

COMMUNITY-BASED CONCH MANAGEMENT IN THE FAMILY ISLANDS

BH-T1056

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this operation was approved for financing under **Japan Special Fund - Poverty Reduction Program (JPO)** through a communication dated November 15, 2017 and signed by Michiko Tamashiro (ORP/GCM). Also, I certify that resources from said fund are available for up to **US\$500,000** in order to finance the activities described and budgeted in this document. This certification reserves resource for the referenced project for a period of four (4) calendar months counted from the date of eligibility from the funding source. If the project is not approved by the IDB within that period, the reserve of resources will be cancelled, except in the case a new certification is granted. The commitment and disbursement of these resources shall be made only by the Bank in US dollars. The same currency shall be used to stipulate the remuneration and payments to consultants, except in the case of local consultants working in their own borrowing member country who shall have their remuneration defined and paid in the currency of such country. No resources of the Fund shall be made available to cover amounts greater than the amount certified herein above for the implementation of this operation. Amounts greater than the certified amount may arise from commitments on contracts denominated in a currency other than the Fund currency, resulting in currency exchange rate differences, represent a risk that will not be absorbed by the Fund.

CERTIFIED BY:

ORIGINAL SIGNED

Dec-05-17

Sonia M. Rivera

Date

Division Chief

Grants and Co-Financing Management Unit

ORP/GCM

APPROVED BY:

ORIGINAL SIGNED

Dec-07-17

Pedro Martel

Date

Division Chief

Environment, Rural Development and Risk

Management Division

CSD/RND

TC Document

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	BAHAMAS/CCB - Caribbean Group
▪ TC Name:	Community-based conch management in the Family Islands
▪ TC Number:	BH-T1056
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Michele Lemay (CSD/RND), Team Leader; Yuri Chakalall (CSD/RND), co-team leader; Hori Tsuneki, Melanie Argimon, Elizabeth Chavez, Roberto Guerrero (CSD/RND); Chitralekha Deopersad (CBH/RND); Syreta Roberts (CCB/CBH); Margie-Lys Jaime Ramirez (LEG/SGO); and Rene Herrera (FMP/CJA)
▪ Indicate if: Operational Support, Client Support, or Research & Dissemination	Client Support
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	November 15, 2017
▪ Beneficiary (countries or entities which are the recipient of the technical assistance):	Commonwealth of The Bahamas
▪ Executing Agency:	The Bahamas National Trust (BNT)
▪ Donors providing funding (amount and Fund's name):	Japan Special Fund Poverty Reduction Program (JPO)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$500,000
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$56,000 [in-kind]
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	36 months (Execution: 34 months)
▪ Required start date:	January 2018
▪ Types of consultants:	Firms and individual consultants
▪ Prepared by Unit:	CSD/RND
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CCB/CBH
▪ TC Included in Country Strategy (y/n):	Yes
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Productivity and innovation; climate change and environmental sustainability

II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

- 2.1 The general objective of this project is to improve the socio-economic benefits derived from the conch fishery in two pilot Family Island communities in Grand Bahama. Specific objectives are to: (i) increase and diversify sources of income for conch fishers and their communities through value-added conch products and alternative livelihoods; (ii) generate local benefits from a community-based marine protected area; and (iii) improve community access to sustainable conch markets.

- 2.2 Conch is an important source of income for Bahamian communities, a staple in their diet and is important to cultural identity. This resource contributes to food security for economically-challenged fishing communities in New Providence and the Family Islands and represents the second most valuable marine export of The Bahamas. In 2015 the quantity of conch meat exported was 401,838 lbs., which was valued at US\$2,343,142. However more significant than its importance as an export product, the majority of conch landed in The Bahamas is consumed locally. Local consumption was estimated at 1.3 kg/capita/year in 2010 and 2011 (Gittens and Braynen, n.d.). In addition to their importance for food security and as an export product, conch also play a critical role in the health of marine ecosystems such as seagrass beds which themselves provide nursery grounds for other commercially important species such as lobster and help buffer coasts from storms (WildEarth Guardians, 2012).
- 2.3 Conch has provided an important source of food for generations and residents of The Bahamas have fished conch since the time of the earliest Lucayan inhabitants (The Nature conservancy -TNC, 2015; BREEF 2014b). Conch has continued to serve as an important cultural icon and resource for Bahamians since the time of the earliest settlers. Based on recent surveys (TNC KAP survey), conch is valued primarily as a food source and also linked with Bahamian identity. Closely linked with conch's cultural value is its provision of jobs, such as for fishers, processors, buyers, restaurateurs, vendors, boat makers, and other positions throughout the value chain. The exact number of conch fishers and other livelihoods supported by conch in The Bahamas is not well documented. The most recent fisheries censuses, conducted in 1995, estimated 9,300 commercial fishers and 18,000 recreational fishers in The Bahamas, although the exact proportion of fishers targeting conch is not known (Gittens and Braynen 2012; CRFM 2013a; CRFM 2013b; Clavelle and Jylkka 2013; Prada and Appeldoorn 2014). This means that approximately 15% of the labour force is working full-time or part-time in the fisheries sector or related business and that about a quarter of the households derive some income from fisheries or related business (Dept. of Statistics, 2013).
- 2.4 Trade from many Caribbean countries is known or suspected to be unsustainable, and illegal harvest, including fishing of the species in foreign waters and subsequent illegal international trade, is a common and widespread problem in the region (Theile, 2001). While, The Bahamas are fortunate in being one of the few countries in the Caribbean where conch can still be harvested and exported, stocks are declining due primarily to overharvesting, including from foreign fishers, and habitat degradation¹ (National Marine Fisheries Service, 2014). Overfishing, particularly of juveniles, increasingly undermines the sustainability of the conch fishery throughout the country. The density of mature conch on the ocean floor is crucial for the reproduction of queen conch, while the density thresholds recommended by scientists and policy makers to support breeding is between 50 and 100 adult conch per hectare (Stoner et al., 2012), densities in The Bahamas have dropped since the 1980's from 50/ha to 10/ha, a density too low

