well as the national dialogue process on shrimp.					
End of project	b) AMPR co-management structures in Costa Rica created.	b) See output 1.2.2 above for advances on co-management arrangements. In Colombia, fishing agreements between industrial and artisanal sectors and government are based on EAF and were developed under a co-management framework.	b) Participatory processes by way of management committees related to management plans are in place in Suriname (seabob), Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. Formal but not institutional arrangements also exist in Costa Rica,	b) Co-management committees operational in Mexico (Camarón Rosado), Brazil (CPGs), Colombia (Acuerdos de pesca), Suriname (seabob and fishery advisory committee) and Costa Rica (Barra del Colorado). Trinidad and	b) Co-management committees operational in Mexico (Camarón Rosado), Brazil (CPGs), Colombia (Acuerdos de pesca, national bycatch committee), Suriname (seabob) and Costa Rica (Barra del Colorado). Trinidad and	b) Co-management committees operational in Mexico (Camarón Rosado), Brazil (CPGs), Colombia (Acuerdos de pesca, national bycatch committee), Suriname (seabob) and Costa Rica (Barra del Colorado). Trinidad and Tobago working group continues to meet without being formalized. Suriname: Seabob Working Group	95%	b) Target is to create or support co-management arrangements in all project countries. Target met in five countries (except Trinidad and Tobago, which has an operational yet not institutionalized working group). The five countries have at least one co-management arrangement in place leading to normative changes, technological improvement,	

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				Suriname (non-seabob) and Trinidad & Tobago.	Tobago working group continues to meet without being formalized.	Tobago working group continues to meet without being formalized. And Suriname fishery advisory committee should be re-established towards the end of 2020	remains active and National Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish Fisheries established in 2020.		management measures. These arrangements must show a sustainability plan through appropriate channels. In Trinidad and Tobago, the project working group continues to provide advice in general fisheries matters.
End of project	c) No co-management plans implemented yet.	c) The fishery management plan of the Mexico pilot site based on co-management and participatory arrangements. The plan is published but has not yet been implemented. Costa Rica has an open, inclusive participatory process in place in the management plans of all AMPR. The national dialogue process to develop sustainable shrimp fisheries is also based on EAF principles and has already produced several regulatory	c) Co-management plan in place in Mexico, Suriname (seabob) and Colombia (fishing agreements in Pacific). Plans drafted in Brazil and ready for stakeholder validation. Management plan in Barra del Colorado, Costa Rica in final consultation process.	c) Management plans under implementation in Mexico, Suriname (seabob) and Colombia (3) and in one Brazil pilot site. National management plan in Brazil under consultative process. Management plan for Barra del Colorado in Costa Rica awaiting final government approval. Suriname Fishery Management Plan was	c) Management. plans operational in three project sites in Colombia (+ national mgmt. plan), one pilot site in Mexico (Campeche pink shrimp), one pilot site in Costa Rica (Barra del Colorado), one pilot site in Brazil (Anhatomirim) and one fishery in Suriname (seabob). National management plans in Brazil (shrimp fishery management	c) Management. plans operational in three project sites in Colombia (plus national mgmt. plan), one pilot site in Mexico (Campeche pink shrimp), one pilot site in Costa Rica (Barra del Colorado), one pilot site in Brazil (Anhatomirim) and one fishery in Suriname (seabob). National management plans in Brazil (shrimp fishery management plan), Colombia (national bycatch management plan) and Suriname: National fisheries management plan (2021-2025) updated	100%	Target is six management plans prepared and agreed and six management plans under implementation. Crucially, the development of management plans also requires completion of most outputs in Component 1 given the need to adjust normative frameworks to institutionalize EAF and co-management practices. For this reason, the development and implementation of management plans in line with EAF through a participatory approach is a core activity for year 5 of the project.	

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			changes that are under implementation. Following a participatory process, Colombia has developed a first draft of a bycatch management plans for each of its pilot sites.		reviewed and consultations are taking place to revise it. REBYC-II LAC supports CLME+ efforts to develop the North Brazil Shelf Sub-regional management plan.	plan), Colombia (national bycatch management plan) and Suriname (national fisheries management plan) require final validation from stakeholders and official publication.	and validated with stakeholders.		Costa Rica management plan for Pacific industrial fishery is now dependent on government's decision to re-establish trawling. For Trinidad and Tobago, the implementation of a management plan in trawl fishing depends on the approval of a new Fisheries Bill. The Bill was introduced to Parliament but its approval is unlikely in time for Trinidad and Tobago to publish a new management plan under the new legislative framework before the end of the project. Final deliverable in Trinidad and Tobago will be a draft plan that can be approved/implemented in the future under the new legislative framework.
	End of project	d) Information actively shared. Project website is operational.	d) Information actively shared. Project website is operational.	d) Information actively shared. Project website is operational.	d) Information actively shared. Project website is operational. This includes a new calendar for all project	. d) Information actively shared. Project website is operational. This includes a new calendar for all project	d) Information actively shared. Project website is operational. This includes a new calendar for all project activities as	100% of up-to-date information	See component 4 for further comments.

					activities as well as a forum for question/answer and information sharing sessions.	activities as well as a forum for question/answer and information sharing sessions.	well as a forum for question/answer and information sharing sessions. A communication strategy was implemented for better exchange	shared	
Output 2.2.1: Drivers of bycatch and discard practices understood and potential incentives for bycatch reduction identified.	Q4 y3	a) Bycatch and discard drivers under analysis in five project countries.	a) Bycatch and discard drivers under analysis in 7 project pilot sites.	a) Colombia-Drivers study completed and incentive identified. Other six countries have draft studies, will be completed by 2018.	a) Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Suriname-have identified drivers of bycatch and discards.	a) Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Suriname-identified drivers of bycatch and discards.	a) Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago-identified drivers of bycatch and discards.	100%	Target was to identify bycatch and discard drivers in five of six project countries. A Trinidad and Tobago report that included methodology and findings of the drivers of bycatch and discard study was shared with National Working Group representatives at a meeting in March 2021.
	Q4 Y4	b) No incentive package developed yet.	b) Elements of an incentive plan continue to be developed (ex. Capacity building to improve utilization, tests to develop effective and economically efficient bycatch reduction devices; discussion and dialogue currently under way to improve	b) All countries have identified potential incentives for bycatch reduction and are evaluating the most feasible incentive packages. Colombia has drafted incentive package for consultation.	b) All countries have identified potential incentives for bycatch reduction and are evaluating the most feasible incentive packages. Colombia has provided economic and technical feasibility	b) Brazil evaluated the incentive of a local green certification. Colombia completed incentive package. Suriname delivered on successful third annual surveillance audit.	b) Colombia completed a full incentive package and shared it formally with stakeholders and other countries. Suriname: 4 th MSC surveillance audit for seabob fishery to take place in June 2021. In Trinidad and Tobago, a BRD Incentive can be accessed under the Ministry of	100%	Target was to develop one complete incentive package that could be transferred among countries. Colombia completed a full incentive package that was shared with other countries. This includes, among others, current and future gear trials, bycatch composition surveys to propose improved bycatch utilization, fuel

			participation in decision making in exchange for improved practices.	Draft Guide and feasibility assessments for eco-labelling completed but not yet reviewed.	models Vessels now actively using new gear as part of incentive. Draft guide and feasibility assessment for eco-labelling and BRDS available. REBYC-II LAC is only vehicle for Trawling to be legalized in Costa Rica- that is main incentive.		Agriculture, Land and Fisheries' Incentive Programme.		reduction and business plans to adopt new gear an utilize bycatch as well as an updated co-management framework and potential for certification. FAO also prepared a document to guide certification, to support fisheries that want to start a certification process. Brazil completed a review and proposal for a best practice certificate. BRD/TED and other management changes in Suriname resulted in successful 3 rd MSC audit, a significant incentive for fishers. Reduced sorting times seem to be encouraging Suriname and Brazil fishers to support new gear development. As a bonus, Colombia had a MSC pre-assessment.
Output 2.2.2: New products tested using sustainable bycatch	End of project	a) Partner University in Santa Catarina Brazil Pilot site has developed two potential school feeding	a) Santa Catarina partner university continues to develop a wider range of products to include in school lunches. In	Colombia- Business plan in development to scale utilization activities that were previously developed.	a) Colombia business plan for bycatch utilization complete. Suriname is piloting	a) Colombia socializing business plan for improved utilization. Mexico developed value	a) In México, 4 products were developed using current discards: fish pulp, sausages, aquaculture feed, and octopus bait. In	100%	Target was for new products/markets using discards/bycatch tested in at least one project site and recommendations shared with other

<p>to reduce discards</p>		<p>products from bycatch: a “fish kibe” from assorted bycatch and “fish fingers” specifically made from low-value sardines.</p>	<p>Colombia, a fishing company began a programme for low-income families to produce seafood products from cheap trash fish. Sector is actively supporting the programme with both funds and raw material.</p>	<p>Suriname- First feasibility study for utilization and new products completed.</p>	<p>activities identified in feasibility assessment. Mexico is testing technical and economic viability of bycatch related products. Brazil maintains status quo as previous reports.</p>	<p>added products from bycatch and trained technicians in their production. Products sold at one small store. Expansion planned for late 2020. Suriname completed feasibility study for Fish silage and began pilot project.</p>	<p>Colombia, there is a business and empowerment plan for women fishing workers (platoneras) in Buenaventura. The socioeconomic viability of Frigoter, an enterprise of the platoneras, is promising for the use of trawl discards for the production of byproducts for human consumption. In Suriname a successful project was completed on the utilization of fishery waste products (including discards) to produce liquid fish silage as organic fertilizer in horticulture.</p>	<p>fisheries in the region. This includes one business plan, one pilot site with product available and one information sharing activity. Activities in this output were delayed given that the focus of the first two years of the project was on normative reviews and changes as well as negotiating with industry leaders to begin new gear tests and develop improved management measures. Most activities for this output were included in work plans of years 4-5. However, some advances are worth highlighting. In Colombia, a private sector utilization pilot that began with great promise was suspended after it did not receive additional support. Now a business plan for this was developed alongside women fish processors. Socialization and implementation took</p>
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								<p>place in early 2021. In addition to the above, REBYC-II LAC partners participated in a Regional Training Course on Production and Utilization of Fish Silage in Panama on the 4th and 5th of December, 2017. FAO provided co-financing for this course.</p> <p>Mexico developed 4 products from trawling bycatch and trained technicians in their production. Products are sold at processing facility and have won a couple of state prizes in food technology. Technicians are now working with industry to secure the raw materials and transfer the knowledge back to processing plants.</p> <p>Suriname successfully completed a project on the utilization of fishery waste products (including discards) to produce liquid fish silage as organic fertilizer in horticulture.</p>
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<p>Output 3.1.1: Value chain analysis with focus on the utilization of bycatch and the roles of gender and vulnerable groups carried out.</p>	<p>End of project</p>	<p>a) Studies underway to understand social value of bycatch along value chain.</p>	<p>a) Suriname and Costa Rica have evaluated the social impact of shrimp fisheries.</p>	<p>a) Brazil- Socio-economic assessments for three areas completed. While they are not proper value chain studies, they do focus on the status and role of women in value chains, providing valuable information for decision-making.</p> <p>Colombia- Value chain study w/ focus on gender and vulnerable groups completed.</p> <p>Suriname- Draft study to identify the socio-economic importance of trawler bycatch along the value chain is available and serves as a basis to further explore value</p>	<p>a) Trinidad and Tobago Value chain analysis with focus on women complete. Suriname supply chain and gender analysis to be delivered in late 2019. Socio-economic impacts of bycatch study completed in Mexico. See previous reporting period for Brazil/Colombia .</p>	<p>a) Completed in Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil (separate studies in 2 regions), Colombia. Supply review in Suriname. Socio-economic impact and value of bycatch understood in Mexico.</p>	<p>a) Completed in Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil (separate studies in 2 regions), Colombia. Supply review in Suriname. Socio-economic impact and value of bycatch understood in Mexico.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Target was value chain understanding in at least 3 project countries.</p> <p>Target delivered in Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil and Colombia.</p> <p>Mexico evaluated just the socioeconomic value of bycatch without completing a full value chain analysis. Suriname completed study on the socioeconomic importance of trawler bycatch on the value chain</p> <p>Colombia developed two value chain studies with focus on gender and vulnerable groups, with the industrial an artisanal fleet in the Colombian Pacific.</p>
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				adding and alternative livelihoods for men and women. Mexico- value chain study w/ socio-economic impacts under way.					
End of project	b) Gender analysis under development in two project countries.	b) Costa Rica and Suriname have evaluated socio-economic importance of shrimp fishery (and bycatch) value chain with attention to gender roles and vulnerable groups.	b) Costa Rica- Analysis of role of women in fisheries sector completed. Two discussion forums for women fishers completed leading to enhance understanding of their role and experience sharing across fisheries.	b) Role of women review completed in Suriname. Role of women in bycatch value chain completed in Mexico. Role of women evaluated in Brazilian and Colombian pilot sites.	b) Study on role of women in trawl fishing completed in Suriname. Role of women in bycatch value chain completed in Mexico. Role of women evaluated in Brazilian and Colombian pilot sites through value chain analysis and socioeconomic studies. Role of women in Trinidad and Tobago evaluated in value chain analysis. Role of women identified in	b) Study on role of women in trawl fishing completed in Suriname. Role of women in bycatch value chain completed in Mexico. Role of women evaluated in Brazilian and Colombian pilot sites through value chain analysis and socioeconomic studies. Role of women in Trinidad and Tobago evaluated in value chain analysis. Role of women identified in Costa Rica including two national fisherwomen networking events.	100%	Target is gender role understood in four project pilot sites. In Costa Rica, REBYC-II LAC has completed a baseline of the status of women's organizations in fisheries as well as a draft socio-economic assessment of vulnerable fishers and fish workers.	

