



## UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

### 1- Identification

#### 1.1 Project details

|                                   |  |   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| GEF ID                            | 9791   | SMA IPMR ID                                       | 43228                              |
| Project Short Title               | Bahamas 2020                                 | Grant ID  |                                    |
|                                   |  | Umoja WBS   | GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-014811       |
| Project Title                     | Meeting the Challenge of 2020 in The Bahamas |   |                                    |
| Project Type                      | Full Sized Project (FSP)                     | Duration months                                   | Planned<br>60                      |
| Parent Programme if child project |  |   | Age<br>41.8 months                 |
| GEF Focal Area(s)                 | Biodiversity                                 | Completion Date                                   | Planned -original PCA<br>31-May-25 |
| Project Scope                     | National                                     |   | Revised - Current PCA              |
| Region                            | Latin America and the Caribbean              | Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval                  | 19-Feb-20                          |
| Countries                         | The Bahamas                                  | UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)    | 14 May 2019                        |
| GEF financing amount              | USD 6,243,004                                | Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force) | 7-Apr-20                           |
| Co-financing amount               | USD 11,972,306                               | Date of First Disbursement                        | 13-Jul-20                          |
|                                   |  | Date of Inception Workshop, if available          | 3-Feb-21                           |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June  | USD 1,336,450.00                             | Midterm undertaken?                               | No                                 |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June   | USD 774,598                                  | Actual Mid-term Date, if taken                    |                                    |
|                                   |  | Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken              | 1-Oct-23                           |
|                                   |  | Expected Terminal Evaluation Date                 | 1-Nov-25                           |
|                                   |  | Expected Financial Closure Date                   | 31-May-26                          |

#### 1.2 EA: Project description

GEF 2020- Meeting the Challenges of 2020 in The Bahamas GEF 2020 is a large scale project executed that stems across 5 project sites which includes: Andros West Side national park, Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park, Moriah Harbor Cay National Park, Bonefish Pond National Park, & Lucayan National Park were the selected sites as these MPA's are significant for the ecological diversity and the important role that they play in economically important species. Lack of Effective Marine Protected Area Management, Lack of Integration of MPA's into the broader landscape and land planning, & Lack of Integration of Natural Ecosystem services into general land planning were significant issues which were driving factors in the establishment of this project.

#### 1.3 Project Contact

|                                      |                     |                                 |   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Division(s) Implementing the project | Ecosystems Division | Executing Agency(ies)           | Department of Environmental Planning & Protection |
| Name of co-implementing Agency       |                     | Names of Other Project Partners | The Bahamas National Trust & IICA                 |

**TM:** UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)  
**TM:** UNEP Task Manager(s)  
**TM:** UNEP Budget/Finance Officer  
**TM:** UNEP Support/Assistant

|                     |
|---------------------|
| Ersin Esin (OIC)    |
| Christopher Cox     |
| George Saddimbah    |
| Glortizel Frangakis |

**EA:** Manager/Representative  
**EA:** Project Manager  
**EA:** Finance Manager  
**EA:** Communications lead, if relevant

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| Dr. Rhianna Neely-Murphy |
| Tamika Mcfall            |
| Shenik Thompson          |
| N.A.                     |

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

**TM:** UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Nature action subprogramme

iii.  
 Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas

**TM:** PoW Indicator(s)

**TM:** UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

Healthy and productive ecosystems

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

2022-2026 UN MSDF in the Caribbean includes Outcome 6 'Caribbean countries manage natural resources & ecosystems strengthening their resilience & enhancing the resilience & prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them' which is relevant to the objectives under this project

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

The project is linked to the following SDG Goals: Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; Goal 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; Goal 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; Goal 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

The Project is related to Target 8.4 on improving progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production and Target 8.9 on devising and implementing policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promote local culture and products by 2030; Target 9.4 for upgrading infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes; Target 11.4 on strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage; Target 12.3 on achieving the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030 and Target 12.10 on developing and implementing tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. Target 13.1 on strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, Target 13.2 on integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, and Target 13.5 on promoting mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.; Target 14.2 to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans by 2020 and Target 14.7 on increasing the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism by 2030; Target 15.1 on ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements by 2020.

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

| Indicators  | Targets - Expected value |                |              | Materialized to date |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
|   | Mid-term                 | End-of-project | Total Target |                      |
| Number of protected areas under improved management eff | 70,494                   | 688,046        | 688,046      | 30,200               |

2.2. GEF Core or S

|   |  |              |              |    |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|----|
| 3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration                | 100  | 100          | 100          | 40 |
| Landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) | 30   | 100          | 100          | 30 |
| 6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated                           | 10% reduction in CO2 emissions over baseline | 1,052,769.60 | 1,052,769.60 | 0  |
|   |  |              |              |    |
|   |  |              |              |    |

