Simplified Approval Process
Annex 2a: Logical framework

Project/Programme title:	FISH-ADAPT: Transforming climate resilience and sustainability in Saint Lucia's fisheries communities
Country:	Saint Lucia
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Version number	V.4

1. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)

Assessment Dimension	Current state (Baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	Saint Lucia has only 4-5 long-liner fishing vessels between 9-25 meters in length, compared to 170 such vessels in neighbouring Grenada, despite Grenada's lower overall population. The island has an aquaculture production area of just over 18.6 ha. Few fishing community members take formal loans to invest in upgrading their operations. Most fish are sold for domestic consumption with little value-added processing or packaging.	Low	As a result of FISH-ADAPT interventions, fisheries sector activities will demonstrate increased scale, safety, and efficiency. Fishing vessel operators will have the knowledge and access to resources to acquire and sustainably operate a fleet of long-liner boats, and aquaculture farmers will be able improve, climate-proof and expand their operations to increase production and make a significant contribution to protein supply. Increased value chain operations and linkages with the tourism sector will increase the market and economic contribution of Saint Lucia's fisheries sector to livelihoods security.	FISH-ADAPT will catalyse a transformative expansion of Saint Lucia's fisheries sector by modernising fishing practices and infrastructure. Through strategic interventions, it will expand the fishing fleet to include additional long-liner vessels, enabling access to previously unreachable fishing grounds. Aquaculture production will be significantly amplified, with farmers equipped to improve and expand their operations. The project will also scale up processing capabilities, enhancing the sector's ability to handle increased catch volumes and create value-added products. By linking with the tourism sector, the project will expand market opportunities, increasing the economic footprint of fisheries
Replicability	Information, technical, financial and market barriers limit the ability to scale new and climate resilient technologies and practices. The fishing sector relies upon traditional artisanal practices and the aquaculture sector is limited to a few pilot sites. Attempts to introduce new fishing vessels have not been adopted or replicated. Efforts to protect coastal fisheries habitat are limited and uncoordinated.	Low	FISH-ADAPT interventions lead to the adoption of improved, climate resilient fishing practices using a combination of better-constructed small FRP boats and long-liners that can travel farther to sea more safely. Seamoss and inland fish farming are well-established and reflect good international practice. Landing sites, fisheries infrastructure and support services are well-organized and climate resilient. Coastal ecosystems provide essential supporting, cultural, regulating and provisioning services for the fisheries sector.	FISH-ADAPT will establish highly replicable models for climate-resilient fisheries practices across Saint Lucia. By demonstrating the success of improved FRP boat construction as well as safe, reliable long-liner operations, it will create a blueprint for future upgrades to the fishing fleet. The project will showcase climate-adaptive aquaculture and seamoss farming techniques, providing a replicable framework for expanding these sectors. Through the rehabilitation of landing sites and supporting infrastructure, it will set standards for climate-resilient coastal development. The establishment of climate—resilient value chains and additional market linkages will offer a replicable model for economic diversification. Lastly, by engaging fisher communities in ecosystem restoration and sustainable resource management, the project will cultivate transferable skills and practices.

Sustainability	Previous pilot projects to support the fisheries sector did not prove sustainable due to a focus on only one or two elements, a failure to incorporate long-term management plans, and an inability to overcome underlying barriers. The fisheries sector in Saint Lucia is currently trapped at a low-climate resilience equilibrium point.	Low	FISH-ADAPT will shift the fisheries sector to a high-climate resilience equilibrium. Capacity strengthening at the Dept of Fisheries sets the stage for long-term support to fisheries sector stakeholders. Community-informed facilities improvements and long-term adaptive management plans ensure that ecosystem restoration and facilities management can continue beyond the GCF funding period. Increased knowledge and capacity, and alignment of incentives between fishers, fishworkers, value chain actors, the financial community and tourism operators creates a self-sustaining transformation of the sector. The presence of multiple well-functioning elements will work together to keep the sector in a state of high climate resilience.	FISH-ADAPT will create a self-sustaining transformation in Saint Lucia's fisheries sector, bolstering its climate resilience. Long-term institutional support for the sector is created through technical and capacity building in the Fisheries Department and other relevant government institutions. The project's community-informed and gender sensitive approach to infrastructure improvements and ecosystem restoration, coupled with adaptive management plans, will maintain resilience beyond the funding period. By aligning incentives among fishers, fishworkers, value chain actors, financial institutions, and the tourism sector, the project creates a robust ecosystem of mutual benefit and support and strengthens financial resilience. Enhanced knowledge and skills across the sector, combined with improved access to tailored financial products, will enable continued investment in climate-resilient practices. The project's holistic approach will therefore create a self-reinforcing system of climate resilience and long-term sustainability of project results.

2.1. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

GCF Result Area	IRMF Core Indicators (1-4)[1]	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final[2]	
Total beneficiaries	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Dept of Fisheries records, population and housing census Survey data, Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 Total 0 direct 0 indirect *0 male* *0 female*	21,600 Total: 3,000 direct, of which *2,165 males* *836 females* 18,600 indirect, of which: *10,200 males* *8,400 females*	72,000 Total 10,000 direct, of which *7,215 males* *2,785 females* 62,000 indirect, of which *34,000 males* *28,000 females*	Core 2 indicator, and supplementary 2.1, 2.5 will primarily be measured during the baseline, mid-term and end-term surveys For more information on the beneficiary calculations, please see Annex 2: Feasibility Study, Section 3.5
ARA1 Most	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries	Dept of Fisheries records, population and housing	0 Total	7,290 Total	24,300 Total	Assumptions:

[1] The IRMF Indicators are set out in the Integrated Results Management Framework

[2] The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

vulnerable people and communities	reached	census Survey data, Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 direct 0 indirect *0 male* *0 female*	2,700 direct, of which *1,950 males* *750 females* 4,590 indirect, of which *2,754 males* *1,836 females*	9,000 direct, of which *6,500 males* *2,500 females* 15,300 indirect, of which *9,180 males* *6,120 females*	Fisheries value chains stakeholders able and willing to adopt climate-resilient fishery, seamoss farming, aquaculture practices Due to a lack of data, estimating that 10% of women work as fishers, 20% as seamoss, aquaculture farmers, and other actors in the relevant value chains, for an average of 15%. Assuming a 60-40 gender split for indirect beneficiaries between males and females. Assuming that ARA Core 2 is the same as Total beneficiaries reached, as the project is expected to have a broad impact on the overall wellbeing and resilience of the target population. Note: 30% mid-term target reflects initial setup time, gradual adoption of new practices, and longer timelines for ecosystem restoration and infrastructure improvements. Accelerated progress expected in later years as systems are established and adoption rates increase While the project will have a contribution to food security (Supplementary 2.2) and early warning system (Supplementary 2.4), they are outside the project boundary.
	Supplementary 2.5: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience	Dept of Fisheries records, population and housing census Survey Data, Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 Total 0 direct 0 indirect *0 male* *0 female*	4,860 Total 1800 direct, of which *1,320 males* *480 females* 3,060 indirect, of which *1,836 males* *1,224 females*	16,200 Total 6,000 direct, of which *4,400 males* *1,600 females* 10,200 indirect, of which *6,120 males* *4,080 females*	
ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Dept of Fisheries records, population and housing census Survey Data, Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 Total 0 direct 0 indirect *0 male* *0 female*	21,600 Total: 3,000 direct, of which *2,165 males* *836 females* 18,600 indirect, of which: *10,200 males* *8,400 females*	72,000 Total 10,000 direct, of which *7,215 males* *2,785 females* 62,000 indirect, of which *34,000 males* *28,000 females*	
	Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	Dept of Fisheries records, population and housing census Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 Total 0 direct 0 indirect *0 male* *0 female*	1,620 Total 600 direct, of which *450 males* *150 females* 1,020 indirect, of which *612 males* *408 females*	5,400 Total 2,000 direct, of which *1,500 males* *500 females* 3,400 indirect, of which *2,040 males* *1,360 females*	

