



## GEF-6 REQUEST FOR ONE-STEP MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT APPROVAL

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	<b>Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish)</b>		
Country(ies):	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9720
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	642843
Other Executing Partner(s):	Fisheries Division(s) of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC); Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM); Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO); University of the West Indies Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES)	Submission Date:	23 December 2016
		Re-submission Date:	14 March 2017
		Re-submission Date:	11 April 2017
GEF Focal Area(s):	International Waters	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	168,766

### A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND PROGRAM<sup>2</sup>:

Focal Area Objectives/programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
IW-3 Program 7 (select) (select)	Outcome 7.1: Introduction of sustainable fishing practices into 0.05% of globally over-exploited fisheries	GEFTF	1,776,484	7,113,000
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
Total project costs			1,776,484	7,113,000

### B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.

**Project Objective:** to support the implementation of strategies 1,2,3 and sub-strategies 1.4, 1.5, 2.7, 2.8, 3.7 of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf (CLME+) Strategic Action Plan (SAP) in Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Member States by empowering fisherfolks throughout fisheries value chains, and to upkeep their engagement in resource management, decision-making and sustainable livelihoods, with strengthened institutional support at all levels

Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
<b>Component 1:</b> Developing organisational capacity for fisheries governance	TA	<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> Fisherfolk have improved their organization capacity to meet objectives that enhance well-being</p> <p><i>Indicator 1:</i> Target: 7 National Fisherfolk Organisations (NFOs) that participate in leadership capacity development</p> <p><i>Indicator 2:</i> Target: 7 NFOs that report positive change due to training</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Fisheries state agencies have capacity to support fishing industry stewardship</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Fisherfolk Organizations (FFOs) with strengthened capacities in management, administration, planning sustainable finance, leadership and other operational skills</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Information and communication technologies (ICT) used for good governance</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Fisherfolk organizations' (FFOs) capacity for policy engagement, and of women as leaders, is strengthened</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.1:</b> State agency implementation gaps assessed regarding support for fisherfolk organisations and their role in stewardship</p>	GEFTF	595,924	2,496,150

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		<p><u>Indicator 3:</u> <i>Target: 7 fisheries state agencies that participate in supporting capacity development activities (1 per country)</i></p> <p><u>Indicator 4:</u> <i>Target: Number of participating fisheries state agencies that report positive change due to FFO-support capacity development activities</i></p>	<p><b>Output 1.2.2:</b> State agency prioritization capacity developed to support fisherfolk organisations and roles in stewardship</p>			
<p><b>Component 2:</b> Enhancing ecosystem stewardship for fisheries sustainability</p>	TA	<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Increased participatory ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) application with focus on healthier habitats and pollution reduction</p> <p><u>Indicator 5:</u> <i>Number of FFOs that engage in stewardship activities [Baseline: 5 FFOs Target: 20 FFOs actively involved; reaching 4000 fisherfolk through linkages and networks]</i></p> <p><u>Indicator 6:</u> <i>% reduction of irresponsible fishing practices contributing to habitat damage [Proxy indicator: indicator: Number of vessels] (Baseline: combined fleet across the 7 countries is 9,000-10,000 vessels. 1400 vessels (about 15%) apply irresponsible practices. Target: 50% reduction (i.e. 700 vessels) To be refined in PY1.</i></p>	<p><b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Fisherfolk engaged in the management of marine protected areas or other coastal uses</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.2:</b> Fisherfolks successfully applying EAF - supported by greater general public awareness of EAF</p>	GEFTF	431,643	1,234,800

<b>Component 3:</b> Securing sustainable livelihoods for food and nutrition security	TA	<p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Livelihoods throughout fisheries value chains balanced development with conservation for food and nutrition security</p> <p><i>Indicator 7: Number of FFOs actively engaged in livelihood enhancement activities [Baseline: 5 FFOs actively engaged]. Target: 20 FFOs actively involved and 4000 fisherfolk indirectly reached through linkages and networks]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 8: Number of FFO leaders who report positive change due to engagement [Baseline: 0 FFO leaders Target: 40 FFO leaders (25 men, 15 women)]</i></p>	<p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Schemes for sustainable fisheries livelihoods reviewed in order to learn from them and adapt future activities</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b> Use of local fish in healthy diets promoted through public policies and private enterprises</p>	GEFTF	188,643	1,234,800
<b>Component 4:</b> Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and communication	TA	<p><b>Outcome 4.1:</b> Good governance and learning for adaptation institutionalized among fisherfolk organisation</p>	<p><b>Output 4.1.1:</b> Improved results and learning through fisherfolk participatory monitoring and evaluation</p> <p><b>Output 4.1.2:</b> Annual project participant conferences, website outputs and best practice guidelines for fisherfolk-centred participatory monitoring and evaluation based on learning-by-doing</p>	GEFTF	398,775	1,947,250
Subtotal					1,614,985	6,913,000

Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>	GEFTF	161,499	200,000
<b>Total GEF Project Financing</b>		<b>1,776,484</b>	<b>7,113,000</b>

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

### C. SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO-WECAFC	In-kind	300,000
GEF Agency	FAO-WECAFC	Cash	200,000
Recipient Government	Government of Antigua and Barbuda	In-kind	500,000
Recipient Government	Government of Barbados	In-kind	425,000
Recipient Government	Government of Barbados	Cash	75,000
Recipient Government	Government of Belize	In-kind	1,800,000
Recipient Government	Government of Guyana	In-kind	870,000
Recipient Government	Government of Jamaica	In-kind	200,000
Recipient Government	Government of Saint Lucia	In-kind	322,400
Recipient Government	Government of Saint Lucia	Cash	120,600
Recipient Government	Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	In-kind	500,000
Other	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	In-kind	300,000
Other	Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO)	In-kind	1,000,000
Other	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat	In-kind	150,000
Other	University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES)	In-kind	350,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>7,113,000</b>

### D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee <sup>a)</sup> (b)	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	GEF TF	Regional	International Waters		1,776,484	168,766	1,945,250
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as ap			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as ap			0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>					<b>1,776,484</b>	<b>168,766</b>	<b>1,945,250</b>

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

### E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

<sup>5</sup> Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	hectares
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	hectares
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	Number of freshwater basins
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	0.05% Percent of fisheries, by volume
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	metric tons
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	metric tons
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	ODP tons
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries:
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries:

**F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No**

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex B.

**G. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>6</sup>**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item G.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS\***

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>7</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
FAO	GEFTF	Regional	International Waters	(select as a)	50,000	4750	54,750
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as a)			0
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					<b>50,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>54,750</b>

during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

<sup>6</sup> PPG of up to \$50,000 is reimbursable to the country upon approval of the MSP.

<sup>7</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**1. Project Description.** Briefly describe: a) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; b) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, c) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>8</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, d) incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; e) global environmental benefits (GEFTF), and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1. The Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) found habitat degradation and ecosystem community modification, unsustainable fisheries practices and pollution to be the major global environmental threats affecting the Wider Caribbean Region. On this basis the CLME+ Strategic Action Programme (SAP) was finalized in 2013 to address these threats in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) that includes 26 independent States and more than 10 dependent territories. The CLME+ SAP is a 10-year programme consisting of 77 priority actions structured under 6 Strategies and 4 Sub-strategies. The SAP describes a long-term vision on the relationship between human society and the marine environment in the CLME. It provides a “comprehensive roadmap towards sustainable living marine resources management through strengthened and consolidated regional cooperation”. Transboundary marine governance is its focus. All three of the above environmental threats negatively impact the small-scale fisheries of members of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CFRM), one of the key regional fishery bodies. The CLME+ SAP regional and sub-regional attention to transboundary institutional arrangements is necessary, but not sufficient, to address these threats at all levels of governance. The dense mosaic of marine jurisdictions, and mobility of fisheries resources and people, also demands the engagement of national and local level, state and non-state, actors to address the threats, and to build resilience in these fisheries socio-ecological systems.