Implementation Status      2023      2nd PIR

|         | PIR #   | Rating towards outcomes (DO)<br>(section 3.1) | Rating towards outputs (IP)<br>(section 3.2) | Risk rating<br>(section 4.2) |
|---------|---------|---|--|------------------------------|
| FY 2023 | 2nd PIR | MS  | MS   | L                            |
| FY 2022 | 1st PIR | MS  | MS   | L                            |
| FY 2021 |         |   |  |                              |
| FY 2020 |         |   |  |                              |
| FY 2019 |         |   |  |                              |
| FY 2018 |         |   |  |                              |
| FY 2017 |         |   |  |                              |
| FY 2016 |         |   |  |                              |
| FY 2015 |         |   |  |                              |

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

**EA:** Summary of status  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

**Component 1:** The SDSS prototype has been designed and created in collaboration with the National Design Implementation Team (NDIT) comprising of 22 agencies) and is in the final stages of build out with the DEPP, ESRI, Nature Serve Ltd and BNGIS leading the process. A data sharing agreement is being developed to guide utilization among the NDIT members and users who wish to add data to the platform. This agreement will also need to be compliant with M.A.T. agreements that are in place with these organizations to allow for data sharing.

The Nature Conservancy guided by stakeholder engagement, has been actively developing the MPA zoning plans for the targeted MPAs and is anticipated that the drafts plans will be finalized by December 2023 for review, further finalization and adoption by early 2024.

**Component 2:** Two new management plans are under active development by the Bahamas National Trust for Lucayan National Park (LNP) and Moriah Harbour Cay National Park (MHCNP). The management plan for ECLSP is being revamped to aid in more effective management of the MPA's. Additional data on ECLSP and BPNP is being collected by the Sustainability Consultant for the completion of the revised Management plans for the 2 MPAs. Willingness to pay studies for MPA visitation have been carried out to establish the maximum payment range of visitors and locals within the National Parks with findings being incorporated into the new management plans. Development of an online payment system for MPA access has continued during this period.

The infrastructure design plans for facilities installations/upgrades for the five MPAs have been completed and submitted by BNT to the Ministry of Works for review and approval. Approval and commencement of installations is anticipated by October of 2023. Energy audit reports for Lucayan National Park, Bonefish Pond National Park and Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park have been completed and, in this period, renewable energy management plans have been under development along with the identification and sourcing of photo-voltaic equipment that best suit the park requirements. The installation plans have been incorporated within the overall infrastructure design plans for facilities upgrades that have been submitted to the Ministry of Works for review and approval.

Population assessments for Small-tooth sawfish, Spiny lobster, commercially important sponges, Nassau Grouper and live coral continue in joint collaboration between the Perry Institute for Marine Science (PIMS) and the Bahamas National Trust (BNT) with data collections semi-annually. The Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment (AGRRA) index score card has been created for the species assessment. An emerging concern has been the spread of Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease has negatively affected the number of healthy/alive corals within The Bahamas. Efforts are being placed on understanding the SCTLD and how it may be addressed.

**Component 3:** The project has advanced community and stakeholder engagement during this period as the work has ramped across the project components. In the community forums farmers, students, and the community at large have been able to voice their opinions. Through these

2.4 Co-finance

**EA:** Planned Co-finance  
**EA:** Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

\$11,972,306.00

**EA:** Actual to date:

\$3,724,592.26

The co-financing reported to this period is an under-estimate. This is to be updated in upcoming reporting periods

2.5. Stakeholder

**EA:** Date of project steering committee meeting

8th September 2022, June 9th 2023

**EA:** Stakeholder engagement  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Stakeholder relations within the project has been positive. Stakeholders continue to be part of the park development plans as the Park Advisory committees for Moriah Harbour Cay and Lucayan National Park meet every quarter. These stakeholders include farmers, fisherman, government officials, taxi cab works, and are a mix of public and private sector. Stakeholder participation for outcomes and deliverables such as willingness to pay study and Park zoning studies have been completed. Additionally stakeholder engagement with current ideas and perspectives of Bonefish Pond and the proposed works to the MPA have taken place with members of the surrounding community as early as May 2023. Stakeholder engagement challenges included but are not limited to lack of participation during the initial phases of the project. However, due to public education initiatives for stakeholders, the project is gradually overcoming this challenge. Key stakeholders include college students, members of the bird watching society, and members of the Rotaract Club of Nassau.

2.6. Gender

**TM:** Does the project have a gender action plan?

▼

**EA:** Gender mainstreaming  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Both Project Partners (Bahamas National Trust and Inter American Institute for the Cooperation on Agriculture), have hired new female leads on the project. Additionally, representatives in the stakeholder initiatives from other organizations for the management committees have balanced representation from female and male representatives. Key project studies and leads for stakeholder engagement have also been carried out by women. The project continues to maintain gender sensitivity considerations in execution, but will more fully assess gender mainstreaming in subsequent reporting cycles as key outputs become available and are put into application by stakeholders and beneficiaries.