						Costa Rica including two national fisherwomen networking events.			
End of project	c) Vulnerable population analysis under development.	c) See above regarding advances in Costa Rica and Suriname.	c) Above studies include identification of vulnerable populations	c) See above. Vulnerable groups in Costa Rica and Colombia receiving active capacity building, organizational strengthening. In Costa Rica this includes improved access to social security. Vulnerable population identified in one Brazilian pilot site led to suspension of bycatch reduction activities.	c) see above. In addition, Mexico reviewed the impact of trawling of Small-scale fishers to reduce vulnerability and conflicts.	c) Vulnerable groups in Costa Rica and Colombia receiving active capacity building, organizational strengthening. In Costa Rica this includes improved access to social security. Vulnerable population identified in one Brazilian pilot site led to suspension of bycatch reduction activities. In addition, Mexico reviewed the impact of trawling of Small-scale fishers to reduce vulnerability and conflicts. Vulnerable groups in Colombia Pacific (women mainly) receiving active capacity building (treatment of raw materials, quality control, processing of fish products, financial aspects),	100%	Target was four pilot sites where vulnerable groups identified. In Brazilian pilot site of Sirinhaém, these studies demonstrated that the social and economic cost of reducing bycatch was much greater than its environmental benefits. As such, the project pivoted from trying to reduce bycatch to trying to improve utilization. This was a crucial, science-based decision to protect the food security and livelihoods of the community. In Mexico, an evaluation of the direct impact of trawler on small-scale fishers showed that with proper use of BRDs and spatial closures, trawlers would have minimal direct impact on species targeted by small-scale fishers.	

							and organizational strengthening.		
Output 3.1.2 Existing and potential non-fisheries livelihood alternatives for both men and women identified along the value chain, and capacity-building support provided accordingly, including promotion of decent work.	End of project	a) Options for alternative livelihoods currently being explored.	a) Trinidad and Tobago continues to explore how to implement alternative livelihoods identified in a multi-sectoral dialogue process held in 2014-2015. Costa Rica is exploring access of communities to the social safety net. Costa Rica is also exploring tourism and fishing-tourism activities in 5 communities with at least one community already gaining extra income and another three completing their initial investment. Costa Rica also drafted a small-scale fisheries law to secure decent employment across the sector. FAO is also	Colombia- Alternative fishers/technique identified, business plan developed to target <i>Brotula Clarkae</i> with bottom long-lines. Costa Rica- Institutional working group created to improve access to social safety net and evaluate economic opportunities for fishers and fish workers in Puntarenas affected by ban on bottom trawling. A suite of micro projects supported in AMPR areas to enhance income-generating	Colombia- New Brotula Clarkae Business plan for investment ready for implementation . Enhanced livelihoods possibilities identified in Trinidad and Tobago. Costa Rica currently working with new fish-worker organizations in Puntarenas to develop alternative sources of income. Organizations receiving support and training.	a) Brazil will not achieve output. Evaluations complete in Colombia for Tuna and Brotula. Not applied yet. Costa Rica building capacity of women's organizations in alternative livelihoods (vegetable farming, rural tourism and artificial lure manufacture). Suriname explored potential of tourism as alternative in 3 fishing communities.	a) In Colombia, alternative fishing resources (Brotula and yellowfin tuna) were evaluated for the Colombian Pacific artisanal fishery and a management plan using selective fishing gear was proposed. In Mexico, alternative use of bycatch investigated in order to increase value-added products and provide diversification opportunities. In Trinidad and Tobago, the fishing industry preferences for alternative livelihood options were obtained through a Multi-Sectoral Committee. Fishers identified their preferences for alternatives to trawling. The value chain study also identified alternatives for	70%	Target was to analyze alternative livelihoods in at least 3 project sites. The activities for this output progressed slowly given priority to other areas of the project and the difficulties in creating/strengthening community/fisher organizations In some countries, the "alternative livelihoods" approach has not been well received by fishers who believe it allows governments to reduce or suspend their primary fishery so the project pivoted to "Enhanced livelihood. In general, capacity of institutions to pursue feasible alternative or enhanced livelihoods in the region is relatively poor.

			<p>collaborating with Costa Rica on a programme to ensure decent employment.</p>	<p>activities (tourism, small restaurant, secure equipment storage, etc.). A new fishing-tourism license has been proposed and is under consultation.</p>			<p>livelihood improvements.</p>	<p>Reconversion is an issue, in Costa Rica, project data shows that most fishers involved in trawling are over 45 and live in already economically depressed areas, creating difficulties when promoting other sources of income. Costa Rica has constructed a SWOT and feasibility analysis with newly organized women fish workers to identify alternative livelihoods. Government support is now available to explore vegetable production, artificial lure manufacture and rural tourism. Mexico never had activities for this output, but the bycatch utilization initiative might provide room for employment in fish processing companies although this will not occur during project lifetime.</p>
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<p>Output 3.1.3: Fisher organisations strengthened, allowing for participatory leading to desired livelihood changes</p>	<p>Q4 y4</p>	<p>a) Suriname and Costa Rica have begun workshops to increase capacity of organizations to participate in project activities and fisheries dialogues. CSOs in Costa Rica have developed didactic material to improve understanding of B&D and SSF Guidelines.</p>	<p>a) Associations/coops have been strengthened or institutionalized in Suriname and Costa Rica. Strong organizations already exist in Colombia and Mexico. The Anhatomirim Pilot Site in Brazil also has a strong association contributing to secure livelihoods.</p> <p>In Suriname, three newly formed fisherfolk organizations have received intense monitoring and training sessions, leading to better leadership and improved dialogue among fishers, and between fishers and other stakeholders. In Costa Rica, all AMPR fishing associations as</p>	<p>Suriname- Five fisher organizations established. Three received intense monitoring and training sessions, leading to better leadership and improved dialogue among fishers, and between fishers and other stakeholders. Suriname Union of Fisherfolk Organizations (SUNFO) established and trained on EAF and conflict resolution to improve participation in management processes.</p> <p>Colombia- Community organizations actively strengthened and participating in</p>	<p>At least 12 fisher organizations have been either created or strengthened. Capacity building on organizational strengthening and other areas continues. FAO/CERMES/CANARI/WWF Guianas and Duke University working together to Diagnose Fisher Organizations in Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Results will provide avenues to further improve these organizations. In Colombia, Organizations provided with capacity to strengthen their participation in value chain and management decisions. Cost</p>	<p>See previous year update. In addition, Colombia strengthened women's post-harvest groups and organized industrial fishers to pursue potential certification. Costa Rica continued capacity building for organizations in accounting, legal and organizational matters. Trinidad and Tobago completed a diagnostic on the functionality of fisher organizations and Suriname is in the process of completing the same study. Brazil organizations strengthened to participate in</p>	<p>See previous year update. In addition Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago diagnostics study on the functionality of fisher organizations completed; dissemination and discussion of the results with stakeholders is delayed due to COVID-19</p>	<p>95%</p>	<p>Target was to create or strengthen at least 12 organizations in every pilot site and provide training/increase capacity to each of them.</p> <p>The period for this project was too short to observe measurable livelihood changes.</p> <p>Costa Rica continues to strengthen the capacity of fisher organizations to organize and participate in decision-making processes. With project support, peer- to-peer exchanges have been set up in Costa Rica, which has already resulted in improved local and national networks. Stronger networks influenced normative changes, including a newly developed policy of minimum harvest sizes as well as a spatial zoning map that assigns effort distribution amongst various fishing fleets.</p>
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			<p>well as two other project sites have received capacity building in a variety of fields including policy, business, fishery management and peer to peer exchanges. Trinidad and Tobago continues to work with one fishing organization to improve its ability to collaborate with the government's Fisheries Division.</p>	<p>Community Councils that support local fisheries management in the Pacific coast.</p> <p>Costa Rica-AMPR Network significantly strengthened to improve participation in decision-making processes. Two associations created and strengthened in Barra del Colorado to improve management and development. This included legal and organizational training.</p>	<p>a Rica strengthened or created 5 organizations in Puntarenas and Barra del Colorado. They are receiving constant support since they are crucial to address unemployment stemming from suspension of trawl fleet.</p>	<p>management plan construction</p>		<p>Stronger organizations now exist in Costa Rica, due to the direct capacity building on legal, organizational, livelihoods and accounting matters. The establishment of a marine area for responsible fisheries in Barra del Colorado, Costa Rica is an excellent example of how strengthening organization can lead to a management plan with co-management principles.</p> <p>In Suriname, organizations are less advanced but the support of REBYC and its partners led to the formation and legal establishment of five fisher organizations, two of which have received constant capacity development and support and mentoring programmes and one overarching national organization.</p> <p>Very strong organizations already</p>
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									<p>exist in Mexico so this output was not a country focus.</p> <p>Colombia built financial and organizational capacity with women's organizations to develop bycatch products. Also trained industrial fisher organizations on business accounting to improve finance and provide opportunities to invest in new practices.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname completed a Diagnostic of the functioning of fisherfolk organizations that showed clear recommendations on the status and requirements for well-functioning organizations in the country but sharing/discussion of the results is pending.</p>
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2021 Project Implementation Report

