

**Project Evaluation Series**

**09/2022**

# **Terminal evaluation of project “Climate Change Adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector” (CC4FISH)**

**Project code: GCP/SLC/202/SCF  
GEF ID: 5667**

**Follow-up report**

Terminal evaluation of the project "Climate Change Adaptation of the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector" (CC4FISH) - Follow-up report					11/2023
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<p><b>Recommendation 1.</b></p> <p>To FAO:</p> <p>Continue technical support to future fisheries and CCA interventions in the Caribbean. Priority areas identified by the TE are [Conclusions 4, 5, 9]: <u>fisheries data collection and statistics, replication and upscaling of models</u> put in place by CC4Fish: aquaponics, FARE, VCA, SAS-ICT, <u>insurance for fishers and value chain actors</u>, in the context of social protection in fisheries more broadly, <u>seamoss farming and transformation, legislation and policies and plans.</u> In developing a programme of work on these topics at national levels, it is recommended to synergize activities: [Conclusion 3] (e.g. VCA+FARE, captains'/SAS + business skills training, data collection at all nodes of fish value chains), nurture multi-sectoral, "organic" partnerships across multiple stakeholders from government, private sector, academia and civil society [Conclusions 3, 10], understand fishers' behavior [Conclusions 3, 7, 10] and tailor interventions accordingly, and mainstream a gender perspective at all stages of project development and implementation and in all project</p>	Partially accepted	<p>Under CC4FISH a regional fisheries data and statistics trainers of trainers was already held and 3 statisticians from UWI are already trained as Trainers of Trainers in fisheries data collection and statistics to further support roll out of data collection and statistics in the countries and thus limit the need for engaging with external trainers. After the training these trainers further used their skills to develop a network of fisheries officers with statistical training as they trained a group of 30 fisheries officers from the project countries for a week under the guidance of FAO. In addition, these trainers separately trained the fisheries officers in Tobago who had not participated in the regional training showing their independent ability to continue training. This thus already allows for strengthened national capacity in various statistical software systems including R and allows FAO to continue to strengthen the capacity of national level fisheries officers in charge of statistics (including in R software). In addition, FAO is already implementing various activities to improve data collection and statistics programs (see the next column).</p> <p>FAO will continue to support countries in achieving holistic data collection systems including gathering socio-economic data and using the data collection systems for improved policy and legislation. For example,</p>	<p>Strengthening the data and statistics for informed fisheries management attracted multiscale attention. The most significant follow up actions in implementing this recommendation can be reported in a diversity of areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. At the regional level, the Data Collection and Reference Framework-DCRF V1.0 (<a href="https://www.fao.org/3/cc5049en/cc5049en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/cc5049en/cc5049en.pdf</a>) was endorsed by the 18<sup>th</sup> Plenary of WECAFC in July 2022, which sets the foundation for comprehensive fisheries data and statistics collection and collation in the WECAFC region. The DCRF will feed the needs of developing, monitoring, assessing and reviewing regional fisheries policies such as fishery management plans (FMPs), and will inform national processes. Applying the DCRF to spawning aggregations is at the core of the project "Improving ecosystem approach to fisheries by advancing fish spawning aggregation information gathering and increase of public engagement in the WECAFC region (GCP/SLC/223/EC)" and a pipeline project focused on Spiny lobster.</li> <li>ii. At the national level several countries supported by FAO in fisheries data and information including but not limited to Guyana, Barbados (Fisheries Division's</li> </ol>	Excellent	<p>Better informed policy decision-making on fisheries management and development of climate change adaptation actions as a result of the reinforced production of fisheries statistics, and upscaling interventions throughout the value chain. This will further be reinforced as the implementation of pipeline projects, such as the SASAP in Saint Lucia ( to be funded by GCF), progresses.</p>