¹ National Marine Fisheries Service. Queen Conch Status report. NOAA. 2014.

to sustain reproduction. Low queen conch densities observed at several Family Islands such as Andros Island suggest that queen conch fishing is no longer viable in some locations (Stoner and Davis 2010). Accordingly, low population levels have made conch fishing economically unviable for many fishers, and natural disasters (e.g. tropical storms) pose serious risks for the resilience of fishers. In general, consumers are uninformed about the severity of the resource depletion, limiting the ability for fishers to capture benefits from fishing sustainably. The decline in conch stocks threatens the livelihoods of over 9,000 fishers who are considered vulnerable with limited alternative employment opportunities (Caribbean Regional Fishery Mechanism, 2012).

- 2.5 Realizing the importance of protecting this emblematic resource, the country has made conch management and conservation a top national priority. The Bahamas National Trust (BNT), a local non-profit organization, has launched a nation-wide media campaign entitled 'conchervation' to build awareness on the economic and ecological importance of conch and conduct needed research and resource assessment. Ten percent of the country's nearshore marine environment is now under protection within 51 Marine Protected Areas that cover 13 million acres, and while only a small portion have management plans (including provisions for fisheries management), The Bahamas has shown a clear commitment to protect ocean habitats. Training has also recently taken place on traceability systems to improve the sustainability of seafood products from the sea to the consumer's plate (TNC, 2017).
- 2.6 However, if stocks are to be restored and community livelihoods maintained, there is a need to provide multiple incentives to fishers and their families to change behavior towards more sustainable fishing practices. In a review of 33 case studies of community-based fisheries projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (Blue Earth Consultants, 2010), the incentives that most successfully aligned fishing behavior with sustainability included granting fishers exclusive access rights to particular species or areas, as well as providing opportunities to new sustainable markets, alternative gear, training or assistance to increase capacity of cooperatives, financial assistance to conduct enforcement over concessions, and training for alternative livelihoods. Evidence in the Caribbean and worldwide shows that this community-based approach to fisheries management is more sustainable in the long term, particularly in remote archipelagos where enforcement by fisheries authorities faces constraints (Pomeroy, 1996). To be effective, community-based approaches require an understanding of the socio-cultural profile of fishing communities and activities such as participatory workshops to identify local issues and opportunities for diversifying sources of income, participatory resource appraisal, support for cooperatives as a first step to shift towards rights-based management and engagement in monitoring the resource upon which they depend, and improved linkages to sustainable markets (Mora et al, 2004; Kishore and Ramsundar, 2010; TNC, 2017; Berkes, et al. 2004). However, there is little to no experience in using a community-based approach for managing conch in The Bahamas. Through a combination of community-based fisheries management, improved economic return

from diversification of income and/or added-value products, and the creation a local market for sustainably fished conch, this TC seeks to align economic incentives to reduce poverty in one of the most vulnerable segments of the Bahamian population with environmental sustainability and develop a model that can be replicated in other regions of The Bahamas.

- 2.7 **Strategic alignment.** This TC is strategically aligned with the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020 (UIS) (AB-3008) through the cross-cutting theme climate change and environmental sustainability in view of the activities aimed at conserving and restoring a critical marine resource of economic and ecological importance for The Bahamas. This program is also aligned with the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2016-2019 (GN-2727-6) by the Country Development Results (CDR) indicators: (i) beneficiaries of improved management and sustainable use of natural capital and (ii) terrestrial and marine areas with improved management. The approach is consistent with the IDB Country Strategy with The Bahamas 2013-2017 (GN-2731), which identified coastal risk management and climate change adaptation as priority areas for support. In addition, it is consistent with the Environment and Biodiversity Sector Framework Document (GN-2827-3) and the Integrated Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. It is also directly aligned with the objectives of the Japan Poverty Fund through its focus on improving the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable groups through community-based actions.

III. Description of activities/components and budget

- 3.1 **Component 1: Improving conch fisher livelihoods (US\$142,000).** This component has the following objectives: (i) increase the economic returns to fishing communities from conch products; and (ii) diversify sources of incomes for fishing communities from alternative livelihoods. The following activities will be carried out: (i) in situ baseline study on socio-economic conditions of conch fishers and their communities (# of conch fishers, employment, income, skills, production potential) and mapping of existing domestic and export supply chains; (ii) Market study for sustainable value-added conch products (lime production, jewelry) and alternative livelihoods (e.g., small-scale aquaculture, sport fishing and diving guides) and preparation of two community-level business plans on viable livelihoods opportunities. Conch fishers will receive technical assistance to develop the business plans in a participatory manner; (iii) learning exchange that demonstrates viability of identified opportunities (e.g. Belize small scale conch aquaculture exchange); (iv) training in alternative value-added production techniques for conch, use of wasted-by-products and alternative livelihood activities; and (v). implementation of at least two pilot projects for value added conch production and alternative livelihoods in each community. Products: (i) Socioeconomic baseline report of conch fishers in their participating community; (ii) Document on new markets for value-added conch products and alternative livelihoods; (iii) Business plans for participating communities; and (iv) At least two pilot projects in value-added conch production and alternative livelihoods. Results: (i) Beneficiaries (conch fishers and communities) with increased skills/capacity to market value-added conch products and

alternative livelihoods (aquaculture and tourism); (ii) Increased resilience of fisher communities from diversified sources of income.

