



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Project Title:	Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish) project
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/SLC/211/GFF
GEF ID:	9720
GEF Focal Area(s):	International Waters
Project Executing Partners:	<p>Country level partner organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Barbuda Affairs, Antigua and Barbuda • Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Blue Economy, Barbados • Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, The Environment and Sustainable Development, Belize • Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Guyana • Fisheries Division* of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries, Jamaica. [*Now, National Fisheries Authority] • Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Co-operatives, St. Lucia • Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour, St. Vincent and the Grenadines <p>Other partners (regional):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) • Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO) • Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) • University of the West Indies Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES) • University of the West Indies - Faculty of Engineering, Communication Systems Group (UWI-CIRP) • Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)
Project Duration:	1 May 2018 – 30 September 2021 (Current End Date) – 41 months

Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<i>Done with 2020 PIR</i>
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Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	14 July 2017
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 May 2018
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	31 July 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	30 September 2021 [Based on the approval of the virtual Regional Project Steering Committee meeting, May 5, 2021.]
Actual Implementation End Date³:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 1,776,484
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 7,113,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	USD 1,356,187
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 5,916,997

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	5 May 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	With this being a MSP, it was decided to cancel the mid-term review and focus on the final evaluation instead.
Actual Mid-term review date:	N/A
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	Terminal Evaluation will be conducted from September 2021.

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

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

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

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

Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes [As a Medium Sized project, this is required for the final evaluation]

Ratings

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

Status

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

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Terrence Phillips Regional Project Coordinator, FAOSLC	Terrence.Phillips@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Yvette DieiOuadi Fishery Officer and aquaculture, FAOSLC	Yvette.DieiOuadi@fao.org
Budget Holder	Renata Clarke FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for the Caribbean, FAOSLC	Renata.Clarke@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Lorenzo Galbiati Technical Officer, OCBD <i>Natural Resources Officer</i> <i>FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, Climate and Environment Division</i>	Lorenzo.Galbiati@fao.org

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

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

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

Project objective and Outcomes (<u>as indicated at CEO Endorsement</u>)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): To implement the CLME+ SAP within CRFM Member States by empowering fisherfolk throughout fisheries value chains to engage in resource management, decision-making processes and sustainable livelihoods with strengthened institutional support at all levels.						

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

Outcome 1.1: Fisherfolk have improved their organization capacity to meet objectives that enhance well-being	Number of NFOs that participate in leadership capacity development	3 NFO. Currently some NFOs participate in leadership development activities	5 NFO	7 NFOs	5 NFOs (from Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) and 1 Lead Primary Fisher Organization (in Antigua and Barbuda) built their capacities on ecosystem stewardship; organizational capacity assessment of fisherfolk organizations; developing financial sustainability for fisherfolk organizations; practicing good governance in fisherfolk organizations; participatory monitoring and evaluation and outcome mapping.	S
	Number of participating NFOs that report positive change due to training	3 NFO. Those that have participated have reported positive change.	5 NFO	7 NFOs		
					6 NFOs and 1 Lead PFO from the seven project countries participated in the FFO organizational	

					<p>needs assessments and developed a Regional Capacity Building Strategy to Support Organizational Strengthening of Target Fisherfolk Organizations in the Caribbean.</p> <p>Based on their respective organizational assessments, 1 Lead fisherfolk organization from Antigua and four NFOs from Barbados, Guyana, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines have been implementing projects to pilot an online platform for organizational strengthening; build the administrative capacity of the organization; better engage membership for sustainable fisheries and</p>	
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					<p>livelihood activities; strengthen the organization to mobilize resources and build capacity of its membership; and develop an electronic registry of the membership and build capacity in business management, respectively.</p> <p>Through capacity building and outreach, the GNFO reported that it was able to engage with PFOs, identify issues, re-engage with and expand its membership, and subsequently convene an AGM and elect a new Board.</p> <p>Through the establishment of an online platform to facilitate virtual training sessions; and the delivery of</p>	
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					<p>training in proposal writing, resource mobilization, basic bookkeeping, public relations, BARNUFO reported that fisherfolk leaders who received training have already started to utilize these skills in their small businesses.</p> <p>Under their pilot project stakeholder engagement strategy, the SVGNFO reported that each PFO president has been inviting a member of their organization to participate in the SVGNFO Board Meetings in order to pass on knowledge and build their capacity.</p> <p>Utilizing the CNFO Virtual Leadership Institute, fisherfolk leaders from 20</p>	
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					<p>FFOs, based in 6 project and 6 non-project countries, received leadership training.</p> <p>Utilizing the CNFO Virtual Leadership Institute, 35 – 56 participants (including fisherfolk from project and non-project countries, regional executing partners and CANARI mentors) took part in the Policy Engagement training sessions: Understanding key fisheries policies and instruments - with focus on the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP); Advocacy; Representation of Fisherfolk. The report, with sex disaggregated data is being compiled.</p>	
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					<p>62 fisherfolk leaders (25 females and 37 males) were involved in four “Meet & Greet” sessions prior to the conducting of the Gender analyses of capacities and gaps in fisherfolk organisation leadership in Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, respectively, to make fisherfolk leaders aware of StewardFish and SSF Gender project activities; introduce fisherfolk to gender concepts and their application to small-scale fisheries (SSF) to build capacity for ecosystem stewardship and implementation of the SSF Guidelines; and encourage participation of</p>	
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					<p>formal elected, informal non-elected and potential fisherfolk leaders (especially women and youth) in the gender analyses .</p> <p>Based on the results from the gender analysis of capacities and gaps in fisherfolk organisation leadership, between 30 – 36 participants took part in three 2-part women and youth specific training sessions, covering Navigating and Negotiating Leadership in FFOs; Introduction to proposal writing; Developing gender responsive proposals; Essentials of project management and Mainstreaming gender in project management.</p>	
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					Report on adaptation of existing leadership training resources with an emphasis on women and youth.	
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Outcome 1.2: Fisheries-related state agencies have capacity to support fishing industry stewardship	Number of fisheries-related state agencies that participate in FFO support capacity development activities	3 fisheries related state agencies	5 agencies	7 agencies	7 fisheries authorities and other related agencies, {111 persons [64 men and 47 women] from public sector (37 agencies), civil society (20 CSOs) and academia (2 institutes) engaged in the fisheries institution assessment validation workshops/webinars across the 7 project countries}	HS
	Number of participating fisheries-related state agencies that report positive change due to FFO support capacity development activities	0 fisheries related state agencies	5 agencies	7 agencies	Based on the fisheries institution assessments for the seven project countries, capacity strengthening pilot projects are being implemented for fisheries authorities, covering such areas as review of the existing functions of a Fisheries Advisory Committee; review of a draft fisheries	

					<p>policy and development of recommendations to strengthen its application during and after COVID-19; development of a strategy and action plan for enhancing collaboration and coordination between a fisheries department and national and primary fisherfolk organizations; development of a communication strategy and action plan to improve knowledge sharing and effective communication of fisheries laws, policies and plans between the fisheries authority and fisherfolk.</p>	
Outcome 2.1	Number of FFO leaders who engage in stewardship activities	5 FFO leaders (4 men, 1 woman).	20 FFO leaders (15 men, 5 women) for participation and change	40 FFO leaders (25 men, 15 women) for participation and change	Belize Fishermen Cooperative Association (BFCA); GNFO, Guyana;	S

Increased participatory Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) application with focus on healthier habitats and pollution reduction	Number of FFO leaders who report positive change due to engagement	0 FFO leaders. No good data on participation rates or positive outcomes			Jamaica Fishermen's Cooperative Union (JFCU); Saint Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative Society Limited (SLFCSL); and SVGNFO, St. Vincent and the Grenadines are implementing practical ecosystem stewardship pilot projects aimed at enhancing the role of these organisations in practicing ecosystem stewardship to safeguard the environment and fisheries resources. [35 fisherfolk (15 men and 10 women*) participated in the pilot project proposal development in Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and SVG (to date). *Gender disaggregated info. pending for Belize]	
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					<p>Through Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) training workshops (in-person and online) in the 7 project countries, fisherfolk and key stakeholders received training in EAF-based planning that promote socio-economic development; and learned about cross-cutting themes integrated into EAF such as gender, policy engagement and National Intersectoral Coordination Mechanisms (NICs). Participation included: Antigua & Barbuda – 20 males, 4, 4 females; Barbados – 14 males, 27 females; Belize – 10 males, 3 females; Guyana – 6 males, 6 females; Jamaica – 14 males,</p>	
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					<p>16 females; Saint Lucia – 10 males, 8 females; St. Vincent & the Grenadines – 20 males, 18 females.</p> <p>16 CNFO leaders (13 males, 3 females) developed the CNFO Regional Code of Conduct for Caribbean Fisheries.</p> <p>Report on the adaptation of the international guidelines to priorities of fisherfolk to achieve EAF objectives.</p> <p>Report on the Development of draft communication products for public consumption via social media, etc. – and establishment of and report on an analytics framework to measure the uptake and</p>	
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					outcomes of communication	
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Outcome 3.1: Livelihoods throughout fisheries value chains balance development with conservation for food and nutrition security	Number of FFO leaders who engage in livelihood enhancement activities	5 FFO leaders (4 men, 1 woman)	20 FFO leaders (15 men, 5 women) for participation and change	40 FFO leaders (25 men, 15 women)	Reports on three fisheries value chains : Caribbean Spiny Lobster – Jamaica; Dolphinfish – Barbados; and Queen Conch – St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Overall, participants in these analyses included representatives from fisheries-related state agencies (19 representatives), FFOs (11 representatives), private sector agencies (20 representatives), NGOs (2 representatives), and academia (4 representatives), with a role or interest in developing sustainable fisheries value chains in the respective target countries. Report on “Lessons learned from	S
	Number of FFO leaders who report positive change due to engagement	0 not applicable to pre-StewardFish				