Output 4.1.1: Project monitoring system operating and providing systematic on-progress information related to project outcome and output targets in all countries.	Continuous	Overall Project Monitoring system in place. Two PPRs drafted.	Two PPRs (December 2015, December 2016) and two PIRs (June 2016 and June 2017) drafted.	Three PPRS (December 2015, December 2016 and December 2017) and three PIRs (June 2016, June 2017 and June 2018) drafted/submitted.	Four PPRs and Four PIRS drafted/submitted	Five PPRs and Five PIRS submitted	Six PPRs and Six PIRS submitted	100%	Derivate from a project extension this 6 th PIR was required.
Output 4.1.2: Mid-term and final evaluation conducted and project implementation adjusted according to recommendations	Mid-term/end of project	N/A	N/A	Mid-term evaluation to take place November 2018-January 2019.	MTE completed	MTE completed TE plan developed	Terminal Evaluation underway	100%	Terminal Evaluation underway: February – July 2021

<p>Output 4.1.3: Project-related “best-practices” and “lessons-learned” published and disseminated in all project countries.</p>	<p>Continuou s</p>	<p>a) Project website created. Updates/best practices/news updated on project website.</p>	<p>a) Project website created. Updates/best practices/news updated on project website.</p>	<p>a) Project website created, country pages updated with latest information and news briefs. Project information and news items completed. Communication strategies available in five of six countries. Shared online workspace available to improve efficiency and share key data/information. The project established an online shared-workspace for project coordinators and focal points to deposit documents, information and other valuable items. It has improved coordination and</p>	<p>A) Project website includes latest news, an online discussion forum and an online activity calendar. SharePoint drive used to manage reports and coordinate activities in all countries.</p>	<p>Knowledge Management expert assisting in communication strategy. Project website updated and improved communication of project results to all countries</p>	<p>Knowledge Management expert assisting in communication strategy. Project website updated and improved communication of project results to all countries REBYC – II LAC website permanently updated.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Final products and news posted on website (http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/en/) as they arrived. All national project coordinators are part of a social media chat group to improve communication and exchange challenges and lessons learned. An internet forum added to the web page to improve information sharing. Draft Publications for 5 technical documents under review. Knowledge Management expert assisting the project.</p>
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2021 Project Implementation Report

				communication amongst project executioners.					
	b) Project Brochure as well as additional project information material developed and disseminated. COFI-side-event used to reach global audience.	b) Alongside brochure, media products including video, newspaper reports and project storylines produced. This includes inclusion of project in FAO's publication on Blue Growth at NY Oceans Conference and Blog Posts on FAO's Blue Growth Blog.	b) Communication strategies drafted (or agreed) in Suriname, Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica and Brazil with support from national FAO offices.	b) Same as previous submission. MTE highlight communication issues. Brochures, handouts and communication material now emphasized in all project countries.	COFI Side-event submitted. Communication material emphasized in all project countries. Website available and clearance process. 5 global publications under development	COFI Side-event presented. Communication material emphasized in all project countries. Website available 5 global publications under development All countries produced and disseminated results and lessons learned materials as final phase of the project.	100%	Distribution of media products initially delayed due to project staff shortages. However, this situation improved and project has consultants working to improve communication and a communication strategy in place.	
	c) No IWLEARN activities yet	c)	c) Project has been highlighted by IW stories series and FAO publications at Blue Growth, GEF and other key events, including COFI.	c) Project highlighted in IW Stories, COFI and Blue Growth Blog. Project also participated in IW:Learn Biannual Conference, Morocco, November 2019, the LME Network meeting,	Project selected for regional GEF dialogues and highlighted as an IW Learn best practice Brief	REBYC II LAC presented in the seminar named "Mainstreaming biodiversity into Productive Systems" FAO GEF RLC lessons learned exchange invited in January 2021. REBYC was invited as functional reference, to share lessons learned on Governance in	N/A	REBYC's is one of the successful experiences reflected in the recent FAO IR3 publication (June, 2021): <i>Towards sustainable and resilient agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean: Analysis of seven successful transformation trajectories.</i>	

					<p>November 2018 in Morocco and the Latin America and Caribbean Regional IW:Learn Network in September 2018.</p>		<p>regional projects, with a FAO GEF International Waters project being created in Uruguay and Brazil.</p>		
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year): 200 words max/per country

Brazil:

The main achievement is the strong stakeholder engagement on the two main fronts of the project: the creation of the National Shrimp Fishery Management Plan, based on the EAF, and the development of the BRDs. The main turning point was clearly the national EAF training workshop for capacity building of stakeholders; these meetings were attended by 156 fishing communities, from 14 states. Due to Covid's restrictions, it was not possible to hold a workshop to present the National Shrimp Fishery Management Plan, so an actor-by-actor review was carried out; the contributions were combined and the Plan, which includes national guidelines for applying co-management and the Ecosystem Approach to fisheries, will be submitted to the Brazilian government. In terms of catch records, the major advance has been the strong commitment of fishing communities along the coast and of the country's two main fishermen's unions, which are already developing and testing their own catch records. The Government supported a \$2 million project to ensure the continuation of REBYC activities beyond December 2020. These activities consisted of the revision and updating of the legal framework and the Shrimp Fishery Management Plan, some complementary experiments with bycatch exclusion devices, and the preparation of publications such as the catalogue of vessels and fishing gear.

Colombia:

A National Working Group was formed with the main actors in the shrimp trawling sector, a national bycatch management plan was developed and adopted by AUNAP, the legal framework for bycatch was evaluated, and industrial and artisanal fishing agreements were signed, one of which became a Ministerial resolution. Knowledge was transferred to Costa Rica on fishing information systems and stock assessment. An incentive document was prepared to encourage the use of prototype nets. The situation of trawling in the country was updated, fisheries monitoring was strengthened, prototype trawl nets and bycatch reduction devices (square mesh) were evaluated, demonstrating reductions in discards and fuel, women were trained in finance and the use of discards, and three business plans were prepared to change fishing technology and the use of discards. The Pacific deep-water shrimp fishery was pre-assessed against the MSC standard. The National Bycatch Co-Management Committee was created by resolution, the value chains of the industrial and artisanal shrimp fishery in the Pacific were analysed, and the potential for the use of new resources (tuna and hake) for artisanal fishermen was evaluated. The project has been disseminated with infographics, a national forum and a series of videos.

Costa Rica:

Once the Barra del Colorado Responsible Fishing Marine Area was created, we followed up on compliance with the Fisheries Management Plan, supporting concrete actions as a clear example of a co-management model in 2020-2021.

Four new stakeholder organizations were formalized, both artisanal and semi-industrial fleets. In addition, training was provided for the management of legal and accounting books and the administrative management of the organizations and their validity.

In a South-South cooperation effort, Colombia's INVEMAR trained INCOPECSA staff in fisheries data collection and analysis, and Colombia donated the software for data analysis.

Biological and fisheries information was obtained on artisanal shrimp fishing, using Suripera as an alternative fishing gear in the Golfo Dulce Responsible Fishing Marine Area.

Mexico:

Three Shrimp Management Plans were implemented in regions of the Gulf of Mexico based on an Ecosystem Approach, with the participation of the main stakeholders, through the creation of their Consultative Committees (CC), favoring co-management.

The "Data Collection System for the marine shrimp fishery in the Gulf of Mexico" was created, based on scientific observers, including the Observer's Manual, the Species Identification Guide and the Database. The "Baseline" indicators were determined. Through four experimental fishing cruises, a prototype net (Spectra 50 ') was designed with improved operational performance, reduced bycatch (19-46%), better shrimp quality, longer duration and lower fuel consumption (38%).

Alternative processes were developed for the use of IC, such as fillets, burgers, sausages, aquaculture feeds and octopus' bait (bait for the octopus' fishery); at the same time, students and professors were trained in the new processes.

Based on a series of studies, social indicators, uses, income and benefits of bycatch were determined. It was determined that trawling catches juvenile organisms of some species of commercial importance to artisanal fisheries; therefore, reducing bycatch will also benefit artisanal fisheries.

The results of REBYC-II LAC were widely shared in local media, social networks, webinars, podcasts and interviews in different media outlets to inform the general public of the progress made on sustainability in trawl fisheries.

Suriname:

The Seabob Working Group has been very active in the implementation of the updated seabob fishery management plan, including its provisions on bycatch management. Similar to the SWG, a new National Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish Fisheries was established late 2020 and has been active with monthly meetings. In January 2021, a new Ministerial Decree was published on the Fisheries License Conditions, including improved provisions on bycatch management. In March 2021, a final review of the Draft Fisheries Act was started with support of FAO.

Gear trial with a prototype TED have been completed in the finfish trawl fleet. An updated fisheries data collection and management platform was set up with support of FAO and a national fishery landing site survey was completed to update the sampling strategy. The updated national fisheries management plan 2021-2025 was approved and endorsed by stakeholders. A pilot project on the application of fish silage (utilization of fishery waste/bycatch) in horticulture was successfully executed.

A diagnostics study on the functioning of fisherfolk organizations was completed (although final dissemination and discussion of the results on hold due to COVID-19). Continuous publication of project highlights on REBYC-II LAC website and national press, sharing of lessons learned with project partners.

Trinidad and Tobago:

The draft fisheries management bill was distributed in December 2020 to stakeholders for review and comments, which is one of the last steps towards the creation of the Act.

The National Working Group (NWG) continues to be active and reviewing crucial issues such as the Observer Program, submission of socio-economic studies, including drivers of bycatch and discard practices.

The Observer Program is ongoing. Analyses of finfish bycatch, trawl fleets (artisanal, non-artisanal single stern trawl and non-artisanal double gear trawl) were done, and will continue to be done, using data from recent years. The study on drivers of bycatch and discard practices has also been completed. Training was conducted on fish handling, processing, salt curing and drying; and necessary equipment was provided in order to facilitate the production of value-added products and diversify the livelihoods of the communities. A series of studies were conducted on the loss of opportunities due to discards of shrimp and bycatch species in trawler communities. An extended socioeconomic profile of 3 trawl fishing communities was conducted with the objective of extending a socioeconomic baseline. This information would inform decision making to improve livelihoods and options for fishermen. A diagnostic study of fishing organizations was conducted with the objective of strengthening organizations and associations. Communication material was created as a result of the studies to share the results.

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

The Covid-19 pandemic has been the major challenge in July 2020 to June 2021 period and has affected the smooth implementation of the Project. Challenges still remain regarding the holding of in-person meetings. For the period 2020-2021 the development of the activities established in the Work Plan were limited by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent restrictions. The project was planned to end in July 2020, yet a series of face-to-face activities were planned as final activities (onboard monitoring, workshops to finalize products as the Management Plans, validate fishing agreements, final trials, business plans development, strengthen fisherfolk's capacities). Activities were initially postponed and, lately, subsequently alternative ways of carrying them out had to be sought, primarily through virtual options, depending on the restrictions of each country and the contagion curve, slowing the project advance. An extension of the project was requested until December 2020, and later on, to August 2021.

The National Coordinator of Brazil, very unfortunately, pas-away in an uncontrolled wave of covid in the country, and this has been a deep personal and professional lost for REBYC II LAC team.