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interventions. [Conclusion 12]. How to go about doing this is detailed in Appendix 7.		<p>in Trinidad and Tobago, FAO is already currently providing follow up support and improved data collection and statistics systems. FAO is also supporting this through ongoing Readiness Project "Improving the capacity of the Fisheries Sector in Saint Lucia to enhance resilience to Climate Change" and the pipeline Project SASAP 'Implementing the Saint Lucia Fisheries Sectoral Adaptation Strategy Action Plan (SASAP)'.</p> <p>FAO continues to support VCAs (both the assessments as well as the implementation thereof). This takes place e.g., in the GCF project in Saint Lucia and the VCA methodology developed under CC4FISH is now used in the GCF Readiness project in Belize. Where applicable and funding is available, FAO will support carrying out the FARE and VCA trainings simultaneously to provide best synergies as well as SAS and business skills training. This will depend, however, on the needs and capacity of the communities and countries and time available by stakeholders.</p> <p>FAO will continue to seek funding to continue support strengthening FARE, SAS, and ICT and has prioritized these areas as for future funding opportunities as well as social protection including insurance for actors along the fish value chain which will be a priority in CC4FISH follow up resource</p>	<p>catch and effort data collection led by a FAOSLC consultant) and the meso-American subregion (OSPESCA member countries of WECAFC).</p> <p>iii. The Green Climate Funded Readiness projects in Belize and Saint Lucia that are towards the end of their implementation achieved a great deal of interventions in climate change, fisheries specific data collection, statistics and information systems improvements, in vulnerability capacity assessments/VCA, coastal zone policy and strategy development.</p> <p>iv. Project preparation facility recently established for the development of the Project SASAP “Implementing the Saint Lucia Fisheries Sectoral Adaptation Strategy Action Plan (SASAP)”, to upscale models, the safety at sea, climate proofing of infrastructure, insurance and spurring value chain development.</p> <p>v. There is a dynamic process for the development of a follow up project to CC4Fish using the Special Climate Change Fund for the GEF-8, addressing the previously mentioned priorities amongst the beneficiary countries as well as expand/replicate/scale-up successes of the CC4FISH project with the project’s beneficiary countries seeking incremental benefits.</p>		

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		<p>mobilization actions. For SAS and ICT training stewards have been identified and trained during the CC4FISH project. These Stewards are already following up and providing additional support and training where possible unrelated to funding of CC4FISH.</p> <p>In ongoing (and future) seamoss projects the widening of production systems will be taken into account. FAO is doing this already for example in the follow up of seamoss activities in Dominica where a seamoss value chains assessment and targeted interventions (TCP-SLC 3801 Regional Covid Recovery) are carried out as a follow up to the CC4FISH activities.</p> <p>Enhanced implementation of fisheries plans, policies and legislation continues to be a priority for FAO. Currently FAO SLC is already providing assistance through the project "Support to the Secretariat of WECAFC in implementing targeted actions of the 2019–2020 Workplan on improved regional fisheries governance" which has a specific component on improved aFADs fisheries management, with direct country assistance in Dominica. In addition, in SKN and SVG there is follow up support for new legislation working in collaboration with FAO-NFIFP, in St. Lucia under the GCP /STL/001/GCR project. In Trinidad and Tobago there is support under the GCP/GLO/193/JPN project and the Rebyc-3 project (pipeline). Support for improved</p>	<p>vi. Active preparations are underway to start the implementation of The BE-CLME+: "Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus", as the inception and first project steering committee meetings are planned in September 2023. Value chain development, engagement of private sector are important actions slated in this project.</p> <p>vii. FARE training, SAS-ICT, seamoss and tilapia value chain development with the support of GCP/GLO/352/NOR, national TCPs and standalone initiatives in Belize, Dominica, Grenada, and Saint Lucia. FAO is contemplating to support SIDS through South-South Cooperation in the development of resilient and sustainable Aquaculture, connecting the tourism sector, food security and livelihoods. In this regard, Saint Kitts and Nevis and other SIDS will be participating this year in China to a workshop on Aquapark Establishment and Operation.</p> <p>viii. National anchored/moored FAD development in Dominica supported by the project "Support to the Secretariat of WECAFC in implementing targeted actions of the 2019-2020 Workplan on improved regional fisheries governance",</p>		