2. The seven countries participating in the Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries (StewardFish) project – Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines are Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean. These members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and CFRM are diverse but share many similar socio-economic characteristics and challenges of sustainable development: relatively small but growing populations, limited natural resource endowments that are fragile, vulnerability to natural disasters, and extreme dependence on international trade and external support for sustainable fisheries development and management. They face difficult problems associated with the sustainable management of fisheries, including insufficient financial resources and human capacity in state institutions; and lack of organizational, human, financial and technical capacity among non-state actors such as fisherfolk (harvest, post-harvest and supporting sub-sectors) along the value chain to engage meaningfully in management and social development

3. The fisheries sector is an important driver of economies in the region, and healthy fish stocks are vitally important for the sustainability of coastal communities and rural livelihoods. All the countries exploit fisheries resources in their waters, and some beyond. The fishing fleets and fishing gears used in marine capture fisheries are predominantly small scale. However, fishers operate from landing sites that range from undeveloped beaches, where vessels can be hauled or shallow areas where boats can be safely tied or moored, to multi-million dollar fishing facilities with processing areas and cold storage.

4. Valuable species with international demand such as lobster, conch, shrimp and tunas are exported, in some countries through fishing cooperatives. These species also support seafood consumption in Caribbean hotels and restaurants through increasingly sophisticated supply chains. Other species, associated with coral reefs and

<sup>8</sup> For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

mangroves, have high non-consumptive value in marine viewing and diving tours. Inter-sectoral linkages are complex, with habitat degradation and pollution being the other main marine issues identified by the CLME TDA. Added to these, the negative impacts of climate change and variability are beginning to be experienced by the fishing industry ashore and at sea, prompting the urgent need for more comprehensive, and ecosystem-based management and pro-poor rural development.

5. According to FAO estimates, fisheries production in the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR) has declined by 40 percent over the last two decades. Fifty-five percent of commercially harvested fishery stocks are overexploited or depleted and 40 percent of stocks are currently fully exploited. Given the state of the resources, opportunities for fisheries development require restoring depleted stocks and using remaining stocks more responsibly. Key in such development is building resilience in fisheries socio-ecological systems through multi-level cooperation among stakeholders and building adaptive capacity within the fishing industry.

6. The decline in fish production plus population growth and tourism demand has resulted in an increase in fish importation by Caribbean states. FAO (2014) states that over 250 000 tonnes of fish at a cost of USD 100 million are imported by the Caribbean states annually, the large importers being Jamaica and Barbados. Fish and fishery products are very important for nutrition and food security within the Caribbean region. Fish is a vital source of animal protein and minerals in the diet of Caribbean people, particularly for rural and coastal communities. The region has high per capita fish consumption, with many countries exceeding twice the global average. The total value of fish and fisheries product exports from the Caribbean nations added up to USD 2.2 billion annually in recent years (excluding exports by the United States of America and Brazil).

7. The CLME TDA identified the three major threats to WCR environmental benefits as (i) unsustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, (ii) habitat degradation and community modification and (iii) pollution. Climate change is added as a cross-cutting threat.

8. The UNDP/GEF Project Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CMLE+) (GEFID # 5542) is intended to facilitating Ecosystem-Based Management/Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries in the CLME+ for the sustainable provision of goods and services from shared living marine resources, in line with the endorsed CLME+ SAP. It represents the first phase of the SAP implementation.

9. In addition, the FAO/SCCF Project *Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector* (CC4FISH) (GEFID #5667) is aimed at addressing the vulnerabilities to climate change in fisheries and aquaculture of the Eastern Caribbean countries.

10. Both projects are complemented by the FAO/GEF Project *Sustainable management of bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean trawl fisheries* (REBYC-II LAC) (GEFID #5304, which addresses trawl fisheries in two CRFM member states.

11. In addition to the aforementioned GEF/SCCF-funded projects, other related national, sub-regional and regional initiatives address coastal biodiversity conservation and marine spatial planning; improving food security through organizing fisherfolk; linking local production to local consumption; integrating marine governance across economic private and public sectors; and improving fisheries policy and institutional frameworks. Kindly see more details in Sub-section 1.2.2 of the FAO GEF Project Document (Prodoc). State and non-state agencies collaborate in several projects and programmes that address the regional threats. In order to design

12. The design of this StewardFish Project is based on the threats assessment, especially from a national and local level stakeholder perspective. Second, the proposed project has examined the CLME+ SAP areas that need still to be addressed at local and national levels. The project objective is to address those gaps, especially SAP Strategies 1.4, 1.5, 2.7, 2.8, 3.7. Kindly refer to Section 1.1 of the FAO GEF Prodoc for more details. The global environmental problems are briefly described below. Full analysis is included under Section 1.1 and 1.2 of the Prodoc:

### **Unsustainable exploitation of fisheries resources**

13. Marine fisheries are an important source of food, employment and income for people of the Caribbean. The majority of fishery resources are coastal and intensively exploited by large numbers of small-scale fishers using



a variety of fishing gears and landing their catch at numerous sites scattered around the islands. Assessments have revealed high levels of exploitation that have resulted in declining fisheries catches, particular in inshore areas throughout the sub-region, as well as of a number of threatened species. Due to diversity of fisheries, conservation and management measures, quality of fisheries statistics and other factors, Wider Caribbean and CRFM country trends may appear different, but both are worrisome due to the details hidden within as noted concerning threatened species, removal of high value species and losses to income due to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

14. The problem of the unsustainability of fisheries and fishery practices in the region originates from a multitude of direct causes including the over-harvesting of target stocks and the impacts of fishery activities on fish species, size groups and/or life stages not directly targeted by the fishery itself (e.g. “bycatch”; the use of destructive or “harmful” practices or gear that leads to habitat degradation/ destruction, etc.). This is evidenced by the reduction of total fishery catch by CLME countries within FAO Area 31 (“Western Central Atlantic”) from approximately 1.79 million tonnes in the late 1990s to about 1.25 million tonnes in 2010. In relation to the issue of IUU fishing in Jamaica for example, where, reported values indicate that approximately 400 tonnes of lobster are produced in the country annually, whilst conservative figures suggest that twice this amount is fished illegally. In this particular case alone, the resulting estimated loss in revenue for the country already amounts to USD\$ 26 million annually (CRFM, 2013).

15. The unsustainable exploitation of living marine resources is of major transboundary significance, due to the shared/migratory nature of most resources. Unsustainable exploitation of fisheries resources have both environmental (reduced abundance of fish stocks and reduce ecosystem resilience) and socio-economic impacts (i.e. reduced food security, user conflicts and erosion of sustainable livelihoods).

#### **Habitat degradation and ecosystem community modification**

16. Caribbean coastal and marine ecosystems are responsible for the value of fisheries. Physical destruction and removal, sedimentation, over-extraction of living resources, biological and introduction of exotic species and disease arising from a range of anthropogenic activities and natural phenomena contribute to degradation and loss of key coastal habitats (75% of region’s coral reef at risk from overfishing and pollution); quarter of mangrove forests in CLME region lost between 1980 and 2005 and modification of their floral and faunal communities. The record of declining coral cover in the Caribbean has recently resulted in calls for more stringent conservation measures that impact fisheries livelihoods. In terms of the region-wide economic impacts of habitat degradation in the CLME+, estimates are currently available for the coral reef ecosystem, for which the annual loss in net revenues from tourism alone for the period between 2000 and 2015, due to the ongoing degradation of the region’s reefs, has been estimated to range between USD \$100 - \$300 million/year (WRI, 2011). The lionfish is another threat to the region’s USD 2.1 billion dive tourism industry through their potential to reduce fish biodiversity (and thus recreational attractiveness) on coral reefs.

17. The major environmental impacts include loss of ecosystem structure and function, reduction/loss of biodiversity and reduction in fisheries productivity. For the Caribbean there are associated socio-economic consequence as many States depend on the services provided by coastal and marine resources.

#### **Pollution from marine and land-based sources**

18. Coastal and marine habitats have been threatened by land-based sources (e.g. domestic/commercial wastewater and agro-chemical run-off). As a consequence this has affected water quality, the abundance and quality of fishery products, and the overall health of marine habitats. This has a negative effect on multiple sectors, principally tourism and fisheries. Climate change further exacerbates the problem, through changes in runoff patterns and decreased ecosystem health, which consequently reduce ecosystem resilience to contaminants.

19. Around the mid-1990s sanitation in the region had improved. However many countries still have limited access to basic sanitation, with better access mainly in the city areas. The lack of sewerage infrastructure, ineffective and inefficient wastewater treatment practices are major contributors to marine pollution, increasing risks to public health either from direct contact with the polluted water and the consumption of seafood with different degrees of contamination (UNEP-URC/CEP 2010). Increased nutrient discharge from wastewater into

the marine environment can lead to eutrophication which results in the overgrowth of turf algae on coral species and reduction in diversity of coral reef systems.

