



Climate Change Resilience in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH-II)

Review PIF and Make a recommendation

Basic project information

GEF ID

11412

Countries

Regional (Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago)

Project Name

Climate Change Resilience in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH-II)

Agencies

FAO

Date received by PM

10/18/2023

Review completed by PM

12/1/2023

Program Manager

Fareeha Iqbal

Focal Area

Climate Change

Project Type

FSP

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) REVIEW SHEET

1. General Project Information / Eligibility

a) Does the project meet the criteria for eligibility for GEF funding?

b) Is the General Project Information table correctly populated?

Secretariat's Comments

11/20/23:

Cleared for PIF stage. CEO Endorsement the Agency may wish to identify an executing partner from the region.

10/26/23:

Not yet.

The general project information table is missing information on the Executing Partner.

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

Preliminary bilateral meetings were carried out with three potential Executing Partners. (1) Cluster Head of the Nature, Climate and Energy Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Barbados Office stated they were interested in being the executing partner for full execution of the project through a UN-UN agreement.

(2)The Coordinator for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Cartagena Convention Secretariat, Ecosystems Division, indicated that they can be mentioned as a potential executing partner at this stage but not for full execution (only a component) of the entire project - (note that should UNEP agree to fully execute the project FAO Sub-regional Office for the Caribbean (FAOSLC) will be the ?Contributing UN Entity? since will transfer funds to UNEP the ?Recipient UN Entity? that will receive resources and implement activities/provide services to FAOSLC). (3) The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, Faculty of Food and Agriculture (UWI-STA-FFA) indicated its interest as a

potential Executing Partner for full execution of the entire project - (note that The UWI has already completed and passed a HACT capacity assessment).

The project proponents are, therefore, indicating UNEP as potential executing partner in the GEF Portal. The final selection will be defined during PPG.

Please see insertions in Section B.iv of the revised PIF.

2. Project Summary

Does the project summary concisely describe the problem to be addressed, the project objective and the strategies to deliver the GEBs or adaptation benefits and other key expected results?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:

Yes.

Agency's Comments

3 Indicative Project Overview

3.1 a) Is the project objective presented as a concise statement and clear?

b) Are the components, outcomes and outputs sound, appropriate and sufficiently clear to achieve the project objective and the core indicators per the stated Theory of Change?

Secretariat's Comments

12/1/23:

Thank you. This is cleared.

11/20/23:

Further explanation is requested:

b) Thank you for making the Investment component clearer. In the PIF Component description, there is one a one-sentence description of these activities: "The project will build capacity and install climate and disaster smart market vending/processing and storage plants and fish landing sites (such as slipways, shelters, and vessel-hauling equipment); the piloting of solar powered electronic monitoring systems for data collection and traceability; fisheries applications; and in processing, distribution, marketing, and sales, such as improving the physical stands in a market, e.g., the use of ice and cold storage, etc." Can you please expand on these a little in the PIF, while clarifying how these actions will build climate resilience? Thank you.

c) Regarding Output 1.2.1, thank you for your explanation in the review sheet. (i) Could you please include referenced information in the PIF from research/analysis for the region showing that the target fish stocks are likely to move further offshore, as a climate change

impact, thus imposing higher fuel expenditure for poor fisherfolk. This is important to demonstrate that this activity is intended to enhance climate resilience and thus qualify for SCCF funding (as fuel efficiency for climate change mitigation would be supported by the GEF Trust Fund). (ii) Similarly, in the General Project Information table, could you please change project indicator # 6 to measure estimated reduction in fuel cost (or saved income), rather than megajoules saved (the latter indicator is valuable, but not covered by SCCF). (iii) In the text, where there is reference to GHG emissions reduction by using fuel efficient technology, please be clear that this is primarily a resilience measure tied to income, and that climate change mitigation is a cobenefit. (iv) You mention trawler fleets and long-liner fleets below -- are these associated with large, commercial fishing operations? The PIF primarily focuses on smallscale fisheries and poor fisherfolk. Please discuss. Who owns the largescale/commercial fishing operations (are these large companies), and what is their vulnerability profile? Please include a clearer profile in the PIF of the target beneficiaries for this project (types of fishers, associated vulnerability to climate change impacts). (vi) If commercial fisheries are among the beneficiaries, please select the "True" option for the metadata section on whether the project will benefit the private sector.

