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2025 Project Implementation Report (PIR)

PROCARIBE+

A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	6290
GEF ID	10800
Title	Protecting and Restoring the Ocean's natural Capital, building Resilience and supporting region-wide Investments for sustainable Blue socio-Economic development (PROCARIBE+)
Country(ies)	Regional - LAC, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Saint Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela, New York - VFs, Regional - LAC, Belize
UNDP Technical Team	Water and Oceans
Management Arrangements	Agency
Project Implementing Partner	UNOPS
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size
Implementation Status	2nd PIR
GEF Fiscal Year	FY25
Trust Fund	GEF Trust Fund

Project Description
The CLME+ region (Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LME's) constitutes one of the geopolitically most diverse and complex sets of LMEs in the world. There are twenty-six independent States and eighteen dependent/associated territories, located within or bordering the CLME+. The region supports a multitude of globally important economic activities (e.g. global tourism, shipping, fishing and oil and gas industries), and ecological processes that underpin the livelihoods and socio-economic well-being of the inhabitants of the CLME+ region and far beyond. The UNDP/GEF project "Protecting and Restoring the Ocean's natural Capital, building Resilience and supporting region-wide Investments for sustainable Blue socio-Economic development" (PROCARIBE+) (GEF-ID 10800, 2023-2027) is a 5-year project that aims at protecting, restoring and harnessing the natural coastal and marine capital of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+) to catalyze investments in a climate-resilient, sustainable post-covid Blue Economy, through strengthened regional coordination and collaboration, and wide-ranging partnerships. The project seeks to achieve this by enabling and developing sustainable and resilient ocean-based (blue) economies (through Marine Spatial Planning, marine

conservation, sustainable fisheries and addressing land-based sources of pollution); while taking into account cross-cutting issues such as climate change, gender and post COVID-19 recovery. The project will build on the results from the UNDP/GEF CLME (2009-2014) and CLME+ (2015-2021) Projects, and catalyze the next iteration of key regional processes, such as the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) / Strategic Action Programme (SAP). The project will operationalize a region-wide ocean coordination mechanism that seeks to enhance collaboration and coordination for the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems.

Project Contacts	
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GEF Operational Focal Point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Implementing Partner	Ms. Katrin Lichtenberg (KatrinL@unops.org)E
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Key project dates

Project duration	60 months
PIF Approval Date	Jun 18, 2021
CEO Endorsement Date	Dec 9, 2022
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	May 5, 2023
Date of Inception Workshop	Feb 19, 2024
First Disbursement Date	Jun 30, 2023
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Nov 5, 2025
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Feb 5, 2028
Original Planned Closing Date	May 5, 2028
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

C. Overall ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	moderate

D. Development Objective Progress

It is mandatory for all reported progress to be substantiated by evidence. Please upload evidence files for each objective/outcome via the DO PROGRESS section in the online PIR platform. If there is no evidence to upload, the Project Manager is required to provide an explanation.

Description					
Objective					
Protecting, restoring and harnessing the natural coastal and marine capital of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems to catalyze investments in a climate-resilient, sustainable post-covid Blue Economy, through strengthened regional coordination and collaboration, and wide-ranging partnerships					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	0	Total: 105,413 Males: 64,832 Females: 40,581 Approx. 25% of PE target values	Total: 421,655 Males: 259,328 Females: 162,327	In the first year of the project, a total of 3479 beneficiaries (1313 women and 2166 men) have received co-benefits from the project (either directly or indirectly). Once on-the-ground activities start, the number is expected to increase substantially. (Annex 44 - calculation of beneficiaries)	Since the beginning of the project, a total of 87,716 beneficiaries have received co-benefits—either directly or indirectly—including 3,294 identified women, 2,149 identified men, and 82,073 individuals whose gender could not be identified (Annex 73).
GEF Core Indicator 2: Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares) GEF Sub-Indicator 2.1.: Marine protected areas newly created GEF Sub-Indicator 2.2.: Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness	Core Indicator 2: 0 Sub-Indicator 2.1.: 0 Sub-Indicator 2.2.: 0	Aggregate value: 3,312,547 ha Sub-Indicator 2.1.: 0 Sub-Indicator 2.2.: 3,312,547 ha	Aggregate value: 4,368,052 ha Sub-Indicator 2.1.: 1,055,505 ha Sub-Indicator 2.2.: 3,312,547 ha	GEF Core indicator 2: To date, 0 marine protected areas have been created or are under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares). GEF Sub-Indicator 2.1.: 0 Marine protected areas newly created GEF Sub-Indicator 2.2.: 0 Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness During the first year of the PROCARIBE+ Project, progress on these indicators was focused on selecting the co-executing agencies and developing the co-executing agreements. This involved obtaining the approval of the Project Board over the selection of	GEF Core indicator 2: Activities underway to create or improve management effectiveness of 1,128,777 hectares of marine protected areas (MPA) (to date: MPA work in Cuba and Guatemala). GEF Sub-Indicator 2.1.: Activities underway for the establishment of 912,440 hectares of new Marine protected areas (Cuba) GEF Sub-Indicator 2.2.: Activities underway to improve management of 216,337 hectares of Marine protected areas (Cuba and Guatemala) Three separate Co-executing Agreements have been signed by UNOPS to support the achievement of Core Indicator 2, and sub-indicators 2.1 and 2.2

				the agencies and the associated budgets (see decisions 10-F1 to 10F7 of the First Project Board Meeting). (Annex 1) It was decided that the work related to achieving GEF Core Indicator 2 will be undertaken by the UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat (UNEP) and the Cuban "Centro Nacional de Áreas Protegidas" (CNAP) through co-executing agreements with UNOPS. (See Decisions from Cartagena Convention COP, notes from meetings with UNEP, CNAP, Governments of Colombia and Dominican Republic pertaining to the development of the different work packages: Annexes 11, 14, 15, 16, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38) UNEP will be responsible for the following lines of intervention (Draft ToRs, Annex 26): (Sub- Indicator 2.1) (Colombia 1) Creation of a new Marine Protected Area (MPA) in the "Varadero" sector of Cartagena Bay (27.31km²) (Colombia 2) New Regional Protected Area "Punta San Bernardo y Chichimán - Rincón del Mar" (Sucre department, 527.74 km²) (Sub- Indicator 2.2) (Colombia 3) Support for the management of the new: Parque Nacional Natural Reserva Natural Cordillera Beata), (± 33,000 km²) (Dominican Republic) Santuario Marino Orlando Jorge Mera (± 55,000 km²)	UN to UN Agreement with the UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat (UNEP) for activities in Colombia and the Dominican Republic (Annex 74) Internal UNOPS agreement with the UNOPS Regional Office in Panama for operational support to the Cuban Protected Area Commission (CNAP) (Annex 75) Grant Agreement with Mesoamerican Reef Fund (MAR Fund) (Annex 198) UNEP will be responsible for the following lines of intervention, as per the agreement signed with UNOPS (Annex 74): (Sub- Indicator 2.1) (Colombia 1) Creation of a new Regional Protected Area in the "Varadero" sector of Cartagena Bay (2,731 ha) (Colombia 2) New Regional Protected Area "Punta San Bernardo y Chichimán - Rincón del Mar" (Sucre department, 52,774 ha) (Sub- Indicator 2.2) (Colombia 3) Support for the management of the Parque Nacional Natural Reserva Natural Cordillera Beata), (3,312,548.7 ha) (Dominican Republic) Support for the management of the Santuario Marino Orlando Jorge Mera (5,479,500 ha) Mar Fund has issued a small grant agreement to strengthen the management of Fishery Replenishment Zones within the Cerro
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				To date, the Project Management and Coordination Unit and UNEP have organised a series of meetings with counterparts in Colombia and Dominican Republic to identify local executing partners and develop specific activities for each intervention. The ToRs for the contract with UNEP are close to being finalized. With relation to the activities in Cuba, several meetings with Cuban authorities were held to develop a workplan and budget, and ToRs have been developed to scope the work. (Draft ToRs: Annexes 37 and 38). Cuba will support Sub- Indicator 2.1 with the planned creation of the following two new Marine Protected Areas (1) in the area of "Los Bajos de Sancho Pardo" (expected extension of 21,140.00 ha) and (2) in the "Seamount" area in southern Cuba (expected extension of 891,300.00 ha)	San Gil MPA in Guatemala (47,000 ha). (Annex 193, 198 and 199) CNAP is contributing by aiming at declaring two new MPAs in Cuba (Sub- Indicator 2.1) and enhancing the management effectiveness of 4 existing MPAs (Sub- Indicator 2.2) (Annex 75, 76 and 77): Proposed new MPAs Cuba Site 1: Los Bajos de Sancho Pardo (proposed extension of 21,140 ha) Cuba Site 2: Seamounts (proposed extension of 891,300 ha) Enhanced management effectiveness of existing MPAs Cuba Site 3: R.F. Las Picúas-Cayo del Cristo (40,250 ha) Cuba site 4: R.F. Lanzasillo-Pajonal-Fragoso (76,490 ha) Cuba site 5: P.N. Los Caimanes (28,717 ha) Cuba site 6: P.N. Guanahacabibes (23,880 ha) Progress with Sub- Indicator 2.1: To date, UNEP is supporting both Colombia and the Dominican Republic with the inception of the activities. Significant efforts have been made to identify a local executing partner in Colombia that can lead the designation of the two regional protected areas. Preliminary work plans and budgets have been developed with local and national authorities and two potential local executing partners have been defined (annexes 81-85). UNEP is awaiting a
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					final decision from the Colombian local authorities on the preferred executing partner to develop a contract (Annex 86). Two face-to-face workshops were held in Colombia to define specific activities, work plans and budgets (Annexes 78, 79 and 80). The declaration process of the regional protected areas will focus on revising existing technical proposals for the protected areas and undergoing the stakeholder engagement process. In Cuba, CNAP has submitted the MPA technical proposal for Los Bajos de Sancho Pardo MPA to the Council of Ministers for approval (Annex 87). Progress with Sub- Indicator 2.2: For the Management effectiveness of the Colombian “Reserva Natural Cordillera Submarina Beata” (Beata Ridge)” UNEP is finalizing a sub-contract with INVEMAR who will support Parque Nacionales with the development of the Beata Management Plan. Parques Nacionales has made progress with the development of the management plan through co-financing (Annex 90). Dominican Republic: Ongoing discussions between UNEP and the Ministry of Environment to finalize the arrangements to support the management effectiveness of the Orlando Jorge Mera Marine Sanctuary (Beata Ridge) and for the establishment of fishery replenishment zones (Annex 88 and 89).
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					A small grant has been signed with FUNDAECO in Guatemala (under the UNOPS/MAR Fund agreement) to strengthen the management of FRZ zones within the Cerro San Gil MPA (Annexes 193, 198 and 199)).
GEF Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares)	Core Indicator 5: 0 attributable to PROCARIBE +	Core indicator 5: 440 million ha (combined area of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LME's)	Core indicator 5: 440 million ha (combined area of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LME's)	GEF Core Indicator 5 and GEF Sub Indicator 5.2: During the reporting period, 0 hectares of marine habitat are under improved practices to benefit biodiversity and 0 Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) have reduced pollution and hypoxia.	GEF Core Indicator 5: End of Project target Achieved 440 million hectares of marine habitat are under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (Core Indicator 5)
GEF Sub-Indicator 5.2.: Number of Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia	Sub-Indicator 5.2.: 0 attributable to PROCARIBE +	Sub-Indicator 5.2: 1 LME	Sub-Indicator 5.2: 1 LME	No expectation for year one of the project as per the Project Board approved multi-year work plan (see Decision 10G of PBM1-Annex 1). Progress towards Core Indicator 5 will be achieved through the following: - Development and endorsement of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) (Output 1.1.2) (Annexes 8, 9, 10) - Operationalization of the Regional Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM) (Output 1.1.1.a) (See documents from meetings advocating for Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signatures Annexes 2-24) - Development of Marine Spatial Plans (MSP) (Output 3.3.1.a) (See documents from meetings on the proposed MSP work in Dominican Republic, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, coordination meetings with IW "sister Projects" (BECLME+), draft ToRs for the co-executing agreements to be	GEF Sub Indicator 5.2: 0 Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) have reduced pollution and hypoxia (Sub-Indicator 5.2). Progress on Core Indicator 5 The project has secured the operationalization of the Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM), which was signed by 19 countries and 9 intergovernmental organizations. The OCM is anticipated to improve practices that benefit biodiversity in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LMEs through enhanced regional coordination on ocean matters (Annex 91 and 96). While Core Indicator 5 is considered "achieved", the project will continue to work towards "improved practices to benefit biodiversity" through the following interventions: - Development and endorsement of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) (Output 1.1.2)

				developed with the UNESCO Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Areas (IOCARIBE), UNDP Venezuela, Institute of Marine Affairs and the Central America Commission for Development (CCAD): Annexes 17, 25, 29, 30-36) For sub-indicator 5.2, civil society action under Output 3.1.1 is expected to deliver contributions to pollution reduction in parts of the Caribbean LME where such civil society action will take place. (See Intra-UNOPS agreement with UNDP Small Grants Programme: Annex 28) Progress towards the targets is described below under each respective output .	- Development of Marine Spatial Plans (MSP) (Output 3.3.1.a) Progress on Sub-Indicator 5.2 Civil society action under Output 3.1.1 is expected to deliver contributions to pollution reduction in parts of the Caribbean LME where such civil society action will take place. To date, 2 of the approved small grant projects in Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda will address pollution reduction (annexes 92-95): Antigua & Barbuda: Ocean Trust Dive Clean Up Project Saint Lucia: Flowing Clean: Communities taking responsibility for the restoration of the Soufriere River system
GEF Core Indicator 7: Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management GEF Sub-Indicator 7.1.: Level of (a) Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and (b) Strategic Action Program formulation and implementation 1 = No TDA/SAP developed 2 = TDA finalized 3 = SAP ministerially endorsed 4 = SAP under implementation.	Core Indicator 7: 0 Sub-Indicator 7.1.: 4 (2015-2025 SAP) Sub-Indicator 7.2.: 2 Sub-Indicator 7.3.: 1 Sub-Indicator 7.4.: 1	Core Indicator 7: 2 Sub-Indicator 7.1.: 4 (2015-2025 SAP) Sub-Indicator 7.2.: 4 This refers to the regional Ocean Coordination Mechanism -which is non-legally binding but is anticipated to contain a member organization that implements a legally binding framework (Cartagena Convention) Sub-Indicator 7.3.: 2 Sub-Indicator 7.4.: 4	Core Indicator: 2 (Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LME's) Sub-Indicator 7.1.: 2 new TDA ("SOMEE") /4 (new, 2026-2035 SAP) Sub-Indicator 7.2.: 4 This refers to the regional Ocean Coordination Mechanism -which is non-legally binding but is anticipated to contain a member organization that	GEF Core Indicator 7 and GEF sub-Indicators 7.1 and 7.2: No shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management and no Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis / Strategic Action Programme (TDA/SAP) developed. Sub-Indicator 7.3.: To date, the project has not yet contributed to national/local reforms and there has been no active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees For sub-Indicator 7.4, progress to date has focused on participation in IWLearn meetings and submission of information for IWLearn communication products (Outputs 4.2.1 and 4.2.2). (See documents from LME Meetings and	GEF Core Indicator 7: 2 shared marine water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management (Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LME's) / End of Project target Achieved GEF sub-Indicator 7.1: No new shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management GEF sub-Indicator 7.2: level 4 achieved: (4 = Regional legal agreement ratified and RMI functional) / End of Project target Achieved GEF sub-Indicator 7.3: level 2 achieved (2 = National/local reforms in