					<p>fisheries-related livelihoods and socio-economic projects in the Caribbean”</p> <p>Report on the Examination of public policy and private sector purchasing practices to improve consumption and intra-region trade of seafood for the Caribbean small-scale fisheries sector. Overall, participants in this study included representatives from regional fisheries and trade related IGOs (6 representatives), fisheries-related state agencies (8 representatives), FFOs (6 representatives), private sector agencies (2 representatives),</p>	
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					and academia (3 representatives)	
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Outcome 4.1: Good governance and learning for adaptation institutionalized among fisherfolk organizations	Number of NFO participating in PM&E arrangements	0 NFO	5 NFO	7 NFO	<p>The convening of meetings of NICs/FACs and FFOs were impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic, with the majority of project countries being unable to host face-to-face meetings.</p> <p>BFA, BARNUFO, BFCA, GNFO, JFCU, SLFCSL and SVGNFO respectively, held a total of 34 NFO level meetings, while BARNUFO from Barbados took part in 2 FAC meetings, GNFO from Guyana in 2 FAC meetings, and SVGNFO from St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 1 FAC meeting and 3 other national intersectoral mechanism type meetings.</p> <p>Study to identify suitable national intersectoral</p>	S
	Number of NFO leaders who report learning due to engagement	0 NFO	5 NFO	7 NFO		

					<p>coordination mechanisms (NICs) in the seven project countries completed.</p> <p>Report on Guidance on the StewardFish review process and social learning required to facilitate adaptation among fisherfolk organisations.</p> <p>Report on the link between national and regional fisheries governance arrangements: A Guidance Document.</p>	
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

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

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

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

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 (please write output entry) Output 1.1.1 Leaders with strengthened capacity in management, administration, planning sustainable finance, leadership and other operational skills	Q4 Y2	Following on the Inception Workshop and preparation /approval of the Annual Work Plan (AWP) by the Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC), in February 2019, LoAs for the implementation of the	Following on the completion of LoAs, with CANARI, UWI-CERMES and CNFO, respectively, based on the activities to achieve this output, the following have been achieved:	30 FFO leaders (16 males, 14 females) participated in the Regional Mentor Training Workshop, fisherfolk organisational capacity assessments and received mentoring for the development of proposals			80%	Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which would allow for completion by this date.

¹² Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

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

¹⁴ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

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

		<p><i>activities to achieve this output, were negotiated with CANARI*, UWI-CERMES** and CNFO and subsequently approved.</i></p> <p><i>The LoA with the CNFO has been approved.</i></p>	<p><i>Report of the Caribbean Fisherfolk Mentors Training Workshop, October 29 – November 1, 2019, Beachcombers Hotel, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.</i></p> <p><i>i) Report on the Regional Capacity Building Strategy to Support Organizational Strengthening of Target Fisherfolk Organizations in the Caribbean.</i></p> <p><i>ii) Report on update, adaptation and</i></p>	<p>in each country.</p> <p>6 NFOs and 1 Lead PFO from the seven project countries participated in the FFO organizational needs assessments and development of a Regional Capacity Building Strategy to Support Organizational Strengthening of Target Fisherfolk Organizations in the Caribbean.</p> <p>Feedback from this activity in Jamaica pointed out that civil society organisational capacity is</p>				
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			<p><i>creation of leadership capacity development resources.</i></p> <p><i>iii) Piloting of the virtual Leadership Institute by the CNFO, in collaboration with UWI-CERMES.</i></p>	<p>constantly changing, so it was useful to conduct an updated organisational capacity assessment of the JFCU to get the most current snapshot of the organisation's priority needs.</p> <p>Barbuda Fisherfolk Association, Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO), Barbados; Guyana National Fisherfolk Organisation (GNFO), Guyana; Saint Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative</p>				
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				<p>Society Limited, Saint Lucia; and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Fisherfolks Co-Operative Limited (SVGNFO), St. Vincent and the Grenadines, with support from in-country mentors, developed ,and have been implementing pilot projects aimed at organizational strengthening of these FFOs, based on their respective organizational capacity assessments.</p> <p>30 fisherfolk leaders (15 males, 15 females)</p>				
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				<p>from 20 FFOs, based in 6 project and 6 non-project countries participated in the leadership training under the Virtual Leadership Institute. Due to the virtual nature of the delivery, fisherfolk leaders and fisheries officers from project and non-project countries took part in the training sessions.</p> <p>Report on the Profile of fisherfolk leaders in CRFM Member States.</p>				
Output 1.1.2 Information and communication	Q4 Y2	<i>Following on the Inception Workshop and</i>	Following on the completion of the LoA with UWI-	i) Instrument to conduct a gap analysis of the NFOs use of ICT in			75%	Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC

technologies (ICT) used for good governance		<i>preparation and approval of the AWP, and LoA for the implementation of the activities to achieve this output, was negotiated with UWI-CIRP and subsequently approved..</i>	<p>CIRP, based on the activities to achieve this output, the following have been achieved:</p> <p>i) Instrument to conduct a gap analysis of the NFOs use of ICT in governance using a participatory approach</p> <p>ii) Draft Report Methodology, Gap Analysis & Recommendations for Improving the Use of ICT in Governance by NFOs and their Members</p>	<p>governance using a participatory approach</p> <p>ii) Report Methodology, Gap Analysis & Recommendations for Improving the Use of ICT in Governance by NFOs and their Members</p> <p>11 trainers from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and CNFO were trained to deliver 4 ICT for Governance Modules to NFOs and Lead PFOs.</p>				meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which would allow for completion by this date.
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				<p>Based on an evaluation exercise, trainers agreed that the ICT4G course is useful to NFOs and found that the training of trainers workshop was a valuable use of their time.</p> <p>21 fisherfolk leaders (11 females, 10 males) from 11 FFOs in 6 project countries took part in the pilot training for fisherfolk leaders on ICT4Gov modules 1 and 2. Feedback from participants evaluation indicated that the pilot had assisted in</p>				
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				developing new knowledge and skills; and that the knowledge could now be applied in a practical manner.				
Output 1.1.3: Capacity for policy engagement, and of women as leaders, is strengthened	Q4 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following on the Inception Workshop and preparation /approval of the AWP, and LoA for the implementation of the activities to achieve this output, was negotiated with **UWI- 	<p>Following on the completion of the LoA with UWI-CERMES, based on the activities to achieve this output, the following have been achieved:</p> <p>i) Report on gender analysis approach to identify the capacity gaps of men and women, especially youth, in relation to</p>	<p>UWI-CERMES facilitated Policy Engagement and influence training sessions. Attendance, ranged from 35 – 56 participants (including fisherfolk from project and non-project countries, regional executing partners and CANARI mentors) per session. The report, with sex disaggregated data is being compiled.</p>			80%	<p>Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which would allow for completion by this date. .</p>