	Supplementary 2.7. Change in expected loss of lives due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention	Baseline assessment using historical data, risk modelling, intervention impact assessment, post disaster assessment.	To be determined during project inception	To be determined during project inception	To be determined during project inception	This highly complex indicator will be established at project inception based on climate science, risk assessment, disaster management records and statistical analysis.
ARA3 Infrastructure and built environment	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Dept of Fisheries records, population and housing census Survey Data, Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 Total 0 direct 0 indirect *0 male* *0 female*	4,860 Total 1800 direct, of which *1,320 males* *480 females* 3,060 indirect, of which *1,836 males* *1,224 females*	16,200 Total 6,000 direct, of which *4,400 males* *1,600 females* 10,200 indirect, of which *6,120 males* *4,080 females*	
	Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Dept of Fisheries records, population and housing census Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0	$1,107,000	$2,767,500	Assumptions: 40% of sites will be rehabilitated by project mid-term.
	Supplementary 3.1: Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in te geographic area of the GCF intervention	Dept of Fisheries records CCRIF/COAST records	To be determined during project inception	To be determined during project inception	To be determined during project inception	This highly complex indicator will be established at project inception based on climate science, risk assessment, disaster management records and statistical analysis.
ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	Dept of Fisheries records, population and housing census Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 Total 0 direct 0 indirect *0 male* *0 female*	21,600 Total: 3,000 direct, of which *2,165 males* *836 females* 18,600 indirect, of which:	72,000 Total 10,000 direct, of which *7,215 males* *2,785 females* 62,000 indirect, of which	Assumptions: all project beneficiaries benefit from improved ecosystems and ecosystem services. See above for assumptions about direct vs indirect beneficiaries and male / female split.

				10,200 males *8,400 females*	*34,000 males* *28,000 females*	
	Core 4: Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice	Geo-tagged site surveys, Dept of Fisheries reports, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 ha of coastal mangrove 0 ha of coral reef	10 ha of coastal mangrove 3 ha of coral reef	25 ha of coastal mangrove 7 ha of coral reef	Assumptions: timeliness of official permitting processes, environmental conditions remain suitable for restoration efforts
	Supplementary 4.3. Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices.	Assessment of critical habitats; Stock assessments, Department of Fisheries monitoring reports including catch data, stock biomass estimates	To be determined during project inception	To be determined during project inception	To be determined during project inception	It is assumed that catch data is accurate and reliably reported. This can be challenging due to illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as limitations in monitoring and reporting systems. Stock assessments are assumed to provide accurate estimates of fish stock biomass. However, these assessments rely on complex models and data that may have uncertainties. Data collected for stock assessments (e.g., catch samples, survey data) are assumed to be representative of the entire fish population.

2.2. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

IRMF Core Indicators (5-8)[3]	Baseline context (Description)	Rating for current state (Baseline)	Target scenario (Description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage

[3] The IRMF Indicators are set out in the Integrated Results Management Framework

Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner	The NAP, Fisheries Sectoral Adaptation Plan and fisheries policy documents are in place, but capacity constraints hinder implementation. Key objectives such as coastal ecosystem health and changes to fishing vessel registration requirements depend on collaboration with other Ministries, departments and agencies. Moreover, there is limited institutional capacity to mobilize innovative climate finance.	medium	Policies, rules and regulations across government Ministries, departments and agencies are aligned to reinforce climate resilience in the fisheries sector and create opportunities for female and male stakeholders throughout the value chain. Improved collaboration across government entities will ensure effective plan and policy implementation to support resilient fishing and aquaculture. Financial institutions offer tailored products that meet the sector's unique needs, while insurance services provide adequate coverage for climate-related risks. Fisherfolk organisations are strengthened, enabling better representation and access to financial and technical resources.	GCF investment will significantly enhance the capacity of Saint Lucia's fisheries sector to implement climate-resilient policies and practices. It will facilitate a 'whole of government' approach, improving interagency coordination among key entities such as the Dept of Fisheries, Dept of Transport, Maritime Authority, etc. for the implementation of the NAP and other key sectoral plans and policies. The project will also support the development of new regulations that integrate climate resilience into fishing vessel design, construction, and equipment standards. It will also strengthen the institutional capacity to mobilise innovative climate finance by enhancing the skills and knowledge of both public sector agencies and financial institutions in climate risk assessment and management. Lastly, the GCF investment will bolster the fisheries sector's ability to access and utilise financial products and insurance services tailored to its unique needs, such as through the development of new microfinance products, and improved access to parametric insurance through partnerships between fisherfolk organisations and financial institutions	National level (one country)
Core indicator 7: Degree to which GCF Investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local, or national level	Fisheries sector value chains are short, with few market linkages, limited interaction with the tourism sector that drives Saint Lucia's economy, or integration of financial services products.	low	FISH-ADAPT will transform the fisheries sector by professionalizing fishing, fish processing, seamoss farming, and aquaculture production. The sector will shift from predominantly small-scale, artisanal operations to a more diversified, resilient, and market-oriented industry. Fishing vessels will be better equipped to adapt to changing fish migration patterns, while landing	GCF investment will catalyse market development and transformation in Saint Lucia's fisheries sector. By improving fishing vessels and making landing sites more resilient to climate-related weather impacts, the project will enhance the sector's ability to maintain consistent supply, even under changing climatic conditions. This reliability will strengthen market linkages and open new opportunities	National level (one country)

			sites will be climate-resilient, ensuring consistent supply to markets. Circular economy value chains will be strengthened for fish processing and creation of value-added products from fish waste, reducing environmental impact and creating new revenue streams. The sector will see increased adoption of climate-resilient technologies and practices, improving both productivity and sustainability. Stronger linkages to the tourism sector will result in more stable incomes for fishery sector stakeholders across the value chain.	for partnerships with the tourism sector. The investment in coastal and inland aquaculture will diversify the sector, creating new market segments and products. By improving access to tailored financial mechanisms, the project will enable fisherfolk to invest in climate-resilient technologies and practices, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship within the sector. The project will support the development of circular economy value chains, turning fish waste into valuable products and creating new market opportunities. By facilitating stronger linkages with the tourism sector, the project will establish a more stable demand for fish products, incentivising quality improvements and potentially leading to premium pricing for local, sustainably sourced seafood. This transformation will create diverse income streams for fishery sector stakeholders	

3. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 1: Fishing systems transformed and reoriented for safety in a changing climate	a) Percentage of fishers, seamoss, and aquaculture farmers reporting increased safety related to climate-related risks in their operations	Dept of Fisheries reports, fisher surveys, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	Baseline assessment TBD	40% of respondents report increased safety	80% of respondents report increased safety	Assumptions: Fishers, seamoss and aquaculture farmers are willing to participate in surveys No major external factors (e.g., market crashes) significantly impact the sector
	b) Number of promissory purchase contracts for second-hand long-liners signed by private actors for Saint Lucia fishing	Dept of Fisheries reports, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 long-liner vessels acquired	2 long-liner vessels acquired	5 long-liner vessels acquired	Assumptions: Suitable second hand long-liner vessels are identified and able to be purchased

Output 1.1 - Fishers and other actors are able to access and act upon weather and climate data *From Component 1*	a) Number of fishing community members with increased knowledge of climate hazard identification and information access	Dept of Fisheries training & communications outreach reportsattendance records, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 fishing community members *0 male* *0 female*	150 fishing community members *135 males* *15 females*	300 fishing community members *270 males* *30 females*	Assumptions: Communities in 15 landing sites receive training while these are being refurbished Fishers and fisheries workers are willing and able to attend training sessions Note: Estimating a 90-10 gender split for fishers
	b) Number of landing sites with completed emergency evacuation training and practice	Published evacuation plans, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 landing sites with completed evacuation plans	5 landing sites with completed evacuation plans	15 landing sites with completed evacuation plans	Assumption: Local authorities cooperate in developing and approving evacuation plans
Output 1.2 - Fishing vessels improved to respond to shifting fishing grounds, and landing sites more resilient to climate related weather impacts *From Component 1*	a) Number of vessels with improved communication & safety equipment	Government vessel registration records, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 vessels with improved communication & safety equipment	100 vessels with improved communication & safety equipment	300 vessels with improved communication & safety equipment	Assumption: Fishers are willing to adopt new safety equipment and practices
	b) Number of FRP boat construction facilities upgraded to produce higher quality, safer hulls	Facility inspection reports, quality assessment records, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 facilities upgraded	2 facilities upgraded	6 facilities upgraded	Assumption: Local FRP manufacturers are willing to adopt new construction techniques
	c) Number of fisheries value chain actors engaged in exchanges and study tours to build experience with commercial pelagic fishing operations	Dept of Fisheries records, training completion certificates project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 fisheries VC actors *0 male* *0 female*	Total: 20 fisheries VC actors *17 males* *3 females*	Total: 40 fisheries VC actors *34 males* *6 females*	Assumption: There is sufficient interest among fishers to transition to commercial pelagic longline fishing Note: Estimating an average 15% of VC actors are women
	d) Number of landing sites and adjacent facilities climate-proofed against storms and flooding, with long-term adaptive	Geo-tagged site inspection reports, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 landing sites climate-proofed	5 landing sites climate-proofed	15 landing sites climate-proofed	Assumptions: Necessary permits and community support are obtained for site upgrades

	management plans for NbS					
Output 1.3 – Coastal and inland aquaculture enhanced and made resilient against extreme weather *From Component 1*	a) Number of seamoss farmers trained on improved and climate resilient practices and technologies	Geo-tagged site surveys, Dept of Fisheries reports, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 seamoss farmers *0 male* *0 female*	Total: 75 seamoss farmers *60 males* *15 females*	Total: 150 seamoss farmers *120 males* *30 females*	Assumptions: Seamoss farmers are willing and able to adopt new technologies and practices Note: Estimating 20% of seamoss farmers are women
	b) Number of aquaculture production systems employing climate resilient practices built and operational	Geo-tagged site surveys, Dept of Fisheries reports, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 aquaculture production systems	4 aquaculture production systems	12 aquaculture production systems	Assumptions: Availability of suitable sites for expanded aquaculture production. Staff from Department of Fisheries and other government offices available for coordination activities. Staff are retained for a period long enough to allow for transmission and multiplication of knowledge.
	c) Increase in inland aquaculture production (tilapia + shrimp) through climate-resilient practices (tons/year)	Site surveys, Dept of Fisheries reports, farm records, project monitoring and evaluation reports	~15 tons (estimated from 2021 values)	30 tons	60 tons	Assumptions: Availability of suitable sites for expanded aquaculture production. Assuming gradual recovery and willingness of farmers to adopt climate-resilient technologies.
Outcome 2: Climate resilient coastal fish grounds & aquaculture systems	a) Percentage reduction in reported incidents of ghost fishing and by-catch	Dept of Fisheries reports, fisher surveys, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	Baseline assessment TBD	10% reduction from baseline	30% reduction from baseline	Assumptions: Fishers accurately report incidents and adopt new tools and practices
Output 2.1 - Fisher communities adopt improved practices to manage and sustain fish stocks and habitat	a) Number of plans disseminated for coral and mangrove restoration	Geo-tagged site surveys, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the	0 plans disseminated	1 plan disseminated	2 plans disseminated	Assumptions: Timeliness of official permitting processes, environmental conditions

		AE				remain suitable for restoration efforts
From Component 2	b) Number of plans disseminated for upstream riparian buffer and riverbank stabilisation	Geo-tagged site surveys, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 plans disseminated	1 plan disseminated	4 plans disseminated	Assumptions: Landowners and communities cooperate in implementing riverbank measures. Training and awareness raising lead to the behavioural change needed for effective upstream runoff management
Outcome 3: Increased financial resilience and diversified incomes for fishing sector stakeholders	a) Percentage of fishing sector households with diversified income sources (at least two)	Household survey with detailed questionnaires capturing income sources, savings, and expenditure.	To be established at time of baseline survey	To be established at time of baseline survey	To be established at time of baseline survey	We will conduct a comprehensive baseline survey of a representative sample of fishing sector households to identify all income sources (fishing, aquaculture, tourism, agriculture, crafts, etc.), calculate average household expenses, assess current savings levels, and determine the percentage of households with diversified incomes and a savings buffer. When determining savings buffers, the value of the savings needs to be adjusted for inflation, so that the purchasing power of the savings remains consistent
	b) Percentage of fishing sector households with increased savings buffer (months)					