GEF Sub-Indicator 7.2.: Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institution(s) to support its implementation 1 = No regional legal agreement, or neither institutional framework nor RMI in place 2 = Regional legal agreement under development 3 = Regional legal agreement signed and RMI in place 4 = Regional legal agreement ratified and RMI functional GEF Sub-Indicator 7.3.: Level of national/local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees 1 = Neither national/local reforms nor IMCs 2 = National/local reforms in preparation, IMCs functional 3 = National/local reforms and IMCs in place Guidelines on Indicators (ME/GN/01) 19 4 = National/local reforms/policies implemented, supported by IMCs. GEF Sub-Indicator 7.4.: Level of engagement in IW: Learn through participation and delivery of key product 1 = No participation 2 = Website in line with			implements a legally binding framework (Cartagena Convention) Sub-Indicator 7.3.: 4 Sub-Indicator 7.4.: 4	contribution to IWStory: Annexes 9, 10, 19) GEF Core Indicator 7 and GEF sub-Indicators 7.1 and 7.2: Progress on these indicators have focused on initiating the preparatory steps for developing the TDA/SAP. - see Outputs 1.1.2 and 4.1.3. (See documents from Meeting with other IW LAC Projects + LME: Annexes 8, 9, 10) Sub-Indicator 7.3.: Progress towards this target will be tied to the advocacy work related to National Intersectoral Committees (NICs) (Output 2.1.1 on NIC advocacy + NIC status report, Output 4.1.3), Blue Economy strategy/plan (Output 3.3.1) and the integration of a section in State Of the Marine Environment and Associates Economies (SOMEE/TDA) related to policy reforms.	preparation, IMCs functional) / Mid-term Project target achieved GEF Sub-Indicator 7.4: level 2 achieved (2 = Participation in IWL activities and Website in line with IW:LEARN guidance active) Progress on Indicators: GEF Core Indicator 7: To date, the project has secured the operationalization of the Ocean Coordination Mechanism and the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LMEs are under new or improved cooperative management (Annex 91 and 96). GEF Core Indicator 7 has therefore been achieved. GEF sub-Indicator 7.1 To date, the project has started preliminary steps towards developing the new TDA (SOMEE) and SAP. Further progress on this indicator is expected this year considering that the First Meeting of the OCM Steering Group, held in May 2025, endorsed the preliminary OCM Work Programme which includes the development of the TDA (SOMEE) and SAP for the CLME+ region (annex 97 to 100). GEF sub-Indicator 7.2: The UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat, which supports the implementation of a legally binding (Regional Seas) Convention, is a signatory of the OCM MoU and member of the OCM Executive Group (Annex 101). An additional 8 Regional Management Institutions have also signed the OCM
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IW:LEARN guidance active 3 = As above, plus strong participation in training/twinning events and production of at least one experience note and one results note 4 = As above, plus active participation of project staff and country representatives at International Waters conferences and the provision of spatial data and other data points via project website.					MoU, all of which are supporting the implementation of the OCM (Annex 91). GEF Core Indicator 7.2 has therefore been achieved. GEF sub-Indicator 7.3: Preliminary work on the development of marine spatial plans has started in Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia and Dominican Republic which are expected to enable the implementation of National/local reforms/policies, supported by IMCs (Annexes 101 to 105). GEF Sub-Indicator 7.4: To date, the Project has contributed to 5 IWLearn Meetings (and 3 communication products. PROCARIBE+ participation in: LME 22, 23, pre-IWC conference and IWC10 (Annexes 106-108). Country representatives from Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago were sponsored by the project to participate in IWC10 (Annexes 109-110). The PROCARIBE+ website is in line with IWLearn guidance (See: www.procaribeplus.org). The following IWLearn communications were developed during this reporting period: A historic step for integrated ocean governance in the Wider Caribbean (27 January 2025) (Annex 106) A twinning exchange with the African SIDS project has been approved and will take place in Q3 2025 and 2026 (Annex 111 and 112).
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GEF Core Indicator 8: Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	0	0	The over-exploited queen conch fishery is brought to more sustainable levels through application of traceability to annual exports corresponding to 515 metric tons/yr (important note: the export volume of shrimp to be brought under traceability by PE was added to this target in the PIF; however, current data do not allow to separate between wild-caught shrimp and shrimp originating from aquaculture - for this reason and until a clear split in the origin of exports can be obtained, the volume of shrimp exports have been removed from the target)	GEF Core Indicator 8: To date, 0 metric tons of globally over-exploited fisheries have moved to more sustainable levels. Note: While this indicator is strongly linked to Output 3.4 , focusing on the traceability of queen conch, spiny lobster and shrimp, only Queen conch is considered to be "globally over-exploited" and will therefore be the only fisheries used to report on GEF Core Indicator 8. A separate indicator will measure progress related to the traceability of shrimp and spiny lobster. During the first year of the PROCARIBE+ Project, progress on this indicator was focused on selecting the co-executing agencies and developing the co-executing agreements that will work on fisheries traceability. (See Decision from Project Board Meeting, documents from meetings with proposed co-executing agencies: Annexes 1, 17, 18, 39) A virtual meeting was held with the Regional Fisheries Mechanisms to discuss the best way forward in relation to the PROCARIBE+ fisheries-related outputs which was then approved at the First Project Board Meeting in Decision 10F1 to 10F7. (Annex 39) While it was initially anticipated that the Organization of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA) would be the main co-executing partner for this output, a strategic decision was taken to have the output executed through 2 separate co-executing agreements considering that certain intervention	GEF Core Indicator 8: To date, 0 metric tons of globally over-exploited fisheries have moved to more sustainable levels. To date, the project has signed two co-executing agreements with two regional fisheries mechanisms of the region that will work on implementing the fisheries traceability activities under the project. CRFM is leading the activities in Guayana, Suriname and the Bahamas and OSPESCA, in collaboration with OIRSA in Belize, Honduras, Guatemala and Panama (Annex 113 and 114). Countries with queen conch exports contributing towards GEF Core Indicator 8 are: Belize, Honduras, Bahamas. Recent queen conch export data indicates that it may be challenging to meet the project end target considering recent export bans of queen conch in certain countries of the region. Close monitoring will be needed to evaluate the continued feasibility of meeting the metric tons under traceability committed to under the project. So far, the co-executing partners are in the inception phase of the projects (Annex 115 (CRFM) and Annexes 153, 187 (OSPESCA)). More details are included under Output 3.4 below. The project is also expected to implement traceability activities in Brazil and has had preliminary discussions with Brazilian authorities on the matter (Annex 116-117).
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				countries are not members of OSPESCA. OSPESCA is meant to execute the activities in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama) and the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) in Bahamas, Guyana, Suriname. A separate agreement will be developed for the work to be conducted in Brazil, but it is not anticipated that those activities would cover the traceability of queen conch and would therefore not contribute to GEF Core indicator 8.	
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The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track
Evidence uploaded:	YES

Outcome 1
Project Outcome 1.1 Coordinated, collaborative and synergistic implementation of regional, sub-regional and national (Strategic) Action Programmes and Plans in support of the CLME+ Vision, enabled through a regional Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM) and complementary, (thematic) partnership(s), and a regional programmatic approach

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 1.1: proof of coordination and collaborative and synergistic action consisting of: (a) OCM Operationalization + (b) Number of Partnership Forum/a held + (c) development progress of the new SAP + (d) total number of progress tracking records for the current and/or new SAP(s) (as applicable), in the online SAP/Action Plan Progress Tracking Tool(s) +	(a) OCM not operational (b) 0 partnership(s) fora (c) first SAP iteration still under implementation, development of new SAP not initiated yet (d) 0* (e) 0* (f) 0*	(a) OCM operational (b) 0 partnership forum held (c) first SAP iteration still under review of first TDA/SAP iteration in the region = advanced; development of a revised TDA/SAP approach for the region (for OCM approval) = advanced (d) at least 30 new SAP progress tracking records	(a) OCM operational and with sustainability strategy (b) 2 partnership fora held (c) new SAP, endorsed; (d) at least 60 new SAP progress tracking records since project start (e) SAP progress tracking records from at least 20 different entities (f) SAP progress tracking records	Indicator 1.1.1 a) Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM) not yet operational and without a sustainability strategy. b) 0 partnerships forum held. c) New SAP not endorsed d-e-f) No new SAP tracking records registered. Indicator 1.1.1 a) Progress to date has focused on reactivating the Interim Coordination Mechanism (ICM) (Intergovernmental Organizations only (IGOs)) and rebuilding momentum around the OCM (IGOs + countries), and gathering	Indicator 1.1.1 a) Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM) operational, but does not have a sustainability strategy. / Mid-term target achieved b) 0 partnerships forum held, but 1st partnership planned for Q4 2025. c) New SAP not endorsed d-e-f) 5 new SAP tracking records registered. Progress on indicators: Indicator 1.1.a) The Ocean Coordination Mechanism is fully operational and the first meetings of

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(e) total number of organizations that registered progress tracking records in the joint tool(s) + (f) total number of projects listed as supporting action progress in the online tracking tool(s)	*Values set as zero as the project will measure contributions from the project start date onwards	(e) SAP progress tracking records from at least 10 different organizations (f) SAP progress tracking records indicative of progress support from at least 6 different projects/programmes/initiatives (proof of advances with programmatic approach)	indicative of progress support from at least 12 different projects/programmes/initiatives (proof of advances with programmatic approach)	signatures from IGOs + countries for the OCM MoU. Total of 17 signatures obtained to date = 70% progress towards the number of signatures needed for OCM operationalization. While good progress was made, the Project Board Meeting 1 (PBM-1)-supported "end of Semester 1 target" was missed (still min. 7 country signatures needed). During Year one, the Project Management and Coordination Unit (PMCU) has participated in many bilateral, regional and global meetings in order to advocate for OCM signatures, both with countries and regional intergovernmental organizations. (See documents from meeting advocating for MoU signatures: Annexes 1 to 24) Indicator 1.1.1 (b) (b) + (c) no work expected during Semester 1 of 2024 as per the PBM1-approved, revised Multi-Year Work Plan (MYWP), which is compatible with meeting the Mid-Term Targets (MTT). Considering that the OCM is to decide how the partnerships will be tied to the work of the OCM, this topic is therefore to be discussed during the first meeting of the OCM Executive Group in order to develop recommendations to the OCM Steering Group on the way forward. The partnership forums are currently scheduled for 2026 and 2027 in the project's MYWP. As an interim solution and as per the Decision of the Project	the OCM Executive Group (IGOs) and Steering Group (countries) have been held (Annexes 119-122). The OCM MoU has been signed by 19 countries to date and 9 IGOs (Annex 91). The OCM SG has approved that the PROCARIBE+ PCMU is to fulfill the role of OCM Secretariat for the duration of the project's lifespan (See Decision SGM1.D5.3, Annex 97). The PMCU has participated in many bilateral, regional and global meetings advocating for OCM signatures, both with countries and regional intergovernmental organizations (Annex 196 and 197 provide a list of key events and bilateral meetings). Notably, specific side-events on the OCM were organised at the following international events: 2506 03-06 UN Ocean Conference "One Ocean Science Conference" (Annexes 164, 165 and 194) 2506 09-13 UN Oceans Conference (Annex 195) UNOC presented a pivotal moment to raise global awareness of the OCM and was featured as a global benchmark for regional ocean governance. Indicator 1.1.b) The work on the partnerships is tied to the OCM and was discussed during the 1st meetings of the OCM Executive Group and the Steering Group (Annex 121). The first "OCM Partnership Forum" is expected to take place during the upcoming Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute Meeting to be held in October 2025 in Cartagena (Annex 121).
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				Board, the ICM will lead the work of the OCM Executive Group ad interim until the OCM is operational. An ICM Meeting is scheduled for Aug 2024. (See decision from Project Board Meeting: Annex 1) Indicator 1.1.1 c) For the SAP, preparatory meetings have been held with sister IW projects that will also develop TDA/SAP in the region to ensure coordination and coherence in discussions with countries from the wider Caribbean - noting that certain countries will participate in multiple TDA/SAP exercises, under different IW projects. Advocacy for enabling a paradigm shift in TDA/SAP approach was presented at several international fora. In addition, considering that the OCM is meant to lead/guide the development of the new TDA/SAP and the fact that the OCM is not yet operationalized, it was agreed at the first Project Board Meeting that if by 30th of June 2024, the OCM is yet to be operationalized, the PMCU will engage the ICM and the PROCARIBE+ Project Board as interim leads for the PROCARIBE+ “OCM-related activities” until the OCM MoU commences. See Project Board Decision 10D3 and 10D4. In accordance with this decision, the PMCU is organizing a meeting with the Executive Group of the OCM or the ICM, depending on the status of the OCM at the time of the meeting, to present and approve ToRs for the proposed OCM Working Group on the SAP. (Annex 1, 8, 9) Indicator 1.1.1 d-e-f	Work has also started on mapping existing multi-stakeholder partnerships (Annex 123). Indicator 1.1 (c) The work on the SAP is tied to the OCM and was discussed during the 1st meetings of the OCM Executive Group and the Steering Group (Annex 121). Further work is expected once the SAP Working Group is established. Indicator 1.1 (d-e-f) Ongoing progress with SAP implementation, but only limited number of new records captured/logged in tracking tool considering that the CLME+ Hub became static during the CLME+ / PROCARIBE+ inter-project phase (See https://clmeplus.org/sapprogresstrackingportal/). A PROCARIBE+ website has been developed and a solution is being sought to integrate the SAP Progress Record Tracking Tool on the webpage (See www.procaribeplus.org). Progress towards the indicators so far has focused on evaluating options for the full rehabilitation of the CLME+ Hub and integration of the SAP Tracking Tool, alongside reinforced efforts at PMCU level to advocate/encourage relevant partners to log or update SAP records. Indicator 1.1 (d) 5 new SAP tracking records have been added to the SAP Progress tracker since the project started.
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				Ongoing progress with SAP implementation, but not captured/logged yet in new tracking records due to the CLME+ Hub becoming static due to a lack of funds/maintenance during the CLME+ / PROCARIBE+ inter-project phase. Once the Hub is rehabilitated, SAP tracking records can be collected through the existing SAP Tracking Tool developed under the CLME+ Project. Progress towards the indicators so far has focused on evaluating options for the rehabilitation of the CLME+ Hub.	Indicator 1.1 (e) 3 organizations are included in SAP progress tracking records Indicator 1.1 (f) SAP progress tracking records indicative of progress support from 1 project/programme/initiative (See https://clmeplus.org/sapprogresstrackingportal/)
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The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track
Evidence uploaded:	YES