10/26/23:

The project objective is clear. Regarding the components and outputs:

- b) Each component has been labeled "technical assistance". The project mostly seems to support soft adaptation measures, focusing on preparation of plans, trainings, building capacity, and so on. These are all important. However, for a project of this proposed size, we would like to see more tangible action ("Investment") than has currently been included, to deliver adaptation solutions to communities at scale.
- c) The climate change mitigation output (1.2.1) will need to be removed, as the SCCF cannot support this.

Agency's Comments

01 Dec 2023

b) As requested, this has been further elaborated under sub-title *Small-scale fishers in the Caribbean, and the impacts of climate change on fuel use in vessels, and infrastructure*. This subsection is based on a Guide to the preparation of a livelihood baseline assessment LBA and Contingency Plan, developed by Iris Monnereau (FAO) for the Caribbean SIDS. Please see PIF Section A.

c) Kindly see response b) above. Output 1.2.1 has been re-worded as a matter of clarity.

In addition, the references are included in footnotes in the description of Output 1.2.1 of the revised PIF.

ii) Project Indicator #6 has been changed, as requested.

iii) We have amended the PIF text. All GHG emissions reductions are now classified as project co-benefits.

iv) All project beneficiaries are small-scale fishers; no industrial fisheries are included. FAO generally uses the term small-scale fishing vessels for any fishing boat with a length of less than 12 meters.

Ninety-five percent of the fishing vessels operating in the project countries is between 6 and 12 meters, with an average length of 7 to 8 meters.

A large part of the long-liners and trawlers in the project countries can be characterized as small-scale vessels.

The project will not work on industrial fishing vessels and their operations.

A Profile of Project Beneficiaries and Activities has been included. Please see B iv) of the revised PIF (Stakeholders).

For impacts of CC, kindly refer to our response b) above.

vi) No commercial fisheries included among the project beneficiaries.

11/17/23

Kindly note that Component 1 is mostly INV, as now reflected in the GEF Portal:

Output 1.2.2: Climate proofing of existing community-based fish infrastructure (fish landing sites, processing, and market facilities). Through this output, the project will contribute to upgrading/climate-proofing of selected essential fisheries infrastructures based on international standards and best practice, including the use of renewable energy technologies (RETs). RETs will deliver mitigation co-benefits in adapted infrastructures. The project will also work with partners to install climate- and disaster-smart market vending/processing and storage plants and fish landing sites (such as slipways, shelters, and vessel-hauling equipment); and in processing, distribution, marketing, and sales, such as improving the physical stands in a market, e.g., the use of ice and cold storage. These actions will generate tangible improvements in infrastructure, increasing the resilience of the entire fishing community, especially in the face of frequent and intense hurricanes.

Output 1.2.3: Climate- and disaster-resilient technologies and practices, applied by fishing communities. The project will promote the use of modifications to traditional nets and hooks, to adapt to climate change. Due to the experienced and foreseen impacts of climate change, fish catches are expected to decrease, target species will need to change, and fuel

consumption will increase as small-scale fishers will have to travel further offshore to catch the target fish species. Access to sustainable and technologically advanced fishing gear will allow the catch of more abundant fish species while ensuring selectivity. In addition, deploying climate-smart fish aggregating devices (FADS) will reduce fuel expenditure of fishers, while improving pelagic fish catches and reducing pressure on reefs - mostly affected by climate change.

Please see insertions in Section B.i. of the revised PIF.

(c) This output has been revised and the indicator for GHG emissions has been removed:

Output 1.2.1: Fuel efficient and renewable energy technologies to reduce expenditure on fuel by fishers and increase their resilience, in place.

Context: In the Caribbean, 50 per cent of total fishing expenditure is on fuel, with trawler fleets in Trinidad and Tobago and long-liner fleets in Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines spending most of their operations costs on fuel.

Due to the increase in sea surface temperatures, target fish species in the tropics are expected to move to colder waters further offshore. Fishers also are travelling further to offshore fishing grounds to reduce pressure on overexploited reef resources and, thus, spend even more on fuel.

The use of fishing gear, boat designs and engines that are more fuel-efficient may significantly reduce fuel expenditure and thus improve incomes. This is important as due to climate change some fisheries are expected to see a reduction in catches.

Please see insertions in Section B.i. of the revised PIF.

3.2 Are gender dimensions, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation included within the project components and appropriately funded?