		CERME S and subseq uently approv ed.	fisherfolk leadership.	62 fisherfolk leaders (25 females and 37 males) were involved in four “Meet & Greet” sessions prior to the conducting of the Gender Analyses in Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, respectively. These sessions involved creating awareness about gender concepts and the need to address them in sustainable SSF development. Feedback from session evaluations indicated that (i) Core				
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				<p>session leads and organisers believed the sessions were well attended, with good interaction from fisherfolk leaders, although cultural differences were observed with Guyana participants in which women leaders were more subdued in their contributions;</p> <p>(ii) fisherfolk leaders were thought to have a good understanding of gender issues in the fishing industry and were willing to discuss them; and</p> <p>(iii) male</p>				
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				<p>fisherfolk leaders across project countries are supportive of women becoming more involved in the fishing industry and playing leadership roles.</p> <p>Based on the results from the gender analysis, UWI-CERMES conducted three 2-part women and youth specific training sessions, covering Navigating and Negotiating Leadership in FFOs; Introduction to proposal writing; Developing gender responsive proposals;</p>				
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				<p>Essentials of project management and Mainstreaming gender in project management. Between 30-36 participants were engaged each session. . The report, with sex disaggregated data is being compiled.</p> <p>Report on adaptation of existing leadership training resources with an emphasis on women and youth.</p>				
Output 1.2.1: State agency implementation gaps assessed regarding support for fisherfolk	Q2 Y2	Following on the Inception Workshop and preparation /approval of the AWP,	Following on the completion of the LoA with CANARI, based on the	53 fisheries-related state agencies (including the 7 national fisheries authorities) were involved			90%	Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which

organizations and their role in stewardship		and LoA for the implementation of the activities to achieve this output, was negotiated with *CANARI and subsequently approved.	activities to achieve this output, the following have been achieved: Fisheries Institution Analysis workshops (*webinars after Covid 19), have been done for Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, *Belize, *Saint Lucia and * St. Vincent and the Grenadines and reports are being prepared.	in the institutional and organisational analysis validation workshops/webinars in the 7 target countries. An overall summary report, with seven individual country reports - Institutional analysis and organisational assessment of fisheries-related state agencies for enabling ecosystem stewardship in the Caribbean fisheries sectors – was prepared under this project.				would allow for completion by this date.
Output 1.2.2: State agency prioritization	Q4 Y2	Following on the Inception	Following on the completion	Based on the fisheries institution			60%	Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from

capacity developed to support fisherfolk organizations and roles in stewardship		<p>Workshop and preparation / approval of the AWP, and LoA for the implementation of the activities to achieve this output, has been negotiated with the CRFM Secretariat and approved.</p>	<p>of the LoA with CRFM Sec., based on the activities to achieve this output, the following have been achieved:</p> <p>i) Pilot proposals to address priority actions in Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua and Barbuda have been drafted.</p> <p>ii) Preparation of a Fisheries Policy for Barbados.</p>	<p>assessments for the seven project countries, capacity strengthening pilot projects developed and being implemented for fisheries authorities, covering such areas as review of the existing functions of a Fisheries Advisory Committee; review of a draft fisheries policy and development of recommendations to strengthen its application during and after COVID-19; development of a strategy and action plan for enhancing collaboration</p>				<p>restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which would allow for completion by this date.</p>
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				and coordination between a fisheries department and national and primary fisherfolk organizations; development of a communication strategy and action plan to improve knowledge sharing and effective communication of fisheries laws, policies and plans between the fisheries authority and fisherfolk.				
Output 2.1.1 Fisherfolk engaged in the management of marine protected areas or other coastal uses	Q2 Y3	Following on the Inception Workshop and preparation / approval of the AWP, and LoA for the implementation of the	Following on the completion of the LoA with CANARI, based on the activities to achieve this output, the following	Belize Fishermen Cooperative Association (BFCA) Belize; GNFO, Guyana; Jamaica Fishermen's Cooperative Union (JFCU), Jamaica; Saint			70%	Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which would allow for completion by this date.

		activities to achieve this output, was negotiated with *CANARI and subsequently approved.	has been achieved: i) Fisherfolk leaders from six project countries were mentored and trained to engage/better engage in coastal management generally at the local level (e.g. in marine protected area, marine management area, and other coastal and management processes) and prepare local stewardship action plans.	Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative Society Limited (SLFCSL), Saint Lucia; and SVGNFO, St. Vincent and the Grenadines are implementing practical ecosystem stewardship pilot projects aimed at enhancing the role of these organisations in practicing ecosystem stewardship to safeguard the environment and fisheries resources. [35 fisherfolk (15 men and 10 women*) participated in the pilot project proposal development stage in				
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				Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and SVG (to date), *gender disaggregated info. pending for Belize]				
Output 2.1.2 Fisherfolks successfully applying EAF - supported by greater general public awareness of EAF	Q4 Y3	Following on the Inception Workshop and preparation and approval of the AWP, and LoA for the implementation of the activities to achieve this output, was negotiated with **UWI-CERMES and subsequently approved.	Following on the completion of the LoA with UWI-CERMES, based on the activities to achieve this output, the following have been achieved: i) Examination of ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) related International guidelines completed.	EAF training workshops were conducted for seven StewardFish project countries: Barbados (29-30 September 2020), Belize (21-22 January 2021), Antigua and Barbuda (26-27 January 2021) and Saint Lucia (27-28 January 2021), Guyana (16 March 2021), Jamaica (2 March 2021) and St.			70 %	Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which would allow for completion by this date.

			<p>ii) Overall about 12 Board Members (10 males, 2 females) and two staff members (1 male, 1 female) of the CNFO, along with the UWI-CERMES team, are involved in developing regional and national-level practical EAF Codes of Conduct for persons in the fishing industry.</p>	<p>Vincent and the Grenadines (4 March 2021) [*at May 2021 40 to >100 FFO leaders were involved in these activities. The report, with *sex disaggregated statistics being compiled]</p> <p>16 CNFO leaders (13 males, 3 females) were involved in the development of the CNFO Regional Code of Conduct for Caribbean Fisheries, which was endorsed by the CRFM Ministerial Council in May 2021.</p>				
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				<p>Report on the adaptation of the international guidelines to priorities of fisherfolk to achieve EAF objectives.</p> <p>Report on the Development of draft communication products for public consumption via social media, etc. – and establishment of and report on an analytics framework to measure the uptake and outcomes of communication</p>				
Output 3.1.1 Schemes for sustainable fisheries livelihoods reviewed in order to learn from them	Q4 Y3	Following on the Inception Workshop and preparation and approval of	Following on the completion of the LoA with CANARI, based on the	Reports on three fisheries value chains : Caribbean Spiny Lobster – Jamaica; Dolphinfinh –			80 %	Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which

and adapt future activities		the AWP, and LoA for the implementation of the activities to achieve this output, was negotiated with *CANARI and subsequently approved.	activities to achieve this output, the following has been achieved: i) Study to analyze data and information from livelihoods and socio-economic projects in order to learn from fisherfolk perspectives in progress.	Barbados; and Queen Conch – St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Overall, participants in these analyses included representatives from fisheries-related state agencies (19 representatives), FFOs (11 representatives), private sector agencies (20 representatives), NGOs (2 representatives), and academia (4 representatives), with a role or interest in developing sustainable fisheries value chains in the respective target countries.				would allow for completion by this date.
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				Report on “Lessons learned from fisheries-related livelihoods and socio-economic projects in the Caribbean”				
Output 3.1.2. Use of local fish in healthy diets promoted through public policies and private enterprises	Q2 Y3	Following on the Inception Workshop and preparation and approval of the AWP, and LoA for the implementation of the activities to achieve this output, was negotiated with *CANARI and subsequently approved.	Following on the completion of the LoA with CANARI, based on the activities to achieve this output, the following has been achieved: i) Study to analyze fisheries value chains and opportunities for new marketing and distribution seafood products	Report on the Examination of public policy and private sector purchasing practices to improve consumption and intra-region trade of seafood for the Caribbean small-scale fisheries sector. Overall, participants in this study included representatives from regional fisheries and trade related IGOs (6 representatives)			90 %	Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which would allow for completion by this date.

			that improve nutrition in progress.	es), fisheries-related state agencies (8 representatives), FFOs (6 representatives), private sector agencies (2 representatives), and academia (3 representatives)				
Output 4.1.1 Improved results and learning through fisherfolk participatory monitoring and evaluation	Q4 Y3	Following on the Inception Workshop and preparation and approval of the AWP, and LoA for the implementation of the activities to achieve this output, was negotiated with **UWI-CERMES and subsequently approved.	Following on the completion of an LoA with UWI-CERMES, based on the activities to achieve this output, the following has been achieved: i) Study to identify suitable national intersectoral coordination mechanism	The convening of meetings of NICs/FACs and FFOs were impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic, with the majority of project countries being unable to host face-to-face meetings. In order to encourage and support meetings of the FFOs (identified as the primary			70%	Due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the disruption of project activities resulting from restrictions on travel and in-country gatherings, the RPSC meeting, May 5 2021, approved the project extension to September 30, 2021, which would allow for completion by this date.

			s (NICs) in the seven project countries completed.	arrangements to be engaged for the StewardFish project after investigating which NICs/FACs or FFOs would be best suited for facilitating the adoption of StewardFish), project partners - CNFO and the CRFM Secretariat - provided access to their Zoom and Go-to-Meeting virtual platforms, respectively. The aim of supporting these FFOs was 1) to provide an opportunity and space for FFO boards and their members to meet as they				
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				<p>would under pre COVID-19 conditions; and 2) to ensure the StewardFish project was on relevant stakeholders and partners meeting agendas for discussion.</p> <p>Barbuda Fisherfolk Association (BFA), BARNUFO, BFCA, GNFO, JFCU, SLFCSL and SVGNFO from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, respectively, held a total of 34 NFO level meetings, while BARNUFO</p>				
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				<p>from Barbados took part in 2 FAC meetings, GNFO from Guyana in 2 FAC meetings, and SVGNFO from St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 1 FAC meeting and 3 other national intersectoral mechanism type meetings.</p> <p>Study to identify suitable national intersectoral coordination mechanisms (NICs) in the seven project countries completed.</p> <p>Report on Guidance on the StewardFish review process and</p>				
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				social learning required to facilitate adaptation among fisherfolk organisations. Report on the link between national and regional fisheries governance arrangements : A Guidance Document				

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

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

FAO/WECAFC, in collaboration with the fisheries authorities and national fisherfolk organizations (NFOs) of the seven project countries and five regional organizations (CANARI, CNFO, UWI-CERMES, CRFM, UWI-CIRP) is responsible for implementing StewardFish. The project, with a budget of USD 1 776 482, got started in July 2018.