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 rating¹³	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁴	Comments/reasons¹⁵ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	<p>Project was slightly behind in mid 2020 but an action plan and activities were implemented to achieve most project objectives by May 2021, with a further extension to August 2021. Co-executing partners felt confident on the sustainability of project results, since funding and partnerships were already in place for post-project activities. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 crisis hit the project at a critical moment, where most validation workshops and regulatory amendments were due to take place as well as final field activities delayed from the previous year. Even so, alternative plans were made to complete the activities under the new conditions, and the vast majority of the work plan was achieved.</p> <p>As the intended social and environmental objectives are broad in scope; project results may be crucial foundations for changes towards the objectives but the deeper social and environmental impact requires more time to become evident.</p>
Budget Holder	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	<p>There has been close monitoring of the situation in each country with delivery plans being adjusted accordingly to ensure that key results are achieved. There would have been greater impact under normal circumstances but good progress has been made.</p>

¹³ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁴ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁵ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<p>GEF Operational Focal Point</p>	<p>Moderately Satisfactory (S)</p>	<p>Satisfactory (S)</p>	<p><i>Brazil</i> <i>Optional Ratings/comments</i> Our assessment tries to be impartial, as we are not directly involved, we belong to a central government body, specifically the Ministry of Economy. However, we monitor the development of national projects supported by the GEF based on information from the GEF implementing agencies.</p> <p>Based on the information in this document, we see that a number of factors significantly affected the project's ability to meet its economic and social development objectives.</p> <p>The Covid-19 pandemic strongly impacted the development of activities established in the Work Plan, leading to the postponement of face-to-face meetings that were planned as final activities (onboard monitoring, workshops to finalize products such as Management Plans, validate fishing agreements, final tests, developing business plans, strengthening fishermen's capacities).</p> <p>It is important to highlight the engagement of stakeholders in the main fronts of the project: the creation of the National Shrimp Fisheries Management Plan, based on the EAF and the development of the BRDs and the financial support received to ensure the continuity of the activities of the REBYC Project, which they allowed the review and updating of the legal framework and the Shrimp Fisheries Management Plan, some complementary experiments with by-catch exclusion devices, and the preparation of publications such as the catalogue of fishing vessels and gear.</p> <p>REBYC's risk mitigation actions have certainly contributed to achieving its objectives, including the strengthening of the monitoring system and support for research work to provide more information for better management decisions; the involvement of fishermen and private sector actors in the participatory research process and their capacity building through training and strengthening the institutional framework; the direct participation of industrial and artisanal fishermen in the construction and adaptation of prototype networks with their</p>
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			<p>BRDs; agreements on the use of prototype networks to increase motivation and awareness for the adoption of new technologies.</p> <p>From the above, we consider the achievement of the Development Objective Moderately Satisfactory and the Implementation Progress Satisfactory.</p>
	Satisfactory (S)	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	<p><i>Colombia</i> <i>Optional Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>The project has had a great impact in Bottom Trawl Fisheries in Colombia significantly contributing to the preservation of biodiversity in the Caribbean and Pacific region. The GEF project was able to have a significant participation in policy making regarding the depth and time frame for deep fishing in Colombia, this policy was proposed by local fisherman showing civil society commitment and the quality of the results and good practices.</p> <p>The project was also a catalyser for the National Management Plan for Bycatch aiming to have sustainability in the result achieved.</p> <p>Lastly, the project provided a great space for INVEMAR and the National Authority for Aquaculture and Fisheries (AUNAP) to interact and work together.</p> <p>Key products such as the pre-evaluation of the deep-sea shrimp fishery got a positive review by an independent evaluating body against the most demanding standard (Marine steward Council) to certify Sustainable Fisheries. Also, the project had reductions in CO² emissions due to the use of new extension technologies throughout the fleet. The GEF evaluation was highly satisfactory, these products have exceeded the expected results that were obtained.</p>

	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	<p><i>Costa Rica</i> <i>Optional Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>The Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (INCOPECSA) is within the rectory of the hierarch of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) and belongs to the Environment, Energy and Seas sector (according to Executive Decree No. 41187-MP-Mideplan Article 11, Subsection f), for which I recommend that a future project on this subject be coordinated in conjunction with the corresponding areas that the MINAE hierarch defines as appropriate and pertinent. In addition, it must be taken into account that the GEF political and operational focal points in Costa Rica are in MINAE and must be aware of the development of all the GEF projects. The coordinator of the REBYC-II LAC Costa Rica Project, through the official letter Incopesca-DEPA-091-2021, attests to the satisfactory result of the Project.</p>
	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	<p><i>Mexico</i> <i>Optional Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>The project progressed and satisfactorily met its objectives and outcomes, according to the initial timeline. One of the best achievements of the project was building a robust stakeholder engagement not only in every country but also within the region, which fosters regional cooperation. In addition, the awareness of gender equality in the development of the project is remarkable.</p> <p>There was a lot of progress regarding the improvement of data collection systems, the consolidation of extensive communication material, the exchange between countries of new practices and lessons learned about responsible fishing practices, and finally, the development of technical documents with suggested regulatory measures.</p> <p>It is essential to mention that the project successfully and effectively addressed the difficulties it encountered in its final phase due to the Covid-19 pandemic</p>

	Satisfactory (S)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	<p><i>Suriname</i> <i>Optional Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>The fact that COVID 19 Pandemic had an impact on some of the project activities in the end we still achieved some of the targets included in this project. Some changes were made to ensure that the project activities could be implemented which increase the overall project progress. The global environment objectives remain at the centre of each GEF project so with the challenges arising from COVID-19 there were less to none face to face meetings held. Another concern is whether the option to do some of the meetings online/virtual was considered in a timely manner.</p>
	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Satisfactory (S)	<p><i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> <i>Optional Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>The project has faced many challenges as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic. It is noted that two extensions were granted (December 2020 and August 2021). Several achievements are noted in Trinidad and Tobago such as training on fish handling, processing, salt curing and drying and the procurement of equipment to facilitate the production of value-added products and diversify the livelihoods of the communities. Also, an extended socioeconomic profile of 3 trawl fishing communities was conducted with the objective of extending a socioeconomic baseline. Also noted is successful revision of the work plan and activities to ensure the completion of the project's objectives in the face of the challenges experienced as a result of the pandemic.</p>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁶	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	<p>Despite the difficulties imposed by the pandemic, most of the activities included in the action plan for 2020 2021 were realized and, more significantly, most of the targets have been met and objectives accomplished. The foundations for new legal frameworks and policies aimed at reducing bycatch are in place, some already being implemented and some others still following national legal paths. The effective engagement and participatory mechanisms employed from the start, have paid off and solid multi stakeholder mechanisms have been put in place and are working. This will certainly ensure the sustainability of the results.</p>

¹⁶ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	The project has achieved most of its targets. The Terminal Evaluation (TE) preliminary findings have shown a rating level of S-HS, and sustainability of project achievements likely to materialize. The current fiscal year has been challenging due to the change of Regional Project Coordinator and the delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the new RPC and the FAO Subregional Office in the Caribbean (SLC) have coped with the new reality in a smart way. This REBYC LAC II is to be taken as a starting point for any REBYC III in the region and other areas, particularly with regards to the integration of technological, social, legal and multi-country outcomes.
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft) N/A

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

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

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

Overall classification (at submission)	Project (at project)	Risk project	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁷ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
C			N/A

<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>
N/A

¹⁷ **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.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

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

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁸	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ¹⁹	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	There is insufficient capacity to support management changes proposed by the project, e.g. with regard to human resources and monitoring systems	L	Strengthening of the monitoring system and support for research cruises to provide more information for better management decisions.	Has moved from medium to low	
2	Fishers and other private sector actors are reluctant to collaborate with the project	L	Involve fishermen in the participatory research process and empower them through training and strengthening of the institutional structure.	Has moved from medium to low	

¹⁸ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

¹⁹ 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 ¹⁸	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ¹⁹	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	Technical and management solutions (gear modifications, alternative gear and management measures) are not available that provide the desired environmental and sustainable fishing effects and, at the same time, are acceptable to fishers and other stakeholders in the context of current livelihoods, food security and poverty.	L/M	Direct participation of industrial and artisanal fishermen in the construction and adjustment of prototype nets with their BRDs. Agreements on the use of prototype nets to increase motivation and awareness for adopting new technologies.	It has gone from medium to low risk in industrial fishing. In artisanal fishing, the risk was medium	
4	Market-based incentives are difficult to identify and implement because of a lack of demand and niche markets. Incentives, based on cost-savings, are not technologically feasible or attractive enough	L	The results of the experimental tests indicated fuel consumption savings of about 24-36%, which has motivated the adoption of the changes by the fisherman, and a reduction of time and labor in the selection of the target species on board. Markets were identified and brands were created for processed bycatch products in Colombia and Mexico.	The risk has remained low.	
5	COVID 19 Pandemic	M	A contingency Plan was prepared and implemented	Most of the activities were achieved	

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

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
S	L	

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p>Recommendation 1: To the country partners, coordination unit and FAO: Review log frame and adjust expected outputs vis-à-vis time left to implement. For the Regional Coordination, review expected outputs and streamline in order to properly budget not only the expected products but also funds for staffing, coordination activities, etc.</p>	<p>Adjustments and revisions have been made to the budget. The budget review and adjustment became indispensable with the extension of the project and the adjustments due to the limitations of working in a pandemic.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: To Technical Team, FAO: It is necessary to include other gears that catch shrimp to estimate the carrying capacity of the fishery at a sustainable level.</p>	<p>A number of alternative fishing nets and gear were explored and tested in fishing expeditions; other fishing technologies were piloted in Mexico, Costa Rica, Suriname and Colombia. New designs and wildlife excluders, specific to local conditions, were designed in Suriname and Mexico as reported in the previous sections.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: To Coordination Unit, FAO and GEF: Establish if there is a need for a no-cost extension and begin to generate the mechanisms for requesting it if needed.</p>	<p>This option was reviewed and, effectively, due to the delay generated in the installation stage, plus the bogging down generated by the pandemic, a no-cost extension to August 31, 2021 was requested and approved.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: To Project Coordination and FAO: Encourage all project main stakeholders at the national level to understand the link between products and expected outcomes, as well as the results-based nature of a project such as this.</p>	<p>In collective events, internal planning and communication with partners, emphasis has been placed on the interrelation and summation of products and results.</p>

Recommendation 5: To Project Coordination and country-level partners: Generate knowledge management products and user – friendly materials, especially in order to reach stakeholders at different levels (policy and decision – makers, fishers, etc.).	Based on the MTE's suggestion, a consultant in knowledge management and communication was hired, and a communication strategy was defined and is currently being implemented.
Recommendation 6: To the Project partners at the national level and to Regional Coordination: Concrete actions that would make the project more sustainable need to be fostered and implemented as soon as possible.	The strengthening of knowledge on co-management and EAF in fishermen and actors related to fisheries, decision makers; the incorporation of spatio-temporal measures and fishing technologies of lesser impact in legal instruments of the countries have been the focus for the sustainability of the project results. National working groups, new regulations, capacities and data capture systems and management plans have been important achievements for this purpose.
Recommendation 7: To FAO: Streamline and accelerate administrative and operational mechanisms in order to be more efficient in project implementation and harmonize administrative issues at the various levels at which the Project operates.	It has been a continuous effort of improvement by the parties involved, however, given the complexity of the project (involving multiple actors, each with their own administrative-bureaucratic processes) it is a road that has a long way to go.