2.7. ESSM

**TM:** Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

▼

**TM:** If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

**TM:** Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

▼

**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

**TM & EA:** Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

▼

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

In consultation with the BNT citizen science section, it was noted that The Bird Watching Society of The Bahamas had concerns over development of the new Welcome Center within the Bonefish Pound National Park MPA, as it was thought that the infrastructure to be installed could impact conservation efforts in the area. This concern has been noted and that the installation of the welcome center will be done in accordance with the stipulated safeguards under the project with full consultation with the concerned stakeholders. The project team has had follow-on dialogues with the bird watching society to give assurances of mitigation of potential impacts and reinforce the positive effects the new center will have on the MPA and to convey the importance of their position and integration in development and use of the MPA. It is also noted by stakeholders that data and information sharing related to research in the MPAs is now subject to adjusted data sharing protocols due to recent ABS-related MAT agreements (supported under the GEF-ABS Project) which are to be signed by researchers operating within The Bahamas. This has had some management implications for research partners in navigating and complying with the new requirements. Meetings have taken place with the Director of the Department of Environmental Planning and Protection about this issue and it was noted that there needs to be an establishment of data sharing agreements with the NDIT partners under the project. This prompted the development of the data sharing agreement which will be signed by NDIT partners to give access to the sharing of the data onto the new information platform being developed under the project without legal repercussions.

**EA:** Environmental and social safeguards management  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

One of the key consultancies on NPA financial viability and business plan development has incorporated social safeguards related to economic sustainability with the completion of sustainability scorecards to determine options for sustainability within the national parks system. One of the main areas of consideration in assuring environmental safeguards is the potential for increased levels of pollution due to more intensive use within the MPAs, under an expanded visitation scenario. Project partners have been pushing for the education of farmers in areas adjacent to the MPA's so that use of harmful pesticides in these adjacent areas can be changed/mitigated. Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease has killed and damaged extensive tracts coral in The Bahamas. Researchers are working to understand SCTLD to develop appropriate disease control measures. This will encourage regenerative growth of the Coral populations in The Bahamas. With Corals in The Bahamas being under such high stress, work carried out under the project will help to reduce secondary stressors on the coral.

**EA:** Knowledge activities and products  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The Spatial Biodiversity Information System is a product that will be produced under the Knowledge Management aspect of the project. All initial assessments are complete and important data and data sharing partners were selected. The system is now in the build-out phase and should be completed by the first quarter of 2025. This will be built using the ESRI GIS and will be hosted and managed by the DEPP.

*Please attach a copy of any products*

**EA:** Main learning during the period

Main learning during this period included the understanding of the importance of data sharing agreements and how **important** this is in regard to Knowledge Management. The project consultants also put together a chart of spatial data sets that were categorized by their level of importance to The Bahamas. This helped to determine what is really needed for the SBIS. Under the project it was also learned that many members within the surrounding communities of the National Parks are unaware of laws that deem these parks as no-take areas. Due to this, members of the community who are engaged had stated that they will begin spreading the word to their neighbors. During this year of the project data was collected and analyzed and it was determined that visitors to MPAs are willing to pay more money to utilize the natural resources that are offered within the MPAs. The assessment further revealed that tourists are willing to pay more than locals to access the MPA system.

**EA:** Stories to be shared  
(section to be shared with communication division/  
GEF communication)

The project has opened dialogues with communities surrounding MPAs where the topic of limits and restrictions on use and prospects for multiple use had been brought to the forefront. This dialogue has been prominent particularly with the Golden Isles community (which surrounds the BPNP) where they have expressed interest in the MPA possibly becoming a 'partial take zone' with appropriate stipulations that can be embedded within the proposed updated zoning plans that are under development under the project. The sentiment among community stakeholders is that MPAs that are in closer proximity to heavily populated communities should have designated "Partial take zones" and/or should have designated seasons where nearby communities are allowed to carry out subsistence fishing for example within the MPA. This evolving community interaction to develop workable solutions to community based management and development of best practices for community engagement can be formulated into a conservation story.