During the reporting period July 2020 to June 2021, the regional executing partners continued to implement activities under their respective LoAs to achieve outcomes and outputs under all four project components. Significant achievements under the various outcomes and outputs include:

CANARI:

Component 1: Organizational capacity building for fisheries governance.

- **Outcome 1.1:** Fisherfolk have improved their organization capacity to meet objectives that enhance well-being/**Output 1.1.1:** Leaders with strengthened capacity in management, administration, planning sustainable finance, leadership and other operational skills:
 - Mentors supporting FFOs with organizational strengthening
 - Provision of the Organisational Strengthening Toolkit for Civil Society Organisations developed by CANARI under the Powering Innovations in Civil Society and Enterprises for Sustainability in the Caribbean (PISCES) project
 - Organizational strengthening pilot projects being implemented by four NFOs and one Lead Primary Fisherfolk Organization in five project countries
- **Outcome 1.2:** Fisheries-related state agencies have capacity to support fishing industry stewardship/**Output 1.2.1** State agency implementation gaps assessed regarding support for fisherfolk organizations and their role in stewardship :
 - Overall summary report, and seven final draft institutional analysis and organisational assessments reports prepared, one for each of the project countries

Component 2: Enhancing ecosystem stewardship for fisheries sustainability

- **Outcome 2.1** Increased participatory Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) application with focus on healthier habitats and pollution reduction/**Output 2.1.1** Fisherfolk engaged in the management of marine protected areas or other coastal uses:
 - Ecosystem stewardship pilot projects developed and being implemented by five NFOs in five project countries, respectively, with the support of in-country technical mentors

Component 3: Securing sustainable livelihoods for food and nutrition security

- **Outcome 3.1:** Livelihoods throughout fisheries value chains balance development with conservation for food and nutrition security/**Output 3.1.1** Schemes for sustainable fisheries livelihoods reviewed in order to learn from them and adapt future activities & **Output 3.1.2** Use of local fish in healthy diets promoted through public policies and private enterprises:
 - Report on “Lessons learned from fisheries-related livelihoods and socio-economic projects in the Caribbean”
 - Draft policy brief highlighting key findings recommendations from the Report on “Lessons learned from fisheries-related livelihoods and socio-economic projects in the Caribbean”
 - Draft PowerPoint presentation and audio-visual product highlighting key findings and recommendations from the Report on “Lessons learned from fisheries-related livelihoods and socio-economic projects in the Caribbean”
 - Publication of three fisheries livelihood profiles focused on how fisherfolk, including women and youth, are contributing to EAF in their livelihood activities
 - Reports on three fisheries value chain analyses: Caribbean Spiny Lobster – Jamaica , Dolphinfinch – BarbadosQueen Conch – St. Vincent and the Grenadines
 - Report on the Examination of public policy and private sector purchasing practices to improve consumption and intra-region trade of seafood for the Caribbean small-scale fisheries sector

CRFM Sec.**Component 1:** Organizational capacity building for fisheries governance.

- **Outcome 1.2:** Fisheries-related state agencies have capacity to support fishing industry stewardship/**Output 1.2.2:** State agency prioritization capacity developed to support fisherfolk organizations and roles in stewardship:
 - Based on the fisheries institution assessments for the seven project countries (under **Output 1.2.1**), seven capacity strengthening pilot projects developed and being implemented, covering such areas as review of the existing functions of a Fisheries Advisory Committee; review of a draft fisheries policy and development of recommendations to strengthen its application during and after COVID-19; development of a strategy and action plan for enhancing collaboration and coordination between a fisheries department and national and primary fisherfolk organizations; development of a communication strategy and action plan to improve knowledge sharing and effective communication of fisheries laws, policies and plans between the fisheries authority and fisherfolk.

UWI-CERMES:**Component 1:** organizational capacity building for fisheries governance

- **Outcome 1.1:** Fisherfolk have improved their organization capacity to meet objectives that enhance well-being/**Output 1.1.1** Leaders with strengthened capacity in management, administration, planning sustainable finance, leadership and other operational skills:
 - Report on the Profile of fisherfolk leaders in CRFM Member States
 - Planning and delivery of policy engagement and influence training sessions for fisherfolk leaders on:
 - Understanding key fisheries policies and instruments - with focus on the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP) and the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines Protocol
 - Advocacy
 - Representation of fisherfolk.
 - Preparation for Gender Analysis: Report on Gender “Meet & Greet” sessions
 - Report on adaptation of existing leadership training resources with an emphasis on women and youth
 - Planning and delivery of training sessions, focused on women and youth, on:
 - Navigating and Negotiating Leadership in FFOs
 - Introduction to proposal writing
 - Developing gender responsive proposals
 - Essentials of project management

- Mainstreaming gender in project management

Component 2: enhancing ecosystem stewardship for fisheries sustainability

- **Outcome 2.1** Increased participatory Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) application with focus on healthier habitats and pollution reduction/**Output 2.1.2** Fisherfolks successfully applying EAF - supported by greater general public awareness of EAF:
 - In keeping with in-country COVID 19 protocols, EAF training workshops were conducted for seven StewardFish project countries:
 - Barbados (29-30 September 2020), Belize (21-22 January 2021), Antigua and Barbuda (26-27 January 2021) and Saint Lucia (27-28 January 2021) for two days each
 - Guyana (16 March 2021), Jamaica (2 March 2021) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (4 March 2021) using the Zoom web conferencing platform.
- Report on the adaptation of the international guidelines to priorities of fisherfolk to achieve EAF objectives
- Regional Code of Conduct for Caribbean Fisheries [The Regional code of Conduct was endorsed at the CRFM Ministerial Council on 21 May 2021]
- Development of draft communication products for public consumption via social media, etc. – and establishment of and report on an analytics framework to measure the uptake and outcomes of communication

Component 4: project monitoring, evaluation and communication

- **Outcome 4.1:** Good governance and learning for adaptation institutionalized among fisherfolk organizations/**Output 4.1.1** Improved results and learning through fisherfolk participatory monitoring and evaluation:
 - Report on Guidance on the StewardFish review process and social learning required to facilitate adaptation among fisherfolk organisations

CNFO:

Component 1: organizational capacity building for fisheries governance

- **Outcome 1.1:** Fisherfolk have improved their organization capacity to meet objectives that enhance well-being/**Output 1.1.1** Leaders with strengthened capacity in management, administration, planning sustainable finance, leadership and other operational skills:
 - Following on the launching of the CNFO Virtual Leadership Institute, the CNFO has been playing a lead role in its development, with UWI-CERMES providing technical support, as requested
 - In collaboration with regional executing partners, the CNFO Virtual Leadership Institute has facilitated:
 - With UWI-CIRP - Piloting ICT for Governance: Module 1: ICT for FFO Governance & Module 2: Information Management and Record-Keeping

- With UWI-CERMES - Policy Engagement and influence training sessions; and the training sessions, focused on women and youth, on Navigating and Negotiating Leadership in FFOs, etc.
- With CANARI - Fisherfolk peer-exchange webinar: Income Generation for Fisherfolk Organisations - Experiences and lessons learned from Caribbean fisherfolk organisations

UWI-CIRP:

Component 1: organizational capacity building for fisheries governance

- **Outcome 1.1:** Fisherfolk have improved their organization capacity to meet objectives that enhance well-being/**Output 1.1.2** Information and communication technologies (ICT) used for good governance:
 - Report, including the methodology, results of the gap analysis and recommendations for improving the use of ICT in governance by NFOs and their members
 - Four online training modules with assessment exercises and performance monitoring tools as persistent, reusable resources for training of NFO board members and other key personnel to achieve ICT proficiency standards in ICT for Governance
 - Training plan for training of 7 trainers (from CNFO, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Jamaica) to deliver training to NFO leads
 - Training of 11 trainers to deliver training to NFO leads
 - 21 fisherfolk leaders (11 females, 10 males) from 11 FFOs in 6 project countries took part in the pilot training for fisherfolk leaders on ICT4Gov modules 1 and 2
 - Report on considerations for selection of ICT equipment and services and specific recommendations for equipment procurement, under StewardFish, for CNFO and the NFOs in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

FAO and the regional executing project partners have been arranging monthly Regional Project Partners Check-ins to improve coordination and collaboration in project delivery. The regional partners have also been collaborating in producing a newsletter Stewardship, which is intended to keep all national partners and key stakeholders informed about the delivery of project activities. In addition, FAO has been convening regular virtual Project Task Force meetings to monitor project delivery as well as virtual Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC) meetings to keep all national partners and key stakeholders, including fisheries authority and NFO/Lead PFO representatives and GEF Operational Focal Points, informed and improve collaboration in the delivery of project activities. Prior to the RPSC meeting on May 5, 2021, a Project Task Force meeting was held on May 4 to review progress on project delivery and provide technical advice and support to the project management team.

