SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

BAHAMAS

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	**Bahamas**		
Year Started	2011		
	GEF	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	76	-	**76**
Grant amount committed	2,373,548	-	**2,373,548**
Project level co-financing in cash	1,709,337	-	**1,709,337**
Project level co-financing in kind	1,269,570	-	**1,269,570**
Total co-financing *	**2,978,907**		

Source: SGP database as of 2023
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)								
Biodiversity	-	-	-	**10**	-	**1**	-	**11**
Climate Change	**3**	**1**	**2**	-	**5**	**6**	**4**	**21**
Land Degradation	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Capacity Development	**2**	**1**	**1**	-	-	-	-	**4**
International Waters	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Total Projects Completed	**7**	**2**	**3**	**10**	**5**	**7**	**4**	**38**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES								
Biodiversity								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	11
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	3	1	2	-	5	6	4	21
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	2	-	2	4	2	11
Energy efficiency solutions projects	1	-	1	-	2	4	2	10
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

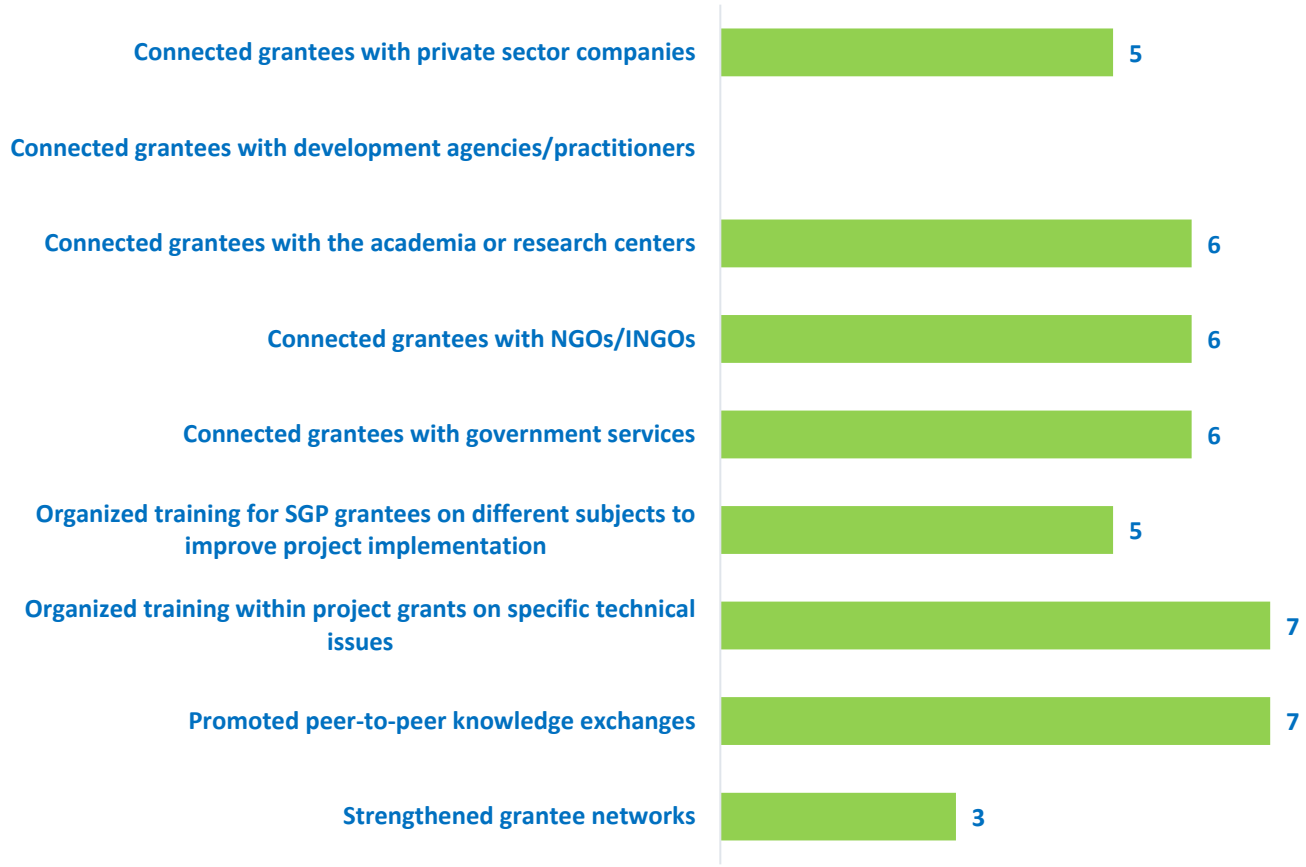
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
International Waters								
Number of international waters projects completed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	22	1	12	-	-	-	-	35
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	60	500	50	-	-	-	-	610
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	-	3	-	25	28
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	3	2	3	3	1	7	2	21
Number of completed projects led by women	3	-	3	3	-	5	1	15
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	4	1	2	-	5	7	3	22
Number of youth organizations	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	6
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	1	-	2	-	1	2	3	9
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Community-level trainings conducted	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Number of projects monitored through field visits	7	5	3	3	7	3	7	35
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	16
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