Outcome 2
Outcome 2.1 National-level capacity, enabling conditions and commitments for EBM/EAF and marine-based, climate and disaster-resilient “green-blue” socio-economic development

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 2.1.1: proof of enhanced capacity, enabling conditions and commitments, consisting of: (a) operational NICs connected to the OCM (b) national SOMEES, BE scoping studies and NCA pilots/enhancements (c) Training delivered and/or made permanently accessible (d) marine and coastal natural capital integrated in 2025 NDC's	(a)0 attributable to PROCARIBE + (c)training in/for 0 countries attributable to PROCARIBE + (d) 0 attributable to PROCARIBE +	((a) in at least 40% of OCM member countries (b) at least 1 SOMEES/BE scoping/ NCA pilot/enhancement efforts well underway by end of 2025 (c) Training delivered and/or made permanently accessible for at least half of the OCM member states (d) “best practices” from NDCs regionally disseminated and	(a) in at least 75% of OCM member countries (b) at least 1 SOMEES/BE scoping/NCA pilot/enhancement effort; completed (c) Training delivered and/or made permanently accessible for all 44 CLME+ States and Territories (d) min 5 2025 NDC updates with strong/upscaled “blue” component(s)	Indicator 2.1.1. a) No NICs connected to the OCM (OCM not operational yet) b) No national SOMEES, Blue Economy scoping studies and National Capital Accounting (NCA) pilots/enhancements c) 0 trainings delivered and/or made permanently accessible. d) 0 2025 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) with strong/upscaled “blue” component(s). (a-b-c-d) no implementation work expected/required to enable MTT under these Outputs during Semester 1 2024 as per the PBM1-approved, revised MYWP	Indicator 2.1.1. a) Not yet known how many NICs are connected to the OCM (OCM only recently operational) b) 0 national SOMEES, Blue Economy scoping studies and National Capital Accounting (NCA) pilots/enhancements c) Training delivered and/or made permanently accessible for 13 OCM member countries (68.4%) (out of a total of 19 current OCM member countries) / Mid-term target achieved d) at least 5 countries are working towards enhancing “blue” component(s) in their 2025 Nationally Determined Contributions and best

		inspiring regional 2025 updates		Indicator 2.1.1. a) For this output, initial talks have been conducted with the Costa Rican Government and UNDP Country Office on the Blue Economy exercise to be conducted in Costa Rica. (Annex 47) Indicator 2.1.1. c) Progress on this output has focused on developing the Co-executing agreement with IOCaribe + UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat which will be responsible for implementing the capacity-building activities. (See decision from Project Board Meeting, Cartagena Convention COP (UNEP) and ToR for co-executing agreements with IOCARIBE and UNEP: Annexes 1, 11, 25, 26) Indicator 2.1.1. d) Progress on this output has focused on identifying potential co-executing partners. The PMCU has finalized a call for proposal to select a co-executing partner. PEW Charitable Trust has submitted a proposal and are expected to lead this work considering their strong engagement with countries in the Caribbean region on NDC development and implementation. The following countries will be supported for their 2025 NDC update: Panama, Honduras, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Belize. (See decision from Project Board Meeting and Call for Proposals: Annex 1, 27) The PMCU participated in the 2023 Latin America & Caribbean Climate Week Workshop Coastal Wetlands/Blue Carbon in National Climate	practices are inspiring regional 2025 updates / Mid-term target achieved Progress on indicators: Indicator 2.1.1(a): The OCM Executive Group recommended that the country representatives to serve as members to the OCM Steering Group have a meaningful connection with their national-level intersectoral ocean coordination efforts (e.g. national ocean governance committees or national inter-sectorial ocean coordination committees) (Annex 125). The PMCU will continue to advocate for linkages between NICs and the activities of the OCM. Indicator 2.1.1(b): Discussions held with Costa Rica on updated approach to Output 2.1.2 (updated baseline, country priorities, potential co-financing) for the development of a national SOME that would include a Blue Economy Scoping exercise (Annex 197). PMCU participated in the Ocean Accounts Exchange organised by the Global Ocean Account Partnership to scope potential collaboration with the partnership in support of an ocean account exercise in Costa Rica (Annex 126). PMCU and Costa Rica to define ToRs for a co-executing agreement expected to start in quarter 4 of 2025 as per the PBM2-approved, revised Multi-Year Work Plan (MYWP) (Annex 124).
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				Commitments in order to scope the work on NDCs to be supported under the project and identify potential partners. The PMCU also presented the proposed work under this output during the UNDP side-event: Increasing the ambition and channeling funds for blue NDCs at the Latin America Climate Week (Annexes 45 and 46).	Indicator 2.1.1(c): Capacity-building activities have been integrated in several of the co-executing agreements: To date, the following capacity-building activities have taken place under the Project Co-executing agreements: An MSP Regional Forum and Capacity-building workshop was organised by IOCARIBE in partnership with the MSP Global Initiative and other regional partners, gathering 75 participants in total. 20 states/territories from the CLME+ region benefited from this event (Annexes 127-128). The MSP training is available online via the Ocean Teacher Global Academy and OceanExpert (https://classroom.oceanteacher.org/ and https://www.oceanexpert.net/advancedSearch?action=browse&type=all&query=marine%20spatial%20planning). PEW Charitable Trust has also organized a regional workshop on: Best Practices for Coastal Wetlands in NDCs: Developing and Implementing Evidence-based Targets for Mitigation and Adaptation. 6 states/territories + regional partners from the CLME+ region benefited from this event (Annexes 129-130). UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat is in the process of finalizing an agreement with Reef Check Dominican Republic to support follow-up activities from the 14th CaMPAM Training of Trainers (ToT)
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					course on MPA management held last year in Barbados (Annex 131). Indicator 2.1.1(d): A co-executing agreement with PEW Charitable Trust has been signed to support Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica and Panama with enhancing the marine components of the NDCs. The project is topping-up existing work from PEW in the region supporting the integration of coastal wetlands and blue carbon in NDCs (Annex 132). An NDC-writing workshop hosted by the Government of Honduras, co-organised by the NDC-Partnership, IUCN's Commission on Ecosystem Management and Pew Charitable Trusts was organised (Annex 133). Pew facilitated the participation of Costa Rica and Panamanian delegates to the event. At that workshop, a best practice example from Panama's work on coastal wetlands and NDCs was disseminated (Annex 133). Pew also hosted a regional workshop on the margins of LAC Climate Week on "Best Practices for Coastal Wetlands in NDCs: Developing and Implementing Evidence-based Targets for Mitigation and Adaptation". The workshop aimed at recognizing the value of coastal wetland ecosystems as powerful climate solutions, exploring case studies, gaining familiarity with key resources that can help countries integrate blue carbon in NDCs, identifying financial mechanisms for blue carbon, and fostering collaboration. The 5 countries
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					receiving support from PEW to enhance the marine component of their NDCs demonstrated good progress with the development of their “blue” NDCs (Annexes 129-130). A reception with the Ocean Climate Platform and Ocean Conservancy in Bonn, Germany on the first evening of the UNFCCC June Climate Meetings (SBSTA-62) was organised by PEW under the partnership with PROCARIBE+. The reception featured high-level government representatives from two PROCARIBE+ countries, Panama and Jamaica, who shared their respective case studies as countries that have already included --or will include by the UNFCCC's September NDC deadline, marine components in their NDC Annex 137). Pew collaborated with the UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat to draft policy language aimed at increasing regional ambition for "blue carbon" ecosystems. This draft was included in the 2026-2027 Draft SPAW workplan, which was reviewed by the SPAW STAC11 committee. Should the workplan be endorsed by the Cartagena Convention's COP in October 2025, it would signify a stronger regional commitment to integrating coastal wetlands into national climate policies (Annex 138). Pew and the NDC Partnership collaborated on a new “Blue Carbon Ecosystems Supplement: Climate Investment Planning and Mobilization Framework”, launched prior to LAC Climate Week (See: https://climateinvestment.ndcpartnersh
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					ip.org/supplements/blue-carbon-ecosystems/) (Annex 134). The deadline for NDC 2.0 submission is September 2025. Further analyses on advances with regards to enhancing marine components in this version of the NDCs will be concluded after countries have submitted the reports to the UNFCCC Secretariat.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 3					
Outcome 3.1 Civil Society and MSME contributions to ocean conservation and ocean-based sustainable development & livelihoods/blue economies, upscaled					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 3.1.1: number of CS/MSME initiatives that advance actions under the CLME+ SAP (1 and 2), C-SAP and/or associated/compatible Strategies and Action Plans, newly initiated or upscaled during the PROCARIBE+ timeframe	0	Min. 10	Min. 30	Indicator 3.1.1. 0 Civil Society / Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises initiatives have advanced actions under the CLME+ SAP (1 and 2), Civil Society-SAP and/or associated/compatible Strategies and Action Plans. Progress on this indicator so far has focused on setting-up the arrangement between the UNOPS Water, Environment and Climate (WEC) and Grant Management Services (GMS) who provides services to the UNDP Small Grants Programme (SGP). Delays have been accumulated due to the uncertainty with the existing SGP arrangement between UNDP and UNOPS. It was recently confirmed that UNOPS will continue to implement the SGP for UNDP until at least end of 2026 and the UNOPS internal co-executing	Indicator 3.1.1 52 Civil Society / Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises initiatives have advanced actions under the CLME+ SAP (1 and 2), Civil Society-SAP and/or associated/compatible Strategies and Action Plans. / End of project target achieved During the PROCARIBE+ lifespan, a total of 52 small grants were allocated to date in CLME+ countries to advance actions related to the CLME+ SAP, Civil Society-SAP and/or associated/compatible Strategies and Action Plans. 40 of the total 52 grants were financed through co-financing by the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme and cover 4 countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Lucia) (Annex 135).

				arrangement is nearing completion. (Annex 30)	A total of 10 projects have been financed to date with the PROCARIBE+ GEF Grant, under the agreement with the UNDP SGP Programme. Beneficiary countries include St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda and St. Lucia. Plans are underway to allocate grants to Haiti later this year or in 2026 (Annex 135). A total of two projects have been financed to date with the PROCARIBE+ GEF Grant under the agreement with the Meso-American Reef Fund (MAR Fund), specifically for supporting the creation of Fisheries Replenishment Zones in the Mesoamerican Reef Region. Beneficiary countries include Guatemala and Honduras (Annexes 192 and 193). In Guatemala, a grant agreement was signed with Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación (FUNDAECO) for the "Fish Recovery Zone Network as a Management and Conservation Instrument for the Cerro San Gil Protected Watershed Reserve" project. This project aims to establish fish recovery zones to contribute to fisheries management in the Guatemalan Caribbean (Annex 191). In Honduras, a grant letter was signed with Bay Islands Conservation Association (BICA) - Guanaja chapter for the "Governance and Compliance in the Guanaja Fisheries Replenishment Zones (FRZ)" project. This project focuses on strengthening governance and compliance in the Guanaja FRZs through training
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					workshops, educational boat trips to observe FRZs, and regular patrols (Annex 190).
Indicator 3.1.2: Percentage of women-led projects and youth-led projects financed under micro-financing scheme	0	At least 15% of the small grants given to women projects / 5% of the small grants given to youth projects.	At least >30% of the small grants given to women projects / >10% of the small grants given to youth projects	Indicator 3.1.2. 0 women-led projects and youth-led projects financed under micro-financing scheme to date. Progress on this indicator so far has focused on setting-up the co-executing agreement with the UNDP small grants programme who will be responsible for executing this output. (Annex 30)	Indicator 3.1.2. At least 31% (16 of 52 projects) of the small grants given to women projects to date / 50% (26 of 52 projects) of the small grants given to youth projects / End of project target achieved 30 Small Grants Projects have supported gender and youth initiatives (14 have youth focus, 4 gender focus and 13 have both-gender and youth focus) (Annex 135)
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 4					
Outcome 3.2 Increased mobilization of private capital supporting environmental stress reduction and sustainable climate-smart blue economy initiatives, supporting CLME+ SAP implementation and post COVID-19 recovery, enabled					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 3.2: enabling conditions established for sustainable financing instruments toward seagrass ecosystems in Panama, including carbon stockassessmetns in three pilot sites.	No new enabling conditions attributable to the project	Training, mapping and DPSIR analysis completed	(Pre-)feasibility studies including carbon stocks assessments for 3 pilot sites, best practices for replication and upscaling documented and disseminated	Indicator 3.2: No enabling conditions established to implement a carbon credits-based sustainable financing instrument for seagrasses and tropical peatlands in Panama. So far, progress on this outcome has focused on establishing a co-executing agreement and UNOPS has issued a call for proposal to identify a co-executing partner. PEW Charitable Trust has sent a proposal and is expected to lead this work considering their existing support to the Government of Panama with the development of their NDC and other climate actions. (See decision from project Board Meeting, Call for Proposal, documents from advocacy work done	Indicator 3.2.1 No enabling conditions established for sustainable financing instruments toward seagrass ecosystems in Panama, including carbon stock assessments in three pilot sites. A co-executing agreement with The Pew Charitable Trusts has been signed to oversee activities in Panama. Pew has since engaged in scoping with the Panamanian government and potential science subcontractors for remote sensing of seagrass sites, field verification, and carbon stock assessments. A direct contract with the Smithsonian