	c) Number of new or adapted financial products tailored for fisheries sector stakeholders introduced by financial institutions (commercial or micro-finance/cooperative)	Financial product descriptions & promotional materials from FI, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 new or adapted financial products	1 new or adapted financial product	2 new or adapted financial products	Assumptions: Willingness of financial institutions to offer products and services for the fisheries sector
	d) Improved cost efficiency of supported businesses	Business assessments and plans. Monitoring data from supported stakeholders	Baseline to be quantified for each supported business at time of financial support	Targets to be determined at time of investment decision	Targets to be determined at time of investment decision	Cost efficiency improvements will depend on support needs and agreements and will reflect goal of diversifying and stabilizing incomes.
Output 3.1 - Improved access to financial mechanisms for sustainable and climate resilient fish production and income diversification *From Component 3*	a) Number of registered fishers and aquaculture farmers covered by climate risk insurance	Market demand and supply survey for financial and insurance services among providers and value chain stakeholders, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	<u>0 registered fishers and aquaculture farmers</u> 0 male 0 female	<u>Total: 50 registered fishers and aquaculture farmers</u> *42 males* *8 females*	<u>Total: 100 registered fishers and aquaculture farmers</u> *85 males* *15 females*	Assumptions: Willingness of financial institutions to offer products and services for the fisheries sector Ability of fisheries sector stakeholders to meet lending and insurance criteria. Willingness of fisheries sector stakeholders to apply for and adopt finance, credit and insurance products. Note: Estimating an average 15% of VC actors are women
	b) Number of fisheries sector actors receiving financial planning, training and technical support		<u>0 fisheries sector actors</u> 0 male 0 female	<u>Total: 500 fisheries sector actors</u> *425 males* *75 females*	<u>Total: 1,500 fisheries sector actors</u> *1275 male* *225 females*	
Output 3.2 - Artisanal fisheries and value chains and markets strengthened to sustainably diversify and stabilize incomes *From Component 3*	a) Number of fish processing facilities rehabilitated and upgraded to meet HACCP standards	Dept of Fisheries records, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 facilities rehabilitated	4 facilities rehabilitated	10 facilities rehabilitated	Assumption: Facility owners are willing to adopt new upgrades and practices, incl. proper maintenance
	b) Number of new value-added	Dept of Commerce records, commercial	0 new businesses	4 new businesses	10 new businesses	Assumptions:

	businesses supporting the fisheries sector created	survey, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE				There is a viable market for products made from fish processing waste. Commercial buyers are interested in sourcing local fish through long-term agreements
	c) Number of commercial supply and purchase agreements negotiated between fishing and aquaculture cooperatives and public/private customers	Commercial survey, Dept of Fisheries records, Dept of Commerce records, survey of cooperatives, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 agreements negotiated	10 agreements negotiated	30 agreements negotiated	
Outcome 4: Strengthened institutional structures for participatory climate adaptation	a) Number of policy and regulatory changes to improve fishing vessel, landing site and aquaculture farm safety and climate resilience	Policy documents, policy register	0 policy / regulatory changes	1 policy / regulatory change	2 policy / regulatory changes	Assumptions: Different departments and government offices are willing to collaborate and coordinate efforts, and are actively engaged Staff are retained for a period long enough to allow for transmission and multiplication of knowledge. Externalities: High staff turnover within local & national government, extreme weather events and disasters, political instability
Output 4.1 - Effective policy implementation and enhanced technical and institutional capacity at the community and department levels to support resilient fishing, aquaculture and fish value chain practices *From Component 4*	Number of inter-agency working groups established to support resilient fishing, aquaculture and fish value chain practices	Inter-agency working group meeting minutes, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 inter-agency working groups established	1 inter-agency working groups established	2 inter-agency working groups established	Assumptions: Different departments and government offices are willing to collaborate and coordinate efforts, and are actively engaged Staff are retained for a period long enough to allow for transmission and multiplication of knowledge. Externalities: High staff

						turnover within local & national government, extreme weather events and disasters, political instability.
	b) Improved data collection and reporting system for gender-disaggregated fisheries data implemented and operational	Yearly and monthly data reports, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	Not implemented	Implemented and operational	Implemented and operational	Assumption: Sufficient technical capacity exists or can be developed within the Department of Fisheries to operate and maintain the new system
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Co-benefit 1 Social and financial inclusion	Number of female and male fisheries sector stakeholders able to access financial services for livelihoods activities	Dept of Commerce records, Dept of Fisheries records, financial provider survey, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	Baseline determined at start of project with initial survey	Total: 1,000 fisheries sector stakeholders *850 males* *150 females*	Total: 2,500 fisheries sector stakeholders *2,125 males* *375 females*	Assumption: male and female fisheries sector stakeholders are motivated to invest time and efforts in the activities Note: Estimating an average 15% of VC actors are women
Co-benefit 2 Waste, fertilizer and soil run-off reduction	Volume (kg) of fish waste processed by new value-added businesses per year	Dept of Fisheries reports, Dept of Commerce reports, commercial survey, project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	0 kg	5,000 kg	10,000 kg	Assumptions: There is a viable market for products made from fish processing waste.

4. Project/programme activities and deliverables

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
Output 1.1 - Fishers and other actors are able to access and act upon weather and climate data	1.1.1 Increase capacity of fishers, fishworkers and other actors to use and respond to climate risk information, ensuring enhanced participation and access for informal workers, in particular women	This activity will improve the ability to incorporate information on climate hazards into decision making and planning for fishing, aquaculture and value-added activities. The sub-activities include: 1.1.1.1 Conduct outreach and capacity building on climate impacts on landing sites	1.1.1.1 - Community-focused training and capacity building programme delivered at 15 fish landing sites

	1.1.2 Develop and implement emergency evacuation plans for fish landing sites	This activity involves enhancing and testing emergency evacuation plans for the fish landing sites through reviewing and updating of emergency risk assessments for landing sites and building capacities and awareness of the emergency evacuation plans which would prepare the stakeholders in the event of an emergency. The sub-activities include: 1.1.2.1 Review and update emergency risk assessments and evacuation plans for landing sites 1.1.2.2 Conduct outreach and capacity building to ensure awareness of revised emergency evacuation plans 1.1.2.3 Quality assurance and testing of emergency evacuation plans (co-financing from MoA)	1.1.2.1 - 15 documented and approved emergency evacuation plans for landing sites 1.1.2.2 – 15 outreach and capacity building events to promote awareness of emergency evacuation plans 1.1.2.3 – MoA clearance provided on emergency evacuation plans and training delivered
Output 1.2 - Fishers' ability to adapt to shifting fishing grounds improved	1.2.1 Promote safety at sea through training (including sanitary safety of installations and practices on board fishing vessels), weather forecasting and acquisition of improved communications and safety equipment for fishing vessels	This activity will ensure fishing efforts further offshore are made safe and reliable. The sub-activities include: 1.2.1.1 Implement mandatory training programs for boat operators in the use of safety and communications equipment for all fishing vessels operating beyond VHF coverage 1.2.1.2 Deployment of Vessel Monitoring Systems or low-cost alternatives to support fisheries management and assist in search-and-rescue 1.2.1.3 Support deployment of VHF repeaters to extend communications range at sea 1.2.1.4 Targeted support for adoption of satellite communications for larger vessels 1.2.1.5 Improved weather forecasting and training on ICTs 1.2.1.5 6 Quality assurance on operation of VMS system and procurement of upgrading equipment (co-financing from MoF)	1.2.1.1 - Mandatory training programs for boat operators in the use of safety and communications equipment implemented for all fishing vessels operating beyond VHF coverage. At least one fisherman/crew member from 300 vessels trained in the use of safety and communications equipment 1.2.1.2 - 300 vessels outfitted with Vessel Monitoring Systems or low-cost alternatives to support fisheries management and assist in search-and-rescue. 1.2.1.3 - VHF repeaters deployed to extend communications range at sea. 1.2.1.4 - Targeted support provided for the adoption of satellite communications for larger vessels. 1.2.1.5 - Improved weather forecasting and training on ICTs implemented. 1.2.1.6 MoF clearance provided on operation of VMS system and upgrading

