



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

### 2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago
<b>Project Title:</b>	Sustainable Management of Bycatch in Latin American and Caribbean Bottom Trawl Fisheries
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/RLA/201/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5304
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	IW
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	FAO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	5 years

### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	20 June 2013
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	04 March 2015
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	22 July 2020
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	21 July 2020
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	5,800,000
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	17,198,491
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):</b>	4,686,531
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019<sup>5</sup></b>	14,707,704

<sup>1</sup> as per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

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

## Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:</b>	27 February 2019
<b>Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):</b>	MTE Completed
<b>Mid-term review/evaluation actual:</b>	07 July 2019
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	No
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	No
<b>Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:</b>	
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>6</sup></b>	No

## Ratings

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

## Status

<b>Implementation Status</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> PIR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR
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<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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

## Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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## 1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
<p><b>Objective(s):</b> 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 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 resilience of coastal communities through promotion of responsible fishing practices and livelihoods enhancement and diversification contributing to food security and poverty eradication.</p>						
<b>Outcome 1.1: Strengthened regional collaboration on shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries and bycatch co-management.</b>	a) Regional bycatch/discard strategy functional and under implementation	a) Regional fishery bodies (RFBs) in the region include OSPESCA, CRFM and WECAFC, of which the latter includes all project countries. The RFBs have recorded successes in having regional declarations accepted by the countries in the	a) The CRFM/WECAFC/IFREMER working group has developed a regional strategy on bycatch/discard co-management. It is functional and actively promoting the	a) The CRFM/WECAFC/IFREMER working group has developed a regional strategy on bycatch/discard co-management. It is functional and actively promoting the implementation of the regional bycatch/discard strategy (output 1.1.2),	a) The CRFM/WECAFC/IFREMER working group is in place, has held two meetings (2015, 2018), including non-REBYC countries. A draft regional strategy exists, and is in consultation process. An EAF framework for shrimp trawl fisheries developed. A regional EAF training workshop took place in December 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2017 with national workshops taking place in 2018 and 2019. Four technical workshops <sup>10</sup> that strengthened regional collaboration	S

<sup>7</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>8</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

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

<sup>10</sup> REBYC-II LAC Regional Workshop on Sustainable Utilization of Bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean Trawl Fisheries, Merida, Mexico 28-30 April 2016; REBYC-II LAC Regional Workshop on Data Collection and Monitoring, Governador Celso Ramos, Brazil 8-10 June 2016; REBYC-II LAC Regional

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		region and collaborate on regional fisheries issues, including shrimp and groundfish management (CRFM/WECAFC/IFREMER Working Group on shrimp and groundfish of the North-Brazil Guianas Shelf exists).	implementation of the regional bycatch/discard strategy (output 1.1.2), including collaboration beyond the initial working group membership.	including collaboration beyond the initial working group membership.	on fishing technology to reduce bycatch, bycatch utilization to reduce discards and increase value and data collection and information gathering. Project countries and partners are actively collaborating on these issues through project activities and bi-laterally due to networks created by the project. An example is the hands-on training provided by NOAA at its Marine Lab in Mississippi, USA (more on this below).	
	b) Best practices shared through regional bodies (yes or no).	See above	N/A	b) Best practices/approaches for bycatch co-management identified by the project are shared through OSPESCA CRFM and WECAFC established mechanisms.	Alongside Component 4, a project website ( <a href="http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/forum/en/">http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/forum/en/</a> ) exists to share information across the region and amongst partners. The website is now the depository for all work, 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.  At the regional level, the project has carried out four regional technical workshops (Bycatch Utilization, Data	S

Workshop on Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Best Practices, Santa Marta, Colombia 13-16 February 2017; REBYC-II LAC Regional EAF Training Workshop, San Jose Costa Rica, December 2017.

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					Collection and Gathering, Fisheries Technology, EAF Training), three 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. The trainings have received follow-up in all six-project countries, including both meetings and national capacity building workshops. 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.	
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Improved legal and institutional frameworks in the project countries for shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries and bycatch co-management (within the EAF management framework).	a) # of countries with draft legislation to include bycatch and co-management.	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.	N/A	a) At least 3 project countries have their legal and institutional frameworks revised (or draft legislation in the process of being approved) as necessary for implementation of co-management and EAF management plans developed under Component 2.	a) Colombia prepared draft legislation that was accepted by the Ministry and incorporated into the new draft fisheries law. Regulations on bycatch management now available. Costa Rica, Brazil reviewed their legal and institutional frameworks on bycatch management and drafted and submitted improved texts. Suriname reviewed its overall fisheries legislation and included bycatch management (as well as EAF and co-management) measures into	HS

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					<p>the draft new national fisheries law. A new T&amp;T fisheries bill is now at the pre Legislative Review Committee (LRC) stage (draft bill currently reviewed by the Attorney General's Office prior to introduction to Parliament for enactment).</p> <p>T&amp;T drafted regulation to establish 4 and 2 month closed season for industrial and artisanal trawlers. The regulation was submitted to the Minister for review and publication. .</p> <p>Costa Rica also drafted and submitted two new Shrimp Fisheries Laws to the National Assembly that are now in discussions. Costa Rica submitted a draft Law on Small-Scale Fisheries to the national assembly, where REBYC-II LAC also played a role.</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.	<p>b) Costa Rica revised and published regulations concerning minimum size of bycatch species and spatial distribution rules for trawling practices. Both rules are now law. Costa Rica also drafted and submitted a new Shrimp Fisheries Law to the National Assembly (that was declined) and now an amendment that is under discussion. CR also submitted a Law on Small-Scale Fisheries, where REBYC-II LAC also played a role. Colombia has</p>	S

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					officially published 4 binding agreements between artisanal and industrial fishers in the Pacific that establish spatial/temporal measures – thus managing the fishery and reducing trawling impacts on bycatch as well as conflicts among users. Colombia proposed recommendations to strengthen fisheries 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 but Congress must review and pass. Suriname amended Coast Guard Act to give Coast Guard a legal basis to carry out fisheries inspections, including for BRD/TEDs.	
<b>Outcome 2.1: Selected key shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries in the region are successfully co-managed within an EAF framework (including bycatch/discards considerations).</b>	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	a) 6 countries with co-management arrangements in place	a) Co-management arrangements created/supported and operational in all six project countries	a) All 6 project countries have created 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. These included EAF workshops, conflict resolution workshops, national/local dialogue processes and training courses on	S



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		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”.			building capacity of organizations to participate in policy processes. Colombia developed three co-management agreements (for Pacific and Caribbean). Colombia also established a National Bycatch Committee with multi-stakeholder representation. Brazil established Regional Shrimp Management Committees for Shrimp each with a Scientific Advisory Group as well as a national management committee. Mexico established a co-management consultative committee for pink shrimp fishery. It is already meeting regularly. Suriname has a functioning working group for its Seabob fishery. Costa Rica improved capacity of locals for co-management in Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing (AMPR) areas and supported the strengthening of the Marine Coastal Local Council in Barra del Colorado pilot site-This includes a Management Plan that is already drafted. Costa Rica also established the National Closed Season Committee, which co-manages seasonal closures. The National Working Group in T&T is acting as a proto- co-management committee. Goal is to formalize once Fisheries Act becomes law.	

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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
	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) 20% reduction achieved in four of 5 country tests at vessel level. Catch composition baselines established in Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, Suriname and T&T. Colombia, Mexico, Colombia and T&T are operating observer programmes. Mexico and Colombia have updated biological data collection systems for the shrimp fishery in place and are in the process of integrating them into national fisheries statistics systems. Brazil, T&T, Suriname, Colombia and Costa Rica have shown 20% bycatch reduction rates in gear trials with low shrimp losses. Next step is to make this a regulation and ensure fisher compliance. Colombian prototype gears have been transferred to industry. Mexico completed a first set of gear trials with inconclusive results. .	S

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	c)Shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries management plans (in project pilot sites), taking the B&D Guidelines into consideration, are under implementation .		a)Five management plans are prepared and agreed.	a) 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, the Consultative Committee responsible for implementing the Gulf of Mexico Pink Shrimp Management Plan is established and active. Suriname has a Fisheries Management Plan including bycatch management but implementation remains poor. A review and update expected by December 2019. Suriname also has a seabob management plan with B&D Guidelines considerations. Colombia has drafted fishery management plans (following EAF and co-management principles) for three pilot sites as well as a national management plan on bycatch and discards. The Anhatomirim pilot site in Brazil has a Management Plan in place and operating. It will be updated in response to results from fishing technology field studies. Brazil also holding over 55 local consultations for national management plan. This is the first process of its kind for any fishery in Brazil. During EAF training course mentioned above, a cadre of trainers was trained and Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil have built capacity of stakeholders and government officials to apply EAF through a series of national	S

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					workshops. In Brazil, the training led increased participation 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 nearing finalization and publication.	
<b>Outcome 2.2 Promotion of responsible practices by trawl operators through incentives.</b>	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 T&T, initial gear tests show positive results in reduction of bycatch w/ acceptable shrimp losses. Artisanal fishers in Brazil and T&T are actively participating and at least in one case have already changed fishing practices due to the demonstrated reduction in time spent classifying catch and improved quality of the product. Colombia finalized a technical document including a fishing technology package that showed a preliminary 20% reduction in fuel usage- leading to high fisher involvement. Colombia also evaluated feasibility of a hook and line Brotula fishery. Finally, Colombia has a business plan for bycatch/discard utilization. For Costa Rica, the project is providing the only avenue through which trawl operators have the potential to renew their licences, which are no longer active. Suriname multi-	S