				during LAC Climate Week: Annex 1, 27, 45, 46)	Institution is expected by August 2025, with research and fieldwork commencing in Q3 2025. During UNFCCC Regional Climate Week in Panama City, Pew held meetings with government and NGO stakeholders, including the Panamanian MarAlliance team and DICOMAR, to advance project planning and ensure alignment with government priorities. Pew and Smithsonian have also co-developed and cleared research plans and proposals (Annexes 132, 133 and 136). Note that a minor change was made to the Indicator for Outcome 3.2. (as reported in the minor amendment section) Original text: enabling conditions established to implement a carbon credits-based sustainable financing instrument for seagrasses and tropical peatlands in Panama New, Project Board approved text: Enabling conditions established for sustainable financing instruments toward seagrass ecosystems in Panama, including carbon stock assessments in three pilot sites. Justification: Agreement between the Ministry of Environment of Panama and PEW Charitable Trusts (Co-executing partner for output) to focus uniquely on seagrass ecosystems and explore sustainable financing options more broadly. Carbon-credits for seagrass blue carbon still in exploratory phase. (Annex 210)
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The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 5					
Outcome 3.3 Expansion and integration of “Blue Economy”, Marine Spatial Planning and MPA/OECM efforts across the region (ecosystem approach), supporting ocean-based socio-economic development, recovery and resilience (covid19, hurricanes) and progressive delivery on international targets in the fields of: marine conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 3.3.1: area in km2 covered by marine spatial planning efforts, attributable to/supported by the PROCARIBE+ Project	0 ha attributable to the project	Development of plans (MSP, PSSA) underway for an area > 150,000 km2	Plans finalized, covering an area > 200,000 km2	Indicator 3.3.1. 0 km2 covered by marine spatial planning efforts, attributable to/supported by the PROCARIBE+ Project. During the first year of the PROCARIBE+ Project, progress on these indicators was focused on selecting the co-executing agencies and developing the co-executing agreements. This involved obtaining the approval of the Project Board over the selection of the agencies and the associated budgets (see decisions 10-F1 to 10F7 of the First Project Board Meeting). (Annex 1) The PMCU has held a number of meetings with the respective governments and proposed co-executing agencies to develop ToRs to be part of the contracts to be signed with UNOPS. (See documentation of meetings with governments and proposed co-executing agencies involved in MSP interventions: Annexes 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 36) On Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), the following co-executing agreements are under preparation:	Indicator 3.3.1.a) Blue economy and MSP activities underway for an area of 2,942 km2 (Trinidad and Tobago) Progress with the Indicator: Progress on this indicator has focused on finalizing co-executing agreements with national and regional partners that will execute the related activities on the ground. To date, 3 co-executing agreements have been signed by UNOPS to implement MSP in 4 countries + 1 agreement to develop a proposal for the declaration of parts of the Meso-American Reef as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area under the IMO (4 countries: Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico). The following provides progress with the 4 execution of the agreements: - Co-Executing Agreement with the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) of Trinidad and Tobago to support an MSP process in the Trinidad and Tobago portion of the Gulf of Paria (planned extension of 2,942 km2) (Annex 104). Significant progress has been made to determine existing and possible future conditions in the Gulf of Paria through baseline mapping and

				- MSP in the Trinidad and Tobago portion of the Gulf of Paria with the Institute of Marine Affairs (2,942 km2) (Annex 29) - MSP in the Venezuela portion of the Gulf of Paria, with the UNDP Country Office in Venezuela (5.200 km2) (Annex 31) - MSP in the Cartagena Bay (~274 km2) of Colombia with the IOCARIBE (Annex 25) - MSP in the Dominican Republic (Large-scale, full EEZ planning (150,000 km2)+ small scale local MSP effort (1,400 km2) with the UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat. (Annex 26)	blue economy scoping exercises. In addition a multi-sectoral Integrated Coastal Zone Management / MSP Working Group was established. The project's stakeholder report was completed in January 2025. Satellite imagery was received and is being processed. A preferred bidder for the project's communication and marketing campaign has been selected (Annex 139). - Co-Executing Agreement with the UNDP country office in Venezuela to support an MSP process in the Venezuela portion of the Gulf of Paria (planned extension of 5.200 km2) (Annex 140). Implementation of the MSP is experiencing a temporary delay due to administrative adjustments concerning the agreement modality between UNOPS and UNDP. Efforts are being made by both organizations to finalize this revision and proceed with project activities as quickly as possible. - Co-Executing Agreement with Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOCARIBE) (Annex 102) to support MSP in: Cartagena Bay (~274 km2), Colombia Large-scale, full EEZ planning (150,000 km2) + small scale local MSP effort (1,400 km2) in the Dominican Republic In both countries, negotiations toward the signatures of Agreements (IPAs) between IOCaribe and local partners are advancing, with key supporting documents shared and several coordination meetings held.
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					Administrative clearances have delayed progress with the signature of an IPA with the Dominican Republic Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR). IOCARIBE in collaboration with the MSP Global Initiative will apply the MSP Rapid Assessment Method in the DR to determine an approach for implementing the MSP process (Annex 141). In Colombia, discussions are advanced to finalize an agreement between IOCARIBE and the Marine and Coastal Research Institute (INVEMAR) to support the MSP effort in Cartagena Bay, with expected signatures by 30 July 2025 (Annex 141 and 142). The IOC-UNESCO MSP Global Initiative organised an online discussion with Colombia and the Dominican Republic on the Rapid Assessment Methodology (RAM) provided by the MSP Global Project of IOC UNESCO with a view to applying the methodology in the MSP processes. After signing the IPA with INVEMAR, IOCARIBE will support the implementation of a RAM in Colombia (Annex 141). IOCARIBE has also recently hired a Technical Specialist to lead IOCARIBE's efforts in both countries (Annex 143). - Co-executing agreement with Mesoamerican Reef Fund (MAR Fund) for the development of a submission to designate a Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA) in the Meso-American
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					Reef Region (Annex 144 and 152). To date, MAR Fund has worked on developing a subcontract with the Central American Maritime Transport Commission (COCATRAM) for support with technical work and government engagement to develop the IMO proposal (Annexes 150 and 151). They also held meetings with the Coral Reef Alliance (CORAL) to formalize a PSSA Task Force (Annex 149). Draft Terms of Reference for specialized technical support and a preliminary stakeholder map for the PSSA proposal have been developed (Annex 144 and 149). In addition to marine spatial planning and the PSSA, this output also seeks to support Costa Rica with Blue Economy Planning. For this, discussions were held with the Costa Rica Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINA E) on an updated approach to this output, related to output 2.1.2 on the development of a national-level SOME E that includes a natural capital accounting exercise. Discussions focused on updating the baseline, country priorities, potential co-financing organizations etc (Annex 197). In support of Output 3.3.1 (b), the Project supported the organisation of the 2d Latin American and Caribbean MSP Planning Workshop and Training (Feb 2025, Panama). IOCARIBE—together with MSP Global 2.0, IW:Learn, and regional partners facilitated regional exchange of experiences and peer learning among over 60 MSP practitioners. The event strengthened advocacy and technical
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					understanding of the MSP Global six-phase methodology, biodiversity-climate linkages, transboundary cooperation, and sustainable blue economy, supporting progress toward the 10% CLME+ MSP coverage target (Annexes 127 and 128). As part of its broader advocacy efforts, IOCARIBE convened the 18th Intergovernmental Session of the Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (SC-IOCARIBE-XVIII) and the associated Technical and Scientific Meeting, held from 22–25 April 2025 in Brasília, Brazil. Key topics and ongoing collaborations with the PROCARIBE+ Project were presented, including on Marine Spatial Planning (Annexes 145-147). IOCARIBE is preparing to formally establish a Marine Spatial Planning Task Team (MSP-TT) under its Capacity Development Working Group. The MSP-TT will serve as a regional platform for sharing best practices and supporting MSP implementation, bringing together experts and practitioners. Draft Terms of Reference and membership proposals have been developed (Annex 141).
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	Off track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 6					
Outcome 3.4 Generalized implementation across the Wider Caribbean/WECAFC region of traceability systems is enabled for key fisheries and seafood products, as a key measure for sustainability and against IUU fishing					

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 3.4: proof of progress towards generalized implementation of traceability, consisting of: (a) number of fishery/seafood products with traceability schemes applied + (b) total volume of fishery/seafood products under traceability + (c) enabling conditions (traceability standards) to replicate/expand the traceability systems across the WECAFC countries	(a) + (b) + (c): no results attributable to PROCARIBE + yet	(a) + (b) Regulations/Agreements/Protocols for the implementation of national traceability systems, required to achieve the end-of-project targets under (a) and (b), developed/adopted in at least 75% of participating pilot countries (c) N/A (related activities as per chronological planning to be conducted during second project half)	(a) traceability systems cover min. 3 fisheries + 1 aquaculture products; (b) 55,900 metric tons of fishery/seafood products from the region with traceability applied. (c) regional/sub-regional traceability standards developed enabling region-wide application of traceability for fisheries/seafood products	Indicator 3.4. To date, a) no fishery/seafood products have traceability schemes applied + (b) 0 metric tons of fishery/seafood products under traceability + (c) no enabling conditions (traceability standards) to replicate/expand the traceability systems across the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) countries. As reported for GEF Core Indicator 8, during the first year of the PROCARIBE+ Project, progress on this indicator was focused on selecting the co-executing agencies and developing the co-executing agreements that will work on fisheries traceability. This involved obtaining the approval of the Project Board over the selection of the agencies and the associated budgets (see decisions 10-F1 to 10F7 of the First Project Board Meeting). (Annex 1) It was decided that the work related to achieving GEF Core Indicator 8 will be undertaken by OSPESCA for Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama; CRFM for Bahamas, Guyana, Suriname, and an additional co-executing agency to be defined for the work in Brazil. A virtual meeting was held with the Regional Fisheries Mechanisms to discuss the best way forward in relation to the PROCARIBE+ fisheries-related outputs which was then approved at the First Project Board Meeting in Decision 10F1 to 10F7 (annex 1 and 39). The PMCU also participated in meetings of	Indicator 3.4. a) activities underway for application of traceability schemes to 3 fishery/seafood products (lobster, queen conch and shrimp) + (b) 36,872.19 metric tons of fishery/seafood products under traceability (average/year of shrimp exports under traceability in Honduras for 2023 and 2024) + (c) activities underway to develop enabling conditions (traceability standards) to replicate/expand the traceability systems across the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) countries. Progress on indicator: To date, UNOPS has signed co-executing agreements with the Organization of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA) and the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) (Annexes 113 and 114). OSPESCA will support traceability measures in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama; and CRFM in Bahamas, Guyana, Suriname. For Brazil, the Project Coordination Unit is still working towards the identification of a co-executing partner that can lead the national activities. Initial discussions were held with the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture and Foreign Affairs (Annexes 116 and 117). Progress by OSPESCA: Sub-agreement with the International

				one of the co-executing partners. (Annexes 17, 18)	Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) finalized. Finalizing 2 consultancy contracts to work on enhancement of OIRSA traceability system and raising awareness of traceability projects with government, lobster industry, and international organizations (Annexes 153, 156, 158 and 187). A regional workshop on traceability for fisheries and aquaculture products is coordinated for July 29-30, 2025, with an initial information gathering survey sent to member countries. OSPESCA, in collaboration with OIRSA and the Panamanian Authority of Aquatic Resources (ARAP), is formalizing a Grant Agreement in Panama for the implementation of the TRAZAR-AGRO system, specifically for aquaculture and fisheries traceability. Significant volumes of traced products are reported in Honduras, notably for shrimps. Additionally, OSPESCA is working with CRFM, OIRSA, and the Center for Information and Advisory Services on the Marketing of Fishery Products in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPESCA) to review traceability systems in several Caribbean countries and develop recommendations for a consistent regional standard on fisheries traceability. Progress by CRFM: Sub-contract with Infopesca to review fisheries and aquaculture traceability systems in the Bahamas, Guyana, Suriname, and 2 other CRFM Member States. Infopesca has sent letters of introduction to beneficiary Member States. Several inception meetings
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					were held in May 2025, including sessions with CRFM, OSPESCA, PROCARIBE+, OIRSA, and national representatives. Outcomes from these discussions, along with a preliminary desk review, informed the development and finalization of an Inception Report (Annex 115). Stakeholder consultation began as well with national focal points. (Annexes 154 and 155) Following discussions with the Fisheries Departments of Guyana and Suriname, it was confirmed that the Atlantic seabob fishery (shrimp)— their main export species — is in decline. Low catches have led to the closure of processing companies, and although a rebound is hoped for, it is uncertain whether the projected targets for shrimp, included in the Prodoc, can be achieved by the end of the project (Annex 115). OSPESCA recently reviewed export data from participating countries and a five-year (2020–2024) summary shows that exports of shrimps and spiny lobster are below the export levels used to calculate the project targets for traceability outlined in the results framework (Annex 118). The PMCU and Co-executing partners are evaluating potential solutions that would increase the chances of reaching the targets under the Results Framework.
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 7					

Outcome 3.5. Region-wide reduction of ghost fishing and negative habitat impacts from unsustainable spiny lobster fishing gear & practices, enabled					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 3.5: a) solution(s) to reduce negative impacts from unsustainable fishing gear and practices in industrial spiny lobster fisheries developed and tested, and available for replication and/or up-scaling + (b) provisions for the implementation of measures against ghost fishing and negative habitat impacts from spiny lobster fishing gear and practices adopted/endorsed by corresponding entities for region-wide application	a)No solution in place b)No provisions in place	at least 1 season of field tests completed, most results needed from pilot available for decision-making	pilot successfully concluded with proof of reduced impacts from revised gear/practices, and recommendations available for up-scaling/replication in other countries; provisions adopted/endorsed by at least 2 of the 3 regional fisheries bodies to implement the improved gear/practices	No progress has been made so far on this indicator. As per revised, PBM1-approved MYWP, work is to start in Q3 2024. (Same evidence as Outcome 3.4: Annexes 1, 17, 18, 39)	Indicator 3.5.1(a): Activities underway for development of on-the-ground solutions to reduce negative environmental, resource stock and socio-economic impacts from unsustainable fishing gear and practices in industrial spiny lobster fisheries Indicator 3.5.1 (b). No provisions adopted/endorsed by at least 2 of the 3 regional fisheries bodies to implement the improved gear/practices Progress on Indicator 3.5.1(a) Co-executing Agreement with OSPESCA signed (Annex 114). Activities focused on forming a regional working group on lobster trap fishing, with ToRs being developed that align with the lobster group of the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) (Annex 153). In Honduras, meetings were held with authorities and industry stakeholders (DIGEPESCA, SERNA, APESCA, vessel owners, lobster trap manufacturers, processing plants) to establish a national sub-group (Annexes 153, 156, 157, 187, 188 and 189). The literature review for the Abandoned (ALDFG) study, covering global issues and regional specifics on Caribbean spiny lobster trap fishing, is close to completion (Annex 200). Training on the operational use of underwater monitoring equipment (ROV FIFISH E-GO) was provided to 14 personnel from DIGEPESCA,