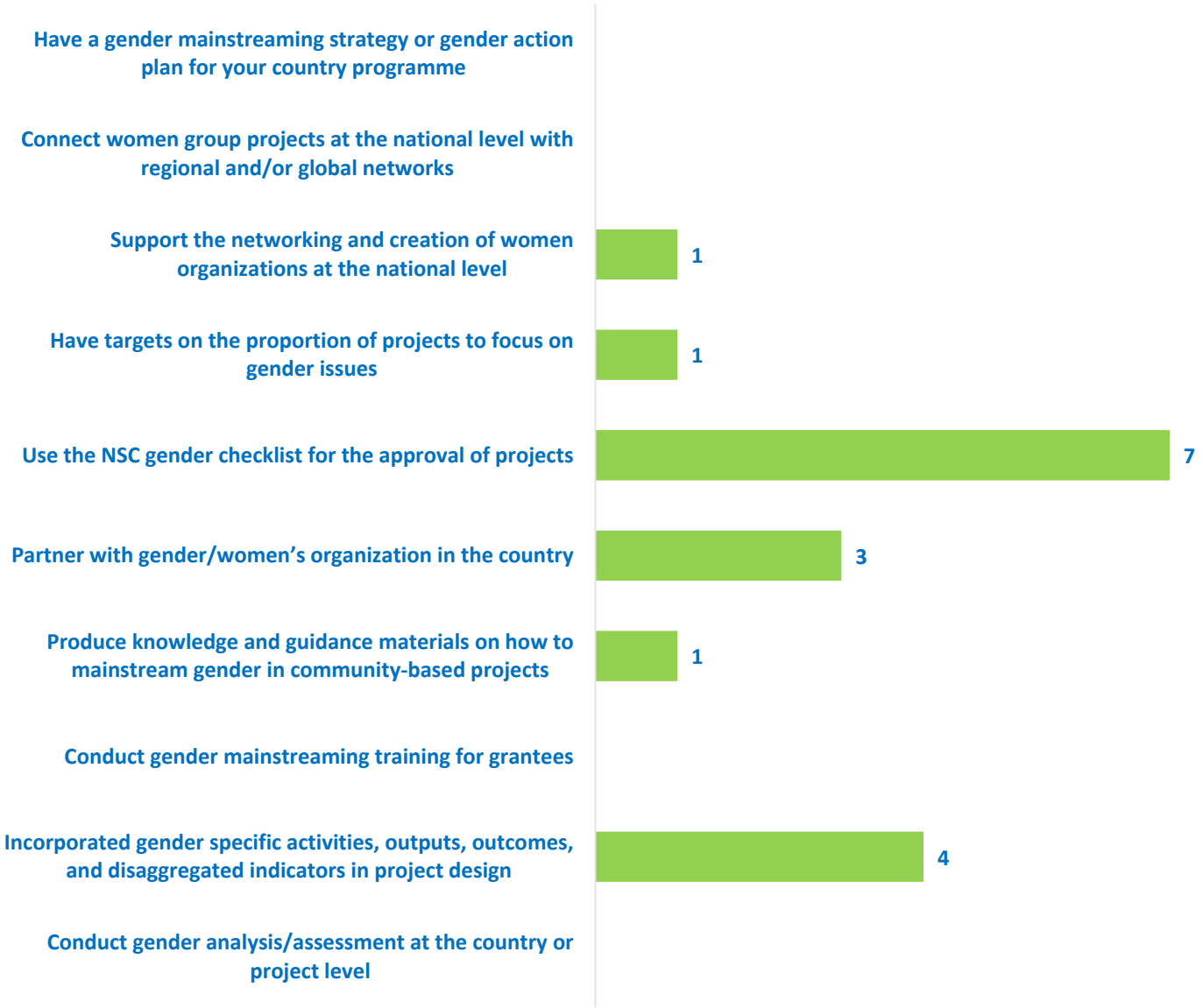
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