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					stakeholder national working group developed a sector strategy to reduce bycatch and discards, which is currently being implemented.	
<b>Outcome 3.1 Capacities and opportunities for enhanced sustainable and diverse livelihoods created and gender equality promoted.</b>	a) # of pilot sites with reports identifying new income generating opportunities for men and women through the value chain. b) Fisherfolk associations/c 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	a) One pilot site b) Twelve associations/c 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).(Note- this last element has been passed to years 2 and 3	Colombia completed a feasibility study of potential non-shrimp resources for economic diversification and completed a value chain study –with emphasis on the role of women - and two business plans (industrial and artisanal) for the shrimp/bycatch value chain. Costa Rica shows extensive advances for this outcome, particularly through the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and the Tenure Guidelines <sup>11</sup> . The network of Responsible Fishing Areas (AMPR network) in Costa Rica has been considerably strengthened and now represents dozens of small-scale fishing communities in key policy processes. Two associations in Barra del Colorado and three in Puntarenas have been created and have legal standing. Studies on	MS

<sup>11</sup> Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication; Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

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		<p>“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 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>		but end of project target remains the same.	<p>gender in the value chain and vulnerable groups have been completed. A national women fisher’s forum drafted an action plan for women in fisheries. Five micro projects to enhance livelihoods have been supported with good returns on investment. In partnership with other projects, REBYC-II LAC supported one woman’s cooperative whose members collected shellfish without a license. The women developed a management plan for their fishery and obtained a fishing license for all their members thus regularizing their activity and leading to secure access and incomes. Finally, SWOT analysis and local workshops with women’s organizations have provided an avenue for alternative livelihoods that will be developed in late 2019 and 2020.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago- Value chain study and gender study complete with recommendations for further investment and training.</p> <p>Suriname- Completed a bycatch supply chain study. A mentoring and strengthening program for fisherfolk organisations has been completed. Five local small-scale fisher cooperatives are now officially</p>	

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					established, and trainings and mentoring was provided to three of these. An overarching national fisherfolk organization is also established. These items are a major step towards co-management. While outputs are acceptable, it remains to be seen if activities can lead to the desired outcome, due to the lack of additional funding or strong strategic approach.	
<b>Outcome 4.1 Project implementation based on results-based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations.</b>	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 strong REBYC-II LAC team. It will be a venue to exchange project results and lessons learned among countries during the project implementation.	Project remains 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. Project website and other means of social media communication are up and running to disseminate information and lessons learned but require strengthening. Long-term sustainability of project impacts remains to be seen.	S

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating <sup>12</sup>

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> <b>Capacities and opportunities for enhanced sustainable and diverse livelihoods created and gender equality promoted.</b>	<p>Two key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MS rating is mainly due to delays in delivering output 3.1.2]</li> <li>- Activities require other outputs to be complete or near completion.</li> <li>- Target is for only 3 countries to achieve</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Add partners to assist countries to deliver these activities.</li> <li>2. Review log-frame to adjust targets to something more realistic (for CR and Suriname)</li> <li>3. Include activities in 2019 work plans with explicit sequential deliverables</li> <li>4. Output specific monthly report of activities on this output- remedial action based on reports.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. RPCU alongside national partners</li> <li>2. Focal points/Coordinators and RPCU</li> <li>3. Focal points and national coordinator</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. June 2019</li> <li>2. February 2019</li> <li>3. May 2019</li> <li>4. June 2019- May 2020</li> </ol>

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<sup>12</sup> To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer



## 2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs <sup>13</sup>	Expected Completion Date <sup>14</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>15</sup>					Implement. status status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>16</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>15</sup> 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)

<sup>16</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Output 1.1.1: The Bycatch and Discard (B&D) Guidelines are implemented mainstreamed in relevant fisheries in the project countries	Q2 Y5	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.		90%	Target was for all 6 countries to incorporate B&D Guidelines. Status is not 100% because of delays in official publication/acceptance of regulations/normative framework.
Output 1.1.2: Regional strategy for shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries and bycatch management agreed and under initial implementation.	Q 4 Y4	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 collection and monitoring.	First draft strategy is available and has been reviewed by WECAFC/IFREMER/CRFM working group. It is ready for consultation process.	Draft strategy under consultation with project partners.		50%	Target is a regional strategy under implementation. The difficulty in finding common ground among countries has delayed drafting of the full regional strategy. The consultative process to be completed in late 2019. Countries are already implementing elements of the regional strategy that were agreed at various different workshops.

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 T&T 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, T&T) countries have reviewed fishery regulations against best international standards.	a) 4 (Col, Bra, CR, Sur, T&T) countries reviewed trawl fishery regulations against best international standards.		75%	Target was three countries receive training on BRD and complete legal assessments. FAO's 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
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	End of project	b) CR- Draft legislation for shrimp trawl fisheries proposed and under discussion in the legislature. Colombia and T&T are reviewing current legislation to propose amendment to normative provisions.	b) Col and CR have presented recommendations for regulatory provisions already. Sur, Bra, and T&T have draft regulatory provisions under review.	b) Colombia, Suriname, T&T, Brazil and Costa Rica have reviewed and proposed 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).	b) Colombia, Suriname, T&T, Brazil and Costa Rica reviewed and proposed 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).		100	<p>Target was for 2 countries to recommend regulatory provisions. All countries except Mexico (which did not allocate funds for this output) achieved this. Colombia's recommendations to amend normative framework are already submitted to Congress and are awaiting voting procedures. Same with T&amp;T recommendations for regulations and fisheries act and Suriname recommendations for Coast Guard and Fisheries Bill.</p> <p>Follow-up required to make sure countries publish and incorporate recommendations into existing normative framework.</p> <p>Costa Rica submitted a new proposal to amend shrimp fishing laws that is being discussed in Assembly.</p>
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Output 1.2.2: Institutional structures for co-management within an EAF framework of shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries and bycatch in place.	End of project	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.	a) Institutional structures for co-management exist in Costa Rica, 1 fishery in Suriname and 1 pilot site in Brazil. Colombia, Mexico and T&T 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 Authority to strengthen the institutional structures for shrimp co-management.	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 Shrimp fishery Committee).	a) Completed in Colombia, Costa Rica (including restructured closed season committee), Brazil, México. Incomplete in Suriname (two committees exist but don't meet regularly. T&T still at the informal working group level.		85%	Target was 6 pilot sites with functioning co-management structures. Project put forth great efforts to improve dialogue between government and stakeholders. While not an output, improving trust and collaboration between government, sector and other stakeholders is so far one of the project's successes. 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. National Working Groups in T&T and Suriname are playing the role of national multi-stakeholder committees for co-management. While they are not yet institutionalized in the normative framework, the expectation is that they will be formal institutional co-management structures
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								<p>once management plans or regulation changes are introduced. Mexico established the Consultative Committee for Pink Shrimp of Campeche in early 2018. Brazil Regional and National Shrimp Fishery Committees are in place and met in 2019 for first time. In Costa Rica significant amount of funds have been spent building capacity of stakeholders to effectively participate in already existing management processes, including 10 capacity-building workshops. Costa Rica also created a - management committee in Barra del Colorado. Colombia established a national bycatch management committee in place and operating as well as the local agreement sin 3 pilot sites, which function as co-management arrangements.</p>
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	End of project	<p>b) In terms of sub-regional WECAFC/CRFM/OSPESCA A sub-regional arrangement, a first North-Brazil Guianas Shrimp and Groundfish Workshop held and TORs for future role of the group developed.</p>	<p>b) The Shrimp and Groundfish of the North Brazil Shelf Working Group has only met once. However, 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>b) The WECAFC/CRFM/IFR EMER Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish has met twice and is actively guiding regional activities and policies for 2018-2019.</p> <p>EAF Capacity building workshops for stakeholders completed in Colombia, Costa Rica and Suriname and Brazil.</p>	<p>b) The WECAFC/CRFM/IFR EMER Working Group on Shrimp and Groundfish has met twice and is actively guiding regional activities and policies for 2018-2019. WECAFC will approve the 2020 work plan.</p> <p>EAF Capacity building workshops for stakeholders completed in Colombia, Costa Rica and Suriname and Brazil.</p>		85%	<p>Target was to strengthen sub-regional arrangement. FAO continues to collaborate with regional partners to 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.</p>
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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 .	Q4 Y4	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.	a) Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and T&T have basic bycatch composition baselines established these can be found as catch composition surveys available at the RPCU and the project website.	a) All six countries updated their catch composition baselines. More robust data required as well as data integration into national statistical systems.	a) All six countries updated their catch composition baselines. More robust data required as well as data integration into national statistical systems.		90%	Target was to establish baseline of catches and critical species in all 6 countries. This target is complete. Not 100% because additional goal to add data to national systems. Bycatch composition surveys now exist in all project pilot sites. Robust biological and bycatch composition baselines still missing in Suriname and T&T, but basic data is available. Both shall have new information systems operating by end of 2019 that will facilitate data management. Costa Rica baseline data must be added to national statistical systems, as it currently resides only with researchers. Mexico data is currently being migrated to national system. Colombian data is currently being migrated into national system. Brazil has the data but it exists with University researchers. Data collection and monitoring will be
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								institutionalized through the scientific advisory groups to the new regional shrimp fishery management committees of Brazil.
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	End of project	<p>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</p>	<p>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 statistics and stock status.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Brazil evaluated the current state of trawling in the country, including the compilation of all information on status of gear, boats, and stock status.</p> <p>Costa Rica completed a data survey for deep-water shrimp including catch composition, discards and biodiversity and ecological values and established a</p>	<p>b) Data integrated into national systems in Colombia. Socio-economic data compiled in Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, T&amp;T. 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. T&amp;T is currently in beta phase of a new information system.</p>		80%	<p>Target was for 3 countries to improve data monitoring systems.</p> <p>In terms of biological data monitoring systems, Mexico and Colombia have both observer programmes and information system for the fishery. T&amp;T and Suriname have regular data monitoring/collection system in place- but low storage/management capacity. Both are currently in the process of building data collection systems that will be operational at the end of 2019 and greatly enhance their data collection processes. Brazil, Costa Rica, Suriname and T&amp;T have updated catch composition data.</p> <p>Socio-economic data collection has been delayed due to lack of expertise and prioritization of fishing data collection. The RPCU could not provide</p>
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				<p>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>a common system due to the significant differences in the data collection capacities and practices of the project countries. Socio-economic data now available in Costa Rica, Mexico, Colombia and Brasil. The CLME+ project is providing additional support to strengthen data collection.</p> <p>The disparate reality of official socio-economic data in project countries cannot be addressed solely by this project.</p> <p>Improving national data collection systems for the entire fishing sector might be problematic. 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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	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 reduction is on discards. At vessel level, 5% discard has been met.	c) Gear tests completed in 4 countries. Two countries in middle of tests. Results range from 10-28% reduction. Given bycatch composition, 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.			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. Gear trials continue in all countries to confirm earlier results. Some pilot fisheries in Colombia and Brazil already show 20% discard reduction and fisher uptake. Fisher uptake challenge in other countries. Management measures such as spatial/temporal closures in T&T and Cota Rica are expected, which- given information available- will lead to 20% reductions. .
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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, T&amp;T, 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 distribution of fishing practices. T&amp;T has filed a rule for temporal closures of the fishery. It is awaiting cabinet approval. Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and T&amp;T have proposed mgmt. measures to improve pilot site fisheries management. Pilot site in Anhatomirim in Brazil already has</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 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</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. T&amp;T 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</p>		75%	<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. Procurement delays in previous years caused Mexico and Colombia to miss an entire fishing season worth of tests and gear trials could only begin in late 2017 and early 2018.</p> <p>Additionally, full management plans with all management measures require long dialogue with stakeholders, particularly in areas of poor enforcement. Nevertheless, countries such as T&amp;T, Costa Rica and Colombia already published unique technological or spatial-temporal regulations that reduce trawling impacts on the environment. In Costa Rica, stakeholders participating in an open and participatory</p>
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			<p>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>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 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</p>	<p>and discards are due in 2020.</p>			<p>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.</p>
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				<p>approved by national working group.</p> <p>v) T&amp;T- over 20% bycatch reduction in first gear trials. 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.</p>				
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				i) Colombia- spatial temporal management measures in place. ii) Costa Rica – Spatial temporal management measures in place.				
	Q4Y4	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	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		70%	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