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

The previous project extension to 31 July, 2021, took into consideration that the COVID 19 pandemic would be under control before that time. As such, the ongoing COVID 19 disruption, including restrictions on travel and internal movement and gatherings still in place, led to concern among project management and the regional executing partners that all the activities under the respective LoA Amendments would not be completed in the time remaining. The activities affected the most are:

- **Activity 1.2.2.1** Undertake pilot projects to address priority implementation gaps and adapt current practices in order to achieve the output to improve the capacity fisheries related agencies to support fisherfolk organizations and roles in stewardship. Under the current CRFM Secretariat LOA Amendment, implementation of seven pilot projects (one in each project country) was scheduled to occur during February to April 2021. However, due to differences in national COVID 19 protocols, conducting of activities, such as validation workshops with the fisheries-related state agencies and other stakeholders have experienced delays, which would affect the finalization of the pilot project products.
- **Activity 1.1.1.4** Conduct pilot projects for FFO management documenting lessons learned and best practices. Seven pilot projects (one in each project country) were to be implemented within a 6-month period from November 1, 2020 – April 30, 2021. However, due to the time it took to finalize the CANARI LoA Amendment and disburse the funds, a slow-down during the Christmas period and COVID 19 surges in some project countries in January/February 2021, the fisherfolk organisations could not start implementing their respective projects until late January/early February 2021. This has resulted in a 3-month pilot project implementation period, as opposed to 6 months as planned.
- **Activity 2.1.1.2** Conduct pilot projects to support fisherfolk engagement in coastal management. To date, support has been provided to five of the six fisherfolk organizations in designing practical ecosystem stewardship pilot projects, and they have begun implementation, with the support of in-country technical mentors. However, these projects, which were intended to have a 5-month implementation period, did not get started until February/March 2021, with the longest likely to go until mid-May, which is quite close to the CANARI LoA Amendment end date (May 31).
- Elements of **Activity 1.1.3.2** Conduct gender analysis to identify the capacity gaps of men and women, especially youth, in relation to fisherfolk leadership, **Activity 1.1.3.3** Develop and offer training on leadership for women and youth informed by gender analysis, **Activity 2.1.2.1** Train fisherfolk in specific EAF-based plans, providing gear, technology and skills to change their practices where required, and **Activity 4.1.1.1** Hold quarterly meeting of NICs, such as FAC, or the NFO and fisheries authority at which StewardFish review is on the agenda in each country and share the PM&E findings regionally, under the UWI-CERMES LoA Amendment, have been delayed.

Despite extensive adaptation to overcome the constraints and challenges mainly due to the COVID 19 disruption, the delivery of these activities under the respective LoA Amendments with the regional executing partners are experiencing delays, and would not be completed in the time remaining. This would negatively impact on the achievement of the project outputs and could contribute to an underspending of over USD 306 670.

With the above in mind, and taking into consideration that adequate funds were available, a recommendation was made to the RPSC meeting, May 5, 2021, that the project should be extended to September 30, 2021, which should facilitate the extension of the respective LoAs to July 31, 2021 to enable the completion of activities, with adequate time remaining to undertake the project evaluation and final reporting. The recommendation was accepted and approved by the meeting. The RPSC meeting also approved the utilization of the underspent funds to implement more on-the-ground activities under **Component 3 Securing sustainable livelihoods for food and nutrition security**, including for such activities as:

- Providing technical assistance to fisherfolk affected by the volcanic eruptions in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, in such areas as safety at sea and post harvest equipment
- Providing assistance to develop a shock responsive social protection action plan
- Providing technical assistance to facilitate market driven utilization of fish waste within the context of a national platform (possibly linking to/building on existing initiatives in Barbados).

In addition, they agreed that funds could be spent to support knowledge management.

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

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

	FY2021 Development Objective rating ¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁷	Comments/reasons ¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	HS	S	<i>The Covid 19 pandemic disrupted the delivery of activities, but the project management team and regional executing partners evaluated the situation, revised the Work Plan and got the support of the Project Task Force and the Regional Project Steering Committee to make the changes necessary to facilitate project delivery with a limited extension in time.</i> <i>Despite the uncertainty posed by the Covid 19 disruption, the selection of five experienced and competent regional executing partners to lead in the delivery of project activities has enhanced project management's capacity to achieve the overall project objective.</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>Much work has been carried out under difficult circumstances. Partners were well selected and great care was taken to monitor the situation and adapt implementation plans as required. Evidence is still coming in on the extent of the impact on "stewardship".</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point	S S	S S	GEF Operational Focal Point – Antigua and Barbuda- <i>Covid-19 has severely hampered the progress of the project work for 2021. However, this is seen as a moderate concern given the use of virtual communication to forward the work of the project e.g. ICT for governance work shop and follow up sessions with local FFO executive members</i> <i>GEF Operational Focal Point – Barbados.</i>

¹⁶ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

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

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

	S	S	GEF Operational Focal Point - Guyana - Notwithstanding the interruptions and challenges presented by the Covid-19 pandemic, the project management team and project partners were able to make the necessary adjustments to allow the project to satisfactorily achieve its objectives.
	HS	HS	<p>GEF Operational Focal Point – Jamaica - The overall project is deemed to be an overall success. Fishers were able to benefit from both tangible and intangible exchange of knowledge and technology. Information shared in online sessions benefitted participants greatly and there was also an increase in participation and interest towards matters surrounding fisheries governance. Fishers wanted more knowledge especially in the gender; women and youth component of the project and have been able to put knowledge learnt into action.</p> <p>They have also been able to adapt lessons learnt from other fishers in Caribbean through the exchange of knowledge within the CNFO leadership institute. Overall, all components met the needs of fishers in spite of the setbacks and limitations experienced throughout the COVID 19 pandemic.</p>
	S	S	GEF Operational Focal Point - Saint Lucia - We note that through the utilization of adaptive measures to combat the restrictions imposed from the COVID-19 pandemic, the project team and partners were generally able to ensure continued implementation of project objectives. Based on the level and depth of participation, we have been able to achieve developmental objectives. However, additional time is required to evaluate whether stewardship will be fully achieved beyond the life of the project.
	S	MS	GEF Operational Focal Point – St. Vincent and the Grenadines - The project has progressed well considering the many obstacles and setbacks during the reporting period that includes a national general election, a pandemic and an explosive eruption, which severely affected many of the project's stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	HS	S	<i>The overall project implementation is satisfactory despite some challenges faced due to COVID-19. The project managed the risk and found alternative ways and strong partnerships to be able to deliver most of its outputs and targets to secure delivery.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	Despite the huge challenges posed by the COVID-19 Pandemic, the project delivered well and managed to achieve most of the main objectives. The PMU applied adaptive management to tackle all the issues found during the execution of the activities. The Project managed to deliver the environment benefit for which it was designed. However, some of the activities were not finalized 100% and/or could have been executed in a more effective manner. The project team will have to pay a lot of attention to the result of the Terminal Evaluation (to be initiated in the 4th quarter of 2021) to take on board any recommendations for future similar projects in the region. For these reason, the Development Objective and Implementation Progress ratings are set to S.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

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

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

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

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

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

6. Risks

Risk ratings

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

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Moderate level of policy support for a project that focuses on fisherfolk organizations as it would change the power dynamics among diverse	Low	Project activities are consistent with national and regional policies. These include strengthening civil society and gender mainstreaming. The		

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

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

²² If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation.
For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	fisheries stakeholders and also alter gender relations.		project will practically demonstrate how these policy objectives can be achieved. It will also seek to build or establish relationships among coastal and marine stakeholders primarily around their shared interests, thereby minimizing conflict.		
2	Insufficient capacity of national fisheries authorities and fisherfolk organizations to engage in the project in addition to their other commitments	Low	The Caribbean project partners and the primary beneficiaries (fisheries authorities and fisherfolk organizations) have actively collaborated in the project design as an extension of several projects and programmes already in progress. The work plan takes these initiatives into account. FAO has extensive experience in working with partners in the region and has FAO representations and/ or national correspondents' offices in each of the countries to assist national level implementation.		
3	Uncertainty of reliable and sustainable local/national arrangements for training fisherfolk leaders. Training packages for the leadership institute may require more capacity for coordination than the CNFO may initially possess.	Medium	Mentors identified from previous regional projects will be engaged to assist with sustaining initiatives within each participating country in collaboration with project partners. Partnerships will be established between regional and national bodies to support the CNFO in offering leadership and other training packages, and operating a leadership institute.	CANARI, in collaboration with its on the ground mentors in the respective project countries, has undertaken the NFO/Leader PFO organizational needs assessments and prepared the Regional Capacity Building Strategy to Support Organizational Strengthening of Target	