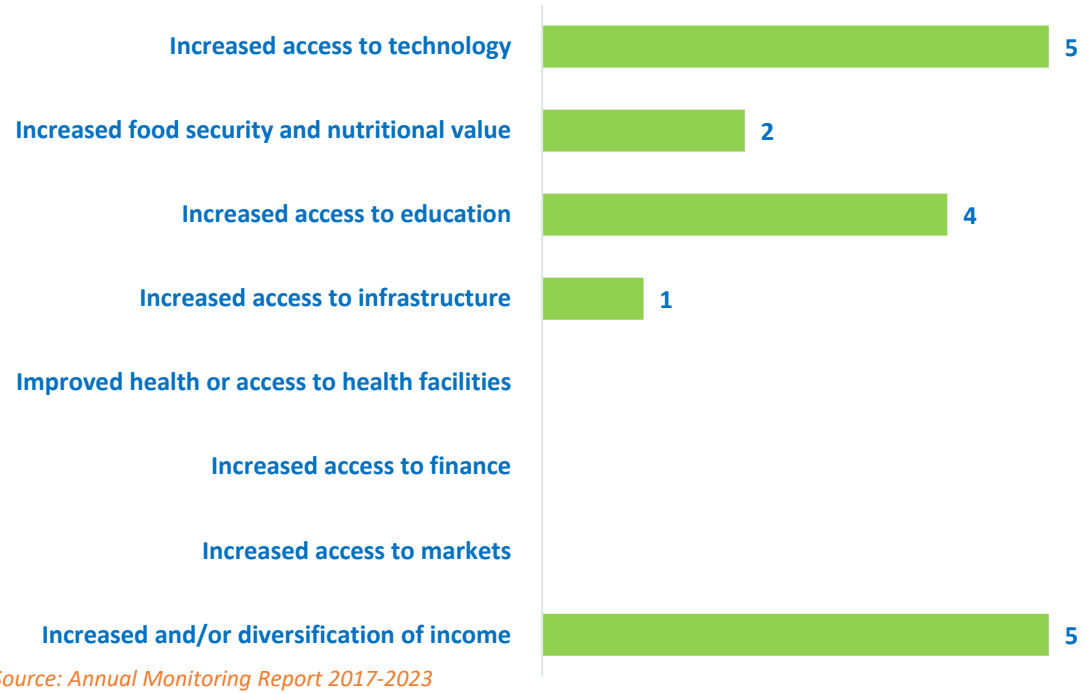
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



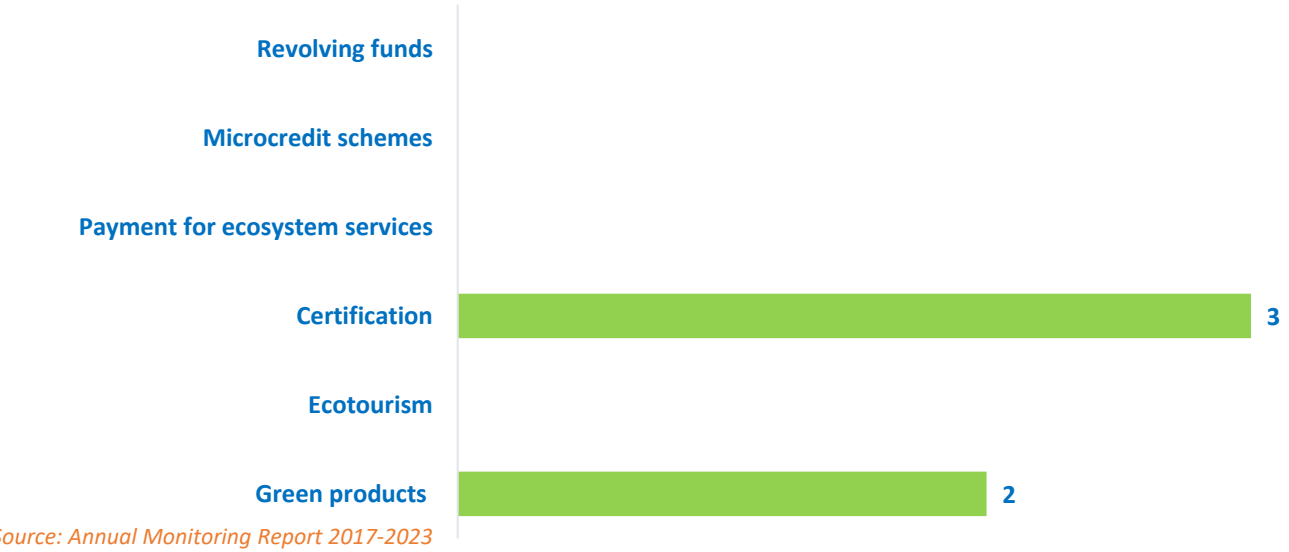
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