Secretariat's Comments

11/20/23:

Cleared.

10/26/23:

Gender dimensions are missing.

(i) Please discuss women's vulnerability (or its exacerbation) in the context of climate change and how this project could reduce it and build resilience to climate change impacts.

(ii) The gender dimensions should be included in all of the project components' relevant outputs (for example (not exhaustive): most of the outputs included in Outcome 1.1., outputs 2.1.3, 2.1.1, all outputs under Outcome 3.1, 3.2, 4.1.

(iii) Please undertake a Gender Assessment during PPG and submit a Gender Action Plan at CEO endorsement. Please ensure that the Gender Action Plan is budgeted and reported on.

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

The following gender dimensions have been added to the PIF:

(i) Gender analysis:

Climate change is a strong factor in the vulnerability context for women in the Caribbean fisheries sector. Slow climate change trends (e.g., sea level rise), more rapid climate variability or chronic seasonality (e.g., extreme weather events), and outright environmental surprises or shocks (e.g., sargassum seaweed influxes) all impact social, ecological, and economic conditions that affect women in the sector.

Women are vulnerable to climate change and variability due to their dependence on natural ecosystems and the male-dominated Caribbean fisheries harvest sub-sector. Extreme weather events increase hazards at sea and reduce the number of fishing days for the harvest sector dominated by men. This in turn impacts women working in and supporting the small-scale fisheries value chains of Caribbean by limiting the fish landings to be sold by the women who dominate postharvest - participating in value-added processing, marketing, distribution, and food service[1]1.

The impact of disasters caused by natural hazards such as hurricanes is not gender-neutral. Social norms and gendered roles may significantly affect women and girls' ability to survive the impacts of a disaster.

Women also have limited access to economic resources as well as information and technology, increasing their vulnerability and adaptive capacity to disaster. Women are often also less well integrated into Post Disaster Damage and Needs Assessments as these are often mainly focussed on the harvest sector. As a result the response measures are often solely focussed on boats, engines and gears and not address the needs of female fish vendors (lost icecoolers, fish cleaning equipment, icemachines etc).

In the Caribbean, climate change impacts on women are gendered and include (i) Increased workload ? double burden of women's unpaid care and productive work exposes them to greater risks; (ii) Deaths - increased vulnerability, loss of life and disabilities, which result in family disruption; and (iii) Sources of income ? loss of assets, lives and livelihoods intensify the need to have complementary and alternate sources of income[2]2.

Leveraging regional gender mainstreaming in the Caribbean fisheries can support women's participation in policy and decision-making processes. Current examples include: (i) the unpublished Caribbean Community Regional Gender Equality Strategy

(CRGES) that emphasizes commitment to strengthening gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, (ii) recent fisheries initiatives such as the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (CCCFP) (CRFM 2020b), (iii) Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Gender Analysis Strategy and Action Plan (Gender ASAP) (CRFM 2020a), and (iv) the CCCFP protocol on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries for Caribbean Community Fisherfolk and their Societies (SSF Protocol), which has not yet been widely implemented.

The current and future impacts of climate change require women in Caribbean fisheries to be considered in strategies and policies that will assist their adaptation and resilience across the fisheries value chain.

Gender in the project:

The project will address climate challenges faced by women in Caribbean fisheries by promoting a gender-responsive approach and addressing gendered impacts of climate change and variability.

CC4FISH-II will assist in mainstreaming appropriate fisheries gender dimensions in national and regional climate change, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), CCA, EWS and DRM plans, policies and strategies and included in all other project components? relevant outputs related capacity building, social protection and knowledge and awareness.

CC4FISH-II will also build institutional capacity to ensure that Post-Disaster Damage and Needs Assessment are carried out with a gender-inclusive lens and gender is well integrated in all aspects of the assessments and response plans.

Furthermore, a full gender assessment will be conducted during PPG, and a budgeted Gender Action Plan will be submitted as an annex to the Project Document.

(ii) Please see insertion in Section(s) B.i. of the revised PIF and in the indicative project overview.

(iii) As mentioned in Section B, a Gender Assessment will be done during PPG and a Gender Action Plan will be submitted at CEO endorsement.