3.2 Component 2: Establishing community-based management of a marine protected area (US\$150,000). This component has the following objectives:

(i) develop community leadership in the management and decision-making processes of a local conch fishery; and (ii) increase the benefits of a well-managed marine protected area for the conch fishery and the communities that depend on it. The following activities will be financed: (i) Technical assistance to form a community cooperative to manage the conch fishery. This will include outreach with communities (and all resource users) on fishery issues, including discussion on self-governance and conflict resolution; (ii) Workshops to develop a community-based conch management strategy in participating communities; (iii) Technical assistance for community cooperatives to develop a conch marine reserve management agreement (siting and boundaries) and implementation of initial activities (signage and buoys); (iv) Learning exchange with a community that has successfully implemented community-based management for a fishery; and (v) Training of fishing communities on monitoring techniques and data collection, surveillance and enforcement. Products: (i) Cooperatives registered; (ii) Community-based conch management strategy approved by cooperatives; (iii) Marine protected area agreement approved by cooperatives and signage and buoys installed; and (iv) Training materials for participatory conch monitoring and enforcement. Results: (i) Beneficiaries with increased capacity to manage the conch fishery responsibly; and (ii) Marine area with improved management.

3.3 Component 3: Creating a domestic market for responsibly fished conch through Sea-to-Sale traceability and local branding (US\$105,000). This component has the following objectives: (i) engage conch fishers in tracing their production from harvest to point of first sale using on-board electronic monitoring and reporting systems; and (ii) create a local demand for responsibly-caught and traceable conch. The following activities will be financed: (i) Workshops to demonstrate and select the type of on-board electronic monitoring system that will work for conch fishers (possibly processors as well). The cooperatives established (see above) will be targeted however the workshops will be open to all resource users in the communities; (ii) Training of conch fishers in data collection and the use of technology and apps; (iii) Implementation of a pilot on-board electronic monitoring program (one by community); (iv) Support to a new targeted campaign entitled the “Conchious” building on the Conchservation campaign but expanded to educate community, domestic buyers (restaurants, markets, grocery stores) and consumers in the benefits of traceable conch products; and (v) Technical assistance to develop agreements with buyers. Products: (i) Fishers in two communities trained on the use of electronic monitoring system for conch fishery; (ii) Multi-media materials for education campaign; (iii) Buyer agreements. Results: (i) Conch fishers committed and engaged in traceability program; and (ii) Sustainable markets for conch products created.

- 3.4 **Component 4. Audit, evaluation and coordination (US\$103,000).** The objective of this component is to monitor, evaluate, and disseminate the results of the project. The following activities will be financed: (i) The hiring of an expert in evaluation for the development and implementation of mechanisms and activities for monitoring and evaluation of the Project (intermediate and final evaluation); (ii) External financial audits; and (iii) Project coordinator for periodic progress reporting and coordination with fishing communities and grassroots organizations. Products: (i) Semiannual progress reports and final report of the Project; (ii) Concept and methodological note documenting the Project's intervention model, and lessons learned; (iii) Dissemination event with Island Administrators, representatives of communities and grassroots organizations to publicize the main results and disseminate the lessons learned from the Project; (iv) Midterm and Final evaluations to be submitted 18 months and 36 months respectively after eligibility; and (v) A Final audit report to be submitted within the 90 days following the project expiration date.
- 3.5 The estimated cost of this operation is US\$556,000. Of that, US\$500,000 is being requested from the JPO fund, and the rest will be an in-kind contribution from BNT.

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	Description	JPO Funding	Counter-part Funding	Total Funding
Component 1. Improving conch fisher livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic survey • Market-study • Learning Exchange • Training in alternative value-added production techniques • 2 pilot projects implementation 	25,000 32,000 40,000 45,000	10,000	152,000
Component 2. Establishing community-based management of a marine protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community cooperative • Workshops for community-based management strategy • Conch marine reserve agreement and implementation of initial activities • Learning exchange • Training of fishing communities 	35,000 30,000 50,000 35,000	16,000 10,000	176,000
Component 3. Creating a domestic market for responsibly fished conch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops for electronic monitoring system • Training in data collection • "Conchious" campaign • Agreements with buyers 	30,000 30,000 35,000 10,000	20,000	125,000
Component 4. Audit, evaluation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert in evaluation • Financial audits • Project coordinator (3 years) 	18,000 10,000 75,000		103,000
Total		500,000	56,000	556,000