			<p>inform feasibility studies of fishing systems proposed by researchers and fishers. Suriname has completed testing of trash and turtle excluding devices in the seabob fishery and is now preparing a report to disseminate results and recommend regulatory changes if required.</p> <p>Colombia has negotiated agreements with industrial and artisanal sector to encourage use of new fishing technology developed from joint studies between authorities and fishers.</p>		Suripera nets.			<p>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. Costa Rica will explore the sustainable “Suripera”- style-fishing nets in late 2019.</p>
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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, Col, Bra, CR and Suri throughout 2018.  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	a) EAF capacity building workshops completed in five of six countries, including stakeholders and government staff. The last country T&T did receive training via the regional workshop.		85%	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. Five of six project countries are providing EAF training at national level. Participatory processes are slowly being built, but require support and work beyond stakeholder directly related to REBYC. In Brazil, a national EAF training workshop led to an explosion in amount of stakeholders interested in project. EAF training directly related to massive consultation process (over 55 communities) on the draft shrimp management plan as
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				<p>sites.</p> <p>Costa Rica- Training provided on EAF, B&amp;D Guidelines and SSF Guidelines to govt officers and stakeholders (two trainings to officers, three to AMPR network and 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.</p>				<p>well as uptake of REBYC related activities in every single Brazilian state (with a variety of sources of funding). This is highly satisfactory.</p>
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	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, Suriname (non-seabob) and Trinidad & Tobago.	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). T&T working group continues to meet without being formalized.		85%	b) Target is to create or support co-management arrangements in all project countries. Target met. All countries have at least one co-management arrangement in place, at least for delivery of project goals (normative changes, technological improvement, management measures) etc. These arrangements now must be fully institutionalized through appropriate channels to achieve 100% delivery. In Costa Rica, the industrial fishery is awaiting the approval of a new trawl-fishing bill in to re-engage with authorities on a co-management arrangement. .
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	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 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.	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 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.		75%	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 years 4 and 5 of the project. Costa Rica management plan for Pacific industrial fishery is now dependent on government's decision to re-establish trawling. It is currently not clear whether this will be achieved.
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	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 activities as well as a forum for question/answer and information sharing sessions.		100% of up-to date-information shared	See component 4 for further comments.
Output 2.2.1: Drivers of bycatch and discard practices understood and potential incentives for bycatch reduction	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. .		70%	Target was to identify bycatch and discard drivers in 5 of six project countries. Project Steering Committee held in November 2017 demanded that all countries provide drivers of bycatch identification document by end of 2018. Costa Rica and T&T have not delivered this but must deliver by end of 2019

n identified.	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 participation in decision making in exchange for improved practices.	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.  Draft Guide and feasibility assessments for eco-labelling completed but not yet reviewed.	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 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.		60%	Target was to develop one complete incentive package that could be transferred among countries. While a complete incentive package has not been developed given that this was a year 3 and 4 objective, countries are currently exploring various potential elements. This includes, among others, current and future gear trials, bycatch composition surveys to propose improved bycatch utilization, fuel reduction tests in Mexico and Colombia. FAO is also preparing a guide to certification, including but not limited to MSC, to support fisheries that want to start a certification process. Reduced sorting times seem to be encouraging Suriname and Brazil fishers to support new gear development. Brazil also exploring a certificate for trawlers with good practices.
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Output 2.2.2: New products tested using sustainable bycatch to reduce discards	Q3 Y4	a) Partner University in Santa Catarina Brazil Pilot site has developed two potential school feeding products from bycatch: a “fish kube” from assorted bycatch and “fish fingers” specifically made from low-value sardines.	a) Santa Catarina partner university continues to develop a wider range of products to include in school lunches. In 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.	Colombia- Business plan in development to scale utilization activities that were previously developed.  Suriname- First feasibility study for utilization and new products completed.	c) Colombia business plan for bycatch utilization complete. Suriname is piloting activities identified in feasibility assessment. Mexico is testing technical and economic viability of bycatch related products. Brazil maintains status quo as previous reports.		50%	Target was for new products/markets using discards/bycatch tested in at least one project site and recommendations shared with other fisheries in the region. This includes one business plan, one pilot site with product available and one information sharing activity. Activities in this output are 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 so work is just beginning. 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
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								<p>additional support. Now a business plan for this is developed and project partners will seek additional funding to implement the plan.</p> <p>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 and Suriname are currently exploring the viability and feasibility of bycatch-based products.</p>
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Output 3.1.1: Value chain analysis with focus on the utilization of bycatch and the roles of gender and vulnerable groups carried out.	End of project	a) Studies underway to understand social value of bycatch along value chain.	a) Suriname and Costa Rica have evaluated the social impact of shrimp fisheries.	<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 adding and alternative livelihoods for men and women.</p> <p>Mexico- value chain study w/ socio-</p>	<p>b) T&amp;T 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>		100%	Target was value chain understanding in at least 3 project countries. In T&T, changes in administration led to loss of staff in the Fisheries Department- particularly data collectors. Funds that were originally allocated to this output had to be re-allocated to hire data collectors and on-board observers, thus delaying all activities for Outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 in the country.
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				economic impacts under way.				
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	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.		80%	Target is gender role understood in four project pilot sites. Target is not 100% complete because studies need to be published and presented officially. In Costa Rica, REBYC-II LAC has completed an initial baseline of the status of women's organizations in fisheries as well as a draft socio-economic assessment of vulnerable fishers and fish workers.
	End of project	c) Vulnerable population analysis under development.	c) See above regarding advances in Costa Rica and Suriname.	d) 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		80%	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 it