Adjustments to the project strategy.

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

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

Project Outputs	Yes	In its December 2019 meeting, the Project Steering Committee noted that it is unlikely that the project observes measurable alternative livelihood changes. This due to the lack of time to generate alternative livelihoods, build capacity, provide investment and measure improvements or changes. This will not be achieved during the project timeline although it should be tracked in the short and medium term to ensure that project advances are converted into measurables livelihood changes.
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Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change	
Project extension	Original NTE: July 2020	Revised NTE: August 2021 Justification: Project originally extended six months until December 2020 due to delays in starting project activities in project countries. However, the steering committee agreed that due to the COVID-19 crisis, project partners required additional time to finalize activities, share results and finalize exit strategies.

8. Stakeholders Engagement

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

The REBYC-II LAC does not have a stakeholder engagement plan, as it was not requested during CEO endorsement.

The following are some of the stakeholders involved in the project. They include the private sector.

SINPESCA (Sindicato das Industrias de Pesca e das Empresas Armadoras e Produtoras, Proprietárias de Embarcações de Pesca Industrial do Estado do Para, fishing communities of Barra de Sirinhaém and Anhatomirim, Environmental Protected Area of Anhatomirim (EPAA), State Association of Fishing Companies and Fishing Boat Owners of Santa Catarina, Fishing communities and artisanal leaders of Patos Lagoon, Federal Rural University of Pernambuco, Federal University of Para, Federal University of Parana, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Apolônio Salles Foundation, Fisheries Institute of Sao Paulo, Foundation of Fisheries Institute of Rio de Janeiro. ACODIARPE and ASOPERSCOL son Colombia industrial vessel owners associations, Esfuerzo Pescador Artisanal Association in Iscuandé, Frigoter (association de platoneras), University of Magdalena, Min Ambiente Colombia, Min Agricultura Colombia, AUNAP, INVEMAR, WWF Colombia, Conservation International Colombia, AMPR Network Costa Rica, CoopeSoliDar R.L NGO, CAMAPUN industrial fisher association, University of Costa Rica, Interagency Coordinating Unit for Gulf of Nicoya, Fishing organizations of Barra del Colorado, . In México, CANAINPESCA-Campeche, Comité Sistema Producto Camarón de Altamar de Campeche, Comité Nacional Sistema Producto Camarón, Federación de Sociedades Cooperativas de Pescadores de Altura de Campeche, MARNAR de Campeche S.A. de C.V., Naviera Dolca, S.A. de C.V. Naviera Alejandro S. A. de C.V. y Pesca Marina Comercial, S.A de C.V, Producer organizations. CONAPESCA, INAPESCA, Government of state of Campeche, FIDEMAR trust, government institutions. University of Campeche, Center for Maritime Technological Studies of Campeche, Institute of Ecology Fisheries and Oceanography of the Gulf of México, of the Autonomous University of Campeche, Marist University of Merida, Technological Institute of Boca del Rio, College of the Southern Border Campeche, teaching and research institutions, Shrimp and fish trawl companies of Suriname, Suriname Seafood Association (SSA), Suriname Industrial Fisheries Cooperative (SIFCO), Five coastal fisherfolk organizations (FFO's), Overarching national fisherfolk organization (SUNFO), NGO's: World Wildlife Fund Guianas, Conservation International Suriname and Green Heritage Fund Suriname, Fish Inspection Institute (VKI), Fisheries Department of Ministry of LVV (FD), Suriname Coast Guard, Maritime Authority of Suriname, local farmers and farmer organizations, Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute of Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago Institute of Marine Affairs, Dow Village South Oropouche Fishing Association, Felicity Charlieville Fishing Association, Orange Valley Fishing Association ,Otaheite Fisher Association, San Fernando Fishing Cooperative Society Limited, Icacos Fishing Association, Trinidad and Tobago United Fisherfolk , Orange Valley Vendors Association, Otaheite Vendors Association, Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Fishing Association, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute

and the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations. Also included are a wide variety of representatives from fishing communities that are not organized in a specific group.

Brazil

From July 2020 to June 2021, all events were virtual. Following the initiative to discuss the National Management Plan, that involved close to 100 different fishing communities in 15 coastal States, becoming the largest participatory process in the history of Brazilian fisheries management; the plan was to present and validate this in another round of meetings. Under the Covid pandemic this was not possible. Other collective events were held:

Place: Live on BRD Assembly. Paraná Coast Experience

https://youtu.be/lyUku_G0Mh8

Date: 07/30/2020

Total participants online 422

Participants: Rodrigo Medeiros (Researcher/Team); Isabeli Mesquita (FAO Consultant Extensionist); Psalm Manuel de Souza (fisherman)

Place: LIVE on BRD usage. Northeast Region Experience

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Cde-rGXTqA>

Date: 13/09/2020

Total online participants: 205

Participants: Vanildo de Souza (Researcher/Team); Miro (Fisherman)

Place: Book Release Live: Fish Bycatch Caught by Shrimp Fisheries in Western Tropical Atlantic.

https://www.instagram.com/tv/CM286ZjHXVT/?utm_medium=copy_link

Date: 03/25/2021

Total online participants: 96; Total views: 573

Moderator: Flávia Lucena-Frédou

Rebyc Coordinator: Fábio Hazin

Author: Rayssa Siqueira Lima

Plan for the Sustainable Resumption of Trawling Fishing Activity in the Coast of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

With the effective participation of the REBYC Project team, the Plan for the Sustainable Resumption of Trawl Fishing Activity on the coast of the State of Rio Grande do Sul was drawn up, establishing the mandatory use of the square mesh in one of the nets, with or without the fisheye, such as the use of grid in both nets, in trawling operations between 3 NM and 12 NM, as the main condition for a limited number boats to return to operation.

Plano de Retomada Sustentável da Atividade de Pesca de Arrasto na Costa do Estado Rio Grande do Sul

Place: Virtual meeting (03) – Microsoft Teams

Date: 05th January 8th, January and 12th January 2021

Description: virtual meeting aiming at the elaboration and approval of the Plan for the Sustainable Resumption of Trawling Fishing Activity in the Coast of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Participants: representatives of stakeholders and parts of interest like the Fisheries Secretariat (SAP), Rebyc team, productive sector, academia, and others.

Shrimp Fisheries Management Plan for the Central Coast

Place: Virtual meeting – Microsoft Teams

Date: 12th April 2021

Description: Virtual meeting to discuss the Shrimp Fisheries Management Plan for the Central Coast.

Participants: stakeholder representatives of Rebyc team, productive sector, academia, and others (15 participants)

Several fishing communities (e.g.: Parnaíba- PI, Vitória- ES, Arraial do Cabo- RJ, Ubatuba- SP) also started to request technical support from the project to run initiatives in the use of TEDs and BRDs. At the same time, the two largest Fishers’ Unions, and fishing boat owner associations, in Santa Catarina (SINDIPI) and Pará (SINPESCA) finally got fully onboard, providing full support for the development of the REBYC Project. The largest net builder in Brazil, together with SINDIPI and SINPESCA associates, are already working on BRD models developed by themselves. The President of SINDIPI already asked the REBYC Coordination in Brazil to expand the project to also include the finfish-trawling fishery. In summary, the REBYC Project in Brazil spilled over the 4 pilot sites, spreading to 15 of the 17 coastal states (the 2 states that were left out do not have any trawling fishery) and was, in a way, taken over by the stakeholders themselves who are now actively engaged in BRD development and testing by themselves.

Colombia

A total of 9 events were held between July 2020 and May 2021, including working meetings and training or information gathering workshops, attended by a total of 118 people (13 on average) including fishermen, marketers, officials from government institutions in the fisheries and environmental sector, as well as academia and NGOs. Of particular note were the workshops on capacity building and knowledge of the sector, specifically in financial planning and international purchasing criteria for accessing new markets for industrial shrimp fishing.

Place: Virtual meeting - Microsoft Teams

Date: September 2020

Description: VII Meeting of the National Working Group, to present the status of the project, the results achieved to date and the work plan for 2020.

Participants: INVEMAR, FAO Colombia, Min Agriculture, Min Environment, AUNAP, WWF Colombia, Universidad del Magdalena, ASOARPESCOL, Comercializadora Maquilas del Pacifico.

Place: Virtual meeting - Microsoft Teams

Date: September 2020

Description: Presentation of the management plan for bycatch and discards in the shrimp trawl fishery in Colombia to the institutions participating in the project.

Participants: INVEMAR, FAO Colombia, AUNAP, Min Ambiente, Conservation International Colombia, WWF Colombia, Universidad del Magdalena, Comisión Colombiana del Océano.

Place: Virtual meeting - Microsoft Teams

Date: September 2020

Description: Presentation of the management plan for bycatch and discards in the shrimp trawl fishery in Colombia to the industrial fishermen associations involved in the project.

Participants: INVEMAR, AUNAP, ASOARPESCOL, Inversiones Revelo Victoria S en C, Comercializadora Maquilas del Pacífico, Infinita SAS.

Place: Virtual environment

Date: September 2020

Description: Workshop "Budgeting" to strengthen the capacities in financial planning (microfinance) of the women of the fishing association La Playita. The workshop was carried out in a semi-virtual way, through the accompaniment of the participants with videos, phone calls and text messages, in the development of a physical booklet.

Participants: INVEMAR, WWB Colombia Foundation, women from the La Playita Fishing Terminal Association in Buenaventura.

Place: Virtual meeting - Google Meet

Date: September 2020

Description: Presentation to the fisheries authority of the results of the legal review of existing regulations in the country for shrimp trawling management, including identified gaps and recommendations.

Participants: INVEMAR, AUNAP.

Place: Virtual meeting - Microsoft Teams

Date: October 2020

Description: Socialization meeting of the proposed resolution for the introduction of technological changes in shrimp trawls.

Participants: INVEMAR, ASOARPESCOL, Comercializadora Maquilas del Pacífico.

Place: Virtual meeting - Microsoft Teams

Date: October 2020

Description: Workshop "Optimizing the quality and safety of shrimp trawl fishery: A look from international purchasing standards", aimed at representatives of the shrimp trawl fishery of the Pacific industrial pilot site.

Participants: INVEMAR, FAO Colombia, AUNAP, ASOARPESCOL, ACODIARPE, Procesadora San Francisco, Comercializadora Maquilas del Pacífico, Comercializadora LEYSAMAR S.A.S, E.A.T. Asesorías Pesqueras, Mesa Productividad y Empleo.

Place: Virtual meeting - Microsoft Teams

Date: October 2020

Description: Meeting of the National Co-Management Committee for Bycatch, for the presentation of the management plan for bycatch and discards in the shrimp trawl fishery in Colombia, the construction of the work agenda for the year 2021 and the definition of the technical secretariat of the committee.
Participants: INVEMAR, AUNAP, Min Ambiente, Conservation International Colombia.

Place: La Playita Artisanal Fishing Terminal

Date: November 2020

Description: Socialization and delivery of the final document of the business plan for the use of discards to the members of the Frigoter enterprise.
Participants: INVEMAR, Frigoter, Conecta2 Communication Agency for Social Change.