IV. Executing agency and execution structure

- 4.1 **Executing Agency.** This operation will be executed by The Bahamas National Trust (BNT). BNT² is a non-governmental, non-profit, membership organization governed by an independent council that includes representatives from the public and private sectors, civil society, as well as from international scientific institutions. The BNT is uniquely qualified to conduct these activities given its exhaustive experience successfully implementing environmental research and monitoring, education and conservation activities in The Bahamas since its creation in 1959. It has participated in the execution of several projects financed by the Global Environment Facility and was a key stakeholder in the preparation of the recently approved Climate-resilience Coastal Management and Infrastructure Program (BH-L1043). The BNT also has a proven track record in conducting its research and conservation activities in a highly participatory manner through an extensive local network of over 50 grassroots organizations, clubs and schools. It is also leading the highly successful "Conchervation" campaign. As such, it has experience of exceptional worth to undertake the activities of the TC which require a local participatory approach customized to the cultural identity of the Family Islands.
- 4.2 **Supervision:** The Natural Resources and Disaster Risk Management Division of the IDB (CSD/RND) will have technical and supervisory responsibility for the execution of the operation. The supervision of the operation will be carried out by the Bank's project team, which includes technical specialists from CSD/RND, a local operations analyst and the fiduciary specialists (financial and procurement) in the Bank Country Office in The Bahamas (CCB/CBH). This Country Office will be responsible for carrying out the disbursements of the project. During the execution of the project, administrative and technical missions will be carried out to evaluate the progress of the activities. Mission reports will contain updates on TC progress and state any adjustments deemed necessary to comply with the requirements of the program. After project completion, an independent external evaluation will be carried out to determine the scope and achievements of the operation, which will also be financed under the "Audit and Evaluation" heading. This project will be evaluated on the basis of the deliverables established in the TOR, which will specify the contents expected in the reports.
- 4.3 **Acquisitions and financial management.** The contracting of individual consultants and procurement of goods and services will be carried out in accordance with the Bank's Procurement Policies (GN-2350-9 and GN-2349-9 respectively). The financial management of the project will be done in accordance with the Financial Management Guidelines for Projects Financed by the Bank (OP-273-6). Financial reports should be submitted in conjunction with progress reports. The final audited financial statement will be submitted within the 90 days following the project expiration date.
- 4.4 The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Bahamas will be contracted by BNT to execute some activities under Components 2 and 3 of the project utilizing their technical resources

² The BNT's mission is to conserve and protect the natural resources of The Bahamas, through stewardship and education for present and future generations.

and experience. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an international non-profit, non-government organization committed to conservation science worldwide. TNC Bahamas collaborates with many organizations across the length and breadth of The Bahamas to achieve their goal of “protecting nature, preserving life”. Recent efforts by TNC Bahamas have contributed to major advances in the expansion and effective management of the national protected area system, sustainable fisheries management and other initiatives to ensure a healthy ocean.

V. Project Risks and issues

- 5.1 The implementation of this operation entails the following risks: (i) low participation of beneficiaries in project activities (e.g. resistance to change of practices, lack of assistance in workshops); (ii) a raising of expectations that cannot be covered by the Project; (iii) potential delays caused by natural disasters particularly hurricanes and tropical storms; and (iv) limited experience of the EA in the Bank’s procurement policies and regulations. To mitigate the first risk, substantial outreach will be conducted in the communities to publicize the scope of the Project, disseminate past successful experiences and motivate participation in activities that are likely to improve incomes. Local fishers who are leaders in their communities will be consulted at the outset to determine the most effective approaches for outreach. All project interventions, in particular workshops and trainings, will be planned in conjunction with the beneficiaries, and for those who need it, support will be provided for transport and childcare. In order to mitigate the second risk, the scope of the Project will be discussed with institutional and municipal representatives, ensuring their support, and meetings will be held with the beneficiaries in order to clearly explain the objectives and products of the project, as well as the duties and commitments of each of the parties. To mitigate the third risk, project planning will schedule field activities outside the peak of hurricane season. Training in the Bank’s procurement policies and regulations will be given to BNT as part of the Bank’s periodic procurement training offered to EAs.

VI. Exceptions to Bank policy

- 6.1 None.

VII. Environmental and Social Strategy

- 7.1 As per Bank’s Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703), this TC has been classified as category “C” (see Safeguard Screening Report and Safeguard Policy Filter).

Required Annexes:

- Request letter from the BNT and Non-objection from Ministry of Finance
- Results Matrix
- Terms of Reference
- Procurement Plan



The Bahamas National Trust

December 4, 2017

Maria Florencia Attademo-Hirt
Country Representative, The Bahamas
Inter-American Development Bank
(via email)

RE: BH-T1056: Conch-Conservation for the Family Islands - Letter of Request

Dear Ms. Maria Florencia Attademo-Hirt,

The Bahamas National Trust respectfully requests funding of \$500,000 in support of conch conservation through community-based management in the Family Islands here in The Bahamas.

The Queen Conch (*Lobatus gigas*) fishery is an incredibly important resource to the Bahamian people for ecological, socioeconomic, as well cultural reasons. In recent years significant declines in conch stocks on major fishing grounds in The Bahamas were observed and documented and current fishing practices continue to add pressure on this imperiled fishery. In response, we launched a national multi-sector campaign in 2013 in conjunction with the scientific and local conservation community, stakeholders and government agencies focused on outreach and education and building capacity for sustainable management of the fishery.

Through the proposed project we plan to pilot innovative strategies to impact conch conservation and improve the socio-economic benefits derived from the conch fishery in two Family Island communities in Grand Bahama. Our efforts will be focused on increasing these communities capacity to (i) incorporate value added conch products and alternative livelihoods; (ii) engage in community based management of marine protected areas; and (iii) improve their access to sustainable conch markets.

Our organization has been operating in The Bahamas since 1959, focusing on conserving and protecting the natural resources of the country and managing the national park system. Our work is highly participatory in nature and we bring significant experience in executing projects in partnership with a diverse local network of organizations and community groups. We look forward to advancing the important work towards a sustainable conch fishery for the benefit of Bahamian communities across the archipelago. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Eric Carey
Executive Director



No. FIN/201.10

In reply please
quote this number



MINISTRY OF FINANCE

P. O. BOX N-3017

TELEX: 20-255

TEL: (242) 327-1530

FAX: (242) 327-1618

327-1620

NASSAU, BAHAMAS

March 21 2017

Mrs. Florencia Attademo-Hirt
Representative
Inter-American Development Bank
IDB House
Nassau, Bahamas

Dear Mrs. Attademo-Hirt;

Re: Request for Technical Assistance
for Coastal and Marine Conservation in The Bahamas

In reference to the captioned subject, I have been directed to advise that the Ministry of Finance has no-objection to the development of a Technical Cooperation to support coastal and marine conservation and capacity-building in The Bahamas.