					access to social security. Vulnerable population identified in one Brazilian pilot site led to suspension of bycatch reduction activities.			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.
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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.	Q3 y4	a) Options for alternative livelihoods currently being explored.	a) T&T 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 collaborating with Costa Rica on a programme to ensure decent employment.	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 activities (tourism, small restaurant, secure equipment storage, etc.). A new fishing-tourism license has been proposed and is under consultation.	Colombia- New Brotula Clarkae Business plan for investment ready for implementation. Enhanced livelihoods possibilities identified in T&T. Costa Rica currently working with new fish-worker organizations in Puntarenas to develop alternative sources of income. Organizations receiving support and training.		50%	Target was to analyze alternative livelihoods in at least 3 project site. The activities for this output are progressing slowly given that community or fisher organizations must be first strengthened before alternatives can be explored. This is currently underway in several countries as seen in output 3.1.3 below. To further support this output, FAO has signed agreements with a university network in Brazil and an NGO in Costa Rica to implement capacity-building strategies to strengthen fisherfolk organizations in specific REBYC-II LAC pilot sites. The agreements are funded with FAO co-financing. 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.
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								<p>“Enhanced livelihood” options are thus being explored. In general, capacity of institutions to pursue feasible alternative or enhanced livelihoods in the region is relatively poor. Reconversion is an issue, in Costa Rica, data from the project showed that most fishers involved in trawling are over 45 and live in already economically depressed areas, creating difficulties when promoting other sources of income.</p>
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Output 3.1.3: Fisher organisations strengthened, allowing for participatory leading to desired livelihood changes	Q4 y3	<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&amp;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 well as two other project sites have received capacity building in a variety of fields</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 Community Councils that support local fisheries management in the Pacific coast.</p> <p>Costa Rica- AMPR Network</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 T&amp;T. 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. Costa Rica strengthened or created 5 organizations in Puntarenas and Barra del Colorado. They are receiving constant support</p>		75%	<p>Target was to create or strengthen organizations in every pilot site and provide training/increase capacity to each of them. Costa Rica and Suriname have done the most work for this output and are close to reaching their project targets. 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 have 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. In Suriname, organizations are less advanced but the support of REBYC and</p>
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			including policy, business, fishery management and peer to peer exchanges. T&T continues to work with one fishing organization to improve its ability to collaborate with the government's Fisheries Division.	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	since they are crucial to address unemployment stemming from suspension of trawl fleet.			<p>its partners has resulted in the formation and legal establishment of fisher cooperatives in Nickerie and Boskamp. Intensive follow-up is required to ensure that associations are sustainable in the long term. Very strong organizations already exist in Mexico so this output was not a country focus. The Fisherfolk Diagnostic in T&amp;T and Suriname</p> <p>The period for this project might be too short to observe measurable livelihood changes.</p>
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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		80%	
Output 4.1.2: Mid-term and final evaluation conducted and project implementation adjusted according	Mid-term/end of project	N/A	N/A	Mid-term evaluation to take place November 2018-January 2019.	MTE completed		50%	Mid-term requested for Q4 y3.

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Output 4.1.3: Project-related “best-practices” and “lessons-learned” published and disseminated in all project countries .	Continuous	a) Project website created. Updates/best practices/news updated on project website.	a) Project website created. Updates/best practices/news updated on project website.	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 communication amongst project executioners.	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.		40%	Final products posted on website ( <a href="http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/en/">http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/en/</a> ) 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 is now added to the web page to improve information sharing. Publications are behind and MTE highlighted a need to improve knowledge dissemination. This is now a priority for 2019-2020.
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		<p>b) Project Brochure as well as additional project information material developed and disseminated. COFI-side-event used to reach global audience.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>b) Communication strategies drafted (or agreed) in Suriname, Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica and Brazil with support from national FAO offices.</p>	<p>b) Same as previous submission. MTE highlight communication issues. Brochures, handouts and communication material now emphasized in all project countries.</p>			<p>Distribution of media products initially delayed due to project staff shortages. However, this situation has now been reversed and project has several staff and part-time consultants working to improve communication. Improved efficiency is required in the creation and dissemination of media products.</p>
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		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, November 2018 in Morocco and the Latin America and Caribbean Regional IW:Learn Network in September 2018.			
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## Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

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

**Max 200 words:**

### Component 1

Five of the six countries drafted regulatory or management changes developed through ample stakeholder participation under an EAF. . Ranging from revisions of the core fisheries law to changes in local regulations. In some cases (like Brazil) this is the first time such a process exist in the country. All countries established institutional structures for cooperation and co-management. The project achieved high political incidence and the regulatory framework shows marked improvement.

### Component 2

Highly engaged fishing sector that closely collaborates with partners to understand biological and socio-economic baselines. In some cases, no data had ever been recorded on-board vessels at project pilot sites. Socio-economic assessments of value chain actors show the status of trawling communities and highlight the fishery's contributions. All countries increased capacity to develop and test bycatch reduction devices with most achieving 20% exclusion with low shrimp loss. Project countries exhibit clear improvements in ability to implement EAF approaches. EAF capacity building led by REBYC-II LAC resulted in a series of management plans and regulations with high degree of support/ownership from communities- particularly in Colombia and Brazil.

### Component 3

Socio-economic assessments of value chain actors show the contributions of the fishery and bycatch to local communities. Project improved participation of women and vulnerable groups in the decision making process. High quality value-chain analyses and socio-economic assessments in T&T, Mexico and Colombia as well as reviews of the role of women in fisheries in Costa Rica and Suriname have led to changes in practices and regulations. In Costa Rica, newly created women's organizations are trying to diversify livelihoods given the suspension of the bottom trawl fishery. In Brazil, the project found such levels of vulnerability and dependency on bycatch that it moved away from attempts to reduce bycatch and focused on utilization and management.

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

**Max 200 words:**

Project implementation slowed down considerably in Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago during the reporting period. Delays in the signing of agreements coupled with delays in payments and then in the rate of implementation of activities have significantly affected rate of implementation. In addition, both countries underwent administrative changes (Minister/PS and Fisheries Director change in Suriname and PS/ Fisheries Director change in T&T).

While activities have continued in Costa Rica and Mexico, the government administrations that began in 2018 have not fully supported REBYC from a political point of view. While technical counterparts continue to deliver project outputs, political counterparts must integrate findings into new regulations. Additionally, fleets in both countries now face existential crisis. In Costa Rica, fishing licenses have finally expired while in Mexico critical fuel subsidies have not been distributed. For Mexico, this threatens not only the involvement of the fishing sector in the project, but also their willingness to comply with new regulations based on project results.

Administrative processes within countries remain difficult and staffing issues at the RPCU influenced implementation efficiency and knowledge management.



## Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

FY2019 Development Objective rating <sup>17</sup>	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating <sup>18</sup>	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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<sup>17</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>18</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The project is expected to meet its targets and objectives even though it faced increasing challenges in relation to the previous reporting period and implementation pace continues to vary across countries. Evaluating against the monitoring framework approved in September 2015 shows that the project is on track to meet practically all targets. Unfortunately, moderate shortcomings in T&amp;T and Suriname threaten this satisfactory evaluation. Both have fallen behind as they suffer from administrative changes and difficulties in executing project activities strategically. The RPCU and national partners have taken actions to ensure project is implemented on time. However, the strategic process and political/technical support required to ensure sustainability of all project outputs has shown moderate shortcomings. For other countries, Colombia, Brazil and Mexico are on pace to meet outputs and achieve objectives, though they do face risks. The project is also satisfactorily delivering in Costa Rica, although much of its impact will depend on a political decision regarding the continuation of the bottom trawl fishery in the Pacific. Nevertheless, the impacts of REBYC on these countries are clear and sustainable. Colombia continues to be a high achiever and if project countries were graded individually its progress would be highly satisfactory. Communications and information sharing has significantly improved in the last six months, but remains one of the weaker elements of the projects. A focus for the last year of the project is to reinforce knowledge management and sharing activities. Ties with national and regional institutions, projects and processes have also strengthened in 2018-2019. These partnerships are delivering some of the most crucial activities in countries with capacity gaps.</p>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p>The project faced significant challenges during the last reporting period, including staffing transitions in project countries. Nevertheless, it is still expected to meet its targets and objectives. The Budget Holder unit is working closely with the regional project coordination unit to address issues raised by the Mid-term Evaluation. Budget Holder will also work with RPCU to improve communication and knowledge transfer and ensure coordination with local partners in Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.</p>

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Despite all challenges that the project has faced the expected outcomes and outputs were achieved. The countries took complete ownership of the project and in fact some of the results achieved at country level are beyond expectation and the project has served as a trigger to change fishing behaviours and technology adaptation and uptake by fishers beyond the shrimp fisheries.
<b>CBC-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project has already achieved most of its expected outcomes, despite administrative and political bottlenecks. In some fields, such as cooperation among countries and among national actors, the project has over-delivered its expected outputs. Regional projects are known to pose additional challenges and the REBYC-LAC RPCU has coped with them in a satisfactory manner through adaptive management. It is advisable that the RPCU identify project exit strategies suitable for the countries' contexts in this last implementation year (2019-2020).

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<sup>19</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

### 3. Risks

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

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

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

#### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE					
The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b> .					
	Risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>22</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force

<sup>20</sup> **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.

<sup>21</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

<sup>22</sup> 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".