2.8. KM/Learning

2.9. Stories

### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

| Project objective and Outcomes  | Indicator   | Baseline level   | Mid-Term Target or Milestones                          | End of Project Target                           | Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)                   | EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June  | TM: Progress rating |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|---------------------|
| <b>Objective</b>  |   |  |  |   |   |  |                     |
| Management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in The Bahamas strengthened and integrated into broader landscape planning in order to reduce pressures on ecosystem services and biodiversity from competing resource uses |   | EA to fill   | EA to fill   | EA to fill                                      | EA to fill  | EA to fill   |                     |
| <b>Outcome 1.1</b>  |   |  |  |   |   |  |                     |
| Outcome 1.1: Better effective planning for conservation and sustainable development in areas encompassing MPA's obtained through information on ecosystem conditions and services.                                      | Number of institutions using the SDSS for cross sectoral planning through input and data access.                                | No institutions are using a spatially-based decision support systems for INRM                | 1 institution (host agency) using the SDSS.            | At least 4 institutions actively using the SDSS | 0 institution utilizing SDSS as yet as the system is in the finalizing stages of build out. | The DEPP, ESRI, Nature Serve Ltd and BNGIS continue to work on the finalization of details in the system this includes prioritizing data sets. Data sharing commitments are also being finalized     | MS                  |
| <b>Outcome 1.2</b>  |   |  |  |   |   |  |                     |
| Outcome 1.2: Integrated natural resources management framework supports the reduction of pressures on biodiversity from competing land uses in the wider landscape  | Number of approved zoning plans for MPA's   | 1 approved zoning plan exists for South Berry Islands Marine Reserve (managed by DMR) but it | 2 zoning plans approved                                | 5 zoning plans approved                         | 1 approved zoning plan for Berry Islands  | TNC is collecting additional data on zonation to add to the zoning plans draft. Once the drafts are finalized by December 2023 they will be reviewed and finalization will take place by early 2024. | S                   |
|   | Number of hectares of protected areas covered by ecosystem zoning plans   | 0 hectares of protected areas covered by   | 70,494 ha under an ecosystem zoning plan for the Exuma | 688,046 ha under an ecosystem                   | 0 hectares of protected areas covered by ecosystem zoning plans                             | Project Consultant finalizing field validation for zoning plans. Plans should be submitted by late 2023  | MS                  |
| <b>Outcome 2.1</b>  |   |  |  |   |   |  |                     |
| Outcome 2.1: Improved PA management effectiveness at 5 MPA sites: MHCNP, ECLSNP, AWSNP, LNP, BPNP.  | Number of new/updated management plans that incorporate landscape-level planning & finance strategies and are being implemented | 4 management plans exist; 2 are being implemented  | 5 new/updated management plans under development       | 5 new/updated management plans under            | 2 new management plans being developed  | Additional data on ECLSP and BPNP is being collected by the Sustainability Consultant for the completion of the  | S                   |
|   | Percentage increase in Management Effectiveness by Tracking Tool (METT) scores in each of the 5 sites                           | METT scores during PPG phase   | 5% increase in overall METT scores for each MPA site   | 15% increase in METT score for each MPA         | Will be re-assessed during mid term evaluation  | Project Partners and consultants have increased staffing at all MPAs under the project, Increased the Use of SMART data  | S                   |
| <b>Outcome 2.2</b>  |   |  |  |   |   |  |                     |
| Outcome 2.2: Increased financial sustainability of the Lucayan and Moriah Harbor National Parks   | Number of online payment systems operational to receive payments  | 0 online payment systems exist   | MHCNP online payment systems in testing                | MHCNP online payment systems                    | 1 Testing for online payment system is underway   | Willingness to pay studies were conducted and stakeholder meetings are continues. Once the Management plan is Update is pending; will be reported in   | S                   |
|   | Percentage increase in annual income for users' fees  | US\$112,000/annua  | 15% increase in  | 25% increase in                                 | US\$112,000/annually  |  | MS                  |

Outcome 2.3

|  |  |  |  |  |    |   |    |
|--|--|--|--|--|----|---|----|
| Outcome 2.3: stable population numbers for priority species in targeted project sites.<br>1.Small-tooth sawfish<br>2.Spiny lobster<br>3.Commercially important sponges<br>4.Nassau Grouper<br>5.Live coral | 10% increase in AGRRA assessment index for coral over baseline (live coral and sponges)                                | →AGRRA assessment index for coral over baseline (live coral, sponges) to be determined | 5% increase in AGRRA assessment index for coral species over baseline  | 10% increase in AGRRA assessment index for coral over baseline | 0% | Species data is being collected semi annually however, Stony Coral Tissue Lost Disease has negatively affected the number of healthy/alive corals within The Bahamas. Efforts are being placed on understanding SCTL and how to fight it. | MS |
|  | 10% increase for AGRRA assessment index for indicator fish species over baseline (grouper, spiny lobster, and sawfish) | •AGRRA assessment index for indicator fish species over                                | •5% increase in AGRRA assessment index for indicator fish species over | 10% in AGRRA assessment index for indicator fish               | 0  | AGRRA baseline not yet assessed; will be submitted within next reporting period. AGRRA score card was created.  | MS |

**Outcome 2.4**

|   |   |   |  |  |   |  |    |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|----|
| Outcome 2.4: 2,105,539 tCO <sub>2</sub> -eq emissions from buildings in protected areas are reduced<br>1.Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park<br>2.Lucayan NP<br>3.Bonefish Pond NP | Decrease in carbon emissions from building facilities at MPAs                   | •No carbon neutral buildings at MPAs<br>•Emission levels to be determined at the start of the | 10% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions over baseline | 30% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions over baseline | No carbon neutral buildings   | Renewable energy management plans are under development by the renewable energy consultant. Energy Audits and assessments were completed.<br>Identification and sourcing of solar panels | MS |
|   | % of national parks in which RE services account for at least 50% of energy mix | •No national parks where RE accounts for 50% of energy  | •9% of national parks where RE accounts for 50%          | 0 parks where 50%RE accounted for                        | Baseline report is pending; will be reported in the upcoming reporting cycle. | MS   |    |