Should you require further clarification in this regard, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Carl Oliver", written over a horizontal line.

Carl Oliver
(for) Financial Secretary

Result Matrix

Outcomes

Outcome: 1 Improved management and sustainable use of the conch fishery

Indicators	Flags*	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Means of verification	EOP
1.1 Beneficiaries of improved management and sustainable use of natural capital		Beneficiaries (#)	0.00	2017	P	24,341.00
					P(a)	
					A	
1.2 Terrestrial and marine areas with improved management		Area (Hectares)	0.00	2017	P	50.00
					P(a)	
					A	

RF - Contribution

Outputs: Annual Physical and Financial Progress

1 Component 1: Improving conch fisher livelihoods

1 Component 1: Improving conch fisher livelihoods						Physical Progress				Financial Progress				Theme	Flags	
Outputs	Fund Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Means of Verification	2018	2019	2020	EOP	2018	2019	2020	EOP			
1.1 Surveys conducted	Other(TBD) Socio-economic survey and market study conducted	Surveys (#)	0	2017	Report	P	1			1	P	57000		57000	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation	
						P(a)				0	P(a)		0			
					A				A							
1.2 Training workshops delivered	Other(TBD) training in alternative value-added production techniques for conch, use of wasted-by-products and alternative	Workshops (#)	0	2017	Workshop attendance list	P		2		2	P	40000		40000	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation	
						P(a)				0	P(a)		0			
					A				A							
1.3 Pilot interventions implemented	Other(TBD) At least two pilot projects in value-added conch production and alternative livelihoods.	Pilots (#)	0	2017	Progress Report	P		1	1	2	P	20000	25000	45000	Social Development	
						P(a)				0	P(a)		0			
					A				A							

2 Component 2: Establishing community-based management of a marine protected area

Outputs	Fund Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Means of Verification	Physical Progress				Financial Progress				Theme	Flags
						2018	2019	2020	EOP	2018	2019	2020	EOP		
2.1 Community cooperative to manage conch fisheries established	Other(TBD)	Cooperative (#)	0	2017	Formal establishment of Cooperative	P		1	1	P	35000		35000	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation	
						P(a)			0	P(a)			0		
						A				A					
2.2 Workshops organized	Other(TBD) Workshops for community-based management strategy	Workshops (#)	0	2017	Workshop attendance list	P	1	2	3	P	10000	20000	30000	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation	
						P(a)			0	P(a)			0		
						A				A					
2.3 Conch marine reserve management agreement approved by cooperatives	Other(TBD)	Agreement (#)	0	2017	Progress Report	P		1	1	P	50000		50000	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation	
						P(a)			0	P(a)			0		
						A				A					
2.4 Individuals Trained	Other(TBD) Training of fisheries communities on monitoring techniques and data collection, surveillance and enforcement	Individuals (#)	0	2017	Workshop attendance list	P				P	15000	20000	35000	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation	
						P(a)	25	25	50	P(a)			0		
						A				A					

3 Component 3: Creating a domestic market for responsibly fished conch

Physical Progress

Financial Progress

Please note that the Overall Stage represents the stage of the operation at the time of this report's publication, which might not necessarily match the stage of the operation during the PMR Cycle to which the report pertains.

Outputs	Fund Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Means of Verification	2018	2019	2020	EOP	2018	2019	2020	EOP	Theme	Flags		
3.1 Workshops organized	Other(TBD) Workshops to demonstrate and select the type of on-board electronic monitoring system that will work for conch fisheries	Workshops (#)	0	2017	Progress Report	P	3	1	1	5	P	20000	5000	5000	30000	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation	🚩
					P(a)					0	P(a)				0		
					A						A						
3.2 Individuals Trained	Other(TBD) Training of conch fishers in data collection and the use of technology and apps	Individuals (#)	0	2017	Attendance lists	P		30	30	60	P		15000	15000	30000	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation	🚩
					P(a)					0	P(a)				0		
					A						A						
3.3 "Conchious" campaign implemented	Other(TBD)	Campaign (#)	0	2017	Progress Report	P			1	1	P			45000	45000	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation	
					P(a)					0	P(a)				0		
					A						A						

Other Cost		2018	2019	2020	Cost
Component 4 - Audit, Evaluation and Coordination	P	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$53,000.00	\$103,000.00
	P(a)				\$0.00
	A				
Total Cost		2018	2019	2020	Total Cost
	P	\$112,000.00	\$225,000.00	\$163,000.00	\$500,000.00
	P(a)				
	A				

🚩 CRF Indicator

🚩 Standard Output Indicator

Please note that the Overall Stage represents the stage of the operation at the time of this report's publication, which might not necessarily match the stage of the operation during the PMR Cycle to which the report pertains.