[1] Pena, Maria, Kristie Alleyne, Sanya Compton, Shelly-Ann Cox, Janice Cumberbatch, Patrick McConney, Leisa Perch, Neetha Selliah, and Bertha Simmons. 2019. Women in Fisheries 2019 Forum: Summary Report. Bridgetown: UWI-CERMES

[2] Pena, M, P McConney, B Simmons and K Blackman. 2023. The Challenging Climate for Women in Caribbean Fisheries? From Seaweed to Seafood, and Practice to Policy. Pp

126-145 in Joseph and Doon (eds.) The Impact of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations: Social Responses to a Changing Environment. Basel: MDPI.

3.3 a) Are the components adequately funded?

b) Are the GEF Project Financing and Co-Financing contributions to PMC proportional?

c) Is the PMC equal to or below 5% of the total GEF grant for FSPs or 10% for MSPs? If the requested PMC is above the caps, has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:

Yes.

Agency's Comments

4 Project Outline

A. Project Rationale

4.1 SITUATION ANALYSIS

a) is the current situation (including global environmental problems, key contextual drivers of environmental degradation, climate vulnerability) clearly and adequately described from a systems perspective?

b) Are the key barriers and enablers identified?

Secretariat's Comments

11/20/23:

Cleared.

10/26/23:

Not yet.

Please provide climate change projections for two scenarios (e.g., not only a single "worst case" scenario).

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

Climate screening has been carried out and uploaded in the portal, climate change projections have been included in the PIF (See section A i).

4.2 JUSTIFICATION FOR PROJECT

a) Is there an indication of why the project approach has been selected over other potential options?

b) Does it ensure resilience to future changes in the drivers?

c) Is there a description of how the GEF alternative will build on ongoing/previous investments (GEF and non-GEF), lessons and experiences in the country/region?

d) are the relevant stakeholders and their roles adequately described?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:

Yes.

Agency's Comments

5 B. Project Description

5.1 THEORY OF CHANGE

a) Is there a concise theory of change that describes the project logic, including how the project design elements will contribute to the objective, the expected causal pathways, and the key assumptions underlying these?

b) Are the key outputs of each component defined (where possible)?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:

Yes.

Agency's Comments

5.2 INCREMENTAL/ADDITIONAL COST REASONING

Is the incremental/additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:

Yes.

Agency's Comments

5.3 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

a) Is the institutional setting, including potential executing partners, outlined and a rationale provided?

b) Comments to proposed agency execution support (if agency expects to request exception).

c) Is there a description of potential coordination and cooperation with ongoing GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project area

d) Are the proposed elements to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning outputs and strategic communication adequately described?

Secretariat's Comments 12/7/23:

Cleared for PIF stage.

12/4/23:

Further information is requested.

c) Please describe how this project will coordinate with relevant projects being supported by the GCF and Adaptation Fund (mentioned in the co-finance section) in the participating countries.

10/26/23:

Further information is requested:

i) Please discuss how project coordination across the five countries will take place.

ii) Please discuss how the project will coordinate with relevant ongoing or planned investments supported by the GCF and the Adaptation Fund.

iii) Please discuss KM activities that can contribute to South South exchange, in addition to the web platform.

Agency's Comments

12/07/23

Comments have been addressed in the *Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project* section and in the *Alignment with GEF-8 programming strategies and country/regional* section.

11/17/23

i) Project Coordination:

The five countries will meet at the Annual Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. In addition, the Project Coordination Unit will organize quarterly PSC virtual meetings to share lessons learned, exchanges to learn of best practices.

The project Annual work plans and budget (AWP/B) will be presented and agreed at the annual Project Steering Committee meetings. Country-specific work plans will be derived from these.

This is described in Section B.iv of the revised PIF.

ii) At the annual PSC, a Working Group will be convened with Partners implementing GCF, Adaptation Fund and other relevant projects to contribute to maximizing synergies and to mitigating conflict. This coordination mechanism will be further elaborated in the full project document.

This is described in Section B under Coordination and Cooperation.

iii) Knowledge management:

The CC4FISH-II project will ensure the transferring experience and know-how amongst the participating countries as well as to the Wider Caribbean Region. Thus, the CC4FISH-II network will continually support the project countries but also the wider region for the exchange of knowledge via wide array of annual activities including workshops, webinars, policy dialogues, conference presentations, as well as through practical learning exchanges and short-term study tours and training and technology exchange. Trainers of trainers will be held to create a network in various areas (e.g. disaster risk preparedness and response and safety at sea).