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		<p>conch management through the queen conch management component of “WECAFC - Strengthening the Scientific basis (FAO)- Support to the secretariat of WECAFC for an effective implementation of priority actions of the Programme of Work agreed at the 17th Session of the Commission- GCP/SLC/219/EC” is currently being developed.</p> <p>FAO will continue to nurture multi-sectoral, “organic” partnerships as undertaken under CC4FISH, for example, FARE training linking DRM personnel and fisheries officers, SAS trainings and workshops linking fishers, fisherfolk organizations, fisheries officers, and coast guards in future projects and is actively developing a new pipeline for these activities. Additional funding will allow for further roll out of the trainings and reinforcement of the capacity of trainers from the various involved institutions.</p> <p>This also applies to engaging the private sector, for example, through the Project ‘BE-CLME+: Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus’.</p> <p>Learning and best practices in engaging fisherfolk are considered to be an important element. Currently FAO is continuing the strengthening of the CNFO Learning Institute through funding of trainings on the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines and the Caribbean</p>	<p>is in completion for endorsement by the government of the Commonwealth of Dominica following the stakeholders’ consultations. Regional anchored FAD management plan, a Guide for improved monitoring of aFAD catches and improved assessment of aFAD impacts on stocks in the WECAFC region, and a governance manual developed under this project will be tabled for endorsement by WECAFC members at the 19<sup>th</sup> Session in September 2023.</p> <p>ix. Gender mainstreaming, including the development of Gender action plans in the Readiness projects in Belize and Saint Lucia, the hosting of the first Regional Women in Fisheries Forum (RWIFF) and its proposed institutionalization as a result of the IYAFA 2022 celebration supported by the project “WECAFC - Strengthening the Scientific basis (FAO)- Support to the secretariat of WECAFC for an effective implementation of priority actions of the Programme of Work agreed at the 17th Session of the Commission- GCP/SLC/219/EC”.</p>		

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		<p>Community Common Fisheries Policy. FAO is mobilizing resources for continued support for the leadership trainings and value chain training.</p> <p>In future projects business skills training will be matched with the captains and SAS trainings to ensure greater traction where possible, if funding is available and if this combination of activities is of interest to the stakeholders. Future trainings are expected to incorporate longer terms support to facilitate stakeholder uptake and include regular follow-up e.g., through integration with national vocational institutes. This work will be also supported through the CNFO Leadership institute. The SAS training courses are available online through the FSF and the regional trainers trained under CC4FISH to further roll out the SAS in the region. Materials of the SAS can be incorporated and placed online in resources available through the CNFO Leadership Institute.</p> <p>Gender perspective mainstreaming; this is a key recommendation. FAO is already more actively pursuing gender mainstreaming through e.g., webinars on gender mainstreaming in project development and implementation, publication of documents on gender mainstreaming and ensuring which would support improved gender mainstreaming as well as having key</p>			