CSD/RND
Community-based conch management in the Family Islands (BH-T1056)
BAHAMAS NATIONAL TRUST (BNT) – PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

- 1.1 Conch is an important source of income for Bahamian communities, a staple in their diet and is important to cultural identity. This resource contributes to food security for economically-challenged fishing communities in New Providence and the Family Islands. Overfishing, particularly of juveniles, undermines the sustainability of the conch fishery throughout the country. Low population levels have made conch fishing economically unviable for many fishers, and natural disasters (e.g. tropical storms) pose serious risks for the resilience of fishers. In general, consumers are uninformed about the severity of the resource depletion, limiting the ability for fishers to capture benefits from fishing sustainably. The decline in conch stocks threatens the livelihoods of over 9,000 fishers who are considered vulnerable with limited alternative employment opportunities (Caribbean Regional Fishery Mechanism, 2012). If stocks are to be restored and community livelihoods maintained, there is a need to provide multiple incentives to fishers and their families to change behavior towards more sustainable fishing practices.
- 1.2 The Executing Agency for this program will be the Bahamas National Trust (BNT). The BNT will carry out activities in the following four Components with a view of increasing the socio-economic benefits derived from the conch fishery in two pilot Family Island communities in Grand Bahama:
- 1.3 **Component 1: Improving conch fisher livelihoods.** The beneficiaries of this component will be conch fishers and communities provided with increased skills/capacities to market value-added conch products and alternative livelihoods (aquaculture and tourism). Fisher communities will also have increased resilience from diversified sources of income.
- 1.4 **Component 2: Establishing community-based management of a marine protected area.** With this component, conch fishers and communities will have an increased capacity to manage their conch fishery and marine area responsibly.
- 1.5 **Component 3: Creating a domestic market for responsibly fished conch through Sea-to-Sale traceability and local branding.** The aim of this component is to have conch fishers committed and engaged in a robust traceability program and create sustainable markets for conch products.
- 1.6 **Component 4: Audit, evaluation and coordination.** This component will monitor, evaluate, and disseminate the results of the project.

II. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Primary objectives of the consultancy are to:
 - a. Increase and diversify sources of income for conch fishers and their communities through value-added conch products and alternative livelihoods.

- b. Develop community leadership in the management and decision-making processes of a local conch fishery.
- c. Increase the benefits of a well-managed marine protected area for the conch fishery and the communities that depend on it.
- d. Generate local benefits from a community-based marine protected.
- e. Engage conch fishers in tracing their production from harvest to point of first sale using on-board electronic monitoring and reporting systems.
- f. Create a local demand for responsibly-caught and traceable conch.
- g. Improve community access to sustainable conch markets.

III. KEY ACTIVITIES

3.1 The consultancy/consortium will carry out the following tasks:

- a. **Component 1:**
 - i. Carry out a learning exchange that demonstrates viability of identified opportunities (e.g. Belize small scale conch aquaculture exchange);
 - ii. Conduct training in alternative value-added production techniques for conch, use of wasted-by-products and alternative livelihood activities.
- b. **Component 2:**
 - i. Provide technical assistance in forming a community cooperative to manage the conch fishery. This will include outreach with communities (and all resource users) on fishery issues, including discussion on self-governance and conflict resolution;
 - ii. Carry out workshops to develop a community-based conch management strategy in participating communities;
 - iii. Provide technical assistance for community cooperatives to develop a conch marine reserve management agreement (siting and boundaries) and implementation of initial activities (signage and buoys).
 - iv. Conduct a learning exchange with a community that has successfully implemented community-based management for a fishery.
- c. **Component 3:**
 - i. Establish a “Conchious” movement to educate community, domestic buyers (restaurants, markets, grocery stores) and consumers in the benefits of traceable conch products;
 - ii. Provide technical assistance to develop agreements with buyers.
- d. **Component 4:**
 - i. Evaluate the development and implementation of mechanisms and activities for monitoring and evaluation of the Project (intermediate and final evaluations).
 - ii. Conduct external financial audits.
 - iii. Undertake periodic progress reporting and coordination with fishing communities and grassroots organizations.

IV. DELIVERABLES

4.1 The consultancy/consortium will be responsible for submitting the following interim and final deliverables to IDB and BNT:

- a. **Component 1:**
 - i. Report documenting outcomes of the learning exchange and training on on alternative value-added production techniques for conch.
- b. **Component 2:**
 - i. Registration of all cooperatives;

- ii. Community-based conch management strategy approved by cooperatives;
- iii. Marine protected area agreement approved by cooperatives and signage and buoys installed;
- iv. Training materials for participatory conch monitoring and enforcement

c. Component 3:

- i. Multi-media materials for education campaign;
- ii. Buyer agreements.

d. Component 4:

- i. Semiannual progress reports and final report of the Project.
- ii. Concept and methodological note documenting the Project's intervention model, and lessons learned.
- iii. Dissemination event with Island Administrators, representatives of communities and grassroots organizations to publicize the main results and disseminate the lessons learned from the Project.
- iv. Midterm and Final evaluations.
- v. External audit reports.

4.2 IDB and BNT will review all project outputs and deliverables.

V. PAYMENT SCHEDULE

5.1 The consultancy services will be contracted for a lump-sum and will be paid in the following manner:

- 20% on delivery and acceptance of output (a)
- 30% on delivery and acceptance of output (b)
- 30% on delivery and acceptance of output (c)
- 20% on delivery and acceptance of output (d)

VI. QUALIFICATIONS

6.1 Qualifications: Consulting firm or consortium with demonstrated experience and in-depth expertise in natural resource management with particular experience in: (i) community based/ participatory planning and social sciences; (ii) fisheries and fisheries management (iii) marine protected and reserve areas (iv) environmental economics and (v) education.

6.2 Previous experience working in projects financed by multi-lateral and bilateral organizations in the Caribbean is desirable. Experience with marine ecosystem services and fisheries is also preferred.