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>1</b>	Lack of political support for the project, e.g., a change in key policy and decision- makers or other events beyond the control of the project leading to changes in policies and/or support for bycatch management and the project.	M	-Active engagement with new authorities. Presenting project results and providing full access to work plans and results. - Ensure FAO-REP support in project countries and ensure FAO-REPs liaise with counterparts in Ministries of Agriculture.	Decision maker changes in Brazil and Colombia were resolved. Changes in Costa Rica and Mexico remain a challenge for project sustainability.	
<b>2</b>	There is insufficient capacity to support management changes proposed by the project, e.g. with regard to human resources and monitoring systems.	L (H in T&T and Suriname)	FAO and its partners have reached out to additional institutions and organizations to support REBYC-II LAC national activities where capacity is lacking. Research Universities are now directly executing project activities in all six project countries.  FAO to discuss with Permanent Secretaries the need to deliver activities efficiently. FAO to hire administrative staff in both T&T and Suriname that can take some of the management burden off the shoulders of Ministry officers	Mitigating actions have just begun.	Staff shortages in these two countries are hindering proper execution of the project. More staffing is being provided and outside partners are being

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>22</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	Fishers and other private sector actors are reluctant to collaborate with the project.	M (H for Costa Rica)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Keep dialogue with fishers open. Invite fishers with remaining licenses to collaborate on the project.</li> <li>2. Re-establish regular national working group meetings</li> <li>3. INCOPECA to provide research permits to allow some boats to operate while stock and gear assessments are completed.</li> <li>4. Costa Rica National Assembly to pass Shrimp Trawling Law</li> </ol>	Mitigation actions will take place in 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2019.	Engagement has fallen even with mitigating actions given the suspension of the fishery. Fishers either are demanding a buyout or are charging very high prices for their boats to be used in research. If law is not passed later in 2019, fishers might not be willing to cooperate with researchers and INCOPECA officials to finalize the studies required to reactivate the fishery.
4	Disagreements or conflicts among resource users, different government agencies/ departments – or central-local levels – or other stakeholder groups with regard to project priorities and implementation mechanisms.	L			

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>5</b>	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.	M	-Continued work to conduct required studies  -Hire Gear technologist	Studies currently underway in all countries.  Gear technologist supported changes in early 2019 and will be re-hired to continue support.	
<b>6</b>	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			
<b>7</b>	Fishing communities are not interested or do not feel able to pursue alternative livelihoods, or it is not possible to find viable options for diversification	M (H for Costa Rica)	-Organize and strengthen fish worker organizations -Provide capacity building and options for diversification -Increase access to institutions that may provide social security	Organizations have been created and strengthened. Women organizations have become active in actively searching for alternative livelihoods. No progress with men involved in the fishery.	Unfortunately, fishers in particular, do not want to engage or explore alternative livelihoods and feel they can only trawl fish. This is a big issue given the suspension of licenses.

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>22</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
8	Government agencies and other potential partners outside the fisheries sector do not have the interest, time, resources or capacity to engage in the project to provide the necessary non-fisheries inputs (especially important for Component 3).	M			
9	Co-funding from partners and collaboration do not materialize as planned and the project experiences budget shortcomings.	L ( M for T&T)	- Request updated co-financing agreement from T&T.		T&T will probably not be able to comply with co-financing agreement. An updated, realistic commitment is required.
10	Climate change is a long-term risk factor but is not likely going to have any measurable impact on shrimp and fish stocks in the project region during the lifetime of this project. Nonetheless, in the long run climate change is likely to have a very significant impact on the stocks and critical habitats, and thereby on the fisheries.	L			



	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>11</b>	REBYC-II LAC has run into delays regarding the establishment of socio-economic baselines particularly due to the lack of data, expertise, or poor commitment by national-co-executing partners and delays from the RPCU to propose a common data collection framework due to the significant differences in the data collection capacities and practices of the project countries.	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partnerships with institutions/groups with experience in this subject</li> </ul>	Partners such as University of West Indies, Marist University, WWF and others resolved this issue for some pilot sites.	Socio-economic baselines were established within the scope of the project.
<b>12</b>	Socio-economic data collection remains poor and or delayed in some countries.	M	See above		
<b>13</b>	Changes in government in Trinidad and Tobago and Brazil have resulted in significant staff reductions in the Fisheries Departments, which may lead to reduced staff-time allocated to the project in relation to the time envisioned during project development. Suriname and T&T and Brazil are also experiencing budget shortfalls because of negative macro-economic conditions and outlook.	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- REBYC to directly support data collectors in T&amp;T</li> <li>- University Network to support data collection in Brazil</li> </ul>	Risks mitigated and considered low.	

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>14</b>	Current economic conditions have resulted in the depreciation of currencies across the region, particularly affecting the value of the Mexican and Colombian Pesos and the Brazilian Real in relation to the USD. Persistence of current conditions may result in differences between the nominal value in USD of co-financing and the original local currency values calculated at 2014-2015 (i.e. local currency expenditures remain equal to commitments but dollar equivalent is lower)	L			Currently not an issue but project country economic conditions can be unsteady.
<b>15</b>	Piracy and other forms of crime against trawl vessels has increased	M-H	FAO and INVEMAR have made a call to national authorities to increase protection for fishers. Marie Authority noted that they will increase their presence, but the area is remote and other issues have priority.	Issues have been communicated to Authorities but no significant actions have been taken	This issue goes beyond REBYC-II LAC's potential influence. However all attempts are required to highlight this with national authorities.

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>16</b>	Fuel price increases threaten the stability and viability of the fleet	H (for Mexico)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A fourth gear trial planned with stakeholders to demonstrate potential fuel reductions</li> <li>- FAO Rep in Mexico to liaise with CONAPESCA and INAPESCA to understand what viable solution exists</li> </ul>	Preliminary results show less fuel use with new nets. Confirmation required but fishing sector is interested and cooperating.	This risk is external to the scope of the project. However, it is also an opportunity to convince vessel owners to use BRDs and lighter nets if they decrease fuel use.
<b>17</b>	Ability to meet bycatch and discard reduction targets compromised in Suriname due to the increase in number of trawler licenses and resulting fishing pressure causes net increase in bycatch and competition in the sector.	M	FAO to support Suriname by training inspectors to identify permissible gear and practices	None yet	
<b>18</b>	Long administrative and disbursement processes delay project activities	L (M for T&T)	<p>FAO and RPCU working to streamline administrative processes.</p> <p>At national level, FAO representative has met with PS to encourage swifter release of project funds.</p> <p>Administrative assistants hired for Suriname and T&amp;T fisheries divisions to increase efficiency of administrative requirements/processes</p>	None yet	

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

<b>FY2018 rating</b>	<b>FY2019 rating</b>	<b>Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>M</b>	M (H Sur/T&T)	Institutional changes in Suriname and T&T as well as very slow administrative and operational measures threaten project timelines. For the project, in general the project remains moderately risky, particularly due to the need to receive strong political support, irregular technical capacities and the need to change fisher behaviour.

## 4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months<sup>23</sup>

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Project Outcomes</b>	No	
<b>Project Outputs</b>	No	

### Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Project extension</b>	<p>Original NTE: February 2020      Revised NTE: July 2020</p> <p>Justification: Most GCP agreements were not received until July 2015, therefore preventing any actions to take place before that date.</p>

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<sup>23</sup> Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

## 5. Gender Mainstreaming

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

The 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, at least four project countries are carrying out gender focused value chain assessments. These activities seek to understand the role of women and others in the shrimp and shrimp bycatch value chain, to ensure that a) project recommendations and actions are fully gender sensitive and b) project actions do not negatively impact stakeholders. For example, the initial work on value chains show that significant numbers of women work in bottom trawling post-harvest activities such as the processing of shrimp and bycatch and in the distribution and sale of fresh or processed fish derived from bycatch. Any project output that reduces bycatch may negatively affect their income or nutrition. FAO and its project partners work to minimize these impacts by, inter alia, promoting bycatch reduction devices that only exclude juvenile fish, promoting value aggregating processes such as fish silage and fish pulp/paste, and enhancing the participation of women's groups in decision-making and dialogue processes.

In Colombia, for example, the project collaborated with seafood companies in Buenaventura to start a small fish processing plant that produces fish pulp/paste. Most of the employees and beneficiaries are women and their families. The project has developed a business plan to enhance this activity and is seeking additional government support to invest in the business plan. The country is also focusing EAF training on all community members. The goal in Colombia and other countries is to find ways to counteract the short-term reduction in catches stemming from improved technology and management. In another example, REBYC-II LAC and its partners in Costa Rica reviewed the historical initiatives directed at women in the fishing sector to derive conclusions on successes and failures. Capacity-building activities directed at women include, organization and vocational training, peer-to-peer exchanges and two national meetings to share successes, challenges and opportunities. All of these were women only and opened gender-based cooperation channels.

In Costa Rica, the decision to suspend the issuance of bottom trawling licenses did not fully consider the potential economic losses of women and their families employed in the activity. REBYC-II LAC has reinforced previous studies demonstrating the number of women working in shrimp post-harvesting and supported the creation of two fisher-women cooperatives. This is crucial information for the current legislative debate regarding the future of shrimp trawling and is perhaps the strongest argument against its elimination. In addition, the project and its partners created four women fish-worker organizations in Costa Rica (3 in Puntarenas and 1 in Barra del Colorado). These organizations are receiving legal and organizational capacity building. Their goals are to ensure women have access to social security and other rights and explore alternative income opportunities, given the suspension of the shrimp trawl fishery.

The second element of REBYC-II LAC's strategy on gender focuses on achieving gender equality in project implementation itself. 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. Gender balance is still spotty in national working groups and the regional project coordination unit must focus on this in the second half of 2018 and 2019.

## 6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

N/A

## 7. 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))**

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, ACODIARPE and ASOPERSCOL Colombia industrial vessel owners associations, Esfuerzo Pescador Artisanal Association in Iscuandé, PESTOLU company, UNIPECSA, University of Magdalena, 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, CANAINPESCA-Campeche and Comité Sistema Producto-Campeche producer organizations, CONAPESCA, INAPESCA, Government of state of Campeche, FIDEMAR trust, University of Campeche, Center for Maritime Technological Studies of Lerma Campeche, Marist University of Merida, Technological Institute of Boca del Rio, Shrimp and fish trawl companies of Suriname, Suriname Seafood Association (SSA), 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, Caribbean Fisheries Training and Development Institute of T&T, T&T 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.