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		personnel at the SLC office and RLC to support and ensure appropriate gender inclusion and mainstreaming (e.g. gender focal points and gender experts). This also includes developing Gender Action Plans as now required by the GEF.			
<p><b>Recommendation 2.</b></p> <p><i>To FAO and GEF:</i></p> <p>In the design and management of future projects, FAO should consider scaling down the scope of intended large-scale projects to allow for clearer implementation [Conclusions 1, 3, 4], giving due consideration to the governance and geography of partner countries in organizing operational arrangements at national levels. [Conclusion 8], promoting flexibility and agility in project management [Conclusion 6], facilitating the creation and sustainability of an ecosystem of stakeholders [Conclusion 9], and pursuing funding partnerships across donor agencies as well as replenishing the GEF-SCCF to tackle the multiple facets of CCA in projects focused on natural resources [Conclusion 7]. These points are expanded upon in Appendix 7.</p>	<b>Accepted</b>	<p>FAO agrees with the recommendation to reduce the scope of intended large-scale projects taking into account national capacity to ensure more strategic implementation and achievement of objectives (this can be via reduction of scope in number of countries or e.g. reduced number of outputs/activities) while taking the geographical and capacity of countries in implementation into consideration.</p> <p>The GEF is currently actively working to replenish the SCCF fund and the expectation is that the SCCF funds will be replenished with USD 200 million. FAO-SLC is therefore planning to prepare a CC4FISH+ concept note for a follow up project building on to the successes and lessons learned of CC4FISH.</p>	<p>Recommendation fully informed in terms of scaling down of the geographic scope, and focusing technical interventions, reducing the number of outputs/activities, and paying due attention to the governance the development process of the GEF projects to be kickstarted soon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. "Enhancing capacity for the adoption &amp; implementation of EAF in Shrimp &amp; GroundFish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem - (EAF4SG)"- GCP/SLC/220/GFF. This project has three beneficiary countries instead of four countries of the CLME+ subproject it built on.</li> <li>ii. "Strategies, technologies, and social solutions to managed bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries - REBYC-III CLME+" - GCP/SLC/221/GFF, which covers four countries instead of six in REBYC LAC-II</li> <li>iii. The pipeline CC4Fish II which drew lessons from past implementation to roll out some of the key results to i) build climate and disaster resilient fisheries</li> </ol>	Good	Improved design of projects, especially the formulation of subsequent projects that were at PIF or advanced stage at the time of the evaluation or closure of CC4Fish, which did integrate this recommendation. Though these projects ((EAF4SG)"- GCP/SLC/220/GFF, REBYC-III CLME+" - GCP/SLC/221/GFF and pipeline CC4Fish II) are yet to be started, thanks to the

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			<p>value chains, ii) enhance ecosystem services for climate resilience, iii) strengthen the enabling environment for mainstreaming climate change in the fisheries sector, and iv) support knowledge management, mobilization and scale-up.</p> <p>The University of West Indies, Saint Augustine Campus is the executing agency of EAF4SGF and REBYC-III, for being strategy positioned for the needed institutional arrangements, partnerships embedding relationships with the private sector, and the ability to facilitate national multiscale implementation within a multistakeholders ecosystem.</p>		added-value of this recommendation, they are expected to have an effective implementation and a stronger partnership framework.
<p><b>Recommendation 3.</b></p> <p><i>To FAO:</i></p> <p>With regards to knowledge management, sharing and dissemination of experiences and lessons in the region and beyond, FAO should consider [Conclusion 11]: pursuing efforts to increase the resonance of CC4Fish to the entire LAC region, ensuring that new projects' budgets cover a Knowledge Management and Communication expert from project start as well as the cost of publication of knowledge materials after project end, reviewing protocols and permissions for open</p>	<b>Accepted</b>	<p>Communication products are being and will continue to be announced on the Caribbean twitter page, as well as the RLC website and country office websites where relevant where possible to increase outreach as they become available as well as on the CC4FISH website. In collaboration with RLC lessons of relevance can be translated and subsequently consolidated, shared, placed and replicated in the LAC region (e.g., the Sargassum Uses Guide and Policy Briefs). Other platforms for increased visibility are the CLME+ Hub (<a href="http://www.clmeplus.org">www.clmeplus.org</a>) which can be a good repository and communication platform as well as the new FAO website where most likely a separate climate change page will be</p>	<p>The respective executing agencies (UWI for the EAF4SGF and REBYC-III, CRFM for the BE-CLME+ projects)'s attention was drawn to this Recommendation (also made in the REBYC-II evaluation) and provision was made in the personnel of the three projects to include among others, a Knowledge Management and lessons exchange and common capacity building activities. Project monitoring will be led by dedicated monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) staff, leveraging existing M&amp;E mechanisms in the region.</p>	Good	<p>Greater awareness of the attention to be paid to knowledge management, sharing and dissemination of experiences and lessons, resulting in efforts being deployed in the formulation of follow up projects,</p>