20. These threats are a result of poor governance, inadequate knowledge and low public awareness, high dependence on fish for income and export earning, trade and external dependency, population and cultural pressures, ineffective legal and institutional framework and inadequate data and information. Within recent times, there have been initiatives that sought to address these issues at the regional level after the development of the SAP in 2013.

21. Some critical gaps exist that are not yet adequately addressed by GEF-funded and non-GEF projects at the local level. The gaps include the scarcity of initiatives that focus on human and organizational capacity in core areas of interest to resource users. Second, while there are several conservation initiatives, few address civil society and stakeholder engagement in ecosystem stewardship aimed at directly strengthening resource user responsibility. Finally, while there are several intervention projects, critical reviews of livelihoods initiatives at the individual, enterprise and household levels throughout fisheries value chains and networks are lacking. Addressing these areas will be key for the successful implementation of SAP strategies introduced in Table 1 of the FAO GEF Prodoc. An in-depth analysis of the project baseline scenario, environmental threats and root causes can be found under Section 1.1. and 1.2 of the FAO GEF Prodoc.

The proposed StewardFish Project is aimed at addressing four remaining barriers:

22. Barrier 1: Limited capacity of regional and national fisherfolk organisations to achieve objectives aligned with fisheries policies and plans. Sustainable fisheries management requires the participation of all stakeholders, of which fisherfolk are key. However, there are capacity gaps in both men and women in the fisheries sector that have emerged from the full socio-economic analysis conducted during this project preparation. The lack of gender mainstreaming in the seven project countries is visible: i) in practices of male domination at the harvest level, ii) male predominance in fisherfolk organizations, iii) low use of available female capacity in the postharvest part of the value chain, iv) slow pace of gender mainstreaming at the policy level, and v) minimal engagement of the fishing industry in national gender mainstreaming efforts. In concrete terms, fisherfolk lack technical, organizational and management capacities required to fully engage and collaborate with government in fisheries management. Capacities of women and men in terms of leadership, organizational culture and policy influence are low. Furthermore while many local Fisherfolk organizations (FFOs) appear on paper, some are neither active nor have participated in implementing policies via concepts such as EAF. To date there are no initiatives that adequately address human and organizational capacity of FFOs to become stewards. Fisherfolk are unlikely to succeed in stewardship without the support and collaboration from fisheries-related agencies. CNFO has had limited success in empowering fisherfolk to participate in policy. Many NFOs and FFOs are male-dominated. Men controls harvest activities and own boats. Women skills are not harnesses, even if many of them have demonstrated strong leading capacities in the postharvest sector. At the (sub-)regional level CRFM and WECAFC often aim to increase participation of fisherfolk in planning and decision making processes, discussing gender policies and mainstreaming. However, most fisherfolk have limited capacities, their inputs to discussion processes and involvement in gender mainstreaming are mostly inadequate. These issues are of great concern to SAP strategic action 1.4. The StewardFish project will support women's empowerment through activities primarily led by female partners in the fisheries post-harvest and food production sectors. Kindly see Appendix 1 in the ProDoc. Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.3 and 3.1.2 have now a stronger gender focus..

23. Barrier 2: Fisheries-related state agencies at national and local level lack the appropriate capacity to support fishing industry institutions and stewardship. Likewise fisheries-related state agencies (national fisheries authorities, Cooperative Departments, public fish market management, Coast Guard, coastal management or environmental authorities, health inspectorate) are not developing sufficient appropriate capacities to engage in initiatives. The state agencies are constrained by deficiencies that most projects do not address since the agencies are either accepted as capable partners, or are expected to build capacity through formal workshops rather than through learning via participation.

24. Similarly no initiatives adequately address human and organizational capacity in the core areas of structural and functional design and capacities since the focus is on specific skills training and institutional arrangements. In addition fisheries-related state agencies do not have the capacities to adequately support FFOs. In some

countries one of the primary means for fisherfolk engagement is through Fisheries Advisory Committee. However it is not clear the number of countries with active FACs. Furthermore while fisheries-related state agencies have accepted the EAF approach, many of them have not adopted it in their legislations. These issues are of concern to SAP strategic actions 1.5, 2.7 and 3.7.

**25. Barrier 3: Fisherfolk do not or cannot lead ecosystem stewardship practices for fisheries sustainability.** Ecosystem stewardship is: “a strategy to respond to and shape social–ecological systems under conditions of uncertainty and change to sustain the supply and opportunities for use of ecosystem services to support human well-being”<sup>9</sup>. Ecosystem stewardship fosters self-organisation and adaptive capacity through empowerment, learning and responsible management to achieve equity and transparency in governance<sup>10</sup>. It has many implications for small-scale fisheries e.g. creating opportunities for collaboration among managers and resources users. Despite this there has been too little attention to collaboratively engaging fisherfolk and other marine resource use stakeholders in an ecosystem approach for stewardship for fisheries compared to the focus on stewardship for marine protected areas. The focus to date has been too narrow spatially and institutionally. Habitat degradation and pollution need to be addressed through greater awareness and emphasis on EAF consistent with attention to integrated coastal management and marine spatial planning. Building upon existing initiatives and opening them to new opportunities through EAF will enhance institutional arrangements for local level civil society engagement. These especially concern SAP strategic actions 1.4 and 3.7. No initiatives adequately engage civil society and resource users in ecosystem stewardship that focuses primarily on an inter-sectoral ecosystem approach to fisheries at national and local levels. In practical terms, co-management or EAF based management of resources exists currently on paper, and there is widespread willingness to implement it. However, the limited access of fishers to information constrains the fisherfolk in taking a leadership role in ecosystem stewardship.

**26. Barrier 4:** Sustainable fisheries livelihood strategies do not benefit from systematic learning from experience and compilation of best practices for use in interventions. Livelihoods throughout fisheries value chains will remain under threat unless more creative and highly innovative approaches to their sustainability and the well-being of fisheries households, not just enterprises, are employed. Continued marginalization of small-scale fisheries with inadequate social protection is likely to lead to increased rural poverty and gender inequality. A more people-centred rather than business-focused approach to combined livelihood and resource sustainability is needed. This should make better use of existing capabilities at multiple levels including through fisherfolk organizations, improved technology, blue economy opportunities, micro-credit facilities, better working conditions and ICT for more collaborative development. These especially concern SAP strategic actions 2.7 and 2.8. Currently there are no initiatives that adequately address people-centred sustainable livelihoods at the household level throughout fisheries value chains and networks as most of the initiatives are focused on fisheries enterprises and income-generation rather than a broad scope of well-being and sustainable rural development.

**27. Barrier 5:** Fisherfolk are removed from project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) as a technical rather than a participatory undertaking, and this constrains their learning for adaptation. Fisherfolk have been the beneficiaries of many initiatives but have little to no involvement in the monitoring and evaluation phase. Furthermore the M&E tools and techniques used usually do not provide fisherfolk the opportunity to assess the project outcomes or even to learn and adapt the methodology so it is more fisherfolk user-friendly. The lack of their involvement in the M&E phase prohibits a sense of ownership and impacts negatively upon project sustainability. SAP action 3.7 is particularly relevant here.

**28.** As described above the fisheries sector in the Caribbean countries is an important segment of national and local economies. However national fisheries authorities cannot achieve sustainable fisheries management alone. They require participation from fisherfolk, whether in co-management arrangements or other forms of collaboration. Effective management has encouraged initiatives to address deficiencies within the project countries that seek to empower fisherfolk throughout the fisheries value chain, by improving the capacities of

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<sup>9</sup> Chapin III et al. 2009. Ecosystem stewardship: sustainability strategies for a rapidly changing planet. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*. 25(4):241-249

<sup>10</sup> Mahon et al. 2008. Governing fisheries as complex adaptive systems. *Marine Policy*. 32: 104-112.

fisheries authorities and both national and regional fisherfolk organisations. Participation and inclusiveness are core aspects of EAF and stewardship within good fisheries governance.

29. The project aims 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. The implementation of project activities will be guided by the principles of an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and seek to promote women empowerment through leadership and promote the importance of social protection for sustainable livelihoods. Kindly see more on the *Project Strategy* under Sub-section 1.3.1 of the FAO GEF Prodoc.

30. The EAF strives to balance diverse societal objectives by taking into account knowledge and uncertainties regarding biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions, and by applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries. It is a strengthened approach to fisheries management incorporating ecological, human well-being and governance. The purpose of EAF is to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems.