Outside of these physical and virtual tools the project will also establish or support the development of various networks to disseminate knowledge and produce knowledge products such as reports, brochures, and curricula of trainings. An online platform will be established to allow for ease of access and long-term sustainability of knowledge products.

This is included in Section B. v of the revised PIF.

5.4 a) Are the identified core indicators calculated using the methodology included in the corresponding Guidelines (GEF/C.54/11/Rev.01)?

b) Are the project's indicative targeted contributions to GEBs (measured through core indicators)/adaptation benefits reasonable and achievable?

Secretariat's Comments 11/20/23:

Cleared, thank you.

10/26/23:

Adjustments requested:

i) Core indicator 1 (number of direct beneficiaries) has a value of 4,365 people. To determine what this means in terms of impact, please discuss what this translates to in

terms of the percentage of the population that will benefit, per participating SIDS.

ii) The SCCF meta indicators table provides a "false" value for whether the project will support South-South knowledge exchange. We believe the participating countries could benefit immensely from the opportunity to engage in South South exchange, as they are in the same region and addressing a shared threat. We suggest including relevant activities in the Knowledge Management section and changing this to "true".

iii) The SCCF meta indicators table states a "false" value regarding coordination with other funds. As discussed elsewhere in this review, please explore opportunities to coordinate with planned or ongoing relevant programming of the GCF, Adaptation Fund or PPCR (as well as other multilateral or bilateral sources). If opportunities to coordinate with the aforementioned funds are identified, please change the value to "true" and further explore the coordination opportunities during PPG.

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

Given that the project will improve community infrastructure, the number of beneficiaries goes far beyond the number of fishers that were originally contemplated in the PIF (4,365). The revised number considers different metrics for the value chain (3 people per 1 fisher) and number of people in households (2 additional people per household^[1] per 1 fisher) recognizing that all members benefit from improved, climate-smart infrastructure and practices.

Based on available CRFM Statistics and Information Report for 2020, figures refer to the total number of persons that were employed in direct production in the marine capture fisheries in 2019 (Dominica: 912 fisheries; Grenada: 2,552 fisheries; St. Kitts and Nevis: 777 fisheries; St. Vincent and the Grenadines: 1,142 fisheries; and Trinidad and Tobago: 3,347 fisheries) (total ? 8,730). The core indicator target is based on 50% of the total number of men and women involved in the relevant fisheries and aquaculture sectors following guidance from FAO regional fisheries experts. This number is then multiplied by a factor of 5 to represent the number of people working with each fisher in a value chain plus the additional people in their households, resulting in 21,825 direct beneficiaries. This is equivalent to an average of 3.13% of the population of each country.

ii) Please refer to Section B. v of the revised PIF.

iv) The meta data have been uploaded in the GEF Portal. The revised PIF mentions several opportunities to coordinate with other planned or ongoing initiatives in Section B under Coordination and Cooperation. This will be updated during the PPG as further opportunities for collaboration and coordination are identified and confirmed.

[1] <https://population.un.org/household/#/countries/> indicates an average of 3 per household in Caribbean countries such as Trinidad & Tobago.

5.5 NGI Only: Is there a justification of financial structure and use of financial instrument with concessionality levels?

Secretariat's Comments n/a

Agency's Comments

5.6 RISKS

a) Are climate risks and other main risks relevant to the project described and addressed within the project concept design?

b) Are the key risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases identified and adequately rated?

c) Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately screened and rated at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?

Secretariat's Comments 11/20/23:

Cleared.

10/26/23:

Further information is requested.

The ESS form, with a section on climate risks included, has not been uploaded to the Portal. Please upload this.

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

The ESS form and the climate risk screening have been uploaded to the GEF Portal.

5.7 Qualitative assessment

a) Does the project intend to be well integrated, durable, and transformative?

b) Is there potential for innovation and scaling-up?

c) Will the project contribute to an improved alignment of national policies (policy coherence)?

Secretariat's Comments

10/26/23:

Yes.

Agency's Comments

6 C. Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Strategies and Country/Regional Priorities

6.1 Is the project adequately aligned with focal area and integrated program strategies and objectives, and/or adaptation priorities?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:

Yes, it is aligned with the GEF-8 Adaptation Strategy for SCCF-A.