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access of project archives and greater visibility on social media platforms. How to go about doing this is detailed in Appendix 7.		<p>developed. CC4FISH is designating some additional funds for Spanish translation prior to finalization of the project for at least the five policy briefs.</p> <p>FAO SLC is ensuring that new GEF projects will accommodate the costs of a Knowledge and Information Manager (e.g. in the ‘BE-CLME+: Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus’ and the ‘Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)’ Project.</p> <p>The FAO-SLC office is raise the issue of reviewing protocols and permissions regarding more open access of project archives and greater visibility on social media platforms with the headquarters communication unit. However, while acknowledging improvements can be made we also wish to acknowledge the project has an active website, an active Facebook page with hundreds of followers and numerous tweets have been tweeted from the FAO-SLC twitter account (as well as a number from the RLC twitter account) on activities of the CC4FISH project.</p>			whether the two GEF projects - EAF4SGF, REBYC-III- , the BE:CLME+ project, the proposed CC4FishII and pipeline GCF project in Saint Lucia, for which dedicated resources are planned for the relevant experts to spur the implementation.
<b>Recommendation 4.</b> <i>To FAO:</i>	<b>Accepted</b>	A paper on climate change and fisheries for the WECAFC region was developed by the Regional Project Coordinator and 2nd LTO of	The 19th Session of WECAFC has a specific agenda item on “Impacts of Sargassum on marine resources in the region and utilization	Good	Greater integration of climate change

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Continue promoting climate change issues and the CCA agenda in the work of Regional Fisheries Bodies [Conclusion 2]. RFMOs and RFBs (in the Caribbean and beyond) to raise climate change and CCA up in their agendas, for example by making it a regular agenda item and/or topic in the Scientific Advisory Groups (SAG) should be encouraged to mainstream climate change in their programmes of work more systematically.		<p>CC4FISH and presented at the 17th Session of WECAFC in 2019.</p> <p>The document has triggered a better understanding and interest by the Commission. Recommendations were made and given that the issue of climate change is a cross-cutting development challenge, it is being tackled across working groups, especially in fisheries of socio-economic importance.</p> <p>There is therefore no standalone Climate Change agenda item or specific document in the SAG, neither at the Commission plenary level but, for example, the newly established Flying fish-Dolphin fish Working Group, ongoing and pipeline WECAFC projects on queen conch, spawning aggregations, mFADs illustrate interventions mainstreaming of climate change considerations.</p>	<p>initiatives", to be presented by members of the fisheries arm of CARICOM, CRFM. It is expected that guidance is provided that aims to bolster support to addressing this common challenge, and any issues on climate change and resilience building for sustainability of the living marine resources in the region.</p> <p>The WECAFC working group on queen conch will be partnering with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute in the implementation of a recently approved project funded by CITES, on genetic study which also mainstreams climate change considerations. As a cross-cutting issue, climate change is addressed in a background paper of WECAFC19, the "Update on the State of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the WECAFC Area".</p>		and CCA in the regional agenda and more public support.
<p><b>Recommendation 5.</b></p> <p><i>To FAO HQ and FAO SLC:</i></p> <p>Review, streamline where possible, and provide more guidance on administrative procedures and requirements [Conclusion 6]. Better onboarding and supervision during project staff transition periods, as well as regular orientation of project staff and executing partners is required. Efforts that have been initiated to</p>	<b>Accepted</b>	<p>For improved onboarding SOP materials have been developed in relation to procurement, contracts and administrative procedures and are currently being tested. In addition, more frequent meetings will be held when a new project starts and recordings shared on these topics with new project staff and NFP and regional partners to improve the understanding of FAO operations and procedures.</p> <p>FAO-SLC has developed an adaptive welcome package for new employees for improved</p>	<p>The FAO SLC on boarding process has been formalized through the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), an improved onboarding communication, and specific and thematic briefing sessions both at the start of some assignments, as well as throughout the year.</p> <p>The rollout of these SOPs is being finalized and will be used by all staff joining the organization. Onboarding information is sent to all employees prior to commencement.</p>	Good	Better orientation of staff with subsequent enhanced compliance with FAO rules.