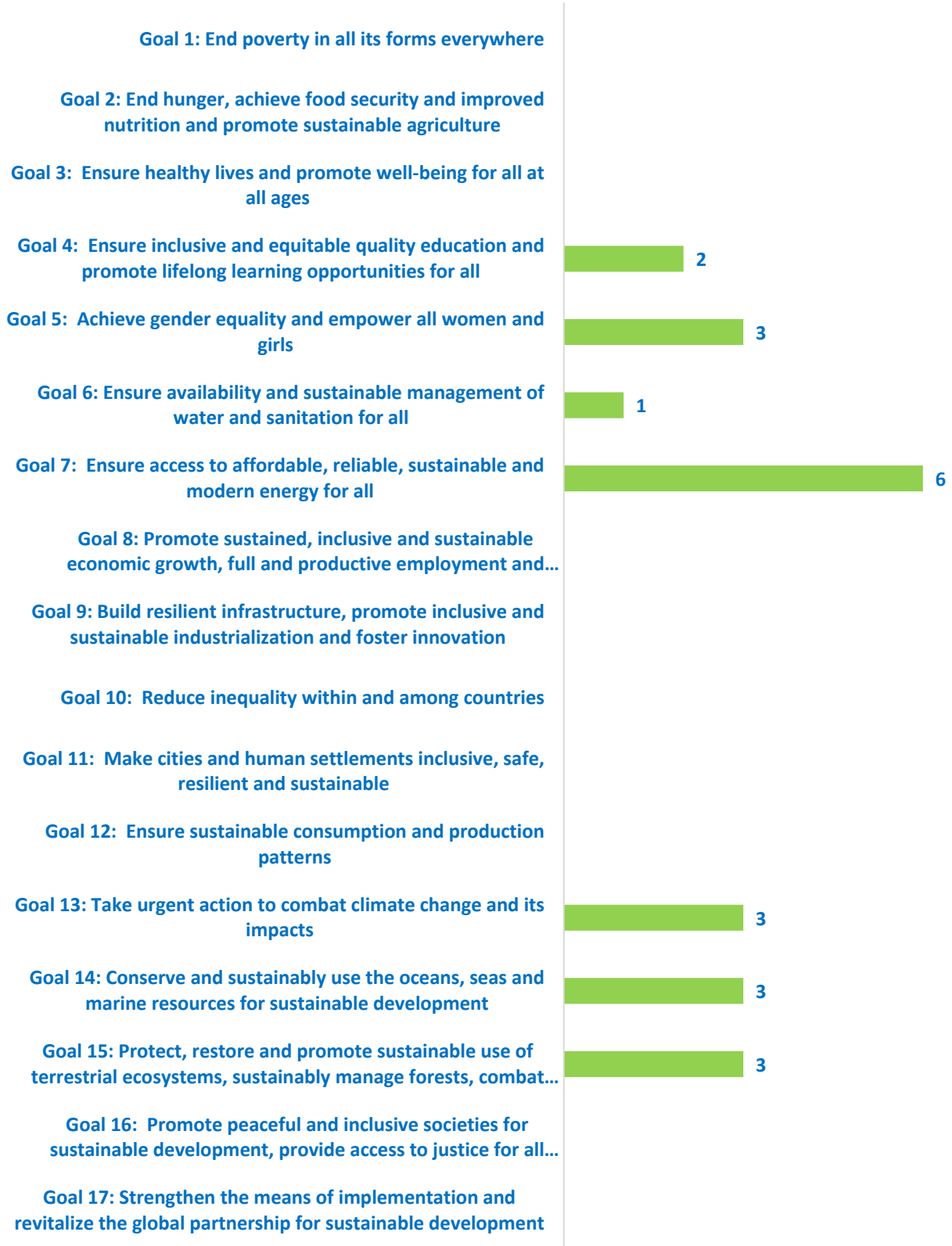
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

UNDP **Formative Evaluation of the Integration by UNDP of the principles of Leaving No One Behind, 2022**