**Outcome 3.1**

|  |  |  |   |   |  |   |    |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|----|
| Outcome 3.1: Enhanced provision and appreciation of community of services from ecosystems in MPA and surrounding areas<br>1.Andros West Side NP<br>2.Bonefish Pond NP<br>3.Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park<br>4.Lucayan NP<br>5.Moriah Harbour Cay NP | Increase in Biodiversity Barometer survey  | Biodiversity Barometer survey to establish baseline score introduction of invasives) | 10% increase in biodiversity Barometer survey score | 20% increase in Biodiversity Barometer survey score |  | Community and stakeholder initiatives are on going during the project. In many of these forums farmers, students, and the community at large are able to voice their opinion. Through these conversations a greater understanding of the their impacts on the MPA's and the use of ecosystem services are encouraged. IAS | MS |
|  | Area of land (ha) in and adjacent to Bonefish Pond NP and Lucayan NP restored with engagement of local communities.      | 10 ha of land area in/adjacent to BPNP under degraded                                | •10 ha under invasive species removal/control       | •10 ha restored at BPNP with engagement of          | 10ha are currently under invasive alien species removal at BPNP; 15 ha | Work is ongoing at BPNP and works have begun at LNP. The surrounding communities and stakeholder groups have  | S  |
|  | Number of hectares under good agriculture practices (GAP) in Andros and New Providence                                   | 0 hectares under good agriculture practices (GAP)                                    | 30 ha under good agricultural practices             | 100 hectares under good agriculture practices (GAP) | 0 hectares under good agriculture practices (GAP)                      | Changes in internal admin arrangements of the lead responsible partner as well as emerging knowledge of the status of farms surrounding BPNP has resulted in  | MU |
|  | Treatment Frequency Index (TFI) on how many times farmers treat (spray/other measures) their fields per annum on average | Baseline for TFI to be determined at the start of the project                        | 12% reduction in TFI                                | 25% reduction in TFI                                | 0% reduction   | With the new developments concerning the farms which surround West Side National Park becoming condemned due to <i>E.coli</i> contamination within the well   | MU |
|  | Number of farmers trained and practicing Integrated Pest Management (IPM)  | Number of farmers to be determined at the start of the                               | 30 farmers trained and practicing IPM               | 60 farmers trained and practicing IPM               | No farmers trained in IPM  | As stated above   | MU |
|  | Number of adoption schemes managed by local communities  | No landscape adoption schemes exist  | 1 adoption scheme with least 15 participants        | 2 adoption schemes with at least 30 participants    | 0 adoption schemes   | As stated above   | MU |

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

**3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)**

| Output | Expected completion date | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)<br>(Towards overall project targets) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)<br>(Towards overall project targets) | EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | TM: Progress rating |
|--------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|
|--------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|

Under Comp 1

|  |            |      |      |  |  |    |
|--|------------|------|------|--|--|----|
| Output 1.1.1: Spatially-based decision support system for INRM are available for use in cross-sectoral landscape planning & management and in policy and regulatory development. |            |      |      |  |  | S  |
| 1. Design and develop SDSS for biodiversity and MPA data   | Aug-22     | 100% | 100% | Prototype is created. Data sharing agreements are being discussed. Data for the system is needed. The data population is to start in early/mid 2024 after more trainings are to take place.  |  |    |
| 2. Establish central information system with host institution  | Oct-22     | 85%  | 87%  | Communication between DEPP, ESRI GIS, Nature Serve are well underway. DEPP in house GIS specialist has relocated. GIS Specialist from Bahamas National Geographical Institute will be secured for the project. Person from BENGIS is familiar with project scope of works. |  |    |
| 3. Train key stakeholders and users  | March 2023 | 55%  | 65%  | Nature Serve team continued meetings with NDIT partners and hosted in country Bilateral meeting to continue training and user exercises. To date 3 training sessions have take place along with more than 20 data discussion meetings.                                     |  |    |
| 4. Develop SDSS to house all data in a central location and make available to users  | Jun-25     | 50%  | 65%  | DEPP in-house GIS specialist has relocated. GIS Specialist from Bahamas National Geographical Institute will be secured for the project. Person from BNGIS is familiar with project scope of works.  |  |    |
| Output 1.2.1: Ecosystem-wide Zoning plans developed and approved for areas encompassing 5 target MPA's   |            |      |      |  |  | MS |
| 1. Consult with relevant stakeholders on the location of biodiversity  | May-21     | 65%  | 80%  | In person bilateral meetings have taken place annually to gain more data on the location of biodiversity. Data sharing agreements are currently in works. To date more than 20 data sharing consultations have taken place among the 20 organizations of completed         |  |    |
| 2. Identify sources and potential sources of data and compile all relevant data  | Sep-21     | 100% | 100% |  |  |    |
| 3. Design zoning plans   | Dec-22     | 50%  | 65%  | Preliminary assessments for zonation plans are completed. Field assessments by TNC for MPA's are set to begun 27th July 2023. Permits to validate the zonation plans have been secured.  |  |    |
| <b>Under Comp 2</b>  |            |      |      |  |  |    |
| Output 2.1.1: PA management advisory boards for recently established MPAs (MHCNP & LNP) established and provided with operational capacity                                       |            |      |      |  |  | S  |
| 1. Identify board members and invite to serve  | Dec-21     | 100% | 100% | Completed  |  |    |
| 2. Support provided to Boards by BNT   | Dec-25     | 20%  | 25%  | BNT has communicated with Board members and have had several meetings where questions and concerns in regard to future use of the park by stakeholders have been   |  |    |
| 3. Regular meetings with board members   | Dec-25     | 20%  | 25%  | Same as Above  |  |    |
| Output 2.1.2: Management plans developed/updated and under implementation at 5 MPA sites   |            |      |      |  |  | MS |
| 1. Stakeholder consultation with neighboring communities   | Aug-21     | 100% | 100% |  |  |    |
| 2. Draft and approve management plan for BPN and LNP   | May-22     | 65%  | 67%  | Development of the management plan had been initially delayed given delays due to finalization of the contract with the consultant. This issue has since been resolved and the consultant has commenced the work on the management plans.                                  |  |    |
| 3. Management plan for ECLSP   | Feb-22     | 65%  | 67%  | As reported above  |  |    |
| 4. Implementation activities at 5 target sites   | Dec-25     | 15%  | 20%  | Preparatory discussions on implementation plans have begun between TNC, BNT and stakeholders in anticipation of completion and adoption of the management plans.   |  |    |
| Output 2.1.3: Infrastructure established and staff deployed and capacitated at 5 MPA sites   |            |      |      |  |  | MU |