				<p>Fisherfolk Organizations in the Caribbean. The mentors have been working with the NFOs/Lead PFO to implement priority actions coming out from the strategy. The respective country mentors are also working with fisherfolk in relation to their engagement in the management of marine protected areas or other coastal uses, but some of these activities were impacted by Covid 19.</p> <p>CNFO, in collaboration with UWI-CERMES, is piloted the virtual leadership institute. The CNFO has now taken the lead in the operationalization of the Institute, which is being utilized by regional executing partners in the implementation of capacity building activities for fisherfolk and their organizations.</p>	
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4	Co-funding and active interest by project partners do not materialize as planned, causing the project to develop budget shortfalls.	Low	The project only includes results or activities for which funding has been confirmed in writing. This is in accordance with GEF requirements that all co-funders must confirm their contributions. Regular national participatory monitoring and evaluation of project progress will ensure accountability and allow corrective action to be taken if and as needed.		
5	Limited active interest of fisherfolk organizations in the project and engagement of non-organized fisherfolk is also lower than anticipated.	Low	The activities have been designed with fisherfolk leaders to provide incentives through practical and demonstrable benefits that will serve as incentives to draw non-organized fisherfolk into joining collective action. Fisherfolk organization leaders have participated in development of the project at regional and national levels and achieve buy-in. The implementation of activities in the field will provide opportunities for broad engagement. Capacity development will be scheduled to permit maximum participation, especially of women and young people.		
6	The number of women interested in formal fisherfolk leadership, stewardship and fisheries policy influence may be relatively small such that targets for participation of women	Low	The project will encourage female fisherfolk organization board members to engage in the leadership training. The project will engage women through training that fits their livelihood		

	are not met within the relatively short project period.		and household obligations. Targets for the participation of women will be realistic. The courses will remain for future use so uptake and growth after the project will be facilitated.		
7	Climate change induced extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and storms, coastal erosion and inundation, and invasions such as of sargassum seaweed occur more often than anticipated and distract stakeholders from the project	Medium	The capacity building activities foreseen under the project include climate change adaptation and disaster risk management aspects. The immediacy of issues should increase rather than decrease their relevance to fisherfolk and other stakeholders and help to prepare fisherfolk for uncertainties. Linkages with the CC4FISH project will increase adaptation related measures information exchange and potential uptake by fisherfolk.	<p>The StewardFish project team has been engaging with the CC4Fish project team to create synergies in project delivery. The project is also engaged with the MDF climate change, food security and poverty nexus project, with many of the Stewardfish countries participating in the Regional NDC-SDG Dialogue in the Caribbean: Integrating climate-resilient fisheries and coastal community priorities into post-2020 climate action and leveraging SDG co-benefits for the rural poor and vulnerable workshop, November 26-28, 2019, Christ Church, Barbados</p> <p>UWI-CERMES, which has been engaged in the delivery of EAF related activities under</p>	

				CC4FISH, is involved in delivering the EAF and stewardship activities under the StewardFish project, and has been seeking to create synergies identified in the ProDoc.	
8	Engaging fisherfolk in use of ICT may be challenging due to inadequate formal education, limited prior knowledge of ICT and lack of resources for personal devices. Performance and use will decline unless leaders adhere to simple ICT standards	Low	CNFO is already aware of the technological constraints of national fisherfolk organizations. Assessments will be conducted on the use and knowledge of ICT among NFO, and NFO will receive equipment on a needs basis. Adequate support will be provided to build competencies in ICTs and to sustain the use of new goods via on-going training and orientation for new leaders		
9	Uptake of new or improved technology by fisherfolk to help support EAF is either low or is abused to fish irresponsibly.	Low	Only proven and properly tested technologies will be introduced to or adapted for the region. To the extent possible the technologies will be simple, low-risk, economically viable, durable and practical in order to facilitate rapid uptake also by persons with limited formal education. Special attention will be paid to ensuring that women have access to technology		
10	The public may show little to no interest in communications aimed at supporting EAF.	Low	The project will develop a well thought out communication plan to raise awareness on EAF. It will use social media as one of its strategies. The integration with		

			fisherfolk organization activities will ensure that communication strategies are maintained in the long-term.		
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Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	The project overall risk ratings remain low, with actions being taken to address the previously identified medium risk ratings.

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1:	N/A
Recommendation 2:	N/A
Recommendation 3:	N/A
Recommendation 4:	N/A

Adjustments to the project strategy.

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

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

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval,

please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: 30 April 2021 Revised NTE: 30 September 2021</p> <p>Justification: Despite extensive adaptation to overcome the constraints and challenges mainly due to the COVID 19 disruption, the delivery of some activities under the respective LoA Amendments with the regional executing partners are experiencing delays, and would not be completed in the time remaining. This would negatively impact on the achievement of the project outputs and could contribute to an underspending of over USD 306 670. Bearing in mind the delays and likely underspending, and taking into consideration that adequate funds were available, a recommendation was made to the RPSC meeting, May 5, 2021, that the project should be extended to September 30, 2021, which should facilitate the extension of the respective LoAs to July 31, 2021 to enable the completion of activities and utilization of underspent funds, with adequate time remaining to undertake the project evaluation and final reporting. The recommendation was accepted and approved by the meeting.</p>

8. Stakeholders Engagement

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

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project
- please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

In keeping with the stakeholders identified in the ProDoc, including those identified in the Project Implementation Structure, highlighting fisherfolk organization–fisheries division (FFO-FD) collaboration in national activities with the regional executing partners (Figure 15), key stakeholders (e.g. Fisheries Authorities, regional, national and lead primary fisherfolk organizations and regional project partners) have been engaged in:

- Overall project design.
- Designing of the implementation strategy to deliver project activities under the four components of StewardFish by way of the Project Inception Workshop in September 2018.

During this reporting period, key stakeholders have been engaged in the following events:

Virtual Regional Project Steering Committee meetings which were held on August 13, 2020, December 8, 2020, and May 5, 2021 to keep all partners and key stakeholders, including fisheries authority and NFO/Lead PFO representatives, GEF Operational Focal Points and regional executing partners informed and to improve collaboration in the delivery of project activities.

CANARI

1. Conduct pilot projects for FFO management documenting lessons learned and best practices, July 2020 - present

During the period starting July 2020 to date, Barbuda Fisherfolk Association, Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO), Barbados; Guyana National Fisherfolk Organisation (GNFO), Guyana; Saint Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative Society Limited, Saint Lucia; and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Fisherfolks Co-Operative Limited (SVGNFO), St. Vincent and the Grenadines, with support from in-country mentors, developed and have been implementing pilot projects aimed at organizational strengthening of these FFOs, based on the respective organizational capacity assessments that were done previously under StewardFish.

2. Conduct pilot projects to support fisherfolk engagement in coastal management, July 2020 – present

CANARI, with the support of in-country technical stewardship mentors, has been supporting Belize Fishermen Cooperative Association (BFCA) Belize; GNFO, Guyana; Jamaica Fishermen's Cooperative

Union (JFCU), Jamaica; Saint Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative Society Limited (SLFCSL), Saint Lucia; and SVGNFO, St. Vincent and the Grenadines with preparing and implementing practical ecosystem stewardship pilot projects aimed at enhancing the role of these organisations in practicing ecosystem stewardship to safeguard the environment and fisheries resources.

3. Analyse fisheries value chains and identify opportunities for new marketing and distribution of seafood products that improve nutrition, July 2020 - present

The objective of this activity was to undertake a participatory analysis of fisheries value-chains to map opportunities for additional marketing and distribution of current and new seafood products, especially consistent with childhood nutrition. Based on desk study research and information provided by country focal points in each of the seven project countries, fisheries value chains in three countries were selected for focused analysis, with these being: Caribbean Spiny Lobster – Jamaica, Dolphinfish – Barbados and Queen Conch – St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Two-hour national validation webinars were organised and facilitated for each of the three countries as follows: Barbados – August 25, 2020, Jamaica – August 24, 2020 and St. Vincent and the Grenadines – August 27, 2020. The specific objectives of the webinars were to: outline the core concepts of a fishery value chain and how actors can benefit from using a participatory value chain analysis approach; develop common goals for key actors in the selected value chain; identify short and medium-term market opportunities for the selected target species; and discuss and agree on key market limitations and solutions. Webinar participants included representatives of fisheries-related state agencies, FFOs, academia and private sector organisations, with a role or interest in developing sustainable fisheries value chains in the respective target countries.

4. Examine public policy and private sector purchasing practices of seafood to improve consumption and intra-regional trade, November 2020 – present

This activity was conducted by way of a desk study (including virtual interviews with fisheries-related state agencies and private sector enterprises) to review relevant information on public policy and private sector purchasing practices of seafood in the CARICOM region, and a two-hour validation webinar, facilitated by CANARI, with key national and regional stakeholders involved in the sector, including persons previously interviewed, on February 26, 2021 to review the preliminary findings and key recommendations. Key informant interviews were conducted with national trade experts from the public sector, heads of school feeding programmes, members of the private sector and fisheries division officials. Regionally, key informants included trade specialists and other key informants at CARICOM, CRFM, the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) and the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO). This analysis was done to provide recommended actions to enhance the enabling environment for improved consumption and intra-regional trade of seafood in the CARICOM region.