Costa Rica

Place: Venado Island, Caballo and Manzanillo Island, Chira Island, Puntarenas, Punta Morales. (6 events)

Date: From July to September 2019

Description: to disseminate and sensitize groups of artisanal fishermen in the Gulf of Nicoya about the Bycatch and Discards Guidelines and the need for adequate management of fisheries in terms of resource management and reduction of discards.

Participants: Association of Artisan Mariners of Barrio San Luis, Florida Fisherman's association, Assoc Association of United Fishermen Colopes of Isla Caballo Montero Mixed Fishermen's Association, Cuerito de Palito Fishermen's Association, Organized Fishermen's Association Cuidemos al Golfo de Nicoya, United Artisanal Fishermen Association of Cocorocas de Chomes Association of the local Committee of fishermen of Manzanillo.

Place: Barra del Colorado, North Caribbean

Date: July 2019 to February 2020

Description: Monthly meetings to monitor and strengthen co-management capacities in the community of shrimp fishermen and peelers in Barra del Colorado for the creation of the Marine Responsible Fishing Area (AMPR) resulting in the creation of the Barra del Colorado Responsible Fishing Marine Area, as a mechanism for fishing co-management.

Participants: Associations of fishermen and peelers from Barra del Colorado

Place: Puntarenas and Guanacaste

Date: February 2020

Description: General Assemblies for the formation and legal registration of organizations involved in the small-scale fisheries value chain of Puntarenas and Guanacaste resulting in the official formation of the Association of Fishermen Looking for Work Alternatives of Isla Venado, Independent Fishermen's Association of Barrio del Carmen

Participants: Small scale fishers and fish workers (men and women) of Puntarenas and Guanacaste

Mexico

Place: Virtual

Date: July 15 and 30, 2020

Description: Meetings for the preparation of the 4th experimental fishing cruise.

Participants: Permit holders, crew members, INAPESCA technicians, INAPESCA managers and REBYC-II Lac Mexico Coordination.

Place: Virtual

Date: August 27, 2020

Description: Meeting for the joint review of results of the 4th fishing cruise.

Participants: Permit holders, crew members, INAPESCA technicians, INAPESCA managers and REBYC-II Lac Mexico Coordination.

Place: Virtual

Date: August 27, 2020

Description: Joint review of results of the 4th experimental fishing cruise.

Participants: Permit holder, Captain of the boat, INAPESCA and Coordination of REBYC-II LAC-Mexico.

Place: Virtual

Date: November 19, 2020

Description: Extraordinary session of the Consultative Committee for the pink shrimp fishery in Campeche. A schedule of meetings was agreed, a work program based on the ecosystem approach, and to give continuity to the activities initiated by the REBYC.

Participants: CONAPESCA, INAPESCA, personnel from the Secretary of Fisheries of the state government, the Federation of Shrimp Cooperatives of Campeche, CANAINPESCA-Campeche, the Shrimp Product System Committee of Altamar; from the Technical Group: researchers from EPOMEX, and from the Marist University of Merida. The progress of the REBYC-II LAC Project was presented, with the participation of researchers from INAPESCA, EPOMEX, and the Mexican Coordinator of the REBYC-II LAC Project.

Place: Virtual

Date: November 17, 2020

Description: IX Meeting of the National Working Group of the REBYC-II LAC project; the points discussed were: the update of activities carried out as of October and pending as of December 2020.

Participants: Productive Sector: Ing. Cesar Ceballos, President of the Shrimp Product System Committee of Campeche, Lic. Rafael Ruiz and Lic. Francisco Romellón and Mr. Jordi Márquez from CANAINPESCA; from the Academy, Dr. Julia Ramos; from CONAPESCA, the Deputy Director of regulations José de Jesús Dosal; from INAPESCA, the Deputy Director General Dr. Isaac Rojas, the Deputy Director of Technology Ocean. Ramón Chávez, the Head of CRIAP of Lerma M.C. Saúl Pensamiento; M.C. Esteban Bada head of Resource Management and the researchers: LSC Horacio Haro, Dr. Armando Wakida and Dr. Cristina Hernández. From the staff hired by REBYC-II LAC, Rafael Ramos. And the Coordinator Cecilia Quiroga.

Place: Virtual

Date: October 2020

Description: Meeting with the new Regional Coordinator of the REBYC-II LAC project to update the status of the project in Mexico, pending actions and needs.

Participants: Carlos Fuentesvilla, Maya Moure, Aristoteles Stavrinsky and National Coordinators of the 6 countries.

Place: Virtual

Date: November 2020

Description: Meeting to review the progress and pending to finalize the products established in the Letter of Agreement between FAO and CETMAR-02 for the development of the project.

Participants: INAPESCA, Regional Coordination and National Coordination of REBYC-II LAC with those responsible for the project on behalf of CETMAR-02,

Place: Virtual

Date: December 11, 2020

Description: Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee of the REBYC-II LAC project.

Participants: Directors of participating institutions, Focal Points of the 6 countries and national representatives of the project,

Place: Virtual

Date: Jan 8, 2021

Description: Interview with the representative of the FAO evaluation office on the final evaluation process of the REBYC-II LAC project to adapt the scope and methodology of the evaluation to the peculiarities and needs at country level.

Participants: Lavinia Monforte, Cecilia Quiroga e Isaac Rojas González

Place: Virtual

Date: February 19 and 26 and March 6, 2021

Description: Virtual seminar "Sustainable management of bycatch in trawl fisheries in Campeche"; the topics of the sessions were: Actions to Improve Governance in shrimp fisheries; Actions for the Ecosystem Approach in shrimp fisheries and Actions for Social Welfare and Technological Improvements in shrimp fisheries. This event was widely disseminated through Zoom, Facebook and YouTube platforms.

Participants: Ms. Lina Pohl Alfaro, Representative of FAO Mexico, Dr. Alejandro Flores Nava, Senior Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer at FAO, Eduardo Benitez, from FAO-MX, Dr. Isaac Rojas Gonzalez, focal point for INAPESCA, as well as those responsible for each of the projects included in the REBYC-II LAC-Mexico.

Place: Virtual

Date: May 5, 2021

Description: interview with Alejandro Espinoza, as part of the final evaluation process of the REBYC-II LAC project.

Participants: Alejandro Espinoza (evaluator), Eduardo Benitez y Alicia Ituarte (FAO Mexico) y Cecilia Quiroga

Place: Virtual

Date: May 11, 2021

Description: Workshop on the data collection system. Recently a workshop was held on the use of the data collection system on research cruises during the closed season.

Participants: Rafael Ramos (REBYC-II LAC participant) and Armando Wakida (INAPESCA researcher in charge of the Atlantic shrimp program) as instructors, and INAPESCA scientific observers.

Suriname

Place: Paramaribo

Date: October 2020 - June 2021 (monthly)

Description: National working group on Shrimp and Groundfish Fisheries meets to advise Ministry on critical issues for fisheries and actions required

Participants: Director of Fisheries (President), Fisheries sector (representatives from shrimp trawlers, finfish trawlers, processing companies and artisanal fisheries), World Wildlife Fund Guianas

Place: Paramaribo

Date: July 2020-June 2021 (monthly; mostly virtual meetings)

Description: Seabob Working Group reviews seabob fishery management plan, stock status regulations and other issues related to the fishery which results in participative development and implementation of the research and development plan, the harvest control rule and implementation agreements amongst stakeholders

Participants: Fisheries department, seabob trawl companies, FFO (Visserij Collectief), NGO (WWF) as observer.

Place: Various locations including virtual meetings

Date: September-November 2020

Description: Consultative meetings to receive input on the updated fisheries management plan and recommendations for its update.

Participants: fishers, fish workers, civil society organizations, government authorities and community representatives

Place: Paramaribo

Date: March 2021

Description: Two-day stakeholder meeting (in-person/virtual) to validate and endorse the updated Fisheries Management Plan 2021 - 2025

Participants: fishers, fish workers, civil society organizations, government authorities and community representatives

Place: Paramaribo

Date: February 2021

Description: Special meeting of the Suriname seabob working group (SWG): e-meeting with the Seabob Working Group in Guyana to share experience and lessons learned in implementing the Seabob Fisheries Management Plan and the updated Harvest Control Rule

Participants: Seabob working Group members of both countries including fisheries authorities, fishing sector representatives and WWF

Place: Wanica

Date: November 2020

Description: Stakeholder meeting related to fish silage utilization project, presenting the project and disseminating the first results with stakeholders

Participants: Fisheries Department, fish silage project consultants, local farmers, farmer organization representatives

Trinidad and Tobago

Location: Bay Road, Otaheite and Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute, Chaguaramas

Date: March 2021

Description: Training sessions over the course of two (2) weeks, one day per week for a theoretical training session and one day per week for a practical training session to introduce participants to fish handling, processing, salt curing and drying.

Participants: Fishers, vendors and boat owners from the community of Otaheite and surrounding areas; other Fisheries stakeholders from the Fisheries Division and representatives from the Orange Valley Wholesale Fish Market.

Location: Chaguanas

Date: March 2021

Description: Meeting of the National Working Group to give updates on the Observer Programme; discuss the analysis of the data collected under the Observer Programme in 2017, 2019 and 2020; review and discuss the BRD Gear Trials of July/August 2019 and March 2020 and present on the socio-economic studies including the drivers of bycatch and discard practices.

Participants: Representatives from the Fisheries Division, government agencies and the fishing industry.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

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

The REBYC-II LAC work plan contains two strategies to enhance gender sensitivity: the first reflects project outputs specifically directed at gender issues, the second focuses on project implementation practices to ensure gender equality.

Regarding project outputs, all countries carried out value chain analysis with a focus on the role of women (Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago and Colombia) or completed socio-economic evaluations to understand the impact of bottom trawl fisheries to communities along the value chain (Brazil, Mexico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Costa Rica). Suriname also directly evaluated the employment conditions and roles of women in the industrial trawling value chain. This knowledge provided stakeholders and government with a robust understanding of the roles and issues facing women in all project countries. In some cases, such as Costa Rica and Colombia, this was the first study that clearly categorized the role and impacts of women on the trawl value chain. The project also collaborated with the CLME+ Project to explore issues and solutions for women in the fishing value chains in Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

While the project M&E system does not directly track gender-disaggregated data, project outputs call for improved data collection including for gender disaggregated and call for explicit outputs on increased understanding of the role of women in these fisheries. The project staff itself does not have full time gender expertise but consultants with backgrounds and experience on gender issues in fisheries carried out the gender elements of value chain analyses as well as the socio-economic and gender assessments.

The EAF approach that the project espouses to develop fishery management plans and new regulations/laws specifically includes requirements to incorporate women into the decision-making process and consider gender in final documents. The project promotes the participation of both women and women's organizations in management and consultative committees.

Of the project countries, Costa Rica made the most strides in making the role of women in fishing visible, both in the artisanal and semi-industrial sectors, which historically were not recognized. This has been achieved through a series of processes of strengthening, exchange, efforts and commitment between the sectors, the institutional framework, FAO and civil society (LoA CoopeSoliDar RL), which are reflected in a series of documents and activities that have already been communicated, including:

- Support the creation and legal framework of the shrimp peelers association of the community of Barra del Colorado, leading to their critical role in the creation and monitoring of the Marine Area for Responsible Fishing for Barra del Colorado.
- Agenda for women fishers and fish workers, validated by women and presented to the Minister for Women;
- A "Learning route for women fishers of the sea, rivers, lakes and mangroves", along the Costa Rican Pacific.
- Baseline and socio-economic indicators of women in the fishers' value chain.