6.3 Languages: Fluency in English required.

VII. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSULTANCY

7.1 Type of consultancy: Consulting firm/consortium.

7.2 Place of work: Nassau and Grand Bahama.

Coordination: The work of the consulting firm will be closely coordinated with the Inter-American Development Bank and The Bahamas National Trust.

Payment and Conditions: Compensation will be determined in accordance with Bank's policies and procedures. In addition, candidates must be citizens of an IDB member country.

Consanguinity: Pursuant to applicable Bank policy, candidates with relatives (including the fourth degree of consanguinity and the second degree of affinity, including spouse) working for the Bank as staff members or Complementary Workforce contractuels, will not be eligible to provide services for the Bank.

Diversity: The Bank is committed to diversity and inclusion and to providing equal opportunities to all candidates. We embrace diversity on the basis of gender, age, education, national origin, ethnic origin, race, disability, sexual orientation, religion, and HIV/AIDs status. We encourage women, Afro-descendants and persons of indigenous origins to apply

CSD/RND
Community-based conch management in the Family Islands (BH-T1056)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Baseline study and market study of existing domestic and export supply chains & training and implementation of pilot activities (Component 1)
Creating a domestic market for responsibly fished conch through Sea-to-Sale traceability and local branding (Component 3)

I. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

1. Conch is an important source of income for Bahamian communities, a staple in their diet and is important to cultural identity. This resource contributes to food security for economically-challenged fishing communities in New Providence and the Family Islands. Overfishing, particularly of juveniles, undermines the sustainability of the conch fishery throughout the country. Low population levels have made conch fishing economically unviable for many fishers, and natural disasters (e.g. tropical storms) pose serious risks for the resilience of fishers. In general, consumers are uninformed about the severity of the resource depletion, limiting the ability for fishers to capture benefits from fishing sustainably. The decline in conch stocks threatens the livelihoods of over 9,000 fishers who are considered vulnerable with limited alternative employment opportunities (Caribbean Regional Fishery Mechanism, 2012). If stocks are to be restored and community livelihoods maintained, there is a need to provide multiple incentives to fishers and their families to change behavior towards more sustainable fishing practices.
2. The Executing Agency for this program will be the Bahamas National Trust (BNT). The BNT will carry out activities in the following four Components with a view of increasing the socio-economic benefits derived from the conch fishery in two pilot Family Island communities in Grand Bahama:
3. ***Component 1: Improving conch fisher livelihoods.*** The beneficiaries of this component will be conch fishers and communities provided with increased skills/capacities to market value-added conch products and alternative livelihoods (aquaculture and tourism). Fisher communities will also have increased resilience from diversified sources of income.
4. ***Component 2: Establishing community-based management of a marine protected area.*** With this component, conch fishers and communities will have an increased capacity to manage their conch fishery and marine area responsibly.
5. ***Component 3: Creating a domestic market for responsibly fished conch through Sea-to-Sale traceability and local branding.*** The aim of this component is to have conch fishers committed and engaged in a robust traceability program and create sustainable markets for conch products.
6. ***Component 4: Audit, evaluation and coordination.*** This component will monitor, evaluate, and disseminate the results of the project.
7. With respect to Component 1, the approach is to conduct a baseline assessment and market study to evaluate domestic and export supply chains and identify viable livelihood

opportunities for the preparation and implementation of two-community level business plans.

8. With respect to Component 3, the approach is to use a combination of demonstrations of improved traceability systems to raise awareness among stakeholders of opportunities to improve the traceability of seafood in The Bahamas via technology. Currently, The Bahamas has no national standard traceability system in place for seafood although an initiative has begun for lobster. Each processor and conch fishers record and track harvest, processing, and sales using their individualized methods. Many of these methods include hand written documentation that lack efficiency and effectiveness of data collection and full traceability. The majority of conch processors in The Bahamas are not able to trace where a harvest was caught and who is the end consumer.

OBJECTIVES

Primary objectives of the consultancy are to:

Conduct socioeconomic baseline study on conch fishers in their participating community and document market opportunities for value-added conch products and alternative livelihoods

Build capacity for the implementation for value-added conch products and viable livelihoods opportunities.

Engage conch fishers in tracing their production from harvest to point of first sale using on-board electronic monitoring and reporting systems.

Create a local demand for responsibly-caught and traceable conch.

Improve community access to sustainable conch markets.

KEY ACTIVITIES

The consultancy will carry out the following tasks:

Component 1:

- i. In situ baseline study on socio-economic conditions of conch fishers and their communities (# of conch fishers, employment, income, skills, production potential) and mapping of existing domestic and export supply chains.
- ii. Market study for sustainable value-added conch products (lime production, jewelry) and alternative livelihoods (e.g., small-scale aquaculture, sport fishing and diving guides).
- iii. Design two community-level business plans on viable livelihoods opportunities.
- iv. Training in alternative value-added production techniques for conch, use of wasted-by-products and alternative livelihood activities;
- v. Implementation of two pilot project in value-added conch production and alternative livelihoods.

Component 3:

Carry out workshops to demonstrate and select the type of on-board electronic monitoring system that will work for conch fishers (possibly processors as well). The cooperatives established will be targeted, however the workshops will be open to all resource users in the communities.

Train conch fishers in data collection and the use of technology and apps.

Implement a pilot on-board electronic monitoring program in collaboration with the community.

DELIVERABLES

The consultancy/consortium will be responsible for submitting the following interim and final deliverables to IDB and BNT:

Component 1:

A socioeconomic baseline report of conch fishers in their participating communities;
Document on new markets for value-added conch products and alternative livelihoods;

Component 1

Business plans for participating communities;
At least two pilot projects in value-added conch production and alternative livelihoods.