31. To achieve this goal, the project is structured into four components described below. The first component and foundation of the project is capacity development to strengthen the collaboration among fisherfolk organisations, fisheries authorities and other state agencies for sustainable fisheries. This strengthening is used in the second and third components as the platform for improving ecosystem stewardship and fisheries livelihoods through learning-by-doing. The fourth component features participatory monitoring and evaluation to enhance learning and adaptation in the interventions. The project components and related outcomes are as follows:

32. **Component 1: Developing organizational capacity for fisheries governance** – The GEF will support the improvement of fisherfolk organisations capacity to meet objectives that enhance the well-being of individuals to address barrier #1. The project will provide guidance in prioritising fisherfolk needs in order to offer opportunities to improve core leadership competencies. A platform for effective leadership will be created and replicable leadership capacity will be institutionalized. This encompasses not only the formal leaders or top posts in organisations, but also all persons who spearhead activities and demonstrate leadership potential for succession planning. There will be improvements to the use of information and communication technologies to support the operations of fisherfolk organisations. Through regional partners the GEF funding will allow for the identification of gaps in leadership to ensure effective participation of women and youth in the industry.

33. The GEF financing will make it possible to engage management authorities and resource users in the process of identifying critical gaps requiring urgent attention. Particular attention will be given to strengthening national fisheries authorities to better support fisherfolk organisations. Due to existing capacity deficiencies, institutional analysis and organizational assessment will be key for stakeholder participation.

34. Outcome 1.1 Fisherfolk have improved their organization capacity to meet objectives that enhance well-being.

35. Output 1.1.1: Fisherfolk organizations (FFOs) with strengthened capacities in management, administration, planning sustainable finance, leadership and other operational skills - The project will assist fisherfolk organisations in determining the priority needs and delivery mechanism for leadership training which will also facilitate gender mainstreaming. In conjunction with CERMES and regional fisheries bodies, training packages will be developed to support the training programme. During the latter phase of the project a virtual regional 'leadership institute' led by the CNFO as a knowledge sharing platform will be developed to document and share lessons learned and best practices for fisherfolk organisations. The Project will implement activities that tackle gender inequalities and target women-led sub-sectors throughout the value chain.

36. **Output 1.1.2: Information and communication technologies (ICT) used for good governance** - The project will conduct a gap analysis of the NFOs in ICT and its use in governance, and recommend practical action to improve usage. Training in ICTs will build on any existing national ICT initiatives, integrating training in the use of social media platforms and other e-communication tools. Fisherfolk will be introduced to additional

benefits of cellular technology, similar to mFisheries<sup>11</sup> with technology supporting operational activities such as navigation and also governance for advocacy purposes. Research from mFisheries in Trinidad has shown it to be a possible method to influence decision-making through collective action. Furthermore based on recommendations, the NFOs that are technologically constrained will receive minimum requirements of ICT hardware and software. ICT training will be provided for Board Members and other key personnel of the NFOs.

37. **Output 1.1.3: *Fisherfolk organizations' (FFOs) capacity for policy engagement, and of women as leaders, is strengthened*** - National workshops will be conducted to improve NFO engagement in local and regional fisheries policy such as Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines and the CARICOM Common Fisheries Policy. The project will facilitate gender mainstreaming and support for young people. A gender analysis will be conducted within the fishing industry of each country to identify the capacity gaps of women in relation to fisherfolk leadership. Based on the results of the analysis leadership training will be adapted especially for women and youth of both sexes. The Project will implement activities that tackle gender inequalities and target women-led sub-sectors throughout the value chain.

38. Outcome 1.2 Fisheries state agencies have capacity to support fishing industry stewardship

39. Output 1.2.1: State agency implementation gaps assessed regarding support for fisherfolk organizations and their role in stewardship -Fisheries authorities vary widely in their support of FFO for different reasons, some within their control and other beyond. Situation-specific analysis is required to develop country fixes that examine resource allocation to FFO supporting functions. The project will conduct an institutional analysis and also an organizational assessment in key fisheries-related state agencies in the country and recommend priorities for improvement so that authorities and FFO can become more efficiently and effectively engaged in collaborative activities.

40. **Output 1.2.2: *State agency priority capacity developed to support fisherfolk organizations and roles in stewardship*** -Undertaking pilot projects to address priority implementation gaps by testing interventions or adapting current practices to improve them is the practical means to carry forward the recommendations generated by the institutional analyses and organizational assessments. It is crucial to take action within the StewardFish initiative rather than to await future funding.

41. **Component 2: Enhancing ecosystem stewardship for fisheries sustainability** - This component will seek to collaboratively engage fisherfolk in ecosystem approach to fisheries. Through greater awareness and emphasis on EAF consistent with attention to integrated coastal management and marine spatial planning, the project will address habitat degradation and pollution. This complements the CLME+ and CC4FISH projects.

42. Outcome 2.1 Increased participatory Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) application with focus on healthier habitats and pollution reduction

43. The project will estimate the outcome indicator: “% of reduction of habitat damage by irresponsible fishing practices” through the more directly measurable output level proxy “% reduction in irresponsible fishing practices contributing to habitat damage”. This will be done using interviews and observation, combining knowledge of the fishing gear used and methods of use. Irresponsible fishing gear is not easily hidden, and irresponsible use can also be monitored through observations by fisheries officers and cooperating fisherfolk. Since there have been no EAF interventions to date, there is no accurate baseline for irresponsible fishing gear and methods (making the distinction from illegal gear, and noting that legal gear can be used irresponsibly depending on method and habitat).

44. Preliminary baseline numbers indicate that the combined fleet across the 7 StewardFish countries is 9,000-10,000 vessels. The project will initially focus on 1400 vessels (about 15% of the combined fleet) that are applying unsustainable practices.

45. Preliminary project target will aim to a reduction by 50% from about 1,400 vessels (average 200 fishing vessels per country across 7 countries) to about 700 vessels. Why not to 0? The transition to more responsible fishing, even once it is understood and agreed to, takes time due to legal, economic and technological inertia, if nothing else. It is a moving target as conditions, also impacted by climate change and variability, are dynamic over time, space and fisheries governance arrangements.

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<sup>11</sup> mFisheries website: <http://www.cirp.org.tt/mfisheries>

46. Baseline and target values of irresponsible fishing will be further refined in PY1 as EAF intervention planning makes it clearer what is irresponsible based on habitat sensitivity, gear type, fishing method and other variables.

47. **Output 2.1.1: Fisherfolk engaged in the management of marine protected areas or other coastal uses** - Building upon a successful mentorship initiative that will soon conclude, the project will recruit and train mentors for FFOs, where applicable, to provide guidance to fisherfolk leaders to engage in non-fishery coastal management processes. Pilot projects will be conducted to support fisherfolk becoming engaged in matters such as coastal management. PM&E mechanisms will assess the outcomes of their interventions.

48. **Output 2.1.2: Fisherfolk practice an ecosystem approach to fisheries supported by greater general public awareness of EAF** - Fisherfolk will be sensitized and trained in compliance with specific provisions in the EAF-based plans developed under CC4FISH and other initiatives, including providing gear, technology and skills to change their practices. International fisheries guidelines and initiatives in other countries will be adapted to produce codes of conduct and ethics based on EAF for local and national FFOs, and integrated into their training. Various communication strategies will be employed including social media platforms and other low-cost public communications, to increase public awareness of EAF practices.

49. **Component 3: Securing sustainable livelihoods for food and nutrition security** - This component will seek to inform initiatives that facilitate people-centred sustainable livelihoods at the household level throughout fisheries value chains and networks to address barrier #3. Fisheries value chains are the full range of activities in commercial capture fisheries. They start from harvesting fish, through adding value by processing and marketing, to delivering seafood to consumers. Value chain analysis can guide both environmental management and fishery development (CRFM 2014)<sup>12</sup>.

50. The project will identify sustainable fisheries livelihoods through an analysis of livelihood projects in the Caribbean, noting key best practices for fisherfolk pursuing complimentary or alternative livelihoods. The project will use a value chain approach to mapping opportunities for seafood distribution, and to reviewing policies and practices that address these issues. GEF financing will facilitate innovative strategies for improving livelihoods, food security and nutrition along fisheries value chains.