(l) Stakeholder engagement events:

**Regional:** The following are the regional engagement events in the period June 2018-June 2019.

**1) Online discussion Forum on Gear Innovation**

**Participants:** Any person subscribed and opening the webpage, received approximately 14 questions.

**Purpose:** Access to gear technologists to answer questions/doubts on best ways to test, install and distribute improved trawl gear **Results:** Increased understanding and ability to implement best practices in trawl gear testing and implementation.

**Brazil:**

**From July 2018 to June 2019, the following meetings with stakeholders were carried out:**

- 1) Local: Sirinhaém- PE; Date: 21/07/2018  
Subject: Workshop for training on decent work and sustainable use of marine resources  
Stakeholders: 22 fishers from local fishing community
- 2) Local: Anhatomirim- SC; Date: 27/07/2018  
Subject: Workshop for sensitization of members of the fishers' organizations on women's empowerment and gender equality  
Stakeholders: 17 fishers from local fishing community
- 3) Local: Anhatomirim- SC; Date: 28/07/2018  
Subject: Workshop for training on decent work and sustainable use of marine resources  
Stakeholders: 29 fishers from local fishing community
- 4) Local: Anhatomirim- SC; Date: 28/07/2018  
Subject: Workshop on awareness raising on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)  
Stakeholders: 22 fishers from local fishing community
- 5) Local: Anhatomirim- SC; Date: 29/07/2018  
Subject: Workshop for identification of opportunities for livelihood diversification  
Stakeholders: 21 fishers from local fishing community
- 6) Local: Sirinhaém- PE; Date: 10/08/2018  
Subject: Workshop for sensitization of members of the fishers' organizations on women's empowerment and gender equality  
Stakeholders: 7 fishers from local fishing community
- 7) Local: Sirinhaém- PE; Date: 11/08/2018  
Subject: Workshop for identification of opportunities for livelihood diversification  
Stakeholders: 12 fishers from local fishing community
- 8) Local: Sirinhaém- PE; Date: 18/08/2018  
Subject: Workshop on awareness raising on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)  
Stakeholders: 12 fishers from local fishing community
- 9) Local: Parnaíba- PI; Date: 12/11/2018  
Subject: introduction of BRDs as a management tool to allow the fishers to continue fishing inside a Marine Protected Area



Stakeholders: 20 fishers from local community, RARE, ICMBio

- 10) Local: Brasília- DF; Date: 26-30/11/2018  
Subject: Workshop to train main stakeholders in the Brazilian shrimp-trawling fishery in the ecosystem approach to fisheries and to consolidate a National Management Plan for the shrimp trawling fishery  
Stakeholders: 35 stakeholders from Government, Academia, artisanal and industrial fishers
- 11) Local: Brasília- DF; Date: 06-07/12/2018  
Subject: Meeting of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Shrimp fishery  
Stakeholders: 20 stakeholders from Government, Academia, artisanal and industrial fishers
- 12) Local: Anhatomirim- SC; Date: 07-10/12/2018  
Subject: Interchange of fishers- visit of Sirinhaém-PE fishers to Anhatomirim-SC fishing community  
Stakeholders: 4 artisanal fishers
- 13) Local: Sirinhaém- PE; Date: 17-19/12/2018  
Subject: Interchange of fishers- visit of Anhatomirim- SC fishers to Sirinhaém- PE fishing community  
Stakeholders: 4 artisanal fishers
- 14) Local: Niteroi- RJ; Date: 06-08/01/2019  
Subject: EAFM Training Workshop in Rio de Janeiro State  
Stakeholders: 20 coordination staff and focal points of the REBYC Project
- 15) Local: Recife- PE; Date: 13-14/02/2019  
Subject: 4<sup>th</sup> National Planning Meeting of the REBYC Project in Brazil  
Stakeholders: 25 coordination staff and focal points of the REBYC Project
- 16) Local: Jaraguá- AL; Date: 01/04/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 25 fishers
- 17) Local: Gargaú- RJ; Date: 09/04/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 15 fishers
- 18) Local: Farol de São Tomé- RJ; Date: 10/04/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 25 fishers
- 19) Local: Saco do Mamanguá- RJ; Date: 08/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 25 fishers
- 20) Local: Ilha da Madeira- RJ; Date: 10/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 15 fishers
- 21) Local: Niterói- RJ; Date: 11/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 20 fishers
- 22) Local: Macaé- RJ; Date: 16/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing

community

Stakeholders: 20 fishers

- 23) Local: Penedo- AL (Universidade Federal de Alagoas- UFAL); Date: 21/03/2019  
Subject: Demonstrative Workshop on the use of BRDs  
Stakeholders: 15 experts/ researchers and students from UFAL
- 24) Local: Pontal do Peba- AL; Date: 21-23/03/2019  
Subject: Demonstrative Workshop on the use of BRDs  
Stakeholders: 22 stakeholders, including fishers, boat owners, government representatives and academia
- 25) Local: Icoaraci- PA; Date: 21/03/2019  
Subject: Coordination meeting with the President of the State Fishing boat owners' Association- SINPESCA  
Stakeholders: SINPESCA President and local REBYC staff
- 26) Local: Belem- PA; Date: 28/03/2019  
Subject: Coordination meeting with the Brazilian Environmental Agency- IBAMA  
Stakeholders: IBAMA representatives and local REBYC staff
- 27) Local: Jaraguá- AL; Date: 01/04/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 25 fishers
- 28) Local: Gargaú- RJ; Date: 09/04/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 15 fishers
- 30) Local: Farol de São Tomé- RJ; Date: 10/04/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 25 fishers
- 31) Local: Pontal do Peba- AL; Date: 25/04/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 52 fishers
- 32) Local: Baía Formosa- RN; Date: 28/04/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 32 fishers
- 33) Local: Saco do Mamanguá- RJ; Date: 08/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 25 fishers
- 34) Local: Ilha da Madeira- RJ; Date: 10/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 15 fishers
- 35) Local: Niterói- RJ; Date: 11/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community

Stakeholders: 20 fishers

- 36) Local: Macaé- RJ; Date: 16/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 20 fishers
- 37) Local: Pirambu- SE; Date: 16/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 35 fishers
- 38) Local: Pirambu- SE; Date: 18-19/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to present the results of the REBYC Project to local fishing community and BRD Demonstrative Workshop  
Stakeholders: 20 fishers
- 39) Local: Guarujá- SP; Date: 20/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 16 fishers
- 40) Local: Guaratuba- PR; Date: 20/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 38 fishers
- 41) Local: Bertioga- SP; Date: 22/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 22 fishers
- 42) Local: Pontal do Paraná- PR; Date: 22/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 18 fishers
- 43) Local: Cururupu- MA; Date: 23/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 27 fishers
- 44) Local: São Luís- MA; Date: 28/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 34 fishers
- 45) Local: Itajaí- SC; Date: 28/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 11 fishers
- 46) Local: Penha- SC; Date: 29/05/2019  
Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community  
Stakeholders: 40 fishers

47) Local: Biguaçu- SC; Date: 30/05/2019

Subject: Meeting to discuss the National Plan for the Management of the Shrimp Fishery with the local fishing community

Stakeholders: 34 fishers

48) 16 BRD Demonstrative workshops in Parana State (95 participants), in the municipalities of Guaratuba (9 meetings) and Pontal do Paraná (7 meetings), as follows (fishing community: number of meetings/ participants):

Guaratuba- Barra do Saí: 2/ 26; Brejatuba: 2/12; Caieras: 1/2; Caxeta: 1/5; Ferry Boat: 1/4; Trapiche: 2/16

Pontal do Paraná- Barrancos: 1/3; Carmery: 1/1; Ipanema: 1/4; Leblon: 1/2; Pontal do Sul: 2/14; Shangrilá: 1/6.

#### **Colombia:**

- 1) Workshop to build Artisanal Management Plan in Caribbean13/08/2018
  - a) 16 participants
  - b) Purpose: Develop basic EAF concepts, Define components and benefits of EAF vs traditional management. Build management plans based on this focus.
- 2) EAF Training workshop for government officers21/08/2018
  - a) 9 participants
  - b) Purpose: Build capacity of government officers to apply EAF in national fisheries.
- 3) Monitoring and gear trial results dissemination meeting22/08/2018
  - a) 15 participants
  - b) Purpose: Present stakeholders in Colombian Pacific with the results of the monitoring of the industrial fleet as well as the results of the experimental gear trials in the pilot site. Also served to present result of the industrial shrimp value chain analysis.
- 4) Project MTE meeting03/12/2018
  - a) 28 participants
  - b) Review of results, lessons learnt main challenges and recommendations for the project in Colombia.
- 5) Monitoring Meeting for DRMI Gulf of Tribuga-Cabo Corrientes Fisheries Agreement14/03/2019
  - a) 15 participants
  - b) Purpose: Verification Committee meeting to monitor compliance with main elements of the Agreement during the 2018
- 6) Monitoring meeting on management measures on the use of prototype nets and BRDs12/04/2019
  - a) 13 participants
  - b) Review the terms of use of the prototype nets and agree on monitoring terms of the use agreements.
- 7) National Bycatch Committee meeting02/05/2019
  - a) 8 participants
  - b) Review REBYC advances and define action areas for Committee.
- 8) Meeting/Workshop with stakeholders in National Working Group meeting
  - a) 11 participants
  - b) Present project advances in 2018 and review MTE to take actions to improve project execution.