- Projects funded through the SGP apply an 'empower' lens to LNOB and typically target predetermined 'groups', with limited prior gender or power analysis (but paying some attention to overlapping vulnerabilities). Examples are integrating indigenous biodiversity knowledge systems and facilitating intergenerational learning in South Africa; supporting sustainable land and forest management while promoting women's rights and empowerment in Guatemala; and educating indigenous leaders on property rights and conflict resolution in Bolivia. In 2020, SGP launched a 'Global Innovation Programme on Persons with Disabilities and Responsive Development'. Youth have led initiatives on ancestral knowledge and practices in Guatemala and Viet Nam; women's empowerment in Morocco, and ocean pollution reduction in Seychelles and the Bahamas.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

SGP supported the One Eleuthera Foundation in the **Bahamas**, partnering with the Centre for Training & Innovation and Cape Eleuthera Island School, to increase the solar expertise available in the country to address the demand and encourage renewable energy deployment. The Bahamas is completely reliant on fossil fuels, but it does not produce any, which makes the country vulnerable to global electricity price fluctuations. Shifting to Renewable Energy Technologies could likely reduce supply disruptions and increase self-sufficiency over the long term in addition to reducing CO2 emissions and improving air quality. Recent efforts to reduce tariffs on solar imports in the Bahamas, and the recent introduction of the Small-Scale Renewable Generation Program, have resulted in an increased demand for photovoltaic systems and associated services. However, there is limited expertise in the country to handle this demand. Lack of skilled workers, especially in remote areas, is one of the main barriers to wider adoption of renewable energy in developing countries.

With support from SGP, a 100-hour PV course was provided, which incorporated theoretical and practical learning in addition to the completion of an actual PV installation at a non-profit postsecondary institution where solar training will continue in the future. Sixteen people were trained in photovoltaic systems and installation, after which two of them started a solar installation business. In addition, 5,000 people participated in awareness raising activities associated with the project. As more effort is still needed to inform people about the economic benefits of the new technology, targeted activities such as advertisement, participation in Earth Day and other local events will continue to be part of the foundation's work. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

Capacity Development

Similarly, in **Bahamas**, the University of the Bahamas organized an environmental fair which included several activities for the student body, faculty and staff. There was a lead panel discussion on the biodiversity of wetland forest systems and on awareness raising of local wetland systems in the Bahamas, aiming at rehabilitating the existing wetland system on campus. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)***

Social Inclusion – Youth

In **Bahamas**, SGP contributed to the livelihood of youth and persons with disabilities through the provision of education at the *RCANB Every Child Counts School* (ECC). ECC presents as a green school and is committed to increasing the knowledge of our students, parents, and supporters on the environment. ECC holds eco-class for every student, runs various energy and conservation projects annually, and provides daily vocational and agriculture classes focused on conservation and ecology. In addition, ECC provided pre-vocational and employment skills to shelters and part-time students. With the skills obtained, the students can generate incomes through the sale of products and finance full-time school enrollment. Students are also trained in solar energy and energy conservation and will be

provided with the opportunity to work with the solar technician as an apprentice during higher grades. Lastly, for students with disabilities, ECC provides further vocational skills (e.g., packaging, producing soap, etc.) so they can generate diversified income with new skills training. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

Social Inclusion – Persons with Disabilities

In **Bahamas**, SGP supported *Every Child Counts* (ECC), a special school to increase the capacity of its students and raise the importance of knowledge sharing and environmental awareness. ECC has been offering eco-classes as partial requirements for Eco-School Green Flag certification since 2012. It previously relied on the local power grid of Abaco, which burned diesel, a non-renewable energy source resulting in greenhouse gas emissions. Approximately 22 pounds of carbon dioxide were released into the atmosphere per gallon of diesel burned. To address this problem, ECC proposed to install two solar arrays which would cover the electricity demand of two of its five buildings. The SGP project enabled the school's transition in energy consumption from fossil fuel powered electricity to clean, solar powered energy. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)***

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-7 National Dialogues	November 2019
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	2 September 1993
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	30 June 1999
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Not a signatory[4]
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	29 March 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	1st April 2001/2nd November 2015
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Not available
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	Not available (National Policy for the Adaptation to Climate Change is dated March 2005)
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	Not Available
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	10 November 2000
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	April 2006
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	3 October 2005
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	In progress (National Coordinating Committee established and series of workshops and validation of the National Chemical Profile in progress)
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	12 February 2020
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	Not Available
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Not Available
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	Not Available
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	August 2005
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	26 February 2016
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies [5]	Not Available
Paris Agreement on Climate Change	22 April 2016
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement	December 2015

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.

- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

    - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.

    - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change**.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.