- A management plan, licenses and legalization of the Chomes community women's fishing association.
- Finally, the project organized and built organizational capacity of two women's associations of shrimp peelers. They were then referred to the National Institute of Learning (INA) and the National Institute of Technology Transfer Innovation (INTA) who are providing training to explore non-fisheries livelihoods including, vegetables, making fishing lure and rural tourism. All of this with co-finance with funds from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

In Suriname a study on the role of women in the trawl sector identified issues related to gender equality and decent work. The results were shared with stakeholders and fishing companies to foster and promote changes in the working environment and conditions. In Colombia, the last months of the project focused on building capacity of women fish workers in Buenaventura, Colombia to a) organize into associations and b) develop value added products from bycatch and discards. The value chain analyses carried out showed the strong role that women play in the shrimp fishing chain and its bycatch, both at the artisanal and industrial levels. On the other hand, women are not only employed in basic trades (e.g., shrimp peelers), but also have a decision-making role and organizational leadership in marketing, processing, and in the case of industrial fishing, they hold management positions in fishing associations and companies. Additional support from FAO Rome seeks to continue building the capacity of women's organizations in Costa Rica and enhance their sources of income. It also includes additional support from non-fisheries ministries that deal with social support and small business support.

The second strategy seeks to achieve gender equality in implementation. For example, at least 40% of participants in all project workshops have been women. Additionally, half of national project coordinators responsible for REBYC-II LAC implementation are women. While governments and stakeholders are still reticent to bring women on board commercial fishing vessels for safety and security reasons, a volunteer student in Suriname became the first female on-board observer for the finfish trawl fishery, collecting data for the project.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

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

The project has a knowledge management strategy: project collect and document good practices:

- *The project collects all relevant documents through a web application that keeps all materials on the cloud. In addition, there is a product's matrix that is also on the web and is updated by each participant country as they upload their documents. Each country is responsible for identifying and document good practices according to outcomes, work plans and deliverables. Finally, this matrix is periodically revised by the knowledge manager and/or project coordinator to determine needs of communication and target audiences. In those cases where a relevant report is finalized, such report is sent directly to the project coordination for comments. A list of relevant good practices that can be shared includes:*
- *Summary of every relevant document to be shared with stakeholders*
- *Foster cooperation among participant countries in areas where, at least one participant country has a vast expertise*
- *Involve FAO local offices in communication processes to reach broader audiences*
- *Create materials that are audience-specific showing results/collaborations/alternatives*
- *Prepare press notes that can be distributed to local FAO offices, which in turn, can share them with local media (mostly for big milestones achieved)*

The project has a communication strategy:

- *The communication strategy is based in three pillars: A) Internal dissemination of information produced at a country level. Periodic emails/newsletter and virtual meetings summarize local results and share milestones reached among participant countries; B) Targeted materials and publications to keep stakeholders updated; C) Virtual meetings and communication materials delivered through local FAO offices/social media, targeting the general public. In terms of successes, the project developed a series of virtual workshops where different stakeholders had the opportunity to share their achievements and results, framed within the 4 components of REBYC II LAC. Likewise, infographics were distributed among local fishers to inform them about major achievements reached within the project and given their participation. Regarding challenges, social distancing, derived from the pandemic, hindered some of the efforts designed to reach more isolated communities where internet and virtual meetings were not reliable options. Several informative/participative meetings had to be cancelled and, therefore, communication with some stakeholders was affected.*

Human-interest story from REBYC II LAC project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits:

- *The REBYC project brought the spotlight on a group of women known locally as "platoneras", who were the main sellers of bycatch products in the Buenaventura district, Pacific region of Colombia. This initiative managed to identify the main commercialization points of the platoneras within the district, the main commercialized products, in addition to generating a characterization of the women who work in this activity, who basically belong to Afro-deficient communities, female heads of household, affected by displacement in situations of armed conflict and with unsatisfied basic needs.*
- *A key contribution from REBYC-II LAC was that a production line and a brand ("Frigoter") were created to improve marketing of discards from industrial shrimp trawling. Transforming these*

discards into products that can be directly consumed by local communities, not only reduce the pressure on fish stocks, but also provides income and low-cost quality food to local families.

- "This is the business we have always dreamed of, and we even have an elegant brand to show our products," said Sandra Gómez, leader of Frigoter. (Photo credit: INVEMAR)



Links to some publications and communications on the web:

- <http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/en/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dRJSmjZAKWE&t=5s>
- https://twitter.com/fao_colombia/status/1399441045729943560?s=24
- <https://twitter.com/faomexico/status/1364621231241256963?s=21>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BSwEazLJdKg&t=26s>
- <https://unfao.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/rebyciilac/Ehej72og1tHrHAzSck3mPcB00N9q5DJOLXv4nGRf2bkAg>
- <https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/opinion/lina-pohl/mexico-esta-innovando-con-nuevas-redes-para-una-pesca-sostenible>
- <https://twitter.com/onubrasil/status/1404152130181677061?s=24>
- <https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/portaria-sap/mapa-n-115-de-19-de-abril-de-2021-315185699>

The project communication and/or knowledge management focal point:

Aristoteles Stavrinaky. or stavrinaky@gmail.com

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

In general, indigenous people are not involved in the project except for a few cases.

In Suriname, the project is active in a single indigenous fishing village (Galibi). The community participates in the project and their new fisherfolk organization is one of five newly created organizations. This organization also represents Galibi in the overarching national fisherfolk organization.

In Colombia, the project does not work with indigenous communities. However, it does work with highly vulnerable Afro-descendant communities. Afro communities are key to resource co-management established in the fishing agreements described in sections 2 and 3. Law 70 of the Colombian Government (Black Communities Law) recognizes the right of these communities to their traditional production practices and to the collective property over their territory. Local authorities called "The Community Councils", administer the territory and its resources, including fisheries. The project and its partners actively involve the community councils in policymaking processes and ensure that the community councils consult on of any resolution prior to submitting it to the Fisheries Authority. In Colombia two community councils have participated (Los Riscales in Chocó, y Esfuerzo Pescador in Iscuandé).

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁰ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

One of the core elements of the Project is to apply an EAF approach to the bottom trawl fisheries in the region. EAF is not a novel approach and FAO has espoused it for more than 20 years. However, participatory open and transparent policy processes are not a common occurrence in Latin American and trawl fisheries. By applying an EAF approach to the development of a national fisheries management plan in Brazil, for example, the project is building capacity and executing an EAF approach for the first time in the history of the country.

The following are some innovative approaches in project countries.

²⁰ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

Brazil

The main innovation of the REBYC Project in Brazil was the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management to develop the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery. This is the first time in Brazilian history that a national plan for the management of a given fishery has been developed through a participatory process with ample participation of stakeholders. The turning point in stakeholders' engagement was clearly the Workshop on the EAFM, held in Brasilia, in November 2018. Following that WS, and as a direct consequence from it, the project started to spread to almost all coastal states in Brazil, being now developed in 14, out of the 17. The Project has also innovated in the development of BRDs with a strong participation of the fishers themselves, adapted and adjusted to the local reality. After the quite positive results started to spread, several fishing communities (e.g.: Parnaíba- PI, Vitória- ES, Arraial do Cabo- RJ, Ubatuba- SP) began to request technical support from the project to develop new BRD technologies.

Colombia

1. Co-management: The project provided the first record of a fishery management process based on co-management. This is the first time that the national fisheries authority institutionalizes a co-management process through an administrative act.
2. First instance of a National Committee on Bycatch that strengthens the collaboration between institutions and stakeholders to reduce the environmental impact of certain fishing gears and practices.
3. Use of mobile applications to obtain fisheries data, thus reducing the time required to digitalize and analyze data.
4. Using participatory research methods to carry out experiments hand in hand with private fishing sector. This participatory approach allowed researchers and fishers to evaluate the environmental impact of trawl fisheries (lowered CO₂ emissions, lower discards, and lower fuel consumption) transparently, leading to better outcomes and greater willingness of industry to accept results and change fishing practices.
5. A multidisciplinary team from INVEMAR carried out the pre-assessment exercise of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) standard for the Deepwater shrimp trawl fishery in the Regional District of Integrated Management Gulf of Tribugá - Cabo Corrientes (DRMI GT-CC) in the Colombian Pacific. This document was reviewed, corrected and endorsed by a consulting firm that indicated a high probability of certification and the potential for improvement of this fishery.
6. INVEMAR's data collection system (SIPEIN), received at the end of 2020 the National Statistical Operation Certification for its high quality according to OECD standards. This system was transferred to INCOPECA.

Costa Rica

The institutional policy approach to develop a co-managed area through the Barra del Colorado Local Council Marine-Coastal (COLAC) stands out. To achieve success, co-management capacities in the community were monitored and strengthened alongside those of local institutions. This constant monitoring and support resulted in good governance processes that apply the principles of the Ecosystem Approach in the joint management of a fishery, in which various actors and interests intertwine in order to seek the benefit of fishers and the sustainable use of resources.

One important result management and co-management process in the Barra del Colorado community was the creation of the Marine Area for Responsible Fisheries (AMPR) for Barra del Colorado is one of the main successes of this approach. It is a spatial management model that provides an opportunity to implement effective measures for the management and conservation of fishery resources based on the suggestions and vision of local fishers. Barra del Colorado AMPR is the latest of 12 existing areas.

To construct this AMPR the project and its partners in the fishing authority, helped establish the Barra del Colorado Peeling and Processing Association and the United Small-Scale Artisanal Fishermen's Association of Barra del Colorado. Alongside the already existing COLAC, civil society organizations and FAO all parties worked in synergy to draft and approve the first Management Plan of an AMPR in Costa Rica that follows an EAF and incorporates principles of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable small-scale fisheries.

Innovation in capture technologies. Working through a participatory approach researchers and fishers developed a new bottom trawl net and BRD net for Campeche that reduces both bycatch and fuel costs. They hope to have a final concept after a final research cruise later in 2020.

Bycatch utilization. Local partners developed high quality food products derived from low value species discarded in large volumes. Students and teachers at a technological institute are trained in the production protocols and have owned several local prizes for the taste and presentation of their products. Next steps are to share the production process with fishers and expand commercialization.

Suriname

Flexible turtle excluder device

Surinamese partners, including the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, crew, captain and owners of finfish trawlers and gear technologists from NOAA developed a flexible turtle excluder device for the demersal finfish fishery. The fishery has high levels of vulnerable species bycatch including sea turtles and stingrays. A Standard turtle excluder device is unfeasible because the vessels roll their nets up in drums. The new TED is unique in that it consists of stainless-steel cable rather than bars, making it fully flexible and easy to operate on local boats. Sea trials show significant reductions in bycatch of vulnerable species. Next step is to introduce the device to the rest of the fleet. If this is successful, then the technology and development process can be transferred to other tropical fish trawl fisheries around the world where turtle and large fish bycatch is an issue.