|   |        |      |      |   |    |
|---|--------|------|------|---|----|
| 1. Design and procurement of infrastructure at 5 MPA's  | Jan-22 | 25%  | 30%  | The infrastructure design plans been completed and submitted by BNT to the Ministry of Works for review and approval. Once the design plans are approved the infrastructure procurement and construction will begin.                                      |    |
| 2. Construction of infrastructure   | Aug-22 | 0%   | 0%   | By law design plans must be approved by the Ministry of Public works. This activity cannot begin until approvals are granted. Commencement is anticipated by October of 2023.   |    |
| 3. Staff recruitment for 5 sites  | Feb-22 | 100% | 100% | completed   |    |
| 4. Staff training   | Dec-21 | 100% | 100% | completed   |    |
| Output 2.2.1: Business Plans developed and under implementation for Moriah Harbour Cay and Lucayan NP.  |        |      |      |   | MS |
| 1. WTP survey GB  | Dec-21 | 100% | 100% | completed   |    |
| 2. Business plan developed for 2 target MPA   | Dec-21 | 15%  | 35%  | Business plan development are underway. Contract execution had delayed the completion of this output however the issue has since been rectified.  |    |
| Output 2.3.1 Species Conservation and Monitoring Plans developed and priority actions (e.g. monitoring) under implementation for priority species at 5 MPAs.  |        |      |      |   | S  |
| 1. Smalltooth Sawfish monitoring & Conservation   | Dec-25 | 25%  | 27%  | Species monitoring and conservation exercises are underway. Acquiring research permit renewals had resulted in delays however, this has since been rectified. BNT   |    |
| 2. commercially important sponges monitoring & Conservation   | Dec-25 | 25%  | 27%  | Species monitoring and data collection is being carried out on the wool sponge, hard head sponge, Sponge conservation data is collected during the early part (first  |    |
| 3. Nassau Grouper monitoring & Conservation   | Dec-25 | 25%  | 25%  | The first data collection points for the Nassau grouper will be acquired in December of 2023-February 2024. This timeframe corresponds to the closed season when  |    |
| 4. Staghorn coral monitoring & Conservation   | Dec-25 | 25%  | 25%  | Monitoring data collection for this species took place in March - August of 2023.   |    |
| 5. Elkhorn coral monitoring & Conservation  | Dec-25 | 25%  | 25%  | As reported above   |    |
| 6. Juvenile spiny lobster monitoring & Conservation   | Dec-25 | 25%  | 27%  | BNT and PIMS have completed data collection for this year (April - August)  |    |
| Output 2.4.1 Up to 3 carbon neutral Marine Protected Areas facilities (photovoltaic substitute for diesel generators (minimum 1,052,769.6 tCO <sub>2</sub> -Equivalent direct emission reduction over 15 years) |        |      |      |   | MS |
| 1. Identification & development of baseline energy & emission data at 3 project intervention sites  | Dec-22 | 100% | 100% | completed   |    |
| 2. Design, engineering & installation of solar PV, EE & energy management technologies  | Mar-22 | 10%  | 10%  | Delayed start to contract execution has delayed the progress of this activity however this has since been rectified. Works with BNT and CEAS are underway within the National Parks. Design of the solar energy technologies are continuing and should be |    |
| 3. Development of long-term energy management plan  | Dec-25 | 10%  | 12%  | Same as above   |    |
| <b>Under Comp 3</b>   |        |      |      |   |    |
| Output 3.1.1 Reduced impacts from adjacent areas on MPAs through Invasive Alien Species *IAS) management and ecosystem restoration (at least 100 ha).   |        |      |      |   | S  |
| 1. Ground truth and map degraded areas in LNP and BPNP  | Dec-24 | 20%  | 25%  | BNT is now carrying out ground truth works in LNP. However, changes in project management has slowed the rate of completion for this project activity. The follow up start date is July 2023.   |    |
| 2. Restore degraded areas in LNP & BPNP   | Dec-21 | 25%  | 35%  | Invasive alien species removal plan has been developed and is under implementation at both sites; 10ha at BPNP and about 20ha at LNP. Additionally the replanting of Mangrove trees has also taken place at both sites.                                   |    |