51. Outcome 3.1: Livelihoods throughout fisheries value chains balance development with conservation for food and nutrition security

52. **Output 3.1.1: Schemes for sustainable fisheries livelihoods reviewed in order to learn from them and adapt future activities** - The project will conduct research on livelihood projects in order to learn about achievements and issues from fisherfolk perspectives. Using the SSF Guidelines and CCCFP as context, it will seek to prepare and communicate best practices based on the results of the livelihoods projects analyses. Profiles for sustainable fisheries livelihoods (inclusive of alternative livelihoods, complementary or supplementary livelihoods) using the best practices will be created and the training associated with leadership and fisherfolk implementation of EAF will be integrated.

53. **Output 3.1.2: Use of local fish in healthy diets promoted through public policies and private enterprises** - The project will analyse fisheries value chains and map opportunities for additional marketing and distribution of current and new seafood products, especially consistent with childhood nutrition. It will examine public policy and private sector purchasing practices for local and regional seafood, with public discussion on improving consumption and intra-regional trade. It will also review regional and national initiatives, including the on-going School Feeding Initiative<sup>13</sup> operated by FAO. The School Feeding Programme has served as one of the most successful policies in terms of its ability to address various challenges in the region. The programme has the ability to ensure a sustainable market for locally produced fresh foods and to improve health by promoting healthy eating habits among children.

54. **Component 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and communication** - Stewardship and the EAF demand an adaptive approach to fisheries in which stakeholders are fully informed and able to self-organise in order to deal with uncertainties from social and ecological sources. PM&E coupled with

<sup>12</sup> CRFM. 2014. Value Chain Approaches in Fisheries Planning. Policy Brief No. 4- September 2014. [http://www.cftdi.edu.tt/pdf/Value\\_chain\\_approaches\\_in\\_fisheries\\_planning\\_CRFM\\_2014.pdf](http://www.cftdi.edu.tt/pdf/Value_chain_approaches_in_fisheries_planning_CRFM_2014.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.fao.org/in-action/program-brazil-fao/projects/school-feeding/en>

communication offer opportunities for fisherfolk who participate in StewardFish to own the assessment of project progress, outputs and outcomes, and to actively share their learning with others through the national intersectoral consultative mechanisms that feature in the CLME+ Project as institutional arrangements. The financing will facilitate these interactions and information exchange within and beyond the project, thus contributing to LME learning.

55. Outcome 4.1 Good governance and learning for adaptation is institutionalized among fisherfolk organisations

56. **Output 4.1.1: Improved results and learning through fisherfolk participatory monitoring and evaluation**

- The CLME+ has identified National Inter-sectoral Committees (NICs), such as FAC, or the NFO and fisheries authority that they will collaborate with in the implementation of the SAP. StewardFish will integrate such national inter-sectoral consultative mechanisms through facilitating their participation in quarterly meetings on which StewardFish review is on the agenda in each country. It will also provide an opportunity to share participatory monitoring and evaluation findings at a regional level.

57. Output 4.1.2: Annual project participant conferences, website outputs and best practice guidelines for fisherfolk-centred PM&E based on learning by doing - The project will facilitate opportunities for knowledge management as it will seek to integrate lessons learned into best practice guidelines, along with the products of CLME+, IW: LEARN.

58. **Output 4.1.3: Project mid-term review and Final Evaluation** - A mid-term review of the project will be conducted after 18 months of implementation. The final evaluation will be conducted at the conclusion of the project. Both processes will be conducted by experts selected by FAO with the approval of the Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC). The results of these evaluations will be published on the Project website.

### **Expected global environmental and adaptation benefits and alignment with GEF strategies**

59. The project is aligned with GEF International Waters (IW), *Programme 7: Foster sustainable fisheries* with emphasis on indicator 7.1.3: 7 targeted communities of fishers have adopted an ecosystem approach to fisheries management<sup>14</sup>. Fisheries-related state agencies, fisherfolk organisations and other key stakeholders will participate in the project to address the barriers described above and help deliver to the following global environmental benefits:

60. Reduction in use and impacts of irresponsible and unsustainable fishing practices as well as IUU fishing in the project intervention areas as a result of increased capacity for stewardship. To be determined in PY1 on a country-specific basis by reports of events, infractions and prosecutions monitored by CRFM and WECAFC working groups.

61. Reduced fisheries-generated habitat degradation and pollution due to improved stewardship. To be determined in P1 on a country-specific basis by reports on ecosystem health as planned under the CLME+ Project.

62. Improvement in the provision of ecosystem goods and services will increase fisheries productivity and/or value to sustain the livelihoods of fisherfolk. To be determined in PY1 on a country-specific basis by metrics devised for ecosystem stress by CLME+ Project

**2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

N/A

**3. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes ☒ /no ☐) and indigenous peoples (yes ☐ /no ☒)? If**

<sup>14</sup> GEF 6 Programming Directions

**yes, elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.**

63. The project brings together a diverse group of stakeholders who play an important role in fisheries in the Caribbean at the national, regional and international level and who can build on their existing collaboration. Table 1 below illustrates their roles and involvement in the proposed project. Full stakeholder analysis is included in Section 1.3 of the FAO GEF Prodoc.

**Table 1: Project Stakeholders**

Stakeholder	Mandate	Expected involvement in project component(s)
<b>Primary stakeholders</b>		
<b>Fisheries-related state agencies</b> (mainly national fisheries authorities but may extend to Cooperatives Departments in some countries)	Fisheries-related state agencies have the responsibility to ensure the conservation and management of fisheries resources in their jurisdictions. They may provide for project policy and legal support and research, advisory and other logistical services. Some countries may experience constraints in relation to infrastructure and capacity	These agencies are key beneficiaries of the project. They will assist with the overall project design and implementation of activities at the national level. They will engage in participatory monitoring and evaluation through national inter-sectoral consultative mechanisms. This group will be involved in all project components but will specifically benefit from Component 1-Outcome 1.2
<b>National and primary fisherfolk organisations - civil society organisations (CSOs) and/or producer organisations</b>	In the participating countries fisherfolk have formed primary and national fisherfolk organisations (NFOs). NFOs are umbrella bodies representing the primary fisherfolk organisations (FFOs) in the country. The organisations range from informal associations governed by a simple constitution to cooperatives governed by legislation. Either may perform the functions of CSOs or producer organisations.	These are the key beneficiaries directly concerned with the project. There is a general need to strengthen these organisations and build their capacity to become effective partners in governance. This group will be involved in all project components.
<b>Secondary stakeholders</b>		
<b>FAO (Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission - WECAFC)</b>	FAO is a GEF Implementing Agency. WECAFC is the only Regional Fisheries Body (RFB) with a true regional coverage and membership of all countries in the wider Caribbean region. It aims to promote effective conservation, management and development of living marine resources in the area of competence of the commission and to address	This will be the GEF agency supervising and technically back-stopping the project. FAO/WECAFC will provide technical assistance to ensure that the project activities benefit from experiences elsewhere and meet current best practices. The project should also benefit FAO in terms of institutionalizing direct and



	common problems faced by member countries.	deeper engagement with resource users.
<b>Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat</b>	This regional fisheries body will act as the regional partner, providing advisory and technical support on the Steering Committee.	As the inter-governmental partner, the CRFM Secretariat will contribute to fisheries-related state agency support to fishing industry stewardship (Component 1-Outcome 1.2) and for much of Component 2 to demonstrate comprehensive fisheries management plans and inter-sectoral coordination using EAF, which is a central theme in the CCCFP that they lead.
<b>Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organization (CNFO)</b>	This regional body will engage NFOs, guide project development and implementation on behalf of fisherfolk, particularly in relation to leadership training. Even though it is a project partner, CNFO will also be a beneficiary, as the project will build on its coordination and capacity to strengthen fisherfolk organisations.	As the partner and beneficiary with intimate connection to the fisherfolk, the CNFO will contribute resources to mobilizing appropriate participants for all activities. Their input into the design and delivery of modes of capacity development will be invaluable, especially in Component 1. Component 4 cannot succeed without their contribution. The high opportunity cost of CNFO results from members re-allocating time from short-term income earning in the fishing industry to the long-term benefits of stewardship via StewardFish.
<b>Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)</b>	This agency facilitates engagement with civil society, using participatory approaches. It has engaged with fisherfolk through the Fisherfolk Action Learning Group and can provide valuable lessons and key issues experienced by fisherfolk under its EU-funded Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Fisheries Governance project. CANARI will also be responsible for coaching past or new mentors who will be providing support to fisherfolk.	As the main NGO in the partnership, CANARI will contribute to much of Component 3 given its experience with livelihood initiatives, as well as the mentorship aspects of Component 2 (Outcome 2.1) since it also currently included mentorship in its fisherfolk projects. CANARI will add invaluable skills and experience to the design and delivery of capacity development and civil society engagement as it is doing in the CLME+ Project.