			of equipment.
	1.2.2 Support improved construction techniques to improve FRP boats safety in rough seas	This activity will support improved construction techniques for FRP boats to enable small-scale and artisanal fishers to safely travel as they fish progressively further offshore. The sub-activities include: 1.2.2.1 Support upgrading of FRP construction facilities and design and construction of high- quality moulds for fiberglass hulls of fishing vessels 1.2.2.2 Quality assurance on improved vessel construction techniques (co-financing from MoF)	1.2.2.1 - 6 FRP manufacturers' facilities upgraded 1.2.2.2 – MoF clearance on improved vessel construction techniques handover.
	1.2.3 Provide technical assistance to facilitate acquisition of long-liner fishing vessels that allow long distance pelagic fishing	This activity aims to establish the supporting infrastructure and enabling environment for long-liner fishing vessels to operate in Saint Lucia. The sub-activities include: 1.2.3.1 Establish exchanges for Saint Lucia fish value chain actors to learn from the experience of the Grenada longline fishing sector 1.2.3.2 Conduct training and education to support skills required in the offshore tuna longline fishery 1.2.3.3 Support identification and procurement of appropriately sized second-hand longliner vessels, subject to results from pilot study tours 1.2.3.4 Quality assurance for the inclusion of longliners into Saint Lucia's fishing fleet (co-financing from MoF)	1.2.3.1 – Two exchange visits established for Saint Lucia fish value chain actors (80) to learn from the experience of the Grenada longline fishing sector. 1.2.3.2 - Training and education conducted to support skills required in the offshore tuna longline fishery. 1.2.3.3 - Five appropriately sized second-hand longliner vessels identified and procurement agreement supported, subject to results from pilot study tours. 1.2.3.4 – MoF clearance on the inclusion of longliners in Saint Lucia's fishing fleet
	1.2.4 Provide technical and financial support to upgrade fish landing sites, including with NbS, with safe spaces for at least 75% of smaller vessels	This activity aims to conduct detailed engineering assessment of risks facing fish landing and mariculture sites. The coastal risk study will provide consistent quantitative information for all sites, which will allow to assess risk across landings with consistent	1.2.4.1 - Consultations conducted and engineering input incorporated from ecosystem restoration activities to fine-tune the design of facility improvements. 1.2.4.2 - Environmental and Social Assessments (ESAs) conducted for each

		quantitative metrics. These basic studies are necessary to develop reliable quantitative hazard and risk information to make informed decisions regarding investment priorities. The sub-activities include: 1.2.4.1 Conduct engineering-informed consultation and incorporate engineering input from ecosystem restoration activities to fine tune design of facilities improvements 1.2.4.2 Conduct ESA for each site to ensure compliance with Category C E&S risk rating 1.2.4.3 Reduce flood risk and increase resilience of fishing facilities and equipment at landing sites Sub-activity 1.2.4.4 Climate proofing of secondary landing sites (co-financing from MoF)	site to ensure compliance with Category C Environmental and Social (E&S) risk rating. 1.2.4.3 - Flood risk reduced and resilience of fishing facilities and equipment at landing sites increased. 15 climate-proofing infrastructure upgrade packages implemented at landing sites, including NbS components. 1.2.4.4 – Climate proofing of 5 secondary landing sites completed (MoF)
Output 1.3 - Coastal and inland aquaculture enhanced and made resilient against extreme weather	1.3.1 Increase resilience of farmers and other value chain actors by supplementing and diversifying incomes via robust small-scale aquaculture	This activity aims to optimize fish productivity and climate resilience in the aquaculture and aquaponics sectors through training and technical assistance programs. The sub-activities include: 1.3.1.1 Capacity building for the Veterinary division in aquatic animal health disease and management 1.3.1.2 NVQ training of at least 10 female and male farmers per year on sustainable aquaculture practices and management 1.3.1.3 Establish farmer field schools and Technological Reference Units (TRUs)at demonstration farms 1.3.1.4 Support to obtain energy efficient and renewable energy powered pumps and aerators 1.3.1.5 Provide technical assistance and training on feeding management 1.3.1.6 Conduct outreach and support aquaculture farmers to access quality broodstock	1.3.1.1 - Capacity building provided for the Veterinary division in aquatic animal health, disease, and management. 1.3.1.2 - 30 farmers annually trained and certified in sustainable aquaculture practices and management. 30 NVQ training certificates issued annually for aquaculture practices. 1.3.1.3 - Farmer field schools and 4 Technological Reference Units (TRUs) established at demonstration farms with equipment and training materials. 1.3.1.4 - Support provided for the acquisition of energy-efficient and renewable energy-powered pumps and aerators. 12 renewable energy equipment packages installed at aquaculture farms. 1.3.1.5 - Technical assistance and training on feeding management provided. 1.3.1.6 - Outreach conducted and support provided to aquaculture farmers to access quality broodstock.

		1.3.1.7 Develop a strategy to improve aquaculture's resilience to climate change 1.3.1.8 Upgrade government facilities for climate-resilient aquaculture production, inclusive of biosafety screening, broodstock and feed production (co-financing from MoF)	1.3.1.7 - A strategy developed to improve aquaculture's resilience to climate change. 12 farm-specific climate adaptation plan documents produced. 1.3.1.8 – Two government facilities upgraded for climate resilient aquaculture production
	1.3.2 Increase resilience of coastal fisher communities by supplementing and diversifying incomes via sustainably managed seamoss production	This activity provides technical assistance for improved production and increased climate resilience of seamoss farming operations and increased value addition from seamoss processing. The sub-activities include: 1.3.2.1 Provide technical assistance for improved production and increased climate resilience of seamoss farming operations 1.3.2.2 Support adoption of submersible seamoss rafts to reduce vulnerability to storms 1.3.2.3 Development and updating of training and good management practice materials 1.3.2.4 Support for seamoss value addition and marketing/distribution	1.3.2.1 - Technical assistance provided for improved production and increased climate resilience of seamoss farming operations. One guideline on improved practices distributed to 200 seamoss farmers. 1.3.2.2 - Adoption of submersible seamoss rafts supported to reduce vulnerability to storms. 40 submersible raft technology packages provided to seamoss farmers. 1.3.2.3 - Training and good management practice materials developed and updated. 1.3.2.4 – Training delivered (1 report) for seamoss value addition, marketing, and distribution.
Output 2.1 - Fisher communities adopt improved practices to manage and sustain fish stocks and habitat	2.1.1 Develop and implement rehabilitation and restoration plan for mangroves and coral reefs	This activity supports community-based restoration and management of coastal coral and mangrove sites, including improved sargassum control near mangrove and coral sites. Women, youth and other marginalized people will be included in the activities. The sub-activities include: 2.1.1.1 Outreach and consultation with community members to refine rehabilitation plan 2.1.1.2 Baseline assessment and environmental review of sargassum control options 2.1.1.3 Removal of decayed sargassum from Praslin Bay and Praslin Mangrove	2.1.1.1 - Community members engaged in outreach and consultation to refine the rehabilitation plan. 2 mangrove and coral restoration plans produced. 2.1.1.2 - Baseline assessment and environmental review of sargassum control options conducted. 2.1.1.3 - Decayed sargassum removed from Praslin Bay and Praslin Mangrove. 2.1.1.4 - 1 floating sargassum barrier installed in Praslin Bay. 2.1.1.5 - Community-based mangrove replanting and management supported (1 agreement). 1 mangrove nursery established.