#### **Costa Rica:**

##### **1. CAMAPUN- Private sector Association**

Participates consistently in research on deep-water shrimp, testing new gears, fishing areas and fishing times. The resulting information is the scientific basis for the development of a draft Law that allows trawling in the country. Through the National Working Group, they also review and accept the 2019-2020 work plan. For almost 150 unemployed fishers, the project ensured their inscription into medical

insurance programmes offered by the state.

**2. AMPR Network and COOPESOLIDAR R.L.**

Artisanal Fisher network are part of planning process and beneficiaries of at least five direct and five indirect capacity-building workshops. They also execute project activities at local level. They choose projects and areas to support directly within their network.

**3. Fisher and fish worker organizations of Puntarenas**

Project partners provided capacity-building workshops on formal organizations, organizational strengthening and capacity building for alternative livelihoods of four women's organizations in Puntarenas and Bella Vista.

**4. Fisher organizations of Barra del Colorado**

Artisanal fishers from this community participated in meetings and workshops to develop the Management Plan for their marine area for responsible fisheries and implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

**5. Artisanal fishers of the Gulf of Nicoya**

Participated in workshops to build capacity on EAF, Responsible Fisheries, and Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing programme, and socialization of the small-scale fisheries draft law.

**Mexico:**

1. **National Working Group (three meetings) - Participants:** Government, university and sectoral stakeholders. **Purpose:** the national working group reviews plan of work, provides advices and recommendations on next steps and agrees on proper use of budget. **Outcome:** Smooth execution of 2018-2019 work plan, increasing trust and collaboration between parties. Information shared amongst core project partners
2. **Pink Shrimp Fishery Consultative Committee (two meetings) – Participants:** Four sector representatives and five government institutions. Research institutes/universities and NGO make up the technical advisory group. **Purpose:** Advise and guide implementation of pink shrimp management plan. **Outcome:** Agreed Agenda and initial technical discussions on REBYC results. Regular sessions. Agreement on short, medium and long term actions
3. **BRD trial preparatory meetings (5 meetings) - Participants:** Trawl fishing companies, state government, and federal government. **Purpose:** Discuss, arrange and agree on the process to test new fishing gear. The sector is also responsible for delivering results and made financial commitment to completing the fishing trials. **Outcome:** three gear trial 30 day fishing trips.
4. **BRD Trial review and results presentation meetings (2 meetings) Participants:** Vessel owners and captains. Representatives of local and federal government, and research institutes. **Purpose:** Share results of BRD field trials and review results. **Outcome:** Dissemination of results and validated conclusions and recommendations.
5. **Capacity-building activities with external Gear Consultant-** Participants: Vessel owners, captains and representatives from local and federal government. **Purpose:** Discuss gear trial results and provide recommendations. **Outcome:** Review of results, adjustment of gear trial protocol, improved understanding and knowledge of international best practices and actions to improve BRD trials and use.
6. **EAF capacity building workshops (2 events). Participants:** 35 participants from the sector and government. **Purpose:** Understand how to apply EAF in management of local fisheries. **Outcome:** increased capacity to apply modern EAF to Campeche fisheries, particularly shrimp.

7. 6<sup>th</sup> RECORECOS International Symposium: **Participants:** Researchers from various institutes and universities across the Gulf of Mexico. **Purpose:** Present results of REBYC-II LAC., **Outcome:** Improved understanding of REBYC-II LAC related findings and increased communication of project results across academic sector.

**Suriname:**

1. **Two meetings- REBYC-II LAC National working group (NWG).** **Participants:** shrimp and fish trawl companies, SSA, FFO's, NGO's, fisheries division. **Purpose:** disseminate project progress and results, discuss project implementation with stakeholders, and agree on strategies to follow **Outcome:** stakeholders informed on project progress and implementation; stakeholder input received to guide project activities in the good direction.
2. **Monthly Fisheries Advisory Committee (RVO) (11 members)**  
**Participants:** Director of Fisheries (President), Maritime Authority Suriname, Coastguard Suriname, Ministry of Defence (Marine Department), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Justice and Police, Fisheries sector (shrimp trawlers, finfish, processing companies and artisanal fisheries)  
**Purpose:** Advisory body to the ministry, obligate by Fisheries Act  
**Outcome:** Discuss important issues on fisheries and report quarterly to the minister.

**Trinidad and Tobago**

- 1) **Bycatch Reduction Device Planning Workshop.** 17<sup>th</sup> July 2018. **Participants:** Presidents of the Orange Valley Fishing Association and the Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Fishing Association (TTIFA), FAO-TRI and Fisheries Division. **Outcome:** Agreement on trials and agreed agenda for visit of NOAA officer.
- 2) **Gulf of Paria Participatory GIS planning meeting.** 25<sup>th</sup> July 2018. **Purpose:** Scoping exercise and stakeholder analysis for GIS process. Preliminary inventory and assessment of existing spatial data. **Participants:** Various government agencies and representatives of fishing associations. **Outcome:** Stakeholder ID, agreement on extent of the study and ID of existing information and data on ecological characteristics and human uses of the marine environment in the Gulf of Paria.
- 3) **Visit of NOAA Gear Technologies.** August 2018, Mr. **Purpose:** Build capacity on the construction and testing of BRDs. Agree on proper protocol, methodology and gear for future tests. A review of the components of BRD testing and data analysis was completed. The BRD and Sampling Protocol was amended and future BRD testing phases were confirmed. **Outcome:** Increased understanding on construction, use and testing of BRDs. Broad stakeholder agreement on next steps and proper methodologies. Improved trust between Fisheries Division and stakeholders. **Participants** on the various days included the following:
  - 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2019: Twenty-five (25) persons representing the Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture Land and Fisheries' GIS Unit, fishing industry associations
  - 7<sup>th</sup> August 2019: Seventeen (17) persons representing the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries and the trawl industry.
  - 8<sup>th</sup> August 2019: Eleven (11) persons representing the Fisheries Division and the trawl industry.
  - 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2019: Twelve (12) persons representing the Ministry of Agriculture Land and Fisheries, the trawl industry
- 4) **Shrimp Trawl Bycatch Value Chain Study Planning Meeting.** August 2018 **Purpose:** Share key objectives and methodology of University of West Indies Value Chain Study. **Outcomes:** Clarity in activities and timelines. Questions from stakeholders answered and some preliminary data on socio-economic activities of the community, level of social capital, livelihood challenges and potential opportunities received. Encouraged

involvement of the private fishing sector in the study. **Participants:**

- 16<sup>th</sup> August 2019: Thirty-four (34) persons representing boat captains, crewmembers and vendors from Otaheite as well as staff from UWI and the Fisheries Division.
- 17<sup>th</sup> August 2019: Twenty-one (21) persons representing boat owners and a captain from Orange Valley as well as staff from UWI and the Fisheries Division.

- 5) Gulf of Paria PGIS Workshops 3<sup>rd</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> October 2018. **Purpose:** Participatory mapping exercise to build GIS system based on local knowledge. **Outcome:** GIS experts and Division received information such as seasonal calendars and historical lines from fishers and other stakeholders. Local knowledge on habitats, resources, space-uses and issues were collected and mapped as well as information documented on seasonal and temporal changes, areas of conflict and perceptions about conservation and management. **Participants:**
  - 4<sup>th</sup> October 2018: Twenty-eight (28) persons representing eleven agencies and one fisherfolk organization.
  - 5<sup>th</sup> October 2018: Twenty-eight (28) persons representing eleven agencies and one fisherfolk organization.
  - 8<sup>th</sup> October 2018: Nine (9) persons representing the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries' GIS Unit and Fisheries Division and one artisanal trawl fisher.
  - 9<sup>th</sup> October 2018: Ten (10) persons representing the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries' GIS Unit and Fisheries Division and three fishers from the industrial and semi-industrial trawl fleets.
  - 10<sup>th</sup> October 2018: Ten (10) persons representing the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries' GIS Unit and Fisheries Division and three persons from the industrial trawl fleets (Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Fishing Association).
  - 11<sup>th</sup> October 2018: Nine (9) persons from the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries' GIS Unit and Fisheries Division and three fishers from the artisanal trawl fleet.
- 6) **Mid-term evaluation Trip** January 2019. **Purpose:** Review project implementation, including stakeholder thoughts. **Outcome:** Project requires improved strategy for sustainability/outcomes and knowledge communication must improve. **Participants:** 20 persons from government ministries and representatives of various fishers and community members from Otaheite and Orange Valley landing sites and other project stakeholders.
- 7) **GIS construction stakeholder meetings** 30 January 2019. **Purpose:** discuss the results from the mapping and validation exercises held in October 2018 and receive feedback on progress and information in the database. **Outcome:** Stakeholders received latest Maps of Gulf of Paria and stakeholders agreed to continue cooperation with Fisheries Division on marine spatial issues. **Participants included:**
  - 29<sup>th</sup> January 2019: Fifty-five (55) persons from various agencies and fishing associations.
  - 30<sup>th</sup> January 2019: Eight (eight) persons representing the Fisheries Division, fishers and academia.
- 8) **Validation of Value Chain analysis** (13 March 2019) **Purpose:** Validate study and solicit feedback from stakeholders. **Outcome:** Recommendations from the study were shared with stakeholders who gave feedback were generally interested in the information shared. Many persons requested more information on the value-added training. **Participants:** Forty -three people from UWI, Fisheries Division and Stakeholders of Otaheite and Orange Valley.
- 9) **BRD Gear Trial Planning meeting** (17 June 2019). **Purpose:** Fisheries Division- stakeholder discussion on planning and logistics of gear trials. **Outcome:** vessel owner agreed to the conditions under which the trials would be conducted and was willing to take staff out on an Observer trip to continue the collection of baseline biological catch data/information including discard rates. **Participants** included nine (9) persons including vessel owners.