<b>University of the West Indies (UWI) - Centre of Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)</b>	The project intends to collaborate with Centre of Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the UWI in Barbados, which provided input into project design and development and has been facilitating fisheries research for years. The department will provide research and technical support.	As the applied academic partner with a strong inter-disciplinary capacity for science and outreach, UWI-CERMES will contribute to the science-based aspects of all activities, the capacity development design and delivery, and the participatory monitoring and evaluation. Its Gender in Fisheries Team will include StewardFish gender mainstreaming.
<b>Mixed stakeholder categories</b>		
<b>Non-governmental organizations</b>	In addition to the regional NGO project partners CANARI and CNFO, a few other international NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy and some national ones are prominent actors in the fisheries sectors of the countries. These are mainly environmental NGOs interested in biodiversity conservation, marine spatial planning and sustainable livelihoods. Synergies with StewardFish are clear as well as possible conflicts such as if conservation is taken to an extreme. Either way, it will be important to engage with the NGO stakeholders	
<b>Private sector</b>	Commercial enterprises along the fisheries value chain include input suppliers, processors, seafood distributors and several consumer-oriented firms. Non-fisheries economic sectors such as agriculture, tourism, services and such also have intersections with StewardFish. These are all particularly important to the EAF component as well as livelihoods, food security and nutrition. Private sector actors will be engaged in the practical learning-by-doing activities embedded in the project	

**4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account (yes ☒ /no ☐)? If yes, elaborate how it will be mainstreamed into project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.**

64. The project is based a thorough socio-economic analysis, including gender, and will meet all the requirements for gender mainstreaming as outlined into GEF's Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. Kindly consult the FAO GEF Project Document, Section 1.3 and 4.1 for more details. Gender mainstreaming will be incorporated through various entry points: The project will appoint a Gender Focal Point to support the development, implementation, monitoring, and provision of guidance on gender mainstreaming.

65. Examination of women and men's roles, benefits, impacts and risks. The project will examine the responsibilities of women and men, with a focus on women and leadership. It is estimated that women account for at least 15 percent of all people directly involved in the fisheries primary sector and 90 percent in the secondary sector such as processing.

66. The project will promote women's equal rights and access to productive resources, policy dialogues, advisory and financial services and organizational and leadership opportunities.

67. In Project Year (PY) 1, the project will undertake a deeper gender analysis in each country to inform its implementation. The analysis will shed more light on the context and barriers and constraints to women's membership and leadership (e.g. structural barriers, unequal power relations, individual constraints).

68. In PY1, the project will finalize and validate a system for monitoring and evaluating the progress in gender mainstreaming, including reviewing disaggregated data.

**5. Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and/or adaptation to climate change?**

69. Project stakeholders will help deliver and benefit from socio-economic and adaptation benefits that include: i) Review of schemes for sustainable fisheries livelihoods to learn from them and adaptation for future activities; ii) Good governance and learning for adaptation institutionalized among fisherfolk organisations, iii) Improved results and learning through fisherfolk participatory monitoring and evaluation and (iv) Gender mainstreaming in sustainable fisheries livelihoods and along the fisheries value chain for enhanced gender relations and women's status in fisheries. The project *Social Sustainability* is further described in Section 4.1 of the FAO GEF Project Document. In addition, the *Project Results Framework* (Appendix 1, Prodoc) includes socio-economic indicators, as well as their baseline and target values.

**6. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental future risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:**

Risk	Likelihood	Mitigation Action
<b>Organizational:</b> Insufficient capacity of national fisheries authorities and fisherfolk organisations to engage in the project in addition to their other commitments	Low	The Caribbean project partners and the primary beneficiaries (fisheries authorities and fisherfolk organisations) 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.
<b>Institutional:</b> 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
<b>Socio-cultural:</b> Limited active interest of fisherfolk organisations in the project and engagement of non-organised	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-

Risk	Likelihood	Mitigation Action
fisherfolk is also lower than anticipated		organised fisherfolk into joining collective action. Fisherfolk organisation 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.
<b>Gender:</b> 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 are not met within the relatively short project period.	Low	The project will encourage female fisherfolk organisation board members to engage in the leadership training. The project will engage women through training that fits their livelihood 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.
<b>Socio-cultural:</b> 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 organisations. 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
<b>Socio-cultural:</b> 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.
<b>Social:</b> 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 organisation activities will ensure that communication strategies are maintained in the long-term.
<b>Environmental:</b> Climate change induced extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and storms, coastal erosion and inundation, and invasions such as of	Medium	The capacity building activities foreseen under the project include climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. The immediacy of issues should increase rather than decrease their relevance to fisherfolk and other

Risk	Likelihood	Mitigation Action
<i>sargassum</i> seaweed occur more often than anticipated and distract stakeholders from the project.		stakeholders and help to prepare fisherfolk for uncertainties.
<b>Financial:</b> 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 not been confirmed in writing. (2) 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.
<b>Political:</b> Moderate level of policy support for a project that focuses on fisherfolk organisations as it would change the power dynamics among diverse fisheries stakeholders and also alter gender relations.	Low	Project activities are consistent with national and regional policies. These include strengthening civil society and gender mainstreaming. The 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 minimising conflict.

The risk analysis conducted during full project preparation is further detailed under Section 2 of the FAO GEF Project Document. Kindly consult Appendix 4 and 5 as well.

#### **7. Cost Effectiveness. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:**

70. The project is designed to be cost-effective as it is based upon baseline initiatives, existing skills, and national and local policies. Below are some cost-effective ways of removing the barriers and addressing the threats:

71. The strengthening of fisherfolk will build their capacity to better participate in regional governance initiatives under CLME+.

72. Capacity development based upon needs assessments and gap analyses will ensure that technology is appropriate and current.

73. The priorities developed will be aligned with national and regional policies and plans.

74. The training and awareness components will contribute to compliance and mainstreaming of EAF, leading to longer term benefits

75. The commitment of co-financing from the national governments is based on their own assessment of cost effectiveness.

76. Training in ICT will improve cost-effective communication among stakeholders in the short term and result in better decision-making in the long term.

77. Sustainable livelihoods profiled under the project will take into account blue and green economy initiatives already underway that incorporate new technologies such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

78. More details on the Project Cost/Efficiency are provided in Section 4 of the FAO GEF Project Document.

#### **8. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives [not mentioned in 1]:**

79. In addition to FAO as a GEF agency, the main institutions involved in the project are the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), Caribbean Natural Resource Institute (CANARI), Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and University of the West Indies (UWI) through the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES). The national executing partners are the national fisheries authorities, which will work in close collaboration with the national fisherfolk organisations, as well as with other fisheries-related stakeholders, through the same national inter-sectoral consultation mechanisms as engaged under the CLME+ Project.

80. While the fisheries authorities are the national co-executing partners of the project, the ministries in charge of the environment are the GEF Operational Focal Points and responsible for the coordination of all GEF activities in their respective countries. Coordination and collaboration between the fisheries authorities and the GEF Focal Points will be ensured through the project implementation arrangements for existing GEF-funded projects in the countries.

81. The Stewardfish Project will develop synergies to exchange experiences and lessons learned that are related to organisational strengthening, sustainable livelihoods and stewardship, improved governance arrangements, strengthened institutional and stakeholder capacity, enhanced livelihoods and financing of priority actions for environmental protection and livelihoods.

The project will work with various stakeholders within the Caribbean region. Within the region, the proposed project will coordinate actions with other project financed by GEF/SCCF:

Project name/summary	Participating countries	Linkages and coordination
<b>UNDP/GEF Project # 5542 CLME+: Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems:</b> will facilitate an ecosystem-based management/ecosystem approach to fisheries (EBM/EAF) in the CLME+ for the sustainable and climate resilient provision of goods and services from shared living marine resources, in line with the endorsed CLME+ Strategic Action Programme (SAP). The CLME+ Project focuses on the first five years (short term) of SAP implementation and on priority transboundary aspects.	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	StewardFish will work in tandem with the CLME+ project as the two initiatives share many of the same primary and secondary project stakeholders. StewardFish will build the capacity of NFOs/FFOs to support the implementation of the CLME+ SAP (Strategies 1.4, 1.5, 2.7, 2.8, 3.7.). Close collaboration will be maintained to maximize synergies e.g. StewardFish will work closely with the national-sectoral consultative mechanisms established under CLME+ for monitoring and evaluation.  The project is related to StewardFish components 1,2,3,4.
<b>GEF Project # 5667 Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH):</b> seeks to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in the Eastern Caribbean fisheries sector, through introduction of adaptation measures in fisheries	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago	CC4FISH project stakeholders are also similar to those of StewardFish. However some primary stakeholders vary, e.g. Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago are not beneficiaries of StewardFish. There will be coordination between this project and StewardFish if capacity building activities overlap.