		2.1.1.4 Establishment of floating sargassum barrier 2.1.1.5 Support community-based mangrove replanting and management 2.1.1.6 Support community-based coral farming and management 2.1.1.7 Support community-based tourism activities around coral reefs and mangroves	2.1.1.6 - Community-based coral farming and management supported. Coral replanting and regrowth training and materials provided to 20 community members. One land-based coral nursery established 2.1.1.7 - Community-based tourism activities around coral reefs and mangroves supported (1 agreement).
	2.1.2 Implement upstream pollution management plan for mangrove and coral reef protection	This activity will target the watersheds that influence water quality for mangroves near Praslin and Esperance, and for the Soufriere and Saline Point Reefs. The sub-activities include: 2.1.2.1 Establish vegetated riparian buffers with Praslin farmers 2.1.2.2 Praslin River bank river bank stabilization and revegetation 2.1.2.3 Mandate and support the establishment of temporary silt traps prior to roadworks and other construction near the Soufriere River 2.1.2.4 Implement nature-based riverbank rehabilitation measures for the Soufriere River 2.1.2.5 Support establishment of constructed wetlands in and around Palmiste and Barrons Drive to reduce greywater runoff to Soufriere coral	2.1.2.1 - Vegetated riparian buffers established with Praslin farmers. 4 upstream riparian buffer and riverbank stabilisation plans produced and disseminated. 2.1.2.2 - Praslin River bank stabilization and revegetation implemented. 2.1.2.3 - Establishment of temporary silt traps mandated and supported prior to roadworks and other construction near the Soufriere River. 2.1.2.4 - Nature-based riverbank rehabilitation measures implemented for the Soufriere River. 50 agricultural extension team members and farmers trained to reduce erosion and sedimentation upstream of reefs and mangroves. 2.1.2.5 - Establishment of constructed wetlands in and around Palmiste and Barrons Drive supported to reduce greywater runoff to Soufriere coral.
	2.1.3 Provide tools and technology for greater sustainability in fishing, more efficient measurement of fish catch, reduce landing undersized fish, and eliminate ghost fishing and by-catch	This activity further enhances capacity development for Dept Fisheries staff and fishers in monitoring of fisheries target species stock, provides equipment to record fish size and other parameters upon landing, and supports outreach and promotion to reduce ghost fishing and overfishing. The sub-activities include:	2.1.3.1 - Capacity development provided for 10 Fisheries staff and fishers in monitoring fisheries target species stocks and discourage landing undersized fish and eliminate ghost fishing/bycatch. 2.1.3.2 - Equipment provided to record fish size and other parameters upon landing.

		2.1.3.1 Capacity development for Fisheries staff and fishers in monitoring of fisheries target species stocks 2.1.3.2 Provision of equipment to record fish size and other parameters upon landing 2.1.3.3 Outreach and promotion to discourage ghost fishing 2.1.3.4 Training and equipment to engage local stakeholders to support ongoing data collection and analysis with Department of Fisheries 2.1.3.5 Support integration of all collected data into the DoF Information System and computation of data for monitoring and analysis 2.1.3.6 Quality assurance for the reduction in undersized fish catch, ghost fishing and by-catch (co-financing from MoF)	2.1.3.3 - Outreach and promotion conducted to discourage ghost fishing. Awareness campaign materials on bycatch reduction produced and disseminated to 400 fisher community members. 2.1.3.4 - Training and equipment provided to engage local stakeholders to support ongoing data collection and analysis with the Department of Fisheries. 2.1.3.5 Integration of data completed into DoF Information System 2.1.3.6 MoF clearance provided on the outreach to reduce undersized fish catch, ghost fishing and by-catch.
Output 3.1 - Improved access to financial mechanisms for sustainable and climate resilient fish production and income diversification	3.1.1 Build capacity of financial intermediaries to stimulate microfinance products and services for male and female fishers, aquaculture and seamoss farmers, value chain actors, and income diversification	This activity focuses on building the capacity of financial institutions to offer microfinance products and services tailored to the needs of fishers, farmers, and other actors in the blue economy, ultimately promoting income diversification and sustainable livelihoods. The project will support financial institutions to mainstream gender in their financial policy and loan qualification processes. The sub-activities include: 3.1.1.1 Matchmaking, institutional & strategic partnerships and development within the financial sector 3.1.1.2 Support at least 2 financial institutions to mainstream climate and gender considerations in their financial policy, risk assessments and loan qualification processes 3.1.1.3 Support at least 2 financial institutions to participate in regional training on targeted solutions for the fisheries sector (co-financing from MoF) 3.1.1.4 Strengthen SLDB's capacity to	3.1.1.1 - Matchmaking, institutional, and strategic partnerships developed within the financial sector. Two new financial product design documents created (1 for commercial lenders, 1 for cooperatives/micro-finance institutions). 3.1.1.2 - At least 2 financial institutions supported to mainstream climate and gender considerations in their financial policy, risk assessments, and loan qualification processes. Climate and gender mainstreaming toolkit developed for two financial institutions. 3.1.1.3 Report on two financial institutions' participation in regional training on targeted solutions for the fisheries sector (MoF) 3.1.1.4 Report on capacity building provided to SLDB on management of climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture portfolio, green taxonomy, MRV systems

		manage their climate-resilient fisheries and aquaculture portfolio, focusing on specific taxonomies, MRV systems, and assessment frameworks.	and assessment frameworks.
	3.1.2 Provide technical, logistical and matchmaking support for introduction of insurance solutions that better allocate climate risks for the aquaculture sector (including fish farmers and seamoss)	This activity promotes resilience and reduces financial vulnerability by improving access to insurance solutions specifically designed to address climate risks faced by the fisheries, seamoss, and aquaculture sector. The sub-activities include: 3.1.2.1 Training workshops and knowledge sharing on use of insurance in the fisheries sector 3.1.2.2 Redevelop / relaunch insurance scheme to reduce premiums for the fisheries sector 3.1.2.3 Provide expert advice on product structuring to support the fisheries sector	3.1.2.1 - Training workshops conducted and knowledge shared on the use of insurance in the fisheries sector. Insurance product information packages tailored for boat operators, aquaculture farmers, and value chain operators developed and disseminated to 400 fisheries stakeholders. 3.1.2.2 - One insurance scheme launched to reduce premiums for fisheries sector stakeholders. 3.1.2.3 - Expert advice on product structuring provided to support the fisheries sector. Aimed at two financial institutions that have mainstreamed gender in their financial policy and loan requirement processes.
	3.1.3 Financial planning training and technical support to help fishers, fish workers, seamoss farmers and fish farmers access credit and other financial instruments for climate resilience investments	This activity empowers members of the blue economy like fishers, farmers, and workers with the financial literacy and tools needed to invest in climate resilience. The sub-activities include: 3.1.3.1 Financial literacy training and knowledge sharing on financial management, record-keeping and loan application, targeting registered fishermen 3.1.3.2 Direct engagement / extension outreach with fisheries cooperatives, NFO, and aquaculture / mariculture farmers and enterprises 3.1.3.3 Conduct a gender-targeted literacy assessment and facilitate registration of fishers and fishworkers for literacy training	3.1.3.1 - Financial literacy training package developed and delivered to 1,000 fisheries sector stakeholders on financial management, record-keeping, and loan application. 3.1.3.2 - Direct engagement and extension outreach conducted with fisheries cooperatives, NFO, and aquaculture/mariculture farmers and enterprises. 3.1.3.3 - A gender-targeted literacy assessment conducted and literacy training facilitated.
Output 3.2 - Cost efficiency of artisanal fisheries sector strengthened, and value chains	3.2.1 Strengthen or establish cooperatives and associations that allow fishers, fishworkers and farmers to operate at efficient scale	This activity fosters collaboration, efficiency gains, and improved economies of scale power by equipping cooperatives and their	3.2.1.1 - Training workshops conducted and direct best practice sharing facilitated with fish, aquaculture, and seamoss