UWI-CERMES

5. Conduct national workshops to improve NFO engagement in fisheries policy

To complement the secondary data review on experiences, outcomes, and gaps in prior fisheries policy engagement in order to gather information from regional entities and fisherfolk leaders on their experiences (including successes and failures), insights and perspectives of fisherfolk organisation engagement in, and influence on, policy in the region, two group interviews were conducted with key entities in the region - CANARI, UWI-CERMES, CRFM, Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project Coordinating Unit (CLME+ PCU), FAO, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission Ocean Governance and Fisheries Unit – by UWI-CERMES in

November 2020. A separate session was held with the CNFO Executive and some Board of Directors (specifically those representing StewardFish project countries for this activity) in January 2021 to gather similar information from a fisherfolk perspective. Based on these interactions, the priority training focal areas were identified as:

- Understanding key fisheries policies and instruments - with focus on the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP) and the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines Protocol
- Advocacy and
- Representation of fisherfolk.

During March 16 – 23, 2021, UWI-CERMES, utilizing the CNFO Virtual Leadership Institute, facilitated Policy Engagement and influence training sessions on the topics identified above. Attendance, ranged from 35 – 56 participants (including fisherfolk from project and non-project countries, regional executing partners and CANARI mentors) per session.

6. Conduct gender analysis to identify the capacity gaps of men and women, especially youth, in relation to fisherfolk leadership

During September 15 – 24, 2020, prior to initiating gender analysis activities in focal countries (Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines), informal inception sessions – “Gender Meet & Greets” – were conducted with groups of fisherfolk leaders for each country. These sessions were devised due to the scaling-back, cancellation and/or adjustment of previously proposed in-country face-to-face activities associated with gender analyses due to COVID-19 risks and impacts. The main aim of these virtual sessions was to build relationships between fisherfolk organisation leaders and the CERMES project team before conducting the StewardFish gender analyses and SSF Gender²³ training and mainstreaming workshops, with the specific objectives being: making fisherfolk leaders aware of StewardFish and SSF Gender project activities; encouraging participation of formal elected, informal non-elected and potential fisherfolk leaders (especially women and youth) in the StewardFish gender analyses; and introducing fisherfolk to gender concepts and their application to small-scale fisheries (SSF) to build capacity for ecosystem stewardship and implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The sessions attracted 125 persons comprising country-specific fisherfolk organisation leaders, FAO, StewardFish regional executing partners, CNFO Executive Board members, fisherfolk organisation leaders from other Caribbean countries, other invited participants (e.g. from the SSF Gender project) and the UWI-CERMES team. The gender analysis report is being prepared.

7. Develop and offer training on leadership for women and youth informed by gender analysis

During April 27 – May 20, 2021, based on the results from the gender analysis, and utilizing the CNFO Virtual Leadership Institute, UWI-CERMES conducted three 2-part women and youth specific training sessions, covering Navigating and Negotiating Leadership in FFOs; Introduction to proposal writing; Developing gender responsive proposals; Essentials of project management and Mainstreaming gender in project management. Between 30-36 participants joined each session.

8. Train fisherfolk in specific EAF-based plans, providing gear, technology and skills to change their practices where required

In keeping with in-country COVID 19 protocols, EAF training workshops were conducted for seven StewardFish project countries:

²³ SSF Gender project, Implementing gender aspects within the Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) Guidelines and the protocol for to the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP) for securing SSF aims to provide more in-depth knowledge of gender in fisheries to inform the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, the CCCFP SSF Protocol, and to support FAO's Blue Growth initiative in various projects.

- Barbados (29-30 September 2020), Belize (21-22 January 2021), Antigua and Barbuda (26-27 January 2021) and Saint Lucia (27-28 January 2021) for two days each
- Guyana (16 March 2021), Jamaica (2 March 2021) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (4 March 2021) using the Zoom web conferencing platform.
- The report for this activity is being prepared.

9. Adapt international guidelines to produce codes of conduct and ethics based on EAF for local and national FFO

To support operationalization of EAF principles in the Caribbean, StewardFish recommended the development of both regional and national-level practical EAF Codes of Conduct by and for persons in the fishing industry. The approach used to develop the regional and national codes is based a methodology previously used to develop a Local Sustainable Fisheries (LSF) Code for Conset Bay, a small fishing community in Barbados. This process was selected as a model because it is participatory in nature and had been used successfully in the past to develop a code of conduct for the fishing community. During the period, December 2019 to July 2020, a CNFO Regional Advisory Committee, facilitated by UWI-CERMES, spearheaded the development of the Regional Code of Conduct for Caribbean Fisheries, which included the review of relevant information (e.g. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO 1995), SSF Guidelines (FAO, 2015)); determining the principles of the Code; and formally endorsing the Code. The Code was presented and approved at the 5th Meeting of the CNFO Board on 31st March 2021. Subsequently, it was recommended by the CRFM Forum (in April 2021) for endorsement by the CRFM Ministerial Council, which was done on May 21, 2021.

10. Hold quarterly meeting of NICs, such as FAC, or the NFO and fisheries authority at which StewardFish review is on the agenda in each country and share the PM&E findings regionally

The convening of meetings of NICs/FACs and FFOs were impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic, with the majority of project countries being unable to host face-to-face meetings. As such, virtual means were explored in order to facilitate communication and decision-making. In order to encourage and support meetings of the FFOs (identified as the primary arrangements to be engaged for the StewardFish project after investigating which NICs/FACs or FFOs would be best suited for facilitating the adoption of StewardFish), project partners - CNFO and the CRFM Secretariat - provided access to their Zoom and Go-to-Meeting virtual platforms, respectively. The aim of supporting these FFOs was two-fold: 1) to provide an opportunity and space for FFO boards and their members to meet as they would under pre COVID-19 conditions; and 2) to ensure the StewardFish project was on relevant stakeholders and partners meeting agendas for discussion. For all NFO meetings that were recorded (formal or informal), StewardFish was present on the agenda even if only in a minimal way (e.g. brief updates on the project and ongoing or upcoming StewardFish activities).

UWI-CIRP

11. Develop ICT best practices for NFOs, along with ICT training to meet NFO proficiency standards

During October 5 – 7, 2020, 11 trainers from six target project countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) participated in a 3 day virtual workshop on ICT in Governance, facilitated by UWI-CIRP. The aim of the workshop was to prepare the trainers to support NFO leads to navigate through, engage with, and learn from the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for Governance (“ICT4G”) training. They were trained to facilitate the delivery of four modules: Introduction to ICT for FFO Governance, ICT for FFO Governance – Information Management and Record-Keeping, ICT for FFO Governance - Meeting Management, and ICT for FFO Governance - Advocacy and Engagement. Following on this, during October 14 – November 25, 2020, utilizing the CNFO Virtual Leadership Institute, UWI-CIRP and the trainers piloted the delivery of the first

two modules Introduction to ICT for FFO Governance, ICT for FFO Governance – Information Management and Record-Keeping, to 21 fisherfolk leaders and managers from 11 FFOs in the 6 targeted project countries.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women

During September 15 – 24, 2020, prior to initiating gender analysis activities in focal countries (Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines), informal inception sessions – “Gender Meet & Greet” – were conducted with groups of fisherfolk leaders for each country. These sessions were devised due to the scaling-back, cancellation and/or adjustment of previously proposed in-country face-to-face activities associated with gender analyses due to COVID-19 risks and impacts. The main aim of these virtual sessions was to build relationships between fisherfolk organisation leaders and the UWI-CERMES project team before conducting the StewardFish gender analyses and SSF Gender training and mainstreaming workshops, with the specific objectives being: making fisherfolk leaders aware of StewardFish and SSF Gender project activities; encouraging participation of formal elected, informal non-elected and potential fisherfolk leaders (especially women and youth) in the StewardFish gender analyses; and introducing fisherfolk to gender concepts and their application to small-scale fisheries (SSF) to build capacity for ecosystem stewardship and implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The sessions attracted 125 persons comprising country-specific fisherfolk organisation leaders, FAO, StewardFish regional executing partners, CNFO Executive Board members, fisherfolk organisation leaders from other Caribbean countries, other invited participants (e.g. from the SSF Gender project) and the UWI-CERMES team. The gender analysis report is being prepared.

During April 27 – May 20, 2021, based on the results from the gender analysis, and utilizing the CNFO Virtual Leadership Institute, UWI-CERMES conducted three 2-part women and youth specific training sessions, covering Navigating and Negotiating Leadership in FFOs; Introduction to proposal writing; Developing gender responsive

proposals; Essentials of project management and Mainstreaming gender in project management. Between 30-36 participants joined each session.