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streamline procedures should be pursued, along with regular review of financial and operational procedures. Practical steps that could be taken to implement this recommendation are suggested in Appendix 7.		<p>onboarding. This is a living document that is continuously being updated.</p> <p>Webinars to better explain operational procedures and processes have already started at SLC (e.g., on procurement) and will continue to be planned as needed.</p> <p>FAO-SLC will support the greater involvement and strategic role of FAO NCs in facilitating financial discussions between the project and partner countries as well as in implementation of the project. This will be achieved through having bi-annual meetings with all NCs at the SLC office which started in 2019 (not travel was permitted 2020-mid 2022). In addition, the program team has weekly meetings with the NCs to ensure a smooth and improved communication between SLC, project coordination units and NCs. SLC also has improved its communication with NCs by including all NCs in communication on projects.</p> <p>The recommendation to pay out letters of agreement (LOAs) partly is noted but it needs to be flagged that FAO is already only partially paying out LOA funds to reduce risks (e.g. LOAs are already divided up in several payments and the first payment can never be more than 30%). This recommendation is thus accepted but already being implemented by FAO requirements of LOAs.</p>	<p>Through the programme staff, new project staff (particularly administrative and operations assistants) are oriented to the various operation procedures of the donors who is funding their project. One on one trainings are delivered on the operation of FPMIS.</p> <p>Thematic briefings have been delivered on operational matters, including the preparation of operational advances and low-value purchases.</p> <p>On-boarding meetings have been initiated with new recruitment (Consultants, national Correspondents (NC’s)) to introduce them to FAO-SLC operating procedures. Consultants are more aware of what is expected of them after these initial meeting and are introduced to FAO operating systems – GRMS and FPMIS).</p>		

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		Project inception workshops and annual PSCM can provide a good platform to better provide orientation to new project staff and executive partners, including on lines of communication as well as on greater clarity on administrative procedures and requirements. FAO-SLC will ensure that orientation courses (e.g. through FAO E-learning courses) are stipulated in partners' contracts where applicable and SOPs shared.			
<p><b>Recommendation 6.</b></p> <p><i>To GEF and FAO:</i></p> <p>More flexible reporting mechanisms and future funding should ensure that progress towards outcomes and the multiple dimensions of CCA are captured in future projects [Conclusions 1, 5, 6, 7]. Incentives should be provided to GEF-OFPs to improve their engagement in projects [Conclusion 8]. While acknowledging that GEF has moved from the AMAT to Core Indicators during the life of the project, it should be ensured that the scope of GEF monitoring through the Core Indicators allows reporting on project outcomes and changes, beyond numbers, and that there is space for outcome-oriented indicators that fall without the strict scope of Core Indicators. Project-specific</p>	<b>Accepted</b>	<p>The measure of using more project specific and outcome related indicators (alongside the GEF required indicators) is acknowledged and accepted and will be incorporated into the design of future projects. The GEF has already stopped using the AMAT tracking tools.</p> <p>In future GEF projects GEF-OPS will not only be invited to comment on the PIR but will be invited to all PSC meetings, national stakeholder meetings and meetings will be included during backstopping missions of the project coordinator.</p>	<p>The recommendation to use more project specific and outcome related indicators is one of the lessons which will be fully utilized going forward. Project formulation teams will made aware of this initiative to ensure that future GEF projects meet the required criteria. GEF indicators will be thoroughly discussed with beneficiary to ensure complementarity and shared expectations.</p> <p>GEF focal points in country are already invited to Project Steering Committee and other project related meetings. Plans are already in place to have GEF-OPS contribute to the preparation and finalization of future Project Implementation Reports (PIR).</p>	Advancing	Gradual and steady engagement of GEF-OFPs in projects.