					SER-OCEANO, APESCA, and DER SICA/OSPESCA. Due to internal issues in Honduras's lobster fishing sector and delays in equipment delivery, field sampling scheduled for May-June 2025 (during the Caribbean lobster closed season) could not be conducted. Sampling is now programmed for November 2025 to coincide with trap replacement by the fleet (Annex 187). Progress on Indicator 3.5.1(b) A global exchange workshop on "latest advances" regarding ALDFG, involving international experts and regional/national authorities, is planned, with OSPESCA coordinating with FAO to set a tentative date (Annex 187)
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The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track
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Evidence uploaded:	YES
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Outcome 8
Outcome 4.1 A well-articulated marine data, information and knowledge management infrastructure/network is enabled, (a) providing a science-policy interface; (b) supporting the development/updating, implementation and M&E of regional Action Programmes and Plans; (c) boosting and increasing the impacts of marine & coastal investments

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 4.1.1: strengthened marine data/information/knowledge management network manifested through, a.o.: (a) operational OCM Hub+ (b) Marine Data & Information (MDI) Landscape/Infrastructure Blueprint for the region + (c) MDI Blueprint	a) Prototype CLME+ Hub tied to the ICM, may be used as basis for the development of the OCM Hub (pending related OCM decision)	(a) OCM Implementation Plan for the Hub available, and Hub implementation initiated including SAP/Action Programme tracking tool(s) ; (b) work on draft MDI blueprint underway; (c) no MT	(a) Hub operational, with post-project sustainability strategy; (b) MDI blueprint adopted/endorsed by OCM; (c) at least 2 key elements of MDI Blueprint	Indicator 4.1.1 (a) Hub Implementation Plan not available. (b) no Marine Data & Information (MDI) Landscape/Infrastructure Blueprint for the region (c) no progress on MDI Blueprint implementation (d) no new TDA ("SOME")	Indicator 4.1.1 (a) Hub partially operational, without post-project sustainability strategy. (b) Activities underway to develop a Marine Data & Information (MDI) Landscape/Infrastructure Blueprint for the region (c) Early progress on MDI Blueprint implementation

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implementation with demonstrable progress + (d) new TDA ("SOME")	b)No existing Blueprint c)Blueprint not implemented d)No new TDA	target, activities planned for second project half; (d) SOME (new TDA) development process well underway	sustainably implemented; (d) OCM-endorsd SOME that has been used in development of new SAP;	Indicator 4.1.1 (a) CLME+ ICM Hub remains online but has become static (can no longer be updated) due to lack of funds/maintenance during the CLME+ / PROCARIBE+ inter-project phase; investment in replacing the ICM with OCM Hub is to be made once the OCM is operational as OCM inputs are required. SAP/Action Programme tracking tool(s) available but cannot be updated and no progress tracking records have been added. Indicator 4.1.1 (b) (b) + (c) + (d) work was not yet to be initiated during Semester 1 2024 as per the PBM1-approved revised MYWP (OCM inputs required) Focus in year one has been on rebuilding momentum and gathering OCM Signatures (70% progress towards min # signatures needed for OCM operationalization). ToRs will be developed for the upcoming ICM/Executive Group meeting for the establishment of OCM Working Groups which are to lead the development of the Hub, the MDI and the SOME. A consultant was hired to initiate the implementation of the OCM Hub and MDI Blueprint. The PMCU attended the GEMS Ocean -Caribbean Digital Twin Prototype (CDTp) to scope potential synergies with	(d) no new TDA ("SOME") Progress on indicators: Indicator 4.1.1 (a-b-c) The OCM Hub, MDI Blueprint and Regional SOME (TDA) is part of the overall OCM work programme which will be discussed at the virtual continuation of the First Meeting of the OCM Steering Group to be held in August 2025. The development of these products are meant to be guided by the OCM to ensure regional ownership and sustainability. It is anticipated that Working Groups on the Hub, MDI and SOME will be established after the conclusion of SGM1 to support the work of the OCM on this, as per a recommendation from the OCM Executive Group (Annexes 97 and 100). Once the Working Groups are established and the OCM Work Programme is adopted, more progress on these outputs is anticipated. Indicator 4.1.1 (a) To date, as per the Decision EGM1.D9.3 of the Executive Group, the PROCARIBE+ website (www.procaribepius.org) is being used, ad interim, to host information relative to the OCM, until the OCM Hub contemplated under the OCM Work Programme has become operational (Annex 97). Indicator 4.1.1 (b-c) Collection of background information, in support of the MDI has begun (Annex 159). The first PROCARIBE+ Partnership forum is scheduled in conjunction with the
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				other partners for the development of the MDI Blueprint and the OCM Hub (Annexes 40 and 41)	78th GCFI Meeting to be held in Cartagena in October 2025. In partnership with IWLearn and other regional partners (UNEP Cartagena Convention), the forum is meant to focus on the topic of the Regional Marine Data and Information Infrastructure Blueprint. This will be the first step in shaping the design of the MDI Blueprint (Annex 160) Indicator 4.1.1 (d) Draft ToRs have been developed to conduct an independent review of the 1st CLME+ TDA/SAP iteration. The SOMEE and SAP WGs will oversee the development of the TDA/SAP progress (Annex 161).
Indicator 4.1.2. Number of SOMEE sub-sections with gender (and youth) information and statistics.	0	Gender (and youth) related information and statistics identified by Project Gender Working Group (PGWG) and agreed to be used in the SOMEE report.	At least 3 sub-sections of the SOMEE include information and statistics related to gender and youth.	Indicator 4.1.2 0 SOMEE sections include gender (and youth) information and statistics. No progress to date on this indicator.	Indicator 4.1.2 0 SOMEE sections include gender (and youth) information and statistics. The OCM EG recommended that a gender OCM WG be established to oversee the integration of gender matters in the SOMEE and SAP processes (Annex 97).
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 9 Outcome 4.2 Increased regional and global impacts from GEF IW investments through global dissemination and sharing of experiences, and by forging synergies with other Regional Seas/LME/Regional Fisheries programmes and the wider community of International Waters/Ocean practitioners & stakeholders					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025

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Indicator 4.2: potential for regional and global impacts increased through: (a) number of innovative approaches & best practices piloted by PROCARIBE+ are adopted/assimilated by other GEF IW/LME and/or non-GEF marine initiatives (incl. IW:LEARN) + (b) number of events with active participation and support in IW:LEARN and other relevant oceans events + (c) number of good/best practices from PROCARIBE+ globally disseminated through IW:LEARN. (Note: this is in part a proxy indicator as it would not be possible for the PMCU to fully measure the global impacts from the PROCARIBE+ GEF IW investments as a consequence of advocacy and synergistic action, and the exchange of experiences and best practices with the global marine community undertaken by the project.)	a)counter at zero for FSP project start b)counter at zero for FSP project start c)counter at zero for FSP project start	(a) at least 2 cases of adoption/integration of PROCARIBE+ good/best practices by other IW marine initiatives; (b) PROCARIBE+ participation in at least 1 IWLEARN events and at least 1 other global ocean event; (c) at least 2 good/best PROCARIBE+ practices disseminated globally.	(a) at least 5 cases of adoption/integration of PROCARIBE+ good/best practices by other IW marine initiatives; (b) PROCARIBE+ participation in at least 4 IWLEARN events and resp. at least 3 other global ocean events; (c) at least 6 good/best PROCARIBE+ practices disseminated globally.	Indicator 4.2: (a) Advocacy for CLME+/PROCARIBE+ innovative/best practices at 2 LME Meetings increases the potential for adoption/assimilation by other projects. (Output 4.2.1) (See documents from LME Meetings: Annexes 9, 10, 41) (b) Mid-term target achieved (Output 4.2.2) (See documents from LME meetings, participation in other global events: Annexes 9, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23) PROCARIBE+ participation in 3 IWLEARN events and 5 global ocean events IWLearn Events: - LME 22 - LME 23 - IWLearn Data Information Management Workshop Global Ocean Events: - Inter-sessional Workshop of the UNEP Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) - 4th UNEP CBD SOI - 2024 UN Ocean Decade Conference - UN 4th International Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Conference (c) (Output 4.2.3) 1 best practice disseminated in IW:LEARN newsletter (see Ocean Governance article). The project will co-host two events at IWC10. Dissemination of best practices also done through CBD SOI Global Dialogue (Annexes 19, 21, 23)	Indicator 4.2: (a) Advocacy for CLME+/PROCARIBE+ innovative/best practices increases the potential for adoption/assimilation by other projects. Indicator 4.2. (b) Project End Target achieved PROCARIBE+ participation in 5 IWLEARN events and at least 13 other global ocean events: IWLearn Events in 2025 PIR reporting period: - IWC10 pre-Conference Workshops - IWC10 (Annexes 107 and 108) Proposal for Twinning exchange with UNDP/GEF African SIDS Project approved, with first exchange planned for Q4 2025 (Annexes 111 and 112). Global Ocean Events: For PIR reporting period 2025 -Fifth Global Conference on Synergies Paris Agreement and SDGs (Annexes 162 and 163) -UN Biodiversity Conference (CBD COP 16) (Annex 97) - 3rd International Ocean Data Conference (Annexes 164 and 165) - 28th Session of the IODE Committee (Annexes 166 and 167) - The Ocean Accounts Exchange: "Building a Blueprint for Action" (Annex 126) - UN Ocean Conference "One Ocean Science Conference" (Annexes 168 and 169) - SOI Global Dialogue (Annexes 170 and 171) - Blue Economy and Finance Forum (BEFF) (Annex 97) - UN Oceans Conference (Annex 172)
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					(c) (Output 4.2.3) 2 best practice disseminated in IW:LEARN newsletters 5 PROCARIBE+ specific contributions in events at IWC10 (Annexes 107 and 108) Exchange of experience with other UNOPS-executed IW projects (Gulf of Mexico and South China Sea) (Annex 173 and 174) PROCARIBE+ showcased in IWLearn story map (See: https://www.iwlearn.net/iw-projects/gef-globe) (Annex 175) + UNDP booth (Annex 176) Advocacy for PROCARIBE+ innovative/best practices at LME Events and sharing of Best Practices with other UNOPS IW Projects increases the potential for adoption/assimilation by other projects.
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The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track
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Evidence uploaded:	YES
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Outcome 10
Outcome 5.1 Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with UNDP and mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator OC5.1.: Project-level monitoring and evaluation completed through documentation from Inception Workshop, Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIR), M&E of GEF core Indicators, Gender Plan,	No information on project M&E exists at project initiation	Project-level monitoring and evaluation meets the requirements of UNDP and GEF at project mid-point	All project-level monitoring and evaluation is complete and meets the requirements of UNDP and GEF	Project-level monitoring and evaluation meets the requirements of UNDP and GEF. The Project Inception Workshop Report has been submitted and M&E of the project is ongoing. (Annexes 1, 42, 43)	Project-level monitoring and evaluation ongoing and meets the requirements of UNDP and GEF. 2024 PIR completed. M&E of GEF Core targets, Gender, Stakeholder and safeguard plans ongoing (Annex 177, 178 and

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Safeguards Frameworks and Action Plans, Independent Mid-Term Review, and Independent Final Evaluation					https://www.procaribeplus.org/pages/progress-trackers-tools). Tracking and monitoring of co-executing agreements through interactive, online platforms (Monday.com and Google drive). Co-Executing partners requested to report progress on a quarterly basis (See examples from https://view.monday.com/6455072795-767b866049823cddb13b917757fc562?r=use1). Use of technical and financial dashboards for monitoring project progress (See https://www.procaribeplus.org/pages/progress-trackers-tools (Annex 178 and 179). Participation in UNOPS and UNDP quality assurance process (Annexes 180 to 182). Establishment of Project Executing Group composed of co-executing partners. 2 PEG Meetings organised to date (Annexes 183 and 184). Second project board meeting held virtually, with set of decisions and recommendations (full meeting report not finalized at the time of submitting 2025 PIR) (Annex 185 and 186)
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				

Action plan

Off-track objective/outcome	Action(s) to be taken	Responsible party/ies	Due Date
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Outcome 5	Organize quarterly bilateral meetings with responsible co-executing partners to identify mitigation measures that will allow achievement of the end-of-project targets within reduced timeline. Accelerate discussions with Costa Rica to expedite the finalization of a co-executing agreement for the Blue Economy strategy. In Venezuela, actively seek a solution to resolve the issue of the contract modality with UNDP HQ and UNDP Country Office to kick-start implementation as soon as possible.	UNOPS Co-Executing Partners: IOCaribe, PMCU, UNDP HQ, UNDP Venezuela CO, UNDP RTA, UNOPS WEC, national government (Costa Rica).	Dec 12, 2025
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E. Finance/Co-Finance

Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	16.08%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	22.46%
Cumulative disbursement as of Jun 30, 2025: <i>*Disbursement for the FY 2025 period is an estimate as books for UNDP Q2 2025 are not yet closed.</i>	2,481,427