Project name/summary	Participating countries	Linkages and coordination
management and capacity building of fisherfolk and aquaculturists.		While collaboration may be close, StewardFish project priority will be CLME+.  The project is related to StewardFish components 1 and 2.
<b>World Bank Project GCP/SLC/001/WBK, Caribbean Billfish Project (CBP) - Component of the GEF-funded, World Bank implemented, project P128437:</b> Ocean Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation Models for Innovation and Reform (ABNJ) Project: will contribute to regional capacity building, information sharing systems and management and conservation planning for billfish..	All WECAFC member countries	This project includes a wider range of project stakeholders inclusive of StewardFish participating countries. There will be coordination between this project and StewardFish if capacity building activities overlap.  The project is related to StewardFish components 1, 2 and 3.
<b>GEF Project # 5304 Sustainable management of bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean trawl fisheries (REBYC-II LAC):</b> addresses the barriers to better management of bycatch in support of the sustainable development of the trawling sector and the people and other fisheries that depend on and are influenced by it.	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago	While none of the StewardFish countries benefit from this project, Guyana is an indirect stakeholder. Any linkages between REBYC II LAC and StewardFish may be more country-specific. The project is related to StewardFish components 2 and 3.
<b>GEF/World Bank Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project (2016-2020):</b> supports the development and implementation of integrated ocean governance policies to leverage sustainable public and private investment in the waters of OECS member states and other participating Caribbean countries	Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Dominica	This project focused on marine spatial planning includes the StewardFish countries Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Marine spatial planning will be an asset to countries implementing EAF. The project is related to StewardFish components 2 and 3.

## 9. Institutional Arrangement. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

82. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will be the GEF agency responsible for supervision and provision of technical guidance during project implementation. As requested by the seven participating countries during project preparation, FAO will also be responsible for the financial execution and operation of the project. The project's main technical and coordination partners will be UWI, CRFM, CANARI,

CNFO, and fisheries authorities, in close collaboration with other Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFB) and project partners including private sector fisheries associations and resource users.

83. A Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC) will be set up to supervise and support the coordination of project implementation. This decision-making mechanism will bring together FAO officers responsible for implementing the StewardFish Project, officers of the project partnership (UWI-CERMES, CANARI, CRFM and CNFO), national fisheries authorities and national fisherfolk organisations. In addition, fisherfolk organisation – fisheries authority working groups in each country will supervise and coordinate the implementation of national project activities with the head of the fisheries authority as the National Project Director (NPD).

84. The project institutional and implementation arrangements are fully explained in Section 3 of the FAO GEF Project Document.

**10. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.**

85. The project will facilitate opportunities for knowledge management as it will seek to integrate lessons learned into best practice guidelines, along with the products of CLME+ project and IW: LEARN. This includes provision for spending at least 1% of the GEF grant resources to support IWLEARN and/or LMELEARN activities. Activities include establishing a web site, producing at least one experience and results note and participating in IWC's and other relevant IWLEARN hosted activities during project implementation. In conjunction with CERMES and regional fisheries bodies, training packages will be developed to support the training programme. During the latter phase of the project a virtual regional 'leadership institute' led by the CNFO as a knowledge sharing platform will be developed to document and share lessons learned and best practices for fisherfolk organisations. Several opportunities for integration, replication and up-scaling exist. For example, representatives of fisherfolk organisations and fisheries authorities in StewardFish countries will interact with those from non-participating countries in CLME+ Project regional and sub-regional meetings (both physical and virtual). Further interaction will occur in the ecosystem-based sub-projects and the activities concerning national inter-sectoral coordinating mechanisms (NICs). Common elements such as EAF run throughout these interactions and facilitate replication plus scaling up.

86. International fisheries guidelines and initiatives in other countries will be adapted to produce codes of conduct and ethics based on EAF for local and national FFOs, and integrated into their training. Various communication strategies will be employed including social media platforms and other low-cost public communications, to increase public awareness of EAF practices

**11. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no ☐ ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.**

87. The project is consistent with the national priorities outlined in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPs) for the Convention on Biological Diversity and the National Communications for climate change (NCs) for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The alignment varies by country and are further discussed below:

88. **Antigua & Barbuda:** In accordance with the International Plan of Action – Illegal Unreported, Unregulated fishing (IPOA-IUU), Antigua and Barbuda develop a National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU) focusing on the priority areas of IUU



fishing in the country. The fisheries division is the entity to coordinate the efforts to ensure compliance of measures outlined in this plan as well as those assumed under regional agreements such as the Castries Declaration. This project is in conformity with the priorities identified in the country's NPOA-IUU as well as those within the Castries Declaration and the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy.

89. Antigua and Barbuda's Second National Communications on Climate Change (2009) lists the fisheries sector among its priority areas. The project is in line with the priority of enhancing the Fisheries Division to enhance resilience of the fisheries sector to climate change through support the capacity of FFOs and the capability of FD to support FFOs.

90. **Barbados:** Barbados acceded the United Nations Fish Stock Agreement (UNFSA) on September 22, 2000 and later that year on October 26 submitted a letter of acceptance on FAO Compliance Agreement. Barbados ratified the CBD on December 10, 1993. The project is consistent with the objectives contained in the Environmental and Natural Resources Management Plan (EMNRMP) and the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP). These plans make provisions for the sustainable management of the majority of the human activities that impact on the conservation of biodiversity in both the marine and terrestrial environment. In accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP) integrate biodiversity management and conservation into the above sectoral plans.

91. Barbados Second National Communications to UNFCCC is still in progress. However fisheries and coral reef ecosystems are recognised as significantly important in the First National Communications on Climate Change (2001). The project is aligned with management options such as improved coastal resource management planning, enhancement of resilience of natural systems

92. **Belize:** Belize ratified the CBD on December 30, 1993, the UNFSA on July 14, 2005 and submitted a letter of acceptance on FAO Compliance Agreement on July 19, 2005. Belize's NBSAP highlighted the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to the management of protected areas and the management and conservation of national biodiversity. The government of Belize has included community participation as important condition for the implementation and success of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Belize has also developed NPOAs to address the issue of IUU fishing in order to ensure conservation and maximum utilization of marine resources. The objectives of the project are in compliance with the ones of the above national instruments.

93. According to the country's Third National Communications on Climate Change, the impact of climate change on the fisheries sector is considered to be indirect. However there are many plans for adaptive responses. The project is aligned with the implementation of management approaches and policies that further strengthen the livelihood asset base and improve understanding of existing response mechanism to climate variability to assist in planning adaption, consolidate and strengthen marine protected areas systems and explore the development of alternative livelihoods plans for fisheries affected by restricted fishing measures

94. **Guyana:** The Government of Guyana became signatories to UNCLOS on November 16, 1993 and to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) on March 3, 2016. This StewardFish project is consistent with Guyana's national and regional priorities and plans contain within the country's Fisheries Act (2002) and its National Fisheries Management and Development Plan (NFMDP). Both are aimed toward the enforcement of management measures develop by the country as well as implementing both UNCLOS and the PSMA management measures assumed under regional organizations such as those under The Castries Declaration and the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy.

95. The country's Second National Communications (SNC) on Climate Change (2012) recognises the fisheries sector as of high-economic importance. The project is aligned to the SNC which highlights the need to adopt an ecosystem approach that ensures inter-sectoral co-ordination and cooperation for effective climate change responses and the collaboration between sector agencies to protect marine and fisheries ecosystems.

96. **Jamaica:** The Government of Jamaica ratified UNCLOS on 21 March 1983. The StewardFish project objective is consistent with the new Fisheries Bill drafted and its regulations, sections of the 1945 Wildlife Protection Act dealing with fish and the Morant and Pedro Cays Act (1907) and the country National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (NFAP) which is aimed to ensure sustainable development, management and conservation of fisheries while promoting economic and social development of fishers and fishing communities.