The M&E system has gender-disaggregated data, which will be tracked by the relevant reports from the project activities aimed at achieving the project outputs. The project is expected to contribute to gender equality through improving women's participation in fisherfolk leadership and their involvement in decision making in the fisheries industry.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.
- Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.
- Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.
- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.
- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses

All project documentation is stored on the WECAF SharePoint and involves a series of labelled folders, including Main Project Documents, Annual Workplans (AWP), Regional project partners LoAs, Monitoring & Evaluation, Regional Steering Committee & Project Task Force, Publications and Visibility within an overarching StewardFish folder. Lessons learned and best practices are documented and shared by regional project partners within activity and progress reports, and at Regional Partners check-in monthly meetings.

In case of best practices to date:

- The establishment of a regional project partners check-in meeting to facilitate coordination and collaboration among regional project partners. This started off as a bi-weekly meeting but is now held once every three to four weeks, with a rotating chair, agenda and minutes. All partner reports are available through Dropbox.
- At least one regional partner sending out LOA delivery updates to key stakeholders, including fisheries authorities and GEF Operational Focal Points.
- Almost quarterly Project Task Force meetings to facilitate internal project monitoring and the provision of technical advice, and RPSC meetings to keep all project partners (regional and national), NFOs/Lead PFO and GEF Operational Focal Points for the seven project countries informed.
- Outreach to GEF Operational Focal Points to keep them abreast of the project.

In terms of communication and project visibility, the following have been done:

- Project management, in consultation with the regional executing partners, has prepared a project brochure, and is disseminating it (<http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca6446en>)
- Project management and the regional executing partners are producing a regular newsletter “Stewardship”
- CANARI (<https://canari.org/stewardfish-project>) and UWI CERMES (<https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/stewardfish/home.aspx>) have set up project webpages
- CNFO promoted and highlighted StewardFish events on their Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/pg/caribbeannetworkoffisherfolkorganisations/posts/>)
- Repost on CANARI’s Facebook page of the CNFO’s post about the report, “Regional Code of Conduct for Caribbean Fisheries 2020-2025” - <https://bit.ly/3ee98Nz>
- Social media post about November 26 webinar to discuss building the capacity of the fisherfolk in Jamaica for ecosystem stewardship - Facebook: <https://bit.ly/32rupOz>, Twitter: <https://bit.ly/33HZBtG>, Instagram: <https://bit.ly/3okLbro>
- Social media post about a validation webinar on the seafood trade in the Caribbean - Facebook: <http://bit.ly/2ZWczSg>, Twitter: <https://bit.ly/3aXMCs3>, Instagram: <https://bit.ly/2PfYld3>
- UWI-CERMES featured articles on Stewardfish implementation in their newsletter CERMES – UWI Connections:
 - October 2020 issue - Barbados StewardFish EAF workshop, CNFO Regional Code of Conduct for Caribbean Fisheries, StewardFish gender analysis preparations
 - February 2021 - StewardFish project activities updates
 - April 2021 issue - StewardFish moving to wrap-up

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

N/A

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁴ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

In terms of innovation, the establishment of a regional project partners check-in meeting to facilitate coordination and collaboration among regional project partners is seen as a useful mechanism to improve collaboration among regional executing project partners and so assists in not overwhelming national partners with project activities. This started off as a bi-weekly meeting but is now held once every three to four weeks, with a rotating chair, agenda and minutes. All partner reports are available through DropBox .

Convening quarterly RPSC meetings to keep all project partners (regional and national), NFOs/Lead PFO and GEF Operational Focal Points for the seven project countries informed, and be in a position to make decisions, like during the Covid 19 disruption.

Due to the scaling-back, cancellation and/or adjustment of previously proposed in-country face-to-face activities associated with gender analyses due to COVID-19 risks and impacts, the utilization of virtual “Gender Meet & Greet” sessions to build relationships between fisherfolk organisation leaders and the UWI-CERMES project team before conducting the StewardFish gender analyses and SSF Gender training and mainstreaming workshops, with the specific objectives being to make fisherfolk leaders aware of StewardFish and SSF Gender project activities; encourage participation of formal elected, informal non-elected and potential fisherfolk leaders (especially women and youth) in the StewardFish gender analyses; and to introduce fisherfolk to gender concepts and their application to small-scale fisheries (SSF) to build capacity for ecosystem stewardship and implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

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

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

- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.
- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?
- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.
- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

Despite extensive adaptation to overcome the constraints and challenges mainly due to the COVID 19 disruption, the delivery of some project activities under the respective LoA Amendments with the regional executing partners are experiencing delays, and would not have been completed in the time remaining. This would negatively impact on the achievement of the project outputs and could contribute to an underspending of over USD 306 670.

²⁴ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

With the above in mind, and taking into consideration that adequate funds were available, a recommendation was made to the RPSC meeting, May 5, 2021, that the project should be extended to September 30, 2021, which should facilitate the extension of the respective LoAs to July 31, 2021 to enable the completion of activities, with adequate time remaining to undertake the project evaluation and final reporting. The recommendation was accepted and approved by the meeting. The RPSC meeting also approved the utilization of the underspent funds to implement more on-the-ground activities under **Component 3 Securing sustainable livelihoods for food and nutrition security**, including for such activities as:

- Providing technical assistance to fisherfolk affected by the volcanic eruptions in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, in such areas as safety at sea and post harvest equipment
- Providing assistance to develop a shock responsive social protection action plan
- Providing technical assistance to facilitate market driven utilization of fish waste within the context of a national platform (possibly linking to/building on existing initiatives in Barbados).

In addition, they agreed that funds could be spent to support knowledge management.

Lessons learned and best practices

- While virtual engagement helped to facilitate continued implementation of key project activities, it is not the best means of engagement for all stakeholders, especially those that do not have access to the needed ICT software and hardware to support their participation or those that have a preference for face-to-face interaction. Lowering expectations for stakeholder engagement is necessary, but finding ways to support lower capacity stakeholders with engaging virtually is also needed e.g. by funding data for fisherfolk's cellphones to enable them to connect to virtual meetings.
- Despite growing confidence with the use of and access to virtual communication platforms by some fisherfolk organisations, there are still disparities in these areas in some countries. In-country support is therefore critical to ensure effective engagement with these organisations. As such, highly qualified in-country contacts e.g. mentors, on the ground coordinators, were utilized to help support and engage fisherfolk, including those who were less able to access and use virtual platforms to engage with the project.
- To reduce resistance and gain support, it is important to keep project stakeholders regularly informed about changes to project activities and further engage them in making decisions about potential changes. For example, to facilitate this, CANARI held virtual meetings with fisherfolk leaders to discuss impacts of COVID-19 on CANARI's StewardFish project activities, particularly those that involved fisherfolk, and get their input on when these activities could be shifted to facilitate fisherfolk participation.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Governmental	Antigua and Barbuda	In kind	500,000	161,154.11		338,845.89
Governmental	Barbados	In kind	425,000	246, 590		178,410
Governmental	Barbados	Cash	75,000	50,000		25,000
Governmental	Belize	In kind	1,800,000	1,636,130		163,870
Governmental	Guyana	In kind	870,000	870, 088		-
Governmental	Jamaica	In kind	200,000	188,000		12,000
Governmental	Saint Lucia	In kind	322,400	270,321		52,079
Governmental	Saint Lucia	Cash	120,600	90,292		30,308
Governmental	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	In kind	500, 000	500,000		-
Inter-governmental	CRFM Secretariat	In kind	150, 000	150,000		-
Non-governmental	CANARI	In kind	300, 000	300,000		-
Non-governmental	CNFO	In kind	1, 000, 000	1,000,000		-

²⁵ 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.

Non-governmental	UWI-CERMES	In kind	350, 000	350,000		-
Inter-governmental	FAO-WECAFC	In kind	300, 000	94,422		205,578
Inter-governmental	FAO-WECAFC	Cash	200, 000	10,000		190,000
TOTAL			7,113, 000	5,916,997		1,196,090

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

In terms of difference in co-financing, please note the following explanations:

Antigua and Barbuda – The shortfall in co-financing was due to the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic which caused the closure of the Fisheries Department for some time in 2020. Even though the department was subsequently reopened, it functioned under limited working hours until March of 2021.

Barbados – The COVID 19 pandemic has led to delays in the delivery of the Fisheries Division training programme to fisherfolk which has affected the in-kind contribution. For the cash contribution, there has been a delay in providing a subvention to the national fisherfolk organization.

Belize – The Belize Marine Conservation and Climate Adaptation project which used to significantly contribute to co-financing has ended. Also, the Conservation of Marine Resources in Central America project encountered major challenges in the implementation of one of the activities, and when the project expiration date arrived, it could not be further extended, which further affected the contribution to co-financing.

Jamaica - The limitations of funds spent was because of other priority programmes that were assigned to the National Fisheries Authority which resulted in the lack of human resources being able to lend full participation in some components of the project.

Saint Lucia – The COVID 19 pandemic delayed start-up of projects that would have contributed to some of the Stewardfish components, in particular COASTFish.

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.