|  |          |     |     |   |  |    |
|--|----------|-----|-----|---|--|----|
| Output 3.1.2 Reduced use of agricultural chemicals in areas containing sensitive biodiversity and crucial water resources. |          |     |     |   |  | MS |
| 1. Develop training & demonstration programs for farmers on NP & Andros Island   | May-22   | 15% | 15% | IICA is compiling training needs for farmers in North Andros IICA with BNT having convened consultations with farmers surrounding the BNP (New Providence) to gather more information on their specific capacity development needs. The   |  |    |
| 2. Training & demonstration workshop for farmers   | May 2022 | 12% | 12% | No trainings and demonstrations surrounding AWSNP have been completed as IICA has only recently secured a new consultant. Additionally it was discussed that many of the farms that directly surround AWSNP have recently been deemed as condemned due to ground water contamination. This would mean that regrouping would have to take place within IICA to figure out how many farms remain operational and the practices that happen with them. Work has started in NP. |  |    |
| 3. Monitoring ground water and marine Area at 2 locations in MPA on NP and Andros  | Dec-25   | 5%  | 5%  | Commencement of Water quality monitoring was delayed pending deployment of personnel by IICA. Work is expected to begin in October 2023   |  |    |
| Output 3.1.3: Pilot communities and/or schools are supporting management of two MPA's (adoption schemes).                  |          |     |     |   |  | S  |
| 1. Engagement of identifies stakeholder groups   | Dec-25   | 15% | 25% | Several stakeholder engagement sessions have been carried out by TNC, BNT, and IICA over the last year. These stakeholders included universities, farmers, members of the public and private sector in communities on Islands of New Providence, Exuma,   |  |    |
| 2. Training of stakeholder groups in species and habitat monitoring and ecosystem restoration techniques                   | Dec-22   | 3%  | 15% | BNT has begun the training initiative with its citizen science initiatives. BNT has hosted over 20 citizen science initiatives and have engaged over 50 people. This included University students, members of the Bird Watching Society and members of the Peter Club. This is expected to continue until the end of 2023.  |  |    |
|  |          |     |     |   |  |    |
|  |          |     |     |   |  |    |
| <b>Under Comp 4</b>  |          |     |     |   |  |    |
|  |          |     |     |   |  |    |
|  |          |     |     |   |  |    |
| <b>Under Comp 5</b>  |          |     |     |   |  |    |
|  |          |     |     |   |  |    |
|  |          |     |     |   |  |    |

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

#### 4 Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

| Risk Factor   | EA's Rating  | TM's Rating  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities | Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate  | Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project   |
| 2 Governance structure - Oversight                  | Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.  | Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.   |
| 3 Implementation schedule                           | High: Major delays or changes in work plan or method of implementation and No measures taken and no adaptive management.<br>Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.<br>Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 4 Budget  | Moderate: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds.   | Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.  |
| 5 Financial Management                              | Substantial: Reports are complete and accurate but often delayed or Reports lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues.  | Moderate: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues.   |
| 6 Reporting   | Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood   | Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood   |
| 7 Capacity to deliver                               |  |  |

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

##### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

2nd PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

| Risk  | Risk affecting: |       |       |       |       |       |       |   | Variation respect to last rating  |  |
|---|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|--|
|   | CEO ED          | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | PIR 3 | PIR 4 | PIR 5 | PIR 6 | Δ | Justification   |  |
| Risk 1 Challenges in coordination and timely action among key national stakeholders   | L               | L     | M     |       |       |       |       | ^ | Delays of contract execution has increased the risk of this   |  |
| Risk 2 Political elections result in changed commitments to the Caribbean Challenge and/or the management of marine protected areas   | L               | L     | L     |       |       |       |       | = | There are no anticipated governmental changes during the remainder of the project. Due to this we do not anticipate non-governmental interference within the project being an issue.  |  |
| Risk 3 Climate change variability: A major natural disaster (such as a hurricane) strikes The Bahamas during the project, with negative impacts on MPA infrastructure, species / habitat health, etc. | M               | M     | M     |       |       |       |       | = | The quality and grade of infrastructure and technology is being considered to ensure that hurricane proof/certified materials are being utilized as well as local building codes are being followed for the infrastructure.   |  |
| Risk 4 Insufficient sources of long-term finance to maintain sustainable management of project interventions  | L               | L     | L     |       |       |       |       | = | Partners are still committed to Co-finance commitments .  |  |
| Risk 5 Recommendations of the ecosystem zoning plans meet difficulties in being enforced.   | M               | M     | L     |       |       |       |       | ↓ | Stakeholders from communities which surround the protected areas are being consulted to ensure that the understanding of the zoning plans would be widely accepted and the zonation planning process will include community ecosystem uses. Along with this, Project Partners are carrying out wildlife enforcement training for enforcement agencies that are apart of the NDIT. |  |
| Risk 6 Project implementation does not keep pace with anticipated workplan  | M               | M     | S     |       |       |       |       | ^ | Delays (administrative) of contract execution has increased the risk of this. However, project partners and consultants are still committed to meeting deadlines and project execution.   |  |