Key Financing Amounts

PPG Amount	350,000
GEF Grant Amount	15,429,817
Co-financing	126,016,646

F. Implementation Progress

Project Manager: Please provide comments on delays with outputs/activities during the period 1 July 2024 through 30 June 2025. If there were no delays, please indicate 'not applicable'. Substantial progress has been achieved during this PIR reporting period, which represents the first year following the project's inception. The PROCARIBE+ team has strengthened its capacity and consolidated adaptive management tools, making significant progress across all components. A key achievement was the operationalization of the Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM), which is setting a new global benchmark on ocean governance. However, some outputs and activities experienced (and continue to experience) delays. While the OCM's operationalization was ultimately successful, the OCM will have a reduced implementation timeframe due to time it took to collect the minimum number of signatures to the MoU. This delay is affecting the delivery of the OCM-related outputs (SOMEE, SAP and MDI). While work on these activities are expected to ramp-up now, they will require careful management to ensure broad stakeholder engagement and alignment with existing regional ocean governance processes. Progress on Outcome 3.3, concerning Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), is currently "Off track". This is largely due to administrative delays in finalizing agreements with local partners in the Dominican Republic and Colombia, and a temporary hold on MSP implementation through the UNDP Venezuela Country Office due to needed adjustments on the contract modality. Careful monitoring of these activities will be needed to ensure that they can start swiftly upon finalization of the agreements. In traceability, (Outcome 3.4), while co-executing agreements are in place, the collapse of the shrimp fishery in Suriname and Guayana may affect the possibility for the project to meet the initial targets included in the Prodoc. This requires the project and partners to re-evaluate strategies to meet the results framework targets. This may include adding additional fisheries to the target and/or adding additional countries. Outcome 3.5, targeting the reduction of ghost fishing impacts in spiny lobster fisheries faced setbacks as indicated in last year's PIR, but the co-executing agreement was OSPESCA was finalized and activities are underway. Field sampling planned for May-June 2025 was postponed to November 2025 due to internal issues between the fishermen and fishing authorities in Honduras and equipment delivery delays. However, plans are in place to start the field work in November with the required equipment in place and stakeholders on board. Despite these challenges, the project's adaptive management approach, with continuous stock-taking and risk management, remains crucial for future success but efforts from all parties involved are needed to ensure that the project remains on track and can deliver upon the targets in the result's framework. CO Programme Officer: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance
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<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
BPPS RTA: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance.
The 2025 PIR highlights a number of major milestone achievements, but also underlines delays and structural issues that threaten timely delivery. The following action plan addresses the main bottlenecks identified in the PIR and sets out proposed measures to accelerate implementation over the remaining project period. 1. Clarify and fill institutional gaps - o Strengthen coordination between UNDP and UNOPS. To avoid future contract modality issues like those that stalled MSP implementation in Venezuela, the regional BPPS team should convene monthly or bi-monthly coordination meetings with the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor. UNDP and UNOPS are currently working to address the implementation mechanism in Venezuela. 2. Accelerate Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) activities (Outcome 3.3). - o Fast-track outstanding agreements: UNEP and IOC/ARIBE/IOC of UNESCO to urgently finalize the Project Cooperation Agreements with partners in the Dominican Republic and Colombia (this requires the timely support of the recipient country governments), and UNDP and UNOPS to jointly resolve/agree on, and advance a revised co-execution arrangement for the MSP activities in Venezuela. - o Set up MSP implementation task forces. In each participating country, establish/strengthen a multi-stakeholder task force (government, fishery authorities, civil society) to drive MSP development and align it with national planning processes. Provide technical support through IOC/ARIBE and UNEP agreements to jump-start planning once agreements are signed. 3. Adapt fisheries traceability targets and expedite related activities (Outcome 3.4). - o Revise the results framework to reflect the shrimp fishery collapse in Suriname and Guyana. Work with the Organization of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA) and the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) of CARICOM to identify alternative fisheries in addition to spiny lobster, queen conch and shrimp and/or additional countries so that traceability tonnage targets remain achievable. Present revised indicators to the Project Board for approval - if changes are required. - o Whenever possible, leverage existing agreements. With traceability agreements already signed, consider launching pilot traceability initiatives in countries unaffected by the shrimp collapse (Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Bahamas, and others) while alternative fisheries are identified in Suriname and Guyana. - o Whenever possible, engage private sector early. Partner with processors and exporters to co-finance traceability systems and integrate gender-sensitive labour standards, ensuring private sector buy-in. 4. Restore momentum in ghost gear and spiny lobster interventions (Outcome 3.5).

oResolve stakeholder disputes. OSPESCA should seek the facilitation of a mediated dialogue between Honduran fishing authorities and local fishers to address the internal issues that led to postponement of field sampling. Develop a joint action plan to ensure cooperation.

oConsider broadening the geographic focus. Assess whether neighboring countries (e.g., Belize) could pilot ghost gear retrieval and spiny lobster management while Honduras is catching up.

5. Activate small grant and micro financing schemes (Outcome 3.1).

oIssue calls and disburse funds. Launch at least two rounds of small grant calls between late 2025 and 2026, ensuring equitable access across participating countries and prioritizing projects that integrate youth and gender (building on the 30 gender/youth focused grants reported).

oStreamline grant administration. Provide national training on proposal writing and reporting to reduce technical rejections and automate parts of the review process.

6. Operationalize seagrass finance work (Outcome 3.2).

oDevelop a clear roadmap with Pew Charitable Trusts. Transform the existing agreement into a detailed work plan with milestones for baseline surveys, carbon stock assessments and feasibility studies. Fieldwork must begin early 2026 to produce results before project closure.

oExplore diversified financing instruments. Given the current uncertainty around carbon credit feasibility, pilot non-credit financing mechanisms such as seagrass conservation funds supported by tourism fees or payments for ecosystem services.

7. Establish working groups immediately after the OCM Steering Group continuation (Outcome 4.1)

oThe PIR notes that progress on the hub, MDI blueprint and SOMEЕ will depend on OCM-appointed working groups. The PMCU should prepare draft terms of reference and identify experts so groups can be operational by Q3 2025.

8. Accelerate the MDI landscape/blueprint process (Outcome 4.1).

oBackground data collection has begun. Contract a technical consultant to draft the blueprint and present an outline at the first PROCARIBE+ partnership forum in October 2025, ensuring regional stakeholders can provide input. The blueprint should be ready for OCM endorsement during 2026.

9. Kick-start SOMEЕ (new TDA) preparation (Outcome 4.1).

oDevelop a workplan and timeline for the SOMEЕ that leverages existing data.

10. Integrate knowledge management into ongoing activities (Outcome 4.1).

oTie the OCM hub and MDI blueprint to other project outputs (e.g., MSP mapping data, small grant results) to ensure early data streams and demonstrable benefits. Use the PROCARIBE+ website as an interim platform to host updates and progress trackers.

11. Accelerate financial delivery, expedite disbursements and co-finance mobilization.
- o Implement quarterly financial reviews. Monitor expenditures closely to reach at least the expected disbursement by mid 2026, addressing the current under-delivery of mid-2025 (i.e., 16.08%). Identify and resolve procurement bottlenecks.
 - o Accelerate contracting for activities. Prepare TORs and procurement plans in advance so that funds can be committed quickly once agreements are signed. Use lump sum agreements where possible to minimize administrative steps.
 - o Front-Load High-Value Activities. Prioritize the early implementation of outputs and activities with the highest budget allocations, particularly those that directly contribute to meeting key project targets. Also, ensure procurement processes for large contracts are launched without delay, with clear timelines and dedicated follow-up mechanisms.
 - o Accelerate Co-Executing Partner Expenditure. Conduct joint planning sessions with co-executing partners to align work plans with disbursement requirements. Establish quarterly financial delivery checkpoints to monitor expenditure rates, identify bottlenecks, and agree on immediate corrective measures.
 - o Streamline Administrative and Procurement Processes. Simplify internal approval and contracting procedures where possible, while maintaining compliance with UNOPS, UNDP, and GEF requirements. Also, pre-position procurement packages and technical TORs to reduce lead times.
 - o Mobilize Additional Technical Support. Deploy short-term technical assistance to support partners with project execution, financial reporting, and delivery acceleration in priority areas.
 - o Strengthen Cash Flow and Disbursement Tracking. Implement a real-time financial monitoring dashboard to track commitments, expenditures, and forecasted delivery. Use these forecasts to adjust activity sequencing and resource allocation dynamically.
 - o Pursue additional co-finance commitments. Engage national governments and private partners (e.g., tourism operators, seafood processors) to fill the 50 % gap in mobilized co-finance.
12. Deliver OCM-related outputs quickly.
- o Establish OCM working groups. Form the SAP Working Group and Marine Data & Information (MDI)/State of the Marine Environment and associated Economies (SOMEE) Working Group immediately after the OCM Steering Group's next session. Task them with producing draft SAP updates, SOMEE reports and the MDI blueprint by mid-2026.
 - o Integrate the SAP progress tracker into the PROCARIBE+ website to monitor and report on actions in real time.
 - o Schedule partnership forums and knowledge events. Use the OCM's momentum to convene partnership forums in 2026 and 2027, ensuring they contribute to investment mobilizations and knowledge exchange.
13. Strengthen cross-cutting themes.
- o Gender integration: Shift from capacity building to implementation by requiring each co-executing partner to budget and report on gender responsive activities. Establish the proposed OCM Gender and Youth Working Group as soon as possible.

oRisk and safeguards: Finalize site-specific SES plans and Indigenous Peoples Planning Frameworks before field work commences. Regularly update the Quantum risk register and use it to inform adaptive management.
oKnowledge management: Prioritize development of the OCM knowledge management mechanism. Capture lessons learned from delays (e.g., contracting and procurement hurdles) and share them through IW:Learn and OCM networks to prevent repeated issues.

14. Implement regular performance monitoring.

oQuarterly bilateral meetings: Convene quarterly reviews between the Project Management Coordination Unit (PMCU), UNDP/UNOPS and each co-executing partner to assess progress, troubleshoot issues and update action plans. This responds to the Project Board's recommendation for more intense follow-up where implementation has not started despite agreements.

oMid-term stocktake: Conduct a mid-term stock take by mid-2026 to assess progress on the accelerated schedule and adjust targets or timelines if necessary.

15. Accelerate the Signing of the ProDoc in Brazil, Guyana, the Bahamas, and Jamaica.

oWork with UNDP to expedite the signing of the ProDoc in Brazil, Guyana, the Bahamas, and Jamaica by undertaking targeted follow-up with national counterparts and providing necessary administrative support. Close coordination with the respective UNDP Country Offices is required to ensure that all pending approvals and documentation are finalized without delay. Swift completion of this process is critical to enable timely project initiation and maintain alignment with the approved implementation timeline.

By addressing administrative bottlenecks, revising targets where external conditions have changed, and proactively engaging partners and stakeholders, this action plan aims to accelerate PROCARIBE+ implementation and ensure that the project's ambitious results are delivered within the proposed timeframe.

G. Project Governance

1) Please enter the dates of Project Board meetings during the reporting period (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025)
2025-06-24
2025-06-25

H. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2025 Development Objective Progress Rating	2025 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Role	2025 Overall Assessment
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	This is the second Project Implementation Review (PIR) for this 5-year initiative, which has been under implementation for over two years since the signing of the ProDoc on May 5, 2023. Progress toward the project's objective has been rated as Moderately Satisfactory (MS), as the project remains broadly on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by closure. Nevertheless, several challenges persist, as outlined below, which will require the prompt adoption of an adaptive management plan to ensure timely and effective course correction. The project's main accomplishment to date at the objective level has been establishing the governance and partnership structures required to achieve the objective level indicators. The operationalisation of the Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM) is a major milestone: it creates a permanent regional platform that brings together 19 countries and nine intergovernmental organisations and is expected to drive improvements in biodiversity conservation and cooperative management across the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LMEs. However, because the OCM became operational only in late 2024 (during this PIR reporting period), measurable environmental outcomes (habitat improvement and reduced pollution) have not yet materialised. In addition, the project is only at the outset of delivering tangible environmental and social outcomes. Most end-of-project targets, particularly those requiring hectares of habitat improvement, new protected area designations or large numbers of beneficiaries, have not yet been met and will require accelerated implementation in the coming years. The following provides a brief overview of the project's progress on key GEF Core Indicators at the Objective level: For the GEF Core Indicator 11, which tracks the number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, the project ultimately aims to reach 421,655 people (259,328 men and 162,327 women). In the first year, the project delivered training and awareness raising to just 3,479 individuals (1,313 women and 2,166 men). Cumulatively since inception, 87,716 beneficiaries have been reported, but most of these (82,073) were counted without gender data. The target is therefore far from met, and beneficiary numbers are expected to rise only when on-the-ground activities such as marine spatial planning, traceability and protected area work begin. The GEF Core Indicator 2 measures the extent of marine protected areas created or brought under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. PROCARIBE+ intends to create about 1 m ha of new MPAs and enhance the management of 3.3 m ha of existing ones, for a total of 4.3 m ha. By mid 2025 no hectares had been designated or improved. However, the project reports that activities are under implementation to create or improve the management effectiveness of 1.2 m ha. Proposed new MPAs include Varadero and Punta San Bernardo y Chichimán in Colombia (55,505 ha) and two sites in Cuba (Los Bajos de Sancho Pardo and the Seamount area) totalling over 912,000 ha. Plans to improve the management of Colombia's vast Cordillera Beata reserve (3,312,548 ha), the Dominican Republic's Orlando Jorge Mera sanctuary (55,000 km²) and

Guatemala's Cerro San Gil fishery replenishment zones (47,000 ha) are also being drafted. None of these areas has yet been formally established or upgraded, so the end target remains unmet.

When Core Indicator 5 (area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity) is assessed, the report claims the end-of-project target of 440 million ha has been achieved in principle because the newly operational Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM) now provides a regional governance framework covering both the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LMEs. Nevertheless, the PIR acknowledges that no measurable hectares of habitat have been improved and no large marine ecosystems show reduced pollution or hypoxia. Progress toward the pollution/hypoxia sub indicator (Sub Indicator 5.2) is expected to come from small grant projects addressing water quality in Antigua & Barbuda and Saint Lucia, meaning the quantitative target has not yet been met even though the governance condition has.

The project performed better on Core Indicator 7, which counts shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management. The end target is two ecosystems (the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf LMEs) and this was achieved by operationalising the OCM, which now coordinates governance across both LMEs. However, progress varies across the sub indicators. Work toward a new Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis/Strategic Action Programme (Sub Indicator 7.1) has only just begun, so the target of a new TDA/SAP is not met. The regional legal framework and management institutions are functioning under the Cartagena Convention (Sub Indicator 7.2), meaning this target is considered met. National reforms and inter ministerial committees (Sub Indicator 7.3) are still in preparation, and the project's knowledge management and IW Learn engagement (Sub Indicator 7.4) are only partly in place.

The GEF Core Indicator 8 (Globally over exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)) remains at zero because the fisheries traceability work is still in its inception phase. The project signed co executing agreements with OSPESCA and CRFM to develop traceability systems for queen conch, lobster and shrimp, but these efforts have not yet yielded measurable reductions in over exploited fishery exports. The collapse of the Atlantic seabob (shrimp) fishery in Suriname and Guyana, noted elsewhere in the PIR, underscores the need to focus on queen conch and possibly revise targets in future PIRs.

At the OUTCOME level the project also shows mixed results:

Under Outcome 1 (OCM & governance), the PIR reports that in June 2025 the Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM) was fully operational. A total of 19 countries and 9 intergovernmental organisations had signed its Memorandum of Understanding, the Executive and Steering Groups held their first meetings, and the Project Coordination Unit was appointed as OCM Secretariat. This achievement moved the indicator from its baseline ("OCM not operational") to meeting the mid term target on the OCM. However, no partnership forums were held; the first is scheduled for late 2025. A new SAP has not yet been endorsed, and only five SAP progress tracking records have been logged, far below the end target of 60. Much of the first year was spent securing signatures and reactivating the Interim Coordination Mechanism, leaving less time for developing the new SAP and rehabilitation of the CLME+ Hub. However, the OCM has no dedicated funding mechanism, which could hamper sustainability.