Mexico

- a. The creation and operation of the Consultative Committee as a body that promotes, coordinates and evaluates the Fishery Management Plan, leads to co-management and the Ecosystem approach.
- b. The development of the Data Collection System is an innovation by including monitoring, recording and analysis of target and bycatch as part of the same system, which allows establishing reference points considering the sustainable management of bycatch, based on the EEP.
- c. The development of alternatives for the use of discards for human consumption has great potential. It has been demonstrated that the products obtained have been widely accepted for consumption. Obtaining the trademark registration with the standards set by the regulations will allow producers to take advantage of the species that have been discarded up to now and generate

new jobs. We have also developed a formulation for octopus' bait, which is an innovation that will help reduce the impact on wild populations of species that are currently used as bait. It is necessary to continue with research for the development of new products, but it is also important to provide training to contribute to the generation of livelihoods for coastal communities.

d. The development of innovations in shrimp trawling technology, with the participation of industrialists, captains and rowers from the assembly of the equipment, planning and analysis of results, demonstrated that the 50' Phantom prototype net, with Spectra® cloth, use of "fisheye" DEP and substitution of the chain for a double line, allows the reduction of bycatch by up to 46%; fuel savings of up to 38%; and a shrimp volume similar to traditional nets, with better quality, better resistance to damage and easy cleaning.

Trinidad and Tobago

A joint collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land, and Fisheries (FDTT), Trinidad and Tobago United Fisherfolk (TTUF), University of the West Indies (UWI), and Duke University on a project entitled "National Diagnostics of Fisherfolk Organizations (NDFO) in Trinidad and Tobago" was based on the innovative approach developed by Nenadovic et al. 2018 for the fisherfolk organizations in Mexico. The methodology characterizes the existing institutional arrangements by evaluating indicators of organizational functionality in order to understand the self-governance capacity of fisherfolk organizations and identifies concrete areas of support to strengthen this capacity. The approach has a built-in process for adapting the general methodology to other national contexts based on social-ecological characteristics relevant to the focal system.

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

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

Despite the difficulties presented by the pandemic, the project results were achieved. Final Evaluation of the project is on progress, mostly virtually, and in the time planned.

Each country was differently affected reflecting the Covid situation in each country and the in person require of activities planned for this last year of the project. Some specific impacts in projects activities by country are summarized:

Brazil:

It resulted in a situation of distancing of the communities, the pandemic made physical contact impossible, and as most fishermen do not use social networks it really was a problem. This project showed that the communities engaged in shrimp trawl fishery want to be informed about their activity and which techniques can help them, and some new virtual options were explored.

Colombia:

The pandemic has posed difficulties in conducting on-board monitoring, field trips and meetings, as well as constant monitoring and supervision of project activities. Therefore, the dissemination and

feedback of the project processes has been modified to be carried out as much as possible by virtual means, which in the case of artisanal fishermen was not totally successful, due to connectivity limitations in sites very far from urban centers.

Some lessons learned: Innovation in the strategy for disseminating project results, taking advantage of user-friendly technological platforms that are popular among fishermen and marketers.

Costa Rica:

The Covid-19 pandemic, given the sanitary restrictions and contingency measures to avoid the spread and increase in the number of infections, issued by both the Government of Costa Rica and the United Nations System, caused the cancellation of the field work tours and the delay of the biological research processes in Golfo Dulce, which is currently under development after having sanitary permits and strict protocols for this activity.

Mexico:

Some activities have been affected by the preventive measures for the control of COVID 19; in particular the work of CETMAR-02 due to the impossibility of using the food processing laboratory; however, with the extension of the project deadline, the goals for product development were achieved. The issue that was not achieved was the training of fishermen and their families due to mobility and meeting restrictions.

Likewise, the 4th experimental fishing cruise, vital for concluding the study and making the pertinent technical recommendations, was considerably delayed, but fortunately it was carried out following all the recommendations for the prevention of contagion. Likewise, the scientific observer program, which was concluded in terms of REBYC-II LAC goals, did not have the expected continuity by INAPESCA, as it was limited during the 2020 fishing period, due to the fact that the fleet suspended activities due to the significant reduction of deep-sea fishing activities.

Suriname:

A logical and widespread approach to mitigate the impact of the COVID-crisis has been to substitute travel and meetings as much as possible through electronic meetings (videoconferencing) via platforms like skype, zoom, go-to-meeting, teams, etc. This is indeed the main mitigation measure in place to ensure continuation of the project. Another strategy has been to shift priorities to those activities that can take place under the prevailing circumstances (e.g. reporting and other desktop-based work). Through the application of these two strategies, the impact on some activities has been reduced, while others were heavily impacted by the current crisis. For example, some activities for which the in-person presence of outside experts was considered necessary, have been cancelled (e.g. hands-on training in TED construction), and funds have been re-allocated to other activities. When re-allocating funds, the main consideration has been to consider other ways of achieving the project outcomes. To underpin this, Suriname has developed a COVID-19 contingency plan and a rationale document for re-allocation of project funds.

Trinidad and Tobago:

Covid-19 has significantly impacted field activities and the holding of meetings and consultations. Most outcomes/outputs are still achievable within the project period. Consultations with fishers and other stakeholders on the Shrimp Trawl Fisheries Management Plan is hampered by the COVID-19 restrictions. Various adaptative measures to mitigate against this include increasing and putting funds towards the creation of awareness raising materials that can either be emailed to stakeholders sensitizing them to the various management measures or printing the materials and placing them at the landing sites or distributing them to stakeholders. Covid-19 has affected field work with at-sea

sampling on-board trawlers for the Observer Programme on hold at the moment since May 2021. Testing of the Log Book forms has also been put on hold as the Observers are not able to go out to sea to engage with and train the trawl vessel owners, captains and crew.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²¹	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	INAPESCA, Mexico	Cash	\$407,000.00	\$422,716	\$368,551.00	\$422,716
National Government	INAPESCA, Mexico	In kind	\$3,175,000.00	\$3,803,456	\$3,323,858.00	\$3,803,456
National Government	CONAPESCA, Mexico	Cash	N/A	\$26,335	\$17,214.00	\$26,335
State Government	Campeche State Government	cash	N/A	\$24,779	\$8,158.58	\$24,779
National Government	AUNAP/ Colombia	Cash/in kind	\$877,023.00	\$2,602,943.0	\$2,602,943.00	\$2,602,943.0
Research Institute	INVEMAR/Colombia	Cash/in kind	\$2,824,262.00	\$ 1,695,129.0	\$ 1,695,129.0	\$ 1,695,129.0
National Government	Trinidad and Tobago	Cash	\$102,344.00	\$352,754.22	\$312,358.00	\$352,754.22

²¹ 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.

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National Government	Trinidad and Tobago	In-kind	\$1,263,484.00	\$618,879.24	\$25,875.18	\$618,879.24
National government	Ministry of LVV Suriname	In-kind	\$1,330,000.00	\$807,572.00	\$109,750.00	\$807,572.00
National government	Suriname	Cash	\$355,000.00	\$25,500	\$16,700.00	\$25,500
National Government	NOAA, USA	In-kind	\$450,000.00	\$466,616.00	\$351,520.00	\$466,616.00
National Government	INCOPECA Costa Rica	Cash	\$200,000.00	\$365,990.54	\$83,483.21	\$365,990.54
International Organization	WECAFC	Cash	\$630,000.00	\$570,000.00	\$420,000.00	\$570,000.00
International Organization	WECAFC	In Kind	\$620,000.00	\$480,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$480,000.00
Civil Society Organization	CoopeSoliDar R.L. Costa Rica	Cash	\$ -	\$91,093.77	\$91,093.77	\$91,093.77
International Organization	OSPESCA	In-kind	\$ -	\$89,075.00	\$89,075.00	\$89,075.00
International Organization	FAO	Cash and in-kind	\$400,000.00	\$385,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$385,000.00
National Government	Brazil	Cash	\$1,577,189.00	\$1,564,094.87	\$1,213,310.54	\$1,564,094.87
National Government	Brazil	In-kind	\$1,577,189.00	\$1,577,189.00	\$434,537.37	\$1,577,189.00
Private Sector	CAMAPUN Costa Rica	In-kind	\$300,000.00	\$221,689.76	\$221,689.76	\$221,689.76
Private Sector	UNIPESCA, Costa Rica	In-kind	\$100,000.00	N/A	-	N/A
Private Sector	ACODIARPE and ASOARPESCOL, Col	In-kind	\$860,000.00	\$910,000.00	\$760,000.00	\$910,000.00
Private Sector	Pestolu, Colombia	In-kind	\$150,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

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NGO	Conservation International Colombia	Cash	N/A	\$148,000.00	\$148,000.00	\$148,000.00
NGO	WWF Guianas	Cash	N/A	\$44,200.00	\$64,200.00	\$44,200.00
Private Sector	Heiploeg, Holsu, Marisa Fisheries, Moti Fisheries, SAIL	In-kind	N/A	\$170,750.00	\$115,750.00	\$170,750.00
Private Sector	Haploeg, Holsu, Marisa Fisheries, Moti Fisheries, SAIL	Cash	N/A	\$60,000.00	\$49,750.00	\$60,000.00
University	EPOMEX/ Mexico	Cash	N/A	\$45,982	\$33,802.83	\$45,982
University	EPOMEX/ Mexico	In-kind	N/A	\$17,851	\$12,520.00	\$17,851
Technical Institute	ITBOCA/Mexico	in-kind	N/A	\$12,356	\$11,205.01	\$12,356
Private Sector	CANAINPESCA/CSP Camaron- Mexico	Cash	N/A	\$57,110	\$34,533.12	\$57,110
CSO	FIDEMAR-Mexico	Cash	N/A	\$46,888	\$172,569.40	\$46,888
Technical Institute	CETMAR-Lerma	Cash	N/A	\$43,167	-	\$43,167
University	Marist University of Merida	cash	N/A	\$14,647.00	\$7,386.54	\$14,647.00
Foundation	Biosphera Foundation (The Netherlands)	In-Kind	N/A	\$20,400.00	\$20,400.00	\$20,400.00
Other	Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO – Belgium)	In-Kind	N/A	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00

Private Sector	Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Fishing Association and Orange Valley Fishing Association members	In-kind	N/A	\$84,541.79	-	\$84,541.79
International Organization	Inter-American Development Bank	Cash	N/A	\$75,000.00	-	\$75,000.00
TOTAL			\$17,198,491.00	\$17,100,812	\$12,934,073.31	\$17,100,812

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

Colombia

Colombia's actual counterpart exceeded the certified counterpart at the beginning. However, the counterpart values have changed per co-financing entity. In the case of AUNAP, it went from \$US 877,023 to \$US 2,602,943, an increase of almost 300%, due to initial contributions in support of fisheries projects such as shrimp cruises and fisheries statistics. In the case of INVEMAR, the counterpart achieved to date is 60% of what was planned at the beginning, due to the fact that some projects did not allow to be counted as counterpart and the devaluation of the Colombian peso has been very strong in recent years. The counterpart contribution from the industrial sector was met as planned; however, a company called Pestolú closed in the second year of the project. Its contribution was then covered by the ASOARPESCOL association. Additional contributions not accounted for at the beginning came from agreements with Conservation International, amounting to US\$ 148,000.

Trinidad and Tobago

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries' total (in kind & in cash) co-financing committed was \$ US 1,365,828.00 while the actual co-financing is estimated at \$ US 971,633.46. The difference of \$US 394,194.54 is due to the reduced budget allocations to the Fisheries Division for its recurrent and development work programmes during the project years as well as due to economic challenges as a result of covid-19. However, Trinidad & Tobago's co-financing for this project was met, as the fishing industries in kind contribution represents costs that would have been paid by the Ministry and reflected as project co-financing but due to collaboration and other cost saving initiatives direct disbursements by the Ministry were reduced.

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.