## 8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

REBYC-II LAC did not require a Knowledge Management plan approved at CEO endorsement, however, most project stories may be found on the REBYC-II LAC website: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/en/>.

The REBYC-II LAC project was set up to address three core areas of bycatch management as established in the three project components. These included normative frameworks and institutions (Component 1), technical elements for bycatch management namely, data collection and monitoring, management measures, bycatch utilization (Component 2) and social impacts, including gender and vulnerable populations, organizational strengthening and alternative livelihoods (Component 3). Outcomes for each component are linked and together they affect people's lives and the project's objectives.

Across the region, the project's main impact- outside of those mentioned in the tables found above is an increased understanding and trust between government and stakeholders. Around 2015, poor governance and management conditions existed across all project countries. In countries such as Mexico and Costa Rica, there was an outright hostility between stakeholders. REBYC-II LAC activities allowed parties to open dialogue and cooperation under FAO's guidance and facilitation. Actors understood that the common objective was not to reduce bycatch, but to modernize the fishery. Co-management arrangements in all pilot sites are drawing stakeholders closer to each other, leading to an improved governance environment. These changes serve as a vector for the sustainability of project results and set the stage for an improved management environment. In the short term, this has led to some significant changes.

Some examples:

1. Brazil is currently undergoing the largest and most complete management plan development process in its history. Over 30 different communities from every single coastal state have participated, and the number will end up closer to fifty-five. This means that the Draft Shrimp Management Plan is a direct result of EAF capacity building in the country and the first to follow this comprehensive approach. The management plan will feed into two regional Shrimp management committees that will recommend a final version to authorities. This has set the stage to increase compliance and move the fishery to modern management. A similar situation is taking place in Colombia, where, after a series of EAF training, four different fisheries approved a management tool called "fishery agreements". These agreements define the spatial distribution and temporal measures for these fisheries. Drafted following an EAF process, the agreements are the first time that stakeholders directly participate in the management and monitoring of their fisheries. The agreements improve stewardship and decrease illegal fishing, while reducing conflict amongst users. Since their implementation is monitored and renewed every year, they also serve as a grievance mechanism, in which failure from any of the parties to abide by the terms of the agreement may be addressed in a government-facilitated process.
2. In Costa Rica, REBYC-II LAC backed activities are the only avenue to reactivate the trawling fishery, suspended by the Supreme Court due to its unsustainability. REBYC-II led research is slowly demonstrating the stock status and providing improved gear to reduce trawling impacts. This includes a renewed regulatory framework that includes spatial management measures and improved input

controls. If applied correctly, 2-300 thousand people (including dependents) would once again have access to the main source of livelihood. In the meantime, project partners are working closely with value chain actors, building organizations that can both access social security and other public rights and develop alternative sources of income.

3. In Suriname, the seabob fishery renewed its Marine Stewardship Council certification after passing a re-assessment, partly thanks to the efforts under REBYC-II LAC. The project was cited specifically in the re-assessment report as proof of Suriname's improvements in the fishery. This demonstrates the country's continued reduction of bycatch in the fishery (particularly large vulnerable elasmobranchs) but also ensures continued access to European markets, with the income and job security that entails for seabob value chain actors. Alongside some partners such as the Department of Fisheries and WWF-Guianas, the project also supported the creation and strengthening of five fisher organizations. These organizations are slowly strengthening and improving the role of fisher's in the decision making process. They have now demanded the re-institution of the Fisheries Advisory Committee, for example. The organizations are also the vehicle by which national fishers have raised their concerns on the issuance of new fishing licenses to foreign vessels. Their lobbying and organization led to national attention to the issue and are currently preventing large foreign trawlers from receiving necessary permits, to the benefit of small and medium sized enterprises and small-scale fishers.
4. Finally, there are also micro level impacts that may be directly tied to the project. For example, in Chomes community in Costa Rica, REBYC-II LAC and its local and international partners (such as Flora and Fauna International) supported a local women's cooperative in their attempt at legitimizing their fishery. After developing a management plan for their clam fishery, they received, for the first time, legal fishing licenses. This not only legalized their already legitimate fishery, but also secured their access to their fishery and ensured they have a formal, legal avenue to address threats and challenges such as deforestation, aquaculture expansion; pollution and poaching that affect their daily livelihood. Similarly, the Barra Del Colorado community on the Caribbean Coast of Costa Rica now have a fishery management plan and monitoring system developed jointly by the community and authorities.

## 9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>24</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	INAPESCA, Mexico	Cash	\$407,000	\$890,226	\$368,551	\$407,000
National Government	INAPESCA, Mexico	In kind	\$3,175,000	\$3,323,858	\$3,323,858	\$3,175,000
National Government	CONAPESCA, Mexico	Cash	N/A	\$18,877	\$17,214	\$ 20 000
National Government	CONAPESCA, Mexico	In-kind	N/A	\$9,438	\$4,694	\$ 20 000
State Government	Campeche State Government	cash	N/A	\$11,253	\$8,158	TBD
State Government	Campeche State Government	in-kind	N/A	\$15,731	\$14,606	TBD
National Government	AUNAP/ Colombia	Cash/in kind	\$877,023	\$2,602,943	\$2,602,943	\$2,500,000
Research Institute	INVEMAR/Colombia	Cash/in kind	\$2,824,262	\$1,533,859	\$1,287,839	\$2,824,262
National Government	Trinidad and Tobago	Cash	\$102,344	\$352,754	\$312,358	\$102,344
National	Trinidad and	In-kind	\$1,263,484	\$27,385	\$25,875	TBD

<sup>24</sup> 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.

Government	Tobago					
National government	Ministry of LVV Suriname	In-kind	\$1,330,000	\$109,750	\$109,750	\$1,330,000
National government	Suriname	Cash	\$355,000	\$16,700	\$16,700	\$355,000
National Government	NOAA, USA	In-kind	\$450,000	\$462,416	\$351,520	\$450,000
National Government	INCOPECA Costa Rica	Cash	\$200,000	\$247,670	\$83,483	\$200,000
International Organization	WECAFC	Cash	\$630,000	\$480,000	\$420,000	\$630,000
International Organization	WECAFC	In Kind	\$620,000	\$400,000	\$300,000	\$620,000
Civil Society Organization	CoopeSolidar R.L. Costa Rica	Cash	\$ -	\$91,093	\$91,093	\$91,093
International Organization	OSPESCA	In-kind	\$ -	\$89,075	\$89,075	\$160,000
International Organization	FAO	Cash and in-kind	\$400,000	\$375,000	\$350,000	\$400,000
National Government	Brazil	Cash	\$1,577,189	\$1,392,010	\$1,213,310	\$1,577,189
National Government	Brazil	In-kind	\$1,577,189	\$309,600	\$434,537	\$1,577,189
Private Sector	CAMAPUN Costa Rica	In-kind	\$300,000	\$221,689	\$221,689	\$300,000
Private Sector	UNIPESCA, Costa Rica	In-kind	\$100,000	N/A	-	\$0
Private Sector	ACODIARPE Colombia	In-kind	\$860,000	\$760,000	\$760,000	\$860,000
Private Sector	Pestolu, Colombia	In-kind	\$150,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000
Private Sector	ASOARPESCOL	In-kind	N/A	\$150,000	-	\$150,000
NGO	Conservation International	Cash	N/A	\$90,000	-	TBD

	Colombia					
NGO	WWF Guianas	Cash	N/A	\$64,200	\$64,200	TBD
Private Sector	Haploeg, Holsu, Marisa Fisheries, Moti Fisheries, SAIL	In –kind	N/A	\$114,750	\$115,750	TBD
Private Sector	Haploeg, Holsu, Marisa Fisheries, Moti Fisheries, SAIL	Cash	N/A	\$49,750	\$49,750	TBD
University	EPOMEX/ Mexico	Cash	N/A	\$43,418	\$33,802	TBD
University	EPOMEX/ Mexico	In-kind	N/A	\$29,522	\$12,520	TBD
Technical Institute	ITBOCA/Mexico	in-kind	N/A	\$11,205	\$11,205	
Private Sector	CANAINPESCA/CSP Camarón- Mexico	Cash	N/A	\$46,014	\$34,533	TBD
CSO	FIDEMAR-Mexico	Cash	N/A	\$238,320	\$172,569	TBD
Technical Institute	CETMAR-Lerma	Cash	N/A	\$12,270	-	TBD
University	Marist University of Merida	cash	N/A	\$11,137	\$7,386	TBD
Foundation	Biosphera Foundation (The Netherlands)	In-Kind	\$7,800	\$20,400	\$20,400	\$20,400
Other	Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO – Belgium)	In-Kind	\$12 600	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$ 12 600
Private Sector	Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Fishing Association and Orange Valley Fishing Association members	Cash	N/A	\$61,380	-	TBD
		<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 17,198,491	\$ 14,707,704	\$ 12,953,374	\$17,750,477

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

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):**

Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.