|   |                        |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|---|------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Risk 7 National agencies, both public and non-profit, do not utilize project outputs to improve ecosystem health in communities and islands where they work. There is no commitment to replicate lessons learned and successes. | Outcome 2.1 & 3.1      | L | L | L |  |  |  |  | = | The project has implemented an NDIT committee which is ensuring that a multi-stakeholder approach is adopted and that outputs such as the spatial biodiversity information system is easily accessible and used by all governmental and non-governmental agencies that utilize spatial biodiversity data for decision making. Data sharing agreements are being created to ensure that there are little to no issues with the submission of data on the portal. |
| Risk 8 There is no high-level political or local community support for proposed MPA new fee structure.  | All outcomes & outputs | L | L | L |  |  |  |  | = | The project is pursuing means to ensure high level policy support and is soliciting engagement from key stakeholders. To note, the member of Parliament for the Golden Isle constituency (where BPNP is situated) is the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources and has been active with stakeholder engagements   |
| Risk 9 Stakeholder participation in project interventions is low.   | All outcomes & outputs | L | L | L |  |  |  |  | = | Education among stakeholders on their role and the importance of their participation within the project has enhanced awareness and buy-in.  |
| <b>Consolidated project risk</b>  |                        | L | L | L |  |  |  |  |   | This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.  |

**4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks**

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

| Risk  | Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)   | Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period   | Additional mitigation measures for the next periods  |           |                 |
|---|---|--|--|-----------|-----------------|
|   |   |  | What   | When      | By whom         |
| Management structure - Roles and responsibilities | n.a.  | Convened needed additional meetings with each project partner and consultants to clarify roles and responsibilities. This helped to avoid possible overlapping of tasks  | Maintain close oversight with project partners and consultants to ensure that roles are clear and accountability is maintained in execution of tasks | Quarterly | Project Manager |
| Implementation schedule                           | Maintaining close communication with consultants on possible issues faced by the project.<br>Meetings with the DEPP Director to resolve matters that may present possible delays. | During updated contract reviews the shortened timeframes were taken into consideration. Meetings with each partner and consultants included intricate discussion on ways that the completion of the project can still be executed within the shortened time frame.           | Maintain close communications with project partners and consultants to promptly address issues that can cause possible delays                        | Monthly   | Project Manager |
| Governance structure - Oversight                  | n.a.  | Held a Project Mid review meeting which included all project partners and consultants who provided updates on their aspects of project delivery and highlighted issues that they have noted during implementation.   | Increase the frequency of technical oversight meetings that coordinate among the key project partners that feed into the PSC decision making process | Quarterly | Project Manager |
| Reporting   | n.a.  | Stepped up follow-up on reporting from project partners and consultants has resulted in reports coming in from partners and consultants more timely. Along with this the project held a mid year meeting which included all project partners and consultants giving updates. | Ensure more timely reporting from partners and consultants as well as more frequent contact to get required information                              | Quarterly | Project Manager |

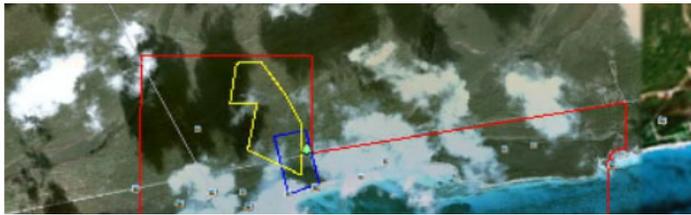
|  |  |  |   |                                |                                     |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Challenges in coordination and timely action among key national stakeholders   | n.a.                                     | Stakeholders are being communicated with more frequently as more engagement opportunities for stakeholders are happening through the project. This includes Bonefish Pound Stakeholder engagement sessions, Civil Science Stakeholder engagement studies, etc. | Continuation of quarterly meetings with stakeholders                | Quarterly                      | Project Partner, BNT                |
| Climate change variability: A major natural disaster (such as a hurricane) strikes The Bahamas during the project, with negative impacts on MPA infrastructure, species / habitat health, etc. | No specific measures within this period. | No specific measures within this period.   | Monitoring of weather   | weekly during hurricane season | Project Manager                     |
| Risk 5 Recommendations of the ecosystem zoning plans meet difficulties in being enforced.  | n.a.                                     | Project Partners and Bahamian law enforcement have carried   | Continue wild life enforcement trainings for park wardens and other |                                | Project Partner, Project Consultant |
| Risk 6 Project implementation does not keep pace with anticipated workplan   | n.a.                                     | Quarterly meeting with project team focusing on overall project movement   | Meeting with the team breaking down larger goals into smaller goals | Monthly                        | Project Manager                     |
|  |  |  |   |                                |                                     |
|  |  |  |   |                                |                                     |
|  |  |  |   |                                |                                     |
|  |  |  |   |                                |                                     |
|  |  |  |   |                                |                                     |

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.  
**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.  
**Moderate Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.  
**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.





Bonefish Pond National Park



Lucayan National Park



Andros Westside National Park



Moriah Harbour Cay National Park



Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park