Component 3:

Pilot on-board electronic monitoring program implemented;
Fishers in two communities trained on the use of electronic monitoring system for conch fishery;

IDB and BNT will review all project outputs and deliverables.

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

The consultancy services will be contracted for a lump-sum and will be paid in the following manner:

- 30% on delivery and acceptance of output (a)
- 40% on delivery and acceptance of output (b)
- 30% on delivery and acceptance of output (c)

QUALIFICATIONS

Qualifications: Consulting firm or consortium with demonstrated experience and in-depth expertise in natural resource management with particular experience in: (i) community based/ participatory planning and social sciences; (ii) fisheries and fisheries management (iii) marine protected and reserve areas (iv) environmental economics and (v) education.

Previous experience working in projects financed by multi-lateral and bilateral organizations in the Caribbean is desirable. Experience with marine ecosystem services and fisheries is also preferred.

Languages: Fluency in English required.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSULTANCY

Type of consultancy: Consulting firm/consortium.

Place of work: Nassau and Grand Bahama.

Coordination: The work of the consulting firm will be closely coordinated with the Inter-American Development Bank and The Bahamas National Trust.

Payment and Conditions: Compensation will be determined in accordance with Bank's policies and procedures. In addition, candidates must be citizens of an IDB member country.

Consanguinity: Pursuant to applicable Bank policy, candidates with relatives (including the fourth degree of consanguinity and the second degree of affinity, including spouse) working for the Bank as staff members or Complementary Workforce contractuels, will not be eligible to provide services for the Bank.

Diversity: The Bank is committed to diversity and inclusion and to providing equal opportunities to all candidates. We embrace diversity on the basis of gender, age, education, national origin, ethnic origin, race, disability, sexual orientation, religion, and HIV/AIDs status. We encourage women, Afro-descendants and persons of indigenous origins to apply

PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATIONS										
Country: The Bahamas					Executing agency: Bahamas National Trust			Public or private sector: PUBLIC		
Project number: BH-T1056					Title of Project: Community-based conch management in the Family Islands					
Period covered by the plan: 12 months										
Threshold for ex-post review of procurements:			Goods and services (in US\$): 50,000		Consulting services(in US\$): 506,000					
Item N°	Ref. AWP	Description (1)	Estimated contract cost (US\$)	Procurement Method (2)	Review of procurement (3)	Source of financing and percentage		Estimated date of the procurement notice or start of the contract	Technical review by the PTL (4)	Comments
						IDB/JPO %	Local/BNT %			
1		Component 1								
		Non consulting services								
		Learning Exchanges (including per diem & travel)	\$20,000	SSS	Ex-Ante	0	100	1-May-18		
		Consulting services								
		Training for fishing communities	\$35,000	SCS	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Sep-18		
		Baseline and market studies on socio-economic conditions, sustainable conch products and alternative livelihoods	\$57,000	SCS	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Mar-18		
		Design and implementation of two pilot projects in value-added conch production and alternative livelihoods.	\$45,000	SCS	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Aug-18		
2		Component 2								
		Consulting services								
		Training for fishing communities	\$35,000	SCS	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Sep-18		
		Technical assistance to form community cooperative	\$81,000	SCS	Ex-Ante	80	20	1-Mar-19		
		Goods								
		Demarcation/buoys for community MPA	\$20,000	Shopping	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Dec-19		
		MPA infrastructure (signage) and management plan printing	\$30,000	Shopping	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Feb-20		
3		Component 3								
		Consulting services								
		Training for fishing communities	\$35,000	SCS	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Sep-18		
		Technical assistance and workshops for traceability systems	\$30,000	SSS	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Feb-20		
		"Conchious" campaign implementation	\$55,000	n/a	Ex-Ante	34	36	1-Feb-18		
		Technical assistance to develop agreements with buyers	\$10,000	n/a	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Feb-19		
4		Component 4								
		Consulting services								
		Project coordinator	\$75,000	IICQ	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Feb-18		
		Evaluation expert	\$18,000	IICQ	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Jan-19		
		Financial audit	\$10,000	IICQ	Ex-Ante	100	0	1-Jun-20		
Total			\$556,000	Prepared by:			Date:			
(1) Grouping together of similar procurement is recommended, such as computer hardware, publications, travel, etc. If there are a number of similar individual contracts to be executed at different times, they can be grouped together under a single heading, with an explanation in the comments column indicating the average individual amount and the period during which the contract would be executed. For example: an export promotion project that includes travel to participate in fairs would have an item called "airfare for fairs", an estimated total value of US\$5,000, and an explanation in the Comments column: "This is for approximately four different airfares to participate in fairs in the region in years X and Y1".										
(2) Goods and works: CB: Competitive bidding; PC: Price comparison; DC: Direct contracting.										
(2) Consulting firms: CQS: Selection Based on the Consultants' Qualifications; QCBS: Quality and cost-based selection; LCS: Least Cost Selection; FBS: Selection under a Fixed Budget; SSS: Single Source Selection; QBS: Quality Based selection.										
(2) Individual consultants: IICQ: International Individual Consultant Selection Based on Qualifications; SSS: Single Source Selection.										
(2) Country system: include selection Method										
(3) Ex-ante/ex-post review: In general, depending on the institutional capacity and level of risk associated with the procurement, ex-post review is the standard modality. Ex-ante review can be specified for critical or complex process.										
(4) Technical review: The PTL will use this column to define those procurement he/she considers "critical" or "complex" that require ex ante review of the terms of reference, technical specifications, reports, outputs, or other items.										