97. Jamaica's Second National Communications on Climate Change (2011) recognises the impact of climate change of coral reefs and wetlands and along coastal zones. The areas are key fisheries habitats and also landing sites for fisherfolk. The project is aligned to the SNC as it would support the expansion of the proposed co-operative programme for fisherfolk.

98. **St. Lucia:** St. Lucia is party to the CBD by accession since 1993, ratified UNCLOS on 27 March 1985 and UNFSA, 9 August 1996. The government submitted letter of Acceptance for FAO Compliance Agreement on October 23, 2002. Fisheries are governed by a Fisheries Act which came into force in 1984 and was revised in 2001. The country NBSAP covered issues of primary importance for the country which integrates public education and awareness. They are well-defined fisheries cooperative structure and national body that are very active and willing to fully collaborate with the project.

99. The Second National Communication on Climate Change (2011) recognises the vulnerability of coral reefs, seagrass beds and nearshore fisheries. It also recognises the significant damage to fish landing sites, fish markets, fishermen's lockers and onshore facilities. The project is aligned to the SNC as the actions proposed in these documents are all geared to expand the resilience of the marine ecosystems and facilitate capacity building of civil society and education of target audiences such as fishermen.

100. **St. Vincent & the Grenadines:** St. Vincent and the Grenadines is party to the CBD by accession since 1996, it ratified UNCLOS on October 01, 1993 and accede UNFSA on October 29, 2010. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines the overarching legislation governing the Fisheries Division is the 1986 Fisheries Act that makes provisions for the FAC. In 2014 the country drafted a Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The archipelagic state is also actively pursuing an ocean governance policy. There is also political commitment to tackle IUU fishing in the Caribbean through the Castries Declaration and the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy (2014). St. Vincent Fisheries Committee and Fisheries Department are totally committed to project objectives.

101. The Second National Communications on Climate Change (2016) recognises that climate change will have a significant impact on coral reefs which are important habitats of the fishing industry. However fishermen are as a secondary vulnerable group to climate change. The project still remains aligned with the SNC as it will engage civil society – fisherfolk who are non-state actors in biodiversity conservation and food security issues.

## **12. M & E Plan. Describe the budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan.**

102. **Inception workshop:** Online meeting within two months of project start up. The workshop will be coordinated by Regional Project Coordinator (RPC); FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean (SLC), with support from the Lead Technical Officer (LTO); and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit). The main objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and ensuring ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes.

103. **Project Inception report:** The report will be prepared immediately after the workshop by RPC, M&E Expert and FAO SLC with clearance by the LTO, Budget Holder (BH) and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. It will be a key input into the planning and execution of project start up and activities.

104. **Field-based impact monitoring:** This activity will be a continuous process led by RPC; project partnership, national and local fisheries-related organizations with a budget of USD 8,000 (4% of the RPC's time, technical workshops to identify indicators, monitoring and evaluation workshops).

105. **Supervision visits and rating of progress in Project Progress Reports PPRs and Project Implementation Review (PIR):** This activity will be conducted on an annual basis, or as needed by the RPC; FAO (FAO-SLC, LTO). FAO-GEF Coordination Unit may participate in the visits if needed.

106. **Project Progress Reports (PPRs):** Progress reports will be produced twice per year by the RPC, with stakeholder contributions and other participating institutions with a budget of USD 3,100 (1.64% of the RPC's time).

107. **Project Implementation Review (PIR):** The RPC, with the supervision of the LTO and BH will prepare an annual PIR to monitor the progress made since project inception. The PIR will summarise the

annual project results and progress. It will be approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. FAO staff time will be financed through GEF agency fees while PCU time will be covered by the project budget.

108. **Co-financing reports:** Annual co-financing reports will be prepared by the RPC with input from other co-financiers. The budget will be USD 3885 (2.06% of the RPC's time).

109. **Technical reports:** These technical covering the components of the project will be prepared as needed by the RPC, FAO (LTO, FAO SLC).

110. **Mid-term review:** Midway through the project implementation period-FAO SLC, an external consultant, in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others will prepare the mid-term review (USD 25,000).

111. **Final evaluation:** At the end of the project an external consultant, the FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others will undertake the final evaluation. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results (USD 80,000).

112. **Terminal Report:** Two months prior to the end of the project the RPC and FAO will prepare the terminal report (USD 6550).

113. The project budget is detailed in Section 3 and Appendix 3 of the FAO GEF Project Document. The M&E table is included below:

M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/	Budget
		Periodicity	
Inception workshop (Online meeting)	Regional Project Coordinator (RPC); FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean (FAO SLC), with support from the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO), and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Within two months of project start up	-
Project Inception report	RPC, M&E Expert and FAO SLC with clearance by the LTO, FAO Budget Holder (BH) and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Immediately after the workshop	-
Field-based impact monitoring	RPC; project partnership, national and local fisheries-related organizations	Continuous	USD 8,000 (4.23% of the RPC's time, technical workshops to identify indicators, monitoring and evaluation workshops)

M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/	Budget
		Periodicity	
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	RPC; FAO (FAO-SLC, LTO). FAO-GEF Coordination Unit may participate in the visits if needed.	Annual, or as needed	FAO visits will be borne by GEF agency fees
			Regional Project Coordination visits shall be borne by the project's travel budget
Project Progress Reports (PPRs)	RPC, with stakeholder contributions and other participating institutions	Six-monthly	USD 3,100 (1.64% of the RPC's time)
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Drafted by the RPC, with the supervision of the LTO and BH. Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annual	FAO staff time financed through GEF agency fees.
			RPSC time covered by the project budget.
Co-financing reports	RPC with input from other co-financiers	Annual	USD 3885 (2.06% of the Coordinator's time)
Technical reports	RPC, FAO (LTO, FAO SLC)	As needed	

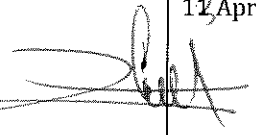
M&E Activity	Responsible parties	Time frame/	Budget
		Periodicity	
Mid-term review	FAO SLC, External consultant, in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	Midway through the project implementation period	USD 25,000 by an external consultancy
Final evaluation	External consultant, FAO Independent Evaluation Office in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	At the end of the project	USD 80,000 by an external consultancy. GEF agency fees will finance FAO staff time and travel costs.
Terminal Report	RPC; FAO (FAO SLC, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, FAO TCS Reporting Unit)	Two months prior to the end of the project.	USD 6,550
<b>Total budget</b>			<b>USD 126,535</b>

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. Record of Endorsement<sup>15</sup> of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(S):** (Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template. For SGP, use this *SGP OFP endorsement letter*).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
H.E. Diann Black Layne (Antigua and Barbuda)	Director of Environment	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	SEPTEMBER, 23, 2016
Edison Alleyne (Mr) (Barbados)	Permanent Secretary (Ag.)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND DRAINAGE	JULY, 10, 2016
Sharon Ramclam-Young (Mrs.) (Belize)	Chief Executive Officer	MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES	OCTOBER, 4, 2016
Indarjit Ramdass (Dr.) (Guyana)	Executive Director	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	SEPTEMBER, 22, 2016
Gillian Guthrie/Audrey Sewell (Jamaica)	Permanent Secretary	MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS AND JOB CREATION	SEPTEMBER, 23, 2016
Caroline Eugene (Ms) (St Lucia)	Chief Technical Officer	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, INNOVATION, GENDER RELATIONS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	SEPTEMBER, 23, 2016
Janeel Miller-Findlay (St Vincent and the Grenadines)	Director of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development	MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY, INFORMATION AND LABOUR	SEPTEMBER, 23, 2016

**B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies <sup>16</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for a medium-sized project approval under GEF-6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Daniel Gustafson Deputy Director- General (Programmes) and Officer-in-Charge for TCI, Investment Centre Division, FAO Rome		12 April 2017	Susana Siar	+39 0657056612	<a href="mailto:Susana.siar@fao.org">Susana.siar@fao.org</a>

**C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION** (*Applicable only to newly accredited GEF Project Agencies*) For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the

<sup>15</sup> For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

<sup>16</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

required **GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template** to be attached as an annex to this project template.

N/A

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Kindly refer to the FAO GEF Project Document, pages 95-104.

**ANNEX B: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLows** (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