Agency's Comments

6.2 Is the project alignment/coherent with country and regional priorities, policies, strategies and plans (including those related to the MEAs and to relevant sectors)

Secretariat's Comments 11/20/23:

Cleared, thank you.

10/26/23:

Further information is requested.

Please provide examples of current development strategies or climate policy documents or plan (relating to climate change adaptation in the fisheries sector) that the project is aligned with in each country.

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

The baseline information has been updated in Section C of the revised PIF, including a detailed list of development and climate policy plans and strategies.

The current project is aligned with the following policies:

DOMINICA

- ? The Commonwealth of Dominica's Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (Date of text: 04 July 2022)
- ? Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020-2030
- ? National Resilience Development Strategy Dominica 2030

- ? Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Commonwealth of Dominica (Date of text: 01 September 2015)
- ? Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy 2012-2020

GRENADA

- ? National Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035
- ? National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique 2017 ? 2021
- ? National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique 2017 ? 2021
- ? Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (Date of text: 01 October 2015)
- ? Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2014 ? 2024
- ? Land and Marine Management Strategy for Grenada. (Date of text: 01 October 2011)
- ? National Strategic Development Plan (Date of text: 01 May 2007)
- ? National Disaster Plan (Date of text: 07 September 2005)
- ? Grenada Second Nationally Determined Contribution (Date of text: 30 November 2020)

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

- ? National Climate Change Policy 2017
- ? Saint Kitts and Nevis Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031
- ? Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 2021 (Date of text: 01 October 2021)
- ? National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Saint Kitts and Nevis (Date of text: 01 October 2018)
- ? National Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (Date of text: 31 July 2015)
- ? National Social Protection Strategy and Plan of Action (Date of text: 01 March 2012)

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

- ? National Climate Change Policy of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2019.
- ? National Adaptation Plan of Saint Vincent and Grenadines (Date of text: 2019)
- ? St. Vincent and the Grenadines Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (Date of text: 18 November 2015)
- ? Second National Communication on Climate Change (Date of text: 2015)
- ? Comprehensive Disaster Management Policy 2014
- ? Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan (Date of text: 01 April 2014)
- ? National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013-2025.
- ? National Environmental Management Strategy and Action Plan 2004-2006.
- ? National Energy Policy - Sustainable Energy for Saint Vincent and Grenadines (Date of text: 03 March 2009)
- ? Draft National Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Sector Development Plan (NAFFSDP) 2017-2025

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

- ? Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of Trinidad and Tobago Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Date of text: 22 August 2018)
- ? National Policy on Gender and Development of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (Date of text: 01 February 2018)
- ? National Protected Area Systems Plan for Trinidad and Tobago (Date of text: 01 January 2018)
- ? National Environmental Policy 2018 (Date of text: 2018)
- ? Vision 2030 National Development Strategy 2016-2030 (Date of text: 2016)
- ? Strategy for Reduction of Carbon Emissions in Trinidad and Tobago, 2040. Action plan for the mitigation of GHG emissions in the electrical power generation, transport and industry sectors (Date of text: 01 August 2015)
- ? National Spatial Development Strategy for Trinidad and Tobago (Date of text: 2013)
- ? National Climate Change Policy (Date of text: 01 July 2011)

The National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation for Trinidad and Tobago
2002 (Date of text: 01 January 2002)

6.3 For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e. BD, CC or LD), does the project clearly identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and how it contributes to the identified target(s)?

Secretariat's Comments n/a

Agency's Comments

7 D. Policy Requirements

7.1 Is the Policy Requirements section completed?

Secretariat's Comments 11/20/23:

Cleared, thank you.

10/26/23:

The gender dimension needs to be much more clearly elaborated in the project component descriptions.

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

This has been addressed in Section B and in the indicative project overview of the revised PIF and will be further detailed during PPG.

7.2 Is a list of stakeholders consulted during PIF development, including dates of these consultations, provided?

Secretariat's Comments

12/1/23:

Thank you. This is cleared.

11/20/23:

Further information is requested.

As requested above, please provide a clearer profile of the target beneficiaries. Are they fishers in small boats? Commercial fisheries? Please discuss how they are vulnerable in the context of climate change and which activities will benefit which beneficiary type.

10/26/23:

Further information is requested.

(i) Please provide more specifics on the stakeholders and the role each will play in the project lifecycle.

(ii) The section on 'Private Sector' states that Component 1 of the project will engage the private sector in development of innovative financing mechanisms and insurance access. However, it is not clear which the associated outcome/output in Component 1 would be. Could you please clarify?