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indicators that embrace outcomes should also be systematically developed in projects’ documents and results frameworks. Implementing agencies need to find ways to more meaningfully engage OFPs throughout the project cycle (from the development to execution to closing), reciprocally, OFPs should capitalize on their position to provide strategic guidance to projects					
<b>Recommendation 7.</b> <i>To institutional partners:</i> CC4Fish institutional partners (governments and regional organizations) should pursue their efforts to integrate and promote the results of the project in their own programmes and outreach [Conclusions 8, 9], starting with a reflection on how to mainstream the project’s results in organizational partners’ own activities, and reaching out wider to ‘non-conventional’ fisheries project partners who are important components of the stakeholder ‘ecosystem’.	<b>Accepted</b>	Reaching out wider to ‘non-conventional’ fisheries project partners (beyond typical organizational partners) who are important components of the stakeholder ‘ecosystem’, such as maritime authorities (including coast guards), telecom companies, international non-fisheries organizations, private insurance providers and commercial and development banks is considered essential by FAO. It is recognized that partnerships with these non-conventional partners need to be integrated where appropriate in future projects. During the lifetime of the project this was already partly taking place (e.g. private sector insurance companies participated in the meetings on third party vessel insurance, coast guards were part of the training of trainers for SAS, telecom companies were involved in the various countries in relation to the use and distribution of VHF radios).	UWI-CERMES follow-up to Components 1 and 3 was primarily in sargassum science and management through CBF and EU funded projects. These supported wide stakeholder and partner engagement in the production of the regional sargassum outlook bulletin, sargassum monitoring protocols, regional sargassum symposium, sargassum adaptive management strategies and several technical publications now on CERMES website.  The CNFO has reached out to media outlets in the region to forge a relationship in promoting fishing sector in all areas including climate change. CANARI and PANOS formed Adaptation & Loss & Damage Working Group - Caribbean Climate Justice Alliance. CNFO through the Chair Adrian LaRoda is a member of this working group, hence creates opportunity to reach out with non-conventional project partners.	Good	Heightened awareness of sargassum adaptive management measures and the science behind them, the SAS, resilience and recovery, gender mainstreaming, and Fisherfolks’ capacity for improved stewardship and resilient livelihoods. This facilitated greater public

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Evaluation recommendation	Management response Accepted, Partially accepted or Rejected	Management plan			Impact of, or changes resulted from taken actions
		Actions to be taken, and/or comments about partial acceptance or rejection	Description of actions actually taken, or reasons for actions not taken	MAR Score	
		<p>Currently FAO-SLC e.g. is also developing such a collaboration with ITU on SAS.</p> <p>Under CC4FISH as the project is coming to a close the project cannot further support this. However, in the case of future projects and ongoing projects engagements with the non-traditional stakeholders will be sought (e.g., in the aquaponics business skills training FAO under the Blue Economy project FAO is working with financiers from private banks to stimulate access to financing).</p> <p>FAO will further engage with and reflect on ways for improved mainstreaming the project's results in organizational partners' own activities, e.g., courses of CNFO's Leadership Institute. This has been partly discussed already (and provided the basis for the draft Exit Strategy) and will also be further discussed during the next (and last PSCM) to finalize the Exit Strategy. Follow up support for long term sustainability will thus be sought with the partners (national and regional). In addition, as GEF has indicated additional SCCF funds will be available in the near future, SLC will develop a concept note for a CC4FISH+ which will further allow for follow up and enhanced sustainability.</p>	<p>In Belize the CNFO secretariat participates in consultations for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness project entitled, "Enhancing adaptation planning and increasing climate resilience in the coastal zone and fisheries sector of Belize.</p> <p>Climate change and resilience building were subthemes of a WECAFC IYAFSA 2022 project building a new era of support for small-scale fisheries, as we approach the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the SSF guidelines. SAS, fisheries development, data and information, evidence-based policies development and implementation support, etc. are mainstreamed in most of the joint working groups' updated 2023-2025 Workplan to be discussed at the upcoming 19<sup>th</sup> Session of WECAFC.</p>		<p>support and informed interventions on challenging issues, such as safe sargassum uses and development opportunities. The latter are private sector focused and involve small entrepreneurs.</p>

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