Under Outcome 2 (National capacity) training has reached most member countries. The agreements and workshops facilitated by PEW and IOCARIBE/UNEP delivered capacity building on Marine Spatial Planning

(MSP), integrated coastal management and blue economy development. The support for “blue NDC” updates is positive; however, only five countries are currently being assisted. Additional countries may require targeted assistance to meet the 100 % target. In addition, no State of the Marine Environment and Associated Economies (SOME) reports, Blue Economy scoping studies, or Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) pilots/enhancements have been developed yet.

Under Outcome 3.1 (Civil Society and MSME contributions to ocean-based sustainable development) The programme exceeds its quantitative target by financing 52 small grant projects. The balanced representation of women and youth fosters inclusiveness. The challenge ahead is to monitor and evaluate these small scale projects to ensure they deliver tangible ecological and socio economic impacts.

Under Outcome 3.2 (Increased mobilization of private capital - Carbon financing for seagrass) progress is limited because the enabling conditions (methodologies for carbon crediting, national policies, and investor interest) are complex. The collaboration with PEW is a step forward, but field data collection has yet to start. Without accelerated research and political support, it may not be possible to initiate investment pilots before mid-term.

Outcome 3.3 (Expansion and Integration of Blue Economy, Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), and MPA/OECM Efforts) is “off track” due to administrative delays in agreements and contract modalities. Only the existing pilot in Trinidad & Tobago contributes to the proposed target of plans finalized covering an area of 200,000 km². To achieve the target, contracts must be signed quickly and national planning processes initiated. See under the IP rating tab proposed measures to accelerate implementation under this Outcome.

Under Outcome 3.4 (Fisheries and seafood products traceability), implementation of activities is underway. The 36,872 t of shrimp traced in Honduras is significant but far from the 55,900 t regional target. Declines in Suriname’s and Guyana’s shrimp stocks and low export numbers for spiny lobster require a strategic reassessment. Additional species (e.g., queen conch) or new participating countries may need to be included to meet targets.

Progress of activities under Outcome 3.5 (Reduction of ghost fishing and negative impacts from unsustainable spiny lobster fishing gear and practices) is moderate. Regional working groups and literature reviews are good first steps. However, the postponement of field sampling to November 2025 and lack of adopted measures may push the project behind schedule. Transparent collaboration with fishers and authorities is crucial.

Under Outcome 4.1 (Marine data, information and knowledge network) the PIR notes that the CLME+ interim hub exists but has become static due to lack of maintenance during the CLME+/PROCARIBE+ inter project phase. Key outputs—including the OCM hub implementation plan, a Marine Data & Information (MDI) landscape/blueprint, early MDI blueprint implementation, and a new Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (SOME), had not been initiated by mid 2025. The team focused on gathering OCM signatures and planned to develop terms of reference and convene working groups on the hub, MDI and SOME after the continuation of the first OCM Steering Group meeting in August 2025.

For the 2024–2025 PIR period, the project has been assigned an IP rating of Moderately Satisfactory (MS). As detailed above, the implementation of activities under each outcome has shown solid progress in line with the

approved implementation plan, particularly for outputs related to the OCM. Overall, implementation is advancing as planned, with only minor challenges that remain to be addressed. Most outputs and activities are on track, with only slight deviations from the plan. This represents an improvement compared to last year's IP rating of Moderately Unsatisfactory (i.e., 2023-2024 PIR).

The change in rating is attributable not only to progress in implementation but also to a series of targeted adaptive management measures introduced by the project team and documented under the Minor Amendment section of the PIR.

The following measures were strategically designed to address key bottlenecks, accelerate delivery, and position the project to meet its Results Framework targets within the remaining implementation period:

1. Expediting the Finalization of Co-Executing Agreements

Recognizing that delays in concluding co-execution agreements (CEAs) were impeding the timely start of activities by partners, the project established a dedicated task team with the sole mandate of accelerating negotiations and finalizing these agreements. This team worked intensively with partner organizations to address outstanding contractual, technical, and administrative issues, enabling the signing of 11 CEAs during the reporting period.

To reinforce coordination and maintain momentum, a Project Executive Group was created, with the following functions:

- Technical Coordination: Strengthening linkages between the PROCARIBE+ co-executing partners to ensure coherence and complementarity across interventions.
- Project Management Improvement: Enhancing work planning, monitoring, and troubleshooting capacities to address issues early and maintain delivery pace.
- Joint Communication and Visibility: Promoting a harmonized approach to communications, awareness-raising, and the dissemination of results, ensuring that stakeholders and the public recognize the collective value of the PROCARIBE+ partnership.

As CEAs were concluded, the project's coordination unit instituted regular follow-up meetings with each co-executing partner to fast-track the initiation of planned activities. While this led to the commencement of multiple workstreams, certain on-site activities remain delayed due to local constraints, which will continue to be monitored and addressed in the next reporting period.

2. Accelerating the Operationalization of the OCM Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

The operationalization of the OCM was contingent on securing the signatures of participating countries and Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) on the OCM MOU. To achieve this, the project team undertook an intensive diplomatic and technical outreach effort, which included:

- High-Level Engagement: Participation in a significant number of regional and international fora, enabling targeted bilateral discussions with decision-makers.
- Technical Support: Provision of tailored advisory services to governments and IGOs to facilitate their internal review and approval processes, including clarification of the MOU's scope, obligations, and benefits.
- Documentation and Guidance: Preparation and dissemination of supporting materials, legal clarifications, and explanatory notes to address concerns and accelerate decision-making.

This concerted effort resulted in the signature of the MOU by 9 countries and 2 IGOs during the reporting period, a milestone that officially marked the commencement of the OCM and unlocked the platform for regional ocean governance coordination under PROCARIBE+.

3. Development of a Revised Work Plan and Budget

To respond to early implementation delays and ensure the achievement of results within the agreed timeframe, the project management unit developed a comprehensive project acceleration plan. This plan included a revised Multi-Year Work Plan (MYWP) and budget, both of which were endorsed by the Project Board at its most recent meeting.

Key features of the revised plan include:

- Prioritization of High-Impact Activities: Focusing resources and efforts on interventions with the greatest potential to deliver measurable results within the project's lifespan.
- Streamlined Delivery Mechanisms: Adjustments to procurement, contracting, and partner coordination processes to shorten lead times.
- Enhanced Monitoring: Establishment of more frequent progress reviews to quickly identify and address bottlenecks.

The new MYWP lays out a fast-tracked implementation schedule, aligning resource allocation with performance milestones to ensure the timely delivery of targets under the project's Results Framework.

That said, the project's financial delivery remains a critical concern. The original planned closing date is 5 May 2028, and as of 31 July 2025, approximately 34 months (2.83 years) remain until closure. To fully utilize the outstanding US \$12.95 million by that time, the project must disburse an average of US \$4.6 million per year (US \$12.95 million ÷ 2.83 years). My comment on measures to expedite implementation (see the relevant PIR section) includes some recommendations to expedite delivery.

While PROCARIBE+ has achieved significant progress in several areas, the pace of implementation has been hampered by a combination of structural, operational, and contextual challenges. These constraints have delayed the delivery of outputs and threaten the timely achievement of project outcomes.

1. Institutional and Coordination Gaps:

A major challenge has been weak coordination and misalignment between UNDP, UNOPS, and other partners. In particular, contract modality issues, such as those experienced with MSP implementation in Venezuela, have stalled activities and revealed the need for clearer institutional arrangements and more consistent oversight mechanisms.

2. Delays in Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Activities:

Implementation of MSP activities has been slowed by delays in finalizing cooperation agreements with key partners in multiple countries, protracted internal contract clearance processes, and insufficient preparatory work for national-level task forces. This has resulted in an inability to move into substantive MSP field activities on schedule.

3. Fisheries Traceability Setbacks:

The collapse of the shrimp fishery has undermined the basis for achieving traceability tonnage targets. This external shock has required a mid-course correction to identify alternative fisheries or expand to other countries. These changes take time to negotiate and risk further delays in delivering traceability outputs.

	4. Disruptions in Ghost Gear and Spiny Lobster Interventions: Local disputes between fishing authorities and communities, combined with delays in equipment procurement, have hindered progress on ghost gear retrieval and lobster management. These bottlenecks have stalled field sampling in Honduras and risk limiting regional learning and replication. 5. Relatively Slow Deployment of Small Grants and Microfinance Schemes: Administrative delays in finalizing co-execution arrangements between UNDP and UNOPS have meant that only two small grants were issued by mid-2025. The lack of clear guidelines and lengthy review processes has prevented the rapid roll-out of financing to local actors, thereby slowing community-level implementation. 6. Seagrass Finance Work Lagging: Despite an agreement with Pew Charitable Trusts, the absence of a detailed, milestone-driven work plan has meant no substantive progress on baseline surveys or carbon stock assessments. This raises the risk of missing timelines necessary for integration into Panama's NDC process. 7. Incomplete OCM Structures and Outputs: The Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM) working groups essential for advancing the MDI blueprint, SOMEER report, and SAP updates have not been established. As a result, these cornerstone regional outputs have not progressed, creating a backlog that will be challenging to clear within the remaining project timeframe. 8. Knowledge Platform Delays: The CLME+ Hub has not been updated or maintained, leaving a gap in data sharing and progress tracking. The lack of an interim solution has hindered knowledge management, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring of SAP implementation. 9. Persistent Administrative and Procurement Bottlenecks: Complex approval processes and slow procurement cycles—particularly for large equipment—have delayed activities across some outcomes. These issues have been compounded by the need to coordinate with multiple co-executing partners operating under different procedures. 10. Slow Financial Delivery and Under-Expenditure: By mid-2025, financial delivery stood at only 16.08% of the total budget, well below the expected level. This reflects the cumulative effect of delayed contracting, postponed field activities, and slow partner expenditure. Persistent low disbursement rates threaten the project's ability to execute its full work plan within the approved timeline. 11. Incomplete National Project Initiation: The signing of the ProDoc in Brazil, Guyana, the Bahamas, and Jamaica remains pending. These delays have postponed national-level implementation, reduced the effective operational period, and increased the pressure on delivery in later years.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	----

Project Manager/Coordinator	This PIR reporting period corresponds to the first year of project implementation beyond the project inception period (the official end of the latter largely coinciding with the end of the previous PIR reporting period). Progress obtained during this new PIR reporting period has been very substantial, and ranges from the further strengthening of the project team capacity (new key team member recruits gradually moving beyond the initial steep learning curve) to the development and consolidation of project (adaptive) management & tracking tools by the expanded team, progressive work on several of the project's cross-cutting dimensions (gender, youth, SES, climate, sustainability, visibility/awareness raising and communications) to substantive advancement of the activities, and the achievement of important milestones under the different project components: e.g. despite the loss of momentum resulting from the gap between PROCARIBE+ and its predecessor project, CLME+, and despite the initial delays, the PROCARIBE+ flagship output under Component 1, the "regional coordination mechanism for integrated ocean governance (OCM)" - described also by the GEFSEC as establishing a new global benchmark - was formally created and operationalized during this reporting period, and the project team now stands ready to support the implementation of the OCM Work Programme, with as key constituting elements under this WP the majority of the outputs listed under PROCARIBE+ Project Components 1 and 4 (including a new TDA-SAP process). Challenges that the project will however face in now moving these activities forward include: addressing the challenge of the reduced remaining timeframe for implementation caused by the initial delays in OCM operationalization (the latter having required a minimum of 17 countries and 6 IGOs to formally sign on the mechanism, requirements that were achieved and exceeded in December 2024), while still providing for sufficient and substantive (and time-consuming) opportunities for engagement of the large set of OCM stakeholders (including through the pursuit of a further expansion of the OCM membership), and ensuring the alignment, and connection, with native regional and sub-regional-level ocean governance processes, each with their own independent timelines, to ensure regional and national-level buy-in and ownership, and thus the sustainability of the corresponding outputs to be delivered under the project results framework. Meanwhile, under Components 2 and 3, the vast majority of the Co-Executing Agreements (NDCs, Blue Carbon, MPAs, OECMs, MSP, fisheries....) could be established during this PIR period, with only a reduced number of agreements still to be further developed, and the implementation of activities under several of these agreements have been initiated and are now advancing, although at different speeds. Future challenges are likely to concentrate on those CEA's where, despite the signing of the agreement, the co-executing partner has not yet been able to initiate, or substantially advance the work, thus requiring more intense follow-ups and support from the project team during the coming PIR period. All this to be balanced with the substantive amounts of dedication required from the Project Unit to support the work of the Ocean Coordination Mechanism. Delays in the implementation of the project timeline as originally conceived during the PPG phase, and originating already from the project approval phase, make the implementation of an adaptive project management approach, with regular stock-taking, and sound risk & issues management key factors for the project's future success, and the project unit is on top of this. Good chances for outstanding achievements remain, but will require performance by all parties involved to be further upscaled during the coming reporting period. ----
GEF Operational Focal point	----
Project Implementing Partner	During the current PIR phase the project has made significant strides in establishing its implementation foundation and initiating implementation. Given the complexity of the project and its role in a highly sensitive

	context, the bringing on board of a high performing multi-skilled project team, activate a comprehensive and engaged stakeholder group and set up a fit-for-purpose governance mechanism is key - and has been successfully achieved. The OCM and its initiation is a milestone and an important factor of impact and sustainability for the project. Support of the project team to the OCM will need to be balanced with implementation of the other project activities. The success of project implementation is also dependend on the commitment and performance of the Co-executing Agencies and the overall political context where some volatile situations can create barriers. This needs to be carefully managed. The solid experience of the project team in managing such complex, interdependent projects will be key to continue the so far successful path of the project going forward. Under the Implementing Partner's approach, periodic, systematic check-ins will continue to verify the projects performance against key indicators and provide guidance and will provide support to the project team as will be required. From the perspective of the implementing partner the project has been and still is well on track during the current PIR phase. ----
Other Partners	----

I. Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

CO Programme Officer: Please mark each category for which a minor amendment occurred during this reporting period (1 July 2024- 30 June 2025).

For each category that is marked, please provide a brief description of the change that occurred in the associated text box. You may attach supporting documentation, as appropriate.

The purpose of this section is to capture adaptive management and measure project proactiveness, an indicator outlined in paragraph 70 of the GEF-8 Policy Directions available [here](#).