Agency's Comments

01 Dec 2023

The project targets a variety of stakeholders. Direct beneficiaries include national fisheries, climate and disaster management agencies in the project countries that have responsibility for fisheries, climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction/management in their countries and the small-scale fishers and other fisheries value chain actor (along with their associated fishing communities). These stakeholders will benefit by having improved knowledge, skills, plans, procedures and enhanced ecosystem services to manage the impacts of climate change and improved capabilities to recover after extreme climate events.

Specifically, small-scale fishers, characterized by operating small vessels, having low levels of capital investment, must venture further from shore and therefore spend more time and resources to secure catch due to the impacts of climate change. Climate-induced impacts such as mass coral bleaching events and ocean acidification are already causing loss of coral reefs, thus contributing to the loss of ecosystem services and declines in reef fish landings. More frequent extreme weather events and rougher sea conditions damage fishing boats and gear, port facilities and infrastructure.

Indirect beneficiaries will include ministries with responsibilities for planning and social protection in beneficiary countries as the project will provide much needed data to address livelihood needs among target beneficiaries.

This text has been included under Section B iv) (Stakeholders) of the revised PIF.

A more detailed stakeholder mapping will be conducted during project design.

11/17/23

i) A table with project stakeholders, description, and expected role in project preparation and implementation has been prepared and included in Section B. iv of the revised PIF.

ii) The Project will engage with the private sector, especially in Components 1 and 3. With regards to Component 1, this refers to Output 1.1.4: Fisheries value chain actors? knowledge and practices improved for increased CC and disaster resilience. The project

will consider working with the private sector to support the acquisition and adoption of climate-smart technology and infrastructure; support SAS training and provision of adequate safety gear for fishers; and engage software/applications providers for ICT-based fisheries. All of these will be further defined during the PPG.

Please see Section B of the revised PIF.

8 Annexes

Annex A: Financing Tables

8.1 Is the proposed GEF financing (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply):

STAR allocation?

Secretariat's Comments n/a

Agency's Comments

Focal Area allocation?

Secretariat's Comments n/a

Agency's Comments

LDCF under the principle of equitable access?

Secretariat's Comments n/a

Agency's Comments

SCCF A (SIDS)?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:

Yes.

Agency's Comments

SCCF B (Tech Transfer, Innovation, Private Sector)?

Secretariat's Comments n/a

Agency's Comments
Focal Area Set Aside?

Secretariat's Comments n/a

Agency's Comments
8.2 Is the PPG requested within the allowable cap (per size of project)? If requested, has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:
Yes.

Agency's Comments
8.3 Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines?

Secretariat's Comments 11/20/23:
Cleared.

10/26/23:
Adjustment is requested. All \$60 million of the proposed cofinance is in-kind. For a GEF grant of this size, we would expect the agency to mobilize investment cofinance as well.

Agency's Comments
11/17/23

Point taken and addressed. The co-financing table has been revised, as requested, and investment mobilized is now described in the PIF.

Annex B: Endorsements

8.4 Has the project been endorsed by the country?s(ies) GEF OFP and has the OFP at the time of PIF submission name and position been checked against the GEF database?

Secretariat's Comments

11/20/23:

Cleared. Thank you for submitting the remaining LoEs and for the revised LoE from St Kitts and Nevis.

10/26/23:

Please address the following issues:

- i) LoE are missing for Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines. (Please note that until all the LoEs are received, it is not possible for the GEF Secretariat to assess the accuracy and completeness of the financial information entered in the Portal.)
- ii) LoE for St Kitts and Nevis: the LoE has been signed by the previous OFP (Ms. Lavern Qeeley) who was not the official OFP at the time of PIF submission on Oct. 18. Please obtain a new LoE signed by the OFP at that time--Ms. Nerissa Williams. Please ensure that the correct LoE template is used; it should include the following footnote: "Subject to the capacity assessment carried out by the GEF Implementing Agency, as appropriate?". Please also ensure that the numbers in this LoE are not lower than those included in Portal).

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

Point addressed. All the revised LoEs are now uploaded.

Are the OFP endorsement letters uploaded to the GEF Portal (compiled as a single document, if applicable)?

Secretariat's Comments 11/20/23:

Cleared.