and markets strengthened to sustainably diversify and stabilize incomes		members with the knowledge and skills needed to improve their organizational structures, governance, and business practices. The sub-activities include: 3.2.1.1 Training workshops & direct best practice sharing with fish, aquaculture and seamoss farming cooperatives and NFO 3.2.1.2 Study tours and exchanges to neighbouring countries to observe and replicate applicable good practices 3.2.1.3 Institutional collaboration between NFO, aquaculture farmers and the financial sector 3.2.1.4 Capacity building for fish, aquaculture and seamoss farming cooperatives leadership (co-financing from MoF)	farming cooperatives and NFO. Training packages on fisheries sector cooperative best practices disseminated to 5 cooperatives. 3.2.1.2 - Study tours and exchanges to neighbouring countries conducted to observe and replicate applicable good practices. 3.2.1.3 - Institutional collaboration fostered between NFO, aquaculture farmers, and the financial sector. 3.2.1.4 Capacity building for leadership of fish, aquaculture, and seamoss farming cooperatives conducted (MoF)
	3.2.2 Support the rehabilitation and professionalization of fish processing, marketing and distribution facilities, and support ecosystem for fishing vessel operations	This activity aims to revamp and professionalize fish processing, marketing, and distribution facilities, creating a more resilient, efficient, and inclusive value chain. This activity will support upgrades at fish processing facilities to improve hygiene and reduce waste. The sub-activities include: 3.2.2.1 Capacity building on HACCP standards and certification, including training the inspectors and certification personnel 3.2.2.2 Support the upgrading of basic fish processing facilities and ice production equipment to increase opportunities for women fishworkers, improve hygiene and reduce wastage 3.2.2.3 Support planning, capacity building and financial matchmaking for the gradual development of reception facilities, transport and exporters for a professionalized and expanded fishing sector 3.2.2.4 Technical support and financial matchmaking to expand existing diesel	3.2.2.1 - Capacity building on HACCP standards and certification provided, including training for inspectors and certification personnel. 3.2.2.2 - Upgrading of basic fish processing facilities and ice production equipment supported to increase opportunities for women fish workers, improve hygiene, and reduce wastage. 10 fish processing sites rehabilitated and upgraded. 3.2.2.3 - Planning, capacity building, and financial matchmaking supported for the gradual development of reception facilities, transport, and exporters for a professionalized and expanded fishing sector. 3.2.2.4 - Technical support and financial matchmaking provided to expand existing diesel engine maintenance facilities to support the maintenance of larger fishing vessels. 3.2.2.5 - Older fishermen re-skilled in equipment repair, trap making, fish

		engine maintenance facilities to support maintenance of larger fishing vessels 3.2.2.5 Re-skill older fishermen in equipment repair/trap making/fish cleaning and processing 3.2.2.6 Training workshops for fishers on registration, gear loss reporting, and safe effective fish waste management practices 3.2.2.7 Support the upgrading of basic fish processing facilities and ice production equipment to increase opportunities for women fishworkers, improve hygiene and reduce wastage in secondary landing sites (co-financing from MoF)	cleaning, and processing. 3.2.2.6 - Training conducted for fishers on registration, gear loss reporting, and safe, effective fish waste management practices. 3.2.2.7 5 basic fish processing facilities and ice production equipment upgraded (MoF).
	3.2.3 Support establishment of enterprises producing value-added fish products and utilizing processing waste generated from the fisheries sector	This activity promotes value-addition activities derived from fish processing waste, aiming to optimise its utilization and minimise its environmental impact. Waste is transformed into valuable resources, reducing disposal costs and creating new economic opportunities The sub-activities include: 3.2.3.1 Support and promote fish waste usage in silage and other products and enforce proper disposal regulations. 3.2.3.2 Develop fishery specific fish waste management regulations and policies with support by Department of Fisheries, SLSWMA, Ministry of Health (environmental), Fishers Cooperative and the business community 3.2.3.3 Quality assurance for the implementation of circular economy solutions and regulations (co-financing from MoA)	3.2.3.1 - Fish waste usage supported and promoted in silage and other products, and proper disposal regulations enforced. Three tailored fish waste management systems designed for the three largest landing sites. 3.2.3.2 - Fishery-specific fish waste management regulations and policies developed with the support of the Department of Fisheries, SLSWMA, Ministry of Health (environmental), Fishers Cooperative, and the business community. 3.2.3.2 Clearance provided by the MoA on the implementation of circular economy solutions and regulations.
	3.2.4 Establish/implement incentive scheme for long term fish supply agreements with schools, hotels and restaurants	This activity establishes supply and marketing arrangements with hotels, restaurants, retailers, and schools, and establishes stable and reliable channels for domestically harvested fish to reach tourist markets. The sub-activities include:	3.2.4.1 Agreements with 30 commercial tourism establishments (major hotels and restaurants) and public sector institutions established to purchase majority domestically caught seafood.

		3.2.4.1 Develop supply and marketing arrangements with hotels, restaurants, retailers, and schools to increase the market for domestically harvested fish	
	3.2.5 Support low-impact economic diversification linking fishing to other economic sectors	This activity supports the expansion of livelihood activities for fisheries sector actors into tourism and other economic sectors. The sub-activities include: 3.2.5.1 Develop ecotourism focused retraining and promotion program for fishers in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism's "Yachting and Water-Based Sector" team	3.2.5.1 Ecotourism training package delivered to 200 fishers
Output 4.1 - Effective policy implementation and enhanced technical and institutional capacity at the community and department levels to support resilient fishing, aquaculture and fish value chain practices	4.1.1 Support inter-agency coordination, policy, regulatory, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to build fisheries sector resilience and also to address upstream/land-based and other sources of fisheries habitat degradation	This activity tackles the challenge of fragmented governance and limited collaboration within the blue economy by establishing interagency working group that fosters communication, collaboration, and coordinated action between Fisheries and: (1) Maritime Authority, (2) Dept of Transport, (3) Dept of Meteorology, (4) NEMO, (5) Dept of Tourism, (6) Agricultural Extension Services. The sub-activities include: 4.1.1.1 Establish working group between Fisheries and the Maritime Authority to review and update regulations concerning the design, construction and equipment of fishing vessels to address needs of multiday longliners and distant FAD fisheries 4.1.1.2 Establish working group with Department of Transport to improve approach to vessel registration, inspection and tracking 4.1.1.3 Establish working group with Department of Meteorology to improve weather warning system for fishers and mariculture farmers 4.1.1.4 Establish and enforce minimum construction and safety standards for FRP boats 4.1.1.5 Expertise and support to implement emergency climate protocol developed by	4.1.1.1 - A working group established between Fisheries and the Maritime Authority to review and update regulations concerning the design, construction, and equipment of fishing vessels to address the needs of multi-day longliners and distant FAD fisheries. 4.1.1.2 - A working group established with the Department of Transport to improve the approach to vessel registration, inspection, and tracking. 4.1.1.3 - A working group established with the Department of Meteorology to improve the weather warning system for fishers and mariculture farmers. 4.1.1.4 - Minimum construction and safety standards for FRP boats established and enforced. 4.1.1.5 - Expertise and support provided to implement the emergency climate protocol developed by the Department of Fisheries (DoF) and NEMO. 4.1.1.6 - Policy review conducted to increase women's capacity for asset ownership in the aquaculture sector by updating requirements for lease/ownership of land. 4.1.1.7 - Increased demand for fish silage