A) Results Framework
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to the 'Results framework'
A minor change was made to the Indicator for Outcome 3.2. Original text: enabling conditions established to implement a carbon credits-based sustainable financing instrument for seagrasses and tropical peatlands in Panama New, Project Board approved text: Enabling conditions established for sustainable financing instruments toward seagrass ecosystems in Panama, including carbon stock assessments in three pilot sites. Justification: Agreement between the Ministry of Environment of Panama and PEW Charitable Trusts (Co-executing partner for output) to focus uniquely on seagrass ecosystems and explore sustainable financing options more broadly. Carbon-credits for seagrass blue carbon still in exploratory phase. (Annex 210)
B) Components and cost
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Components and cost'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
C) Institutional and implementation arrangements
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Institutional and implementation arrangements'
The Prodoc listed a number of proposed co-executing partners for several project outputs. While no change is being proposed, it is important to note that almost all proposed co-executing agreements have been completed to date and are under execution. See the list below.

- 1- IOCARIBE OF IOC UNESCO (2.1.3 Training & Capacity Building (MSP,...), 3.3.1.a. MSP (Dominican Republic + Colombia) (Annex 102) and 3.3.1.b. MSP (regional activities / Advocacy)
- 2 UNEP Cartagena Convention Secretariat (2.1.3 Training & Capacity Building and 3.3.2. MPA/OECM (Colombia + Dominican Republic)) (Annex 74)
- 3 UNOPS SGP Unit (NY) (3.1.1.a. Microfinancing (SGP)) (Annex 135)
- 4- UNDP Country Office in Venezuela (3.3.1.a. MSP Venezuela). Note that a request was made by UNDP HQ after signing the UN to UN agreement to change the contract modality to SLA. Both UNOPS and UNDP are looking into this possibility and are actively seeking a solution to not unduly delay activities on the ground. (Annex 140)
- 5- Institute of Marine Affairs in Trinidad and Tobago (3.3.1.a. MSP Trinidad and Tobago) (Annex 104)
- 6- OSPESCA (3.4.1.a. Fisheries traceability (Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama), 3.4.1.b. Fisheries traceability (regional), 3.5.1.a. Ghost gear (Honduras), 3.5.1.b. Ghost gear (regional)) (Annex 114)
- 7- Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) (3.4.1.a. Fisheries traceability (Bahamas, Guyana, Suriname)) (Annex 113)
- 8- Mesoamerican Reef Fund (3.3.1.a. MSP (MAR Region) (PSSA process) (Annex 144) and 3.3.2 MPA/OECM (MAR Region) (FRZ)) (Annex 198)
- 9- UNOPS Panama Regional Office (operation support to Centro Nacional de Áreas Protegidas de Cuba (CNAP) (3.3.2 MPA/OECM (Cuba)) (Annex 75)
- 10- Pew Charitable Trust (2.1.4 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs and 3.2.1 Blue Carbon in Panama) (Annex 132)

The remaining CEA still to be developed are:

- 2.1.2 Prototype National SOME (Costa Rica)
- 3.3.1. Blue Economy Strategy (Costa Rica)
- 3.4.1 Traceability activities in Brazil

D) Financial management

No

Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Financial Management'

(not set or not applicable)

E) Implementation schedule

No

Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Implementation schedule'

(not set or not applicable)
F) Executing Entity
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity'
(not set or not applicable)
G) Executing Entity Category
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity Category'
(not set or not applicable)
H) Minor project objective change
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'minor project objective change'
(not set or not applicable)
I) Safeguards
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Safeguards'
(not set or not applicable)
J) Risk Analysis
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Risk Analysis'
(not set or not applicable)
K) Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
No
Provide a description of the change to GEF project financing up to 5%
(not set or not applicable)
L) Co-financing
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Co-financing'
(not set or not applicable)
M) Location of project activity
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to project location activity
(not set or not applicable)

Please provide a description of other types of minor amendments that do not fall under any of the above categories. For example, minor changes to the project's Gender Action Plan and/or gender activities can be captured here.

Adaptive Management Measures Adopted for Accelerated Implementation (PIR 2024-2025)

The following adaptive measures were taken to expedite the implementation of the PROCARIBE+ Project.

Expediting the finalization of co-executing agreements

A dedicated team was established to fast-track the negotiation and finalization of co-execution agreements with partners which led to the signing of 11 CEA.

A Project Executive Group was formed to:

support the implementation of the PROCARIBE+ Project by promoting technical coordination among the different PROCARIBE+ co-executing partners and enhancing project management approaches.

Promote a joint approach for PROCARIBE+ communication approaches, awareness-raising and dissemination of achievements

As agreements were finalized, frequent follow-ups with co-executing partners were arranged to expedite implementation, although some challenges still exist with some on-site activities not initiated.

Accelerating Operationalization of the OCM MOU

To address the need for countries to sign the OCM MOU, the project team deployed time and resources to lobby countries and IGOs for signatures.

The team attended a large number of regional and international events, and organized bilateral meetings with relevant representatives to secure signatures.

The project offered technical advice and support to countries to facilitate their internal review and signing processes, ensuring they had all the necessary documentation and clarity on the MOU's implications.

This led to the signing of 9 countries and 2 IGOs during the reporting report and effectively secured the commencement of the OCM.

Development of a revised work plan and budget

The PMCU worked on a project acceleration plan, which included a revised MYWP and budget, adopted by the Project Board at its last meeting. The new work plan proposed an expedited approach to implementation that would allow meeting the targets under the project Results Framework.

J. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

1) Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.

Annex 135 - SGP Procaribe_ activity tracker.xlsx
 Annex 211 - Integration of gender aspects into MSP al 31 01 2025.docx
 Annex 214 - PEG1 - Agenda Item 9a. SES for PROCARIBE CoExec partner.pptx.pdf
 Annex 215 - Actividades de Igualdad de Género en intervenciones en sitio del proyecto_ Act3.3.pdf
 Annex 216 - OCM_SGM1.2_250806 Agenda Item 5 - Working Groups way forward.pptx
 Annex 217 - 3.LAC_ MSPforum_Presentation_Aracely Pazmino UNOPS.pptx
 Annex 73 - PROCARIBE_ Direct Beneficiaries.xlsx

Quantum Gender Marker Rating

GEN2: gender equality as significant objective

2) Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):

Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No

Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes

Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes

Not applicable: No

3) Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.

The Gender Action Plan's implementation has progressed in line with its initial planning:
 •Co-executing partners participated in several training sessions, conducted in English and Spanish, to enhance their ability to identify and incorporate gender considerations into their on-site activities (one-on-one calls + PEG Meeting) (Annex 214).
 •The co-executing partners are working towards the identification and implementation of specific actions to address gender disparities in their on-site activities. They will begin implementing these initiatives this coming period (Annexes 215).

- A tool has been developed to support the integration of gender aspects in Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) processes. This guide will assist co-executing partner teams leading national MSP initiatives during the implementation (Annex 211). This will also contribute to future lessons learned from mainstreaming gender in the PROCARIBE+ project. A presentation reflecting on the importance of gender in MSP processes during a regional event was co-organized with IOC UNESCO-MSP Global (Annex 217).
- 30 Small Grant Projects have supported gender and youth initiatives (14 have youth focus, 4 gender focus and 12 have both gender & youth) (Annex 135).
- The OCM Executive Group has recommended the establishment of a Gender and Youth Working Group to support the integration of gender and youth issues in the development of the SOMEE and SAP. The OCM Steering Group is to consider the proposal at the second session of the First OCM Steering Group Meeting to be held in August (Annex 216).
- Gender Action Plan indicators have been successfully implemented: i) 69% of PMCU staff are women (6 men and 9 women), ii) the PMCU counts with a gender and participation specialist for project implementation, and iii) all the project meetings are monitored and record sex-disaggregated data. (Annex 73)

4) Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

During this period, the project has focused on building the capacity of co-executing partners to identify and develop their gender on-site activities. This is the project's most significant contribution to date. As on-the-ground activities are implemented, we expect to see the project's contributions to gender equality.

K. Risk Management

A) Overall Risk Management

BPPS RTA: Please discuss the risks flagged in the Quantum project Risk Register and the VF Risk Dashboard in PIMS+ with the CO and then provide an assessment of project risk management undertaken during the reporting period. Document actions, agreed with the CO, to address all project risks in the coming year.

In reviewing the 2024–2025 Quantum project Risk Register and the VF Risk Dashboard in PIMS+, there are eight key risks requiring attention. Of these, three risks were rated substantial (delays in co executing agreements, the collapse of key fisheries affecting traceability targets, and the compressed timeframe for delivering OCM related outputs) because they threaten the achievement of core project outcomes. Five risks were rated moderate, including slow grant disbursement and co finance mobilization, safeguards implementation gaps, stakeholder disengagement, natural disaster and climate impacts, and political and economic instability. No risk was considered low level in this reporting period, underscoring the need for robust mitigation across all fronts.

Below is a narrative summary for each major risk identified in the Quantum project risk register and VF risk dashboard, including its assessed level of significance (substantial, moderate or low) and the key mitigation measures being implemented:

1.Delayed finalization of co executing agreements – Substantial risk. Several activity streams, particularly marine spatial planning in Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica's blue economy initiatives and traceability work in Brazil, were held up by protracted contract negotiations and administrative hurdles. These delays compress the timeframe for implementation and raise the possibility that targets will need to be revised.

Mitigation: UNDP and UNOPS need to assign dedicated legal focal points to expedite agreements to hold weekly progress calls with each pending partner.

2.Traceability targets undermined by fishery collapse – Substantial risk. The Atlantic seabob shrimp fishery in Suriname and Guyana collapsed, drastically reducing the tonnage available for traceability and threatening the project's indicator for "globally over exploited fisheries moved to sustainable levels."

Mitigation: The PMCU, OSPESCA and CRFM are revisiting the results framework to substitute or add other fisheries (spiny lobster, queen conch) and/or expand to additional countries. Pilot traceability initiatives will be launched immediately in countries not affected by the collapse to maintain momentum.

3.OCM sustainability and compressed timeline – Substantial risk. While the Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM) was operationalized, the time taken to secure signatures leaves a shortened window for producing the State of the Marine Environment and associated Economies (SOME), the new Strategic Action Programme and the Marine Data & Information (MDI) blueprint.

Mitigation: The Project Board has instructed the establishment of OCM working groups on the hub, MDI and SOME, which will be operational immediately after the next OCM steering group session. A sustainability plan with financing arrangements is also being prioritized to ensure the OCM can function beyond project closure.

4.Slow disbursement and co finance mobilization – Moderate risk. Disbursement of GEF funds stood at 16.08 % (below the 22.46 % expected), and only half of committed co financing had been mobilized. Prolonged procurement processes and complex contracting contribute to this risk.

Mitigation: The PMCU has instituted quarterly financial reviews, is front loading procurement and contracting for critical outputs (MSP technical assistance, traceability pilots) and is convening a co finance roundtable with governments, private sector and donors to secure additional contributions.

5.Safeguards implementation gaps – Moderate risk. Although the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was revised and a grievance mechanism is in place, some co executing partners have yet to finalize site specific social and environmental plans, and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework has not been triggered. Delays could lead to non compliance or community conflict once fieldwork accelerates.

Mitigation: Co executing partners are required to complete SES plans before commencing activities, and the PMCU will provide refresher training on safeguards. Quarterly reviews now include safeguards compliance to ensure timely implementation.

6.Stakeholder disengagement and reputational risk – Moderate risk. Persistent delays and shifting targets risk eroding confidence among governments, communities and donors. This could dampen participation and jeopardize future co finance pledges.

Mitigation: The project is strengthening its communications strategy, providing regular updates on progress and explaining reasons for delays transparently. It is also expanding stakeholder engagement through consultations and small grant success stories to maintain interest and support.

7.Natural disaster and climate risks – Moderate risk. Hurricanes, extreme weather and climate driven marine events could disrupt fieldwork, damage infrastructure and affect fisheries. While such events are unpredictable, the region's exposure is high.

Mitigation: PROCARIBE+ is developing a disaster contingency plan that outlines how fieldwork will be rescheduled or relocated in the event of extreme weather. The MSP and MPA plans will incorporate climate resilience, and contingency funds or rapid mobilisation resources are being identified to cover emergency costs.

8. Political and economic instability – Moderate risk. Changes in government, economic downturns or fiscal constraints in participating countries could affect co finance commitments and slow approvals of project activities.

Mitigation: The project maintains continuous engagement with national authorities, emphasizes the long term socio economic benefits of PROCARIBE+ outputs, and secures cross party support for key agreements. Formalised contracts and memoranda of understanding are being prioritised to ensure commitments endure beyond political cycles.

B) SES Implementation

2b) Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent documentation submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval.

The SEP implementation has progressed in line with its initial planning:

- Co-executing partners participated in several training sessions, conducted in English and Spanish, to enhance their ability to identify key stakeholders and develop actions to engage them into their on-site activities.
- The co-executing partners have identified the key stakeholders in their on-site activities and determined specific actions to engage them. They will begin implementing these initiatives this coming period.

L. Knowledge Management & Communications

The **Project Manager** must complete the three questions below.

1) Please provide progress on the implementation of the project's Knowledge Management approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval. If there is no KM approach/strategy, please comment on how the project is capturing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned.

Since the last PIR the project has developed and implemented a comprehensive Communications Strategy (Annex 220 and Annex 224) led by the development of an extensive project website complimented by social media pages and collaborations with partner invitations and regional media for story development.

This communications strategy has had significant success in increasing the visibility of the project and the OCM with over 50 Media articles, 100 Social media posts and 20 social media posts by partner organizations. For details and links to all communications products please see Annex 219 which tracks social media posts made by the project, social media posts/reposts made by partner organizations and media articles published on the OCM and project.

Some landmark communications products/publications include articles published on the un.org homepage (annex 222), the homepage of UNOPS.ORG (Annex 221) and a highlight of the project by the Programming Director of the donor GEF at the UN Oceans conference, and a video of quotes from project partners. Significant Regional media coverage was associated with the launch of the OCM which is detailed in "OCM Tracker" tab Annex 2019 and the global launch of the OCM and the United Nations Oceans Conference (UNOC3) in Nice France 2025. Two side events co-hosted by the OCM and project at UNOC3 also achieved significant visibility for the project and the OCM evidenced by high level attendance (see Annex 223, photo gallery shared under list of URLs, and special events section on project website).

(https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-gef-procaribe-project_bbnj-kmgbf-unoc3-activity-7341185788476387330-1lOO?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAAAROL3MB71Dz8C4jQKW6PwoOvbj5iu7H4zA)

The knowledge management strategy of the Project is intrinsically linked to Component 4 which focuses on region-wide, multi-stakeholder knowledge management for "healthy seas & societies" in the wider Caribbean - supporting the CLME+ SAP Vision of "Our Seas, Our Source, Our Future". Now that the OCM has been operationalized the OCM Steering Group is anticipated to approve the formation of the Marine Data Infrastructure Working Group and SOMEER working group. These Working groups will guide the activities for the development of key knowledge management tools namely the:

- A KM Hub, hosted by the Ocean