10/26/23:

Two LoEs are missing from the Portal (see above).

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

All the LoEs are now upoaded.

Do the letters follow the correct format and are the endorsed amounts consistent with the amounts included in the Portal?

Secretariat's Comments 12/1/23:

Cleared.

11/20/23:

Adjustment is requested.

The LoEs form Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago say that the Executing Entity is ?to be determined?. However, in Portal the Executing Agency is shown as UNEP ? please align it with the LoEs to show ?to be determined?.

10/26/23:

Please see above comment re: format.

Agency's Comments

01 Dec 2023

Noted, UNEP as Executing Agency has been removed and substituted with ?to be determined? in the portal

11/17/23

Point addressed.

8.5 For NGI projects (which may not require LoEs), has the Agency informed the OFP(s) of the project to be submitted?

Secretariat's Comments n/a

Agency's Comments

Annex C: Project Location

8.6 Is there preliminary georeferenced information and a map of the project's intended location?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:

Yes; a map and georeferencing information have been provided.

Agency's Comments

Annex D: Safeguards Screen and Rating

8.7 If there are safeguard screening documents or other ESS documents prepared, have these been uploaded to the GEF Portal?

Secretariat's Comments 11/20/23:

Cleared, thank you.

10/26/23:

Not yet.

(i) The ESS form has not been uploaded to the Portal. Please upload this.

(ii) Please provide a plan to address environmental and social risks, including further environmental and social impact assessment and environmental and social management plan to address potential climate and other risks during the PPG stage.

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

i) ESS form has been uploaded to the Portal.

ii) The ESS screening shows a Moderate risk level. These risks have been added to the PIF Risk Table in Section B Risks. Further environmental and social impact assessment, as well as environmental and social management plans to address potential climate and other risks will be developed during the PPG stage.

Annex E: Rio Markers

8.8 Are the Rio Markers for CCM, CCA, BD and LD correctly selected, if applicable?

Secretariat's Comments 11/27/23:

Cleared.

10/26/23:

Not yet.

The only Rio Marker with a '??' value for this project should be 'Climate Change Adaptation'.

Agency's Comments

11/17/23

Done. This has been changed per the comment.

Annex F: Taxonomy Worksheet

8.9 Is the project properly tagged with the appropriate keywords?

Secretariat's Comments 10/26/23:

Yes.

Agency's Comments

Annex G: NGI Relevant Annexes

8.10 Does the project provide sufficient detail (indicative term sheet) to take a decision on the following selection criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments. Does the project provide a detailed reflow table to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments. Is the Partner Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.

Secretariat's Comments n/a

Agency's Comments

9 GEFSEC Decision

9.1 Is the PIF and PPG (if requested) recommended for technical clearance?

Secretariat's Comments 12/7/23:

Yes, cleared.

12/4/23:

Please address the remaining comment (section 5.3 (c)) on coordination with GCF and Adaptation Fund projects.

11/29/23:

Not yet. Please address the remaining three comments in sections (i) 3.1, (ii) 7.2, and (iii) LoE section relating to information in the Portal entry.

11/20/23:

Not yet. Please address the remaining review comments. Thank you.

10/26/23:

Not yet. Please address the review comments. Thank you.

Agency's Comments

12/07/23

All comments have been addressed

9.2 Additional Comments to be considered by the Agency at the time of CEO Endorsement/ Approval

Secretariat's Comments 1) Please undertake a Gender Assessment during PPG and submit a Gender Action Plan at CEO endorsement.

2) Please see other CEO-endorsement stage recommendations provided in the PIF review.

3) As the project will be mainstreaming climate resilience in fisheries policies and plans, please include values for SCCF Core Indicator 3.

4) Please provide a clearer overview of institutional arrangements for project management and coordination by CEO endorsement.

5) Please discuss how coordination will occur with the GCF- and Adaptation Fund funded projects in the participating countries and region. Please discuss potential synergies as well as efforts to ensure duplication will be avoided.

Agency's Comments
11/17/23

yes, this will be addressed during PPG, as mentioned above.

Review Dates

	PIF Review	Agency Response
First Review	10/26/2023	11/17/2023
Additional Review (as necessary)	11/20/2023	12/1/2023
Additional Review (as necessary)	11/29/2023	12/7/2023
Additional Review (as necessary)	12/4/2023	
Additional Review (as necessary)	12/7/2023	