		DoF and NEMO 4.1.1.6 Policy review to increase women's capacity for asset ownership in the aquaculture sector by updating requirements for lease/ownership of land 4.1.1.7 Stimulate increased demand for fish silage by promoting policy changes that prioritize use of domestically produced animal feeds and fertilizers 4.1.1.8 Capacity building and technical support to agricultural extension teams and farmers to monitor nutrient loading in streams and reduce farm runoff and sedimentation 4.1.1.9 Interagency coordination to minimize downstream impacts of local property development on mangroves and coral reefs 4.1.1.10 Support interagency coordination and working groups for long-term sustainability of proposed interventions (co-financing from MoA)	stimulated by promoting policy changes that prioritize the use of domestically produced animal feeds and fertilizers. 4.1.1.8 - Capacity building and technical support provided to agricultural extension teams and farmers to monitor nutrient loading in streams and reduce farm runoff and sedimentation. 4.1.1.9 - Interagency coordination implemented to minimize downstream impacts of local property development on mangroves and coral reefs. 2 inter-agency working groups established and annual reports delivered: 1 working group focused on fishing vessels and practices; 1 working group focused on aquaculture, financial facilitation, value chains, market linkages, and livelihood diversification. 4.1.1.10 Interagency coordination and working groups supported for long-term sustainability of proposed interventions.
	4.1.2 Explore opportunities to increase Saint Lucia participation in international / regional bodies to sustainably manage Caribbean fisheries	This activity will support continued and increased engagement by the Government of Saint Lucia in regional initiatives for the sustainable management of Caribbean fisheries. The sub-activities include: 4.1.2.1 Review and deepen engagement in OECS, CARICOM and WECAFC regional fisheries management initiatives 4.1.2.2. Train fisheries officers in data collection and reporting to RFBs & RFMOs to which Saint Lucia is member or intends to become member 4.1.2.3 Accelerate discussions of Saint Lucia representation at ICCAT for the advancement of the offshore pelagic fishery	4.1.2.1 - Engagement in OECS, CARICOM, and WECAFC regional fisheries management initiatives reviewed and deepened. 4.1.2.2 - Fisheries officers trained in data collection and reporting to RFBs and RFMOs to which Saint Lucia is a member or intends to become a member. 4.1.2.3 – Report on Saint Lucia's participation in ICCAT for the advancement of the offshore pelagic fishery.
	4.1.3 Collect gender-disaggregated baseline data and monitor progress against government targets	The activity ensures data statistics and information collected and produced in routine by Dept of Fisheries are enriched to support monitoring of progress against government	4.1.3.1 - Frequency of extension officer and data collector visits to landing sites increased to improve responsiveness to fisheries sector stakeholders. 48 monthly

		targets The sub-activities include: 4.1.3.1 Increase frequency of extension officer and data collector visits to landing sites to improve responsiveness to fisheries sector stake 4.1.3.2 Establish baseline and conduct monitoring of stakeholder awareness of and engagement on climate risks 4.1.3.3 Establish baseline and conduct monitoring of frequency and intensity of flooding and wave damage at landing site facilities 4.1.3.4 Implement long term fisheries target species stock assessment to detect changes in populations and habitat in the context of climate change 4.1.3.5 Engage local stakeholders to collect local oceanographic and biological marine data 4.1.3.6 Collaborative data collecting, monitoring and analysis by Department of Fisheries and Commerce	reports on fish catch and effort from each landing site. 4.1.3.2 - Baseline established and monitoring conducted of stakeholder awareness of and engagement on climate risks. 4.1.3.3 - Baseline established and monitoring conducted of frequency and intensity of flooding and wave damage at landing site facilities. 4.1.3.4 - Long-term fisheries target species stock assessment implemented to detect changes in populations and habitat in the context of climate change. 4.1.3.5 - Local stakeholders engaged to collect local oceanographic and biological marine data. 4.1.3.6 - Collaborative data collection, monitoring, and analysis conducted by the Department of Fisheries and Commerce. 1 baseline report on fisheries data collection, and 4 annual monitoring reports.

5. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 300 words)

In its role as Accredited Entity (AE), FAO will oversee project implementation according to the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) signed between FAO and GCF and will bear overall responsibility for ensuring that reporting is provided to the GCF in a timely manner and in accordance with the required standards. The M&E team will prepare draft performance reports, which will in turn be sent to the Project Steering Committee/Technical Committee (PSC/TC). As per the GCF Monitoring and Accountability Framework, FAO will provide the GCF with: Inception Report, Annual Performance Reports, independent Midterm Evaluation report, Project Closure Report, and an independent Final Evaluation report. FAO will also provide semi-annual and annual Financial Reports throughout project implementation. The monitoring team will also share its findings with the Project Management Unit (PMU) so that they may discuss implementation issues as they arise.

Project monitoring will be conducted by the M&E team composed of international and National M&E specialists, information. Management and knowledge specialists. FAO will ensure the existence of a well-designed, operational, and effective impact monitoring and measurement dashboard based on project indicators. Project oversight will be carried out by TC and PSC, PMU and relevant Technical Units in FAO Barbados/Saint Lucia and at HQ. The project will be implemented based on the annual workplan and budget which will be adjusted as envisaged by the PMU, subject to the Budget Holder (BH) approval (FAO AE). Project components will be monitored separately as well as in relation to the achievement of higher-level project results and overall GCF goals. Monitoring data will be stored, compiled, and displayed in a dedicated module of the Monitoring Information System (MIS) to be developed by the PMU. The MIS will serve to track on the

project implementation, including the outputs, outcomes, and targets in the results framework. It will also track implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan and Environmental and Social Management Plans.

In compliance with the requirements in FAO's Accreditation Master Agreement with the GCF, FAO - Office of Evaluation (the Accredited Entity independent evaluation office) will conduct an independent evaluation of the project that meets GCF policy and Funded Activity Agreement obligations. To this end, the evaluation will include multiple components aligned with GCF requirements, such as assessing implementation and impacts. The evaluation budget includes all evaluation costs, including design, inception mission, data collection (baseline and follow-ups through surveys, interviews, focus groups, etc.), data analysis, report writing, and quality assurance. The Accredited Entity will communicate the results of this evaluation through an interim and a final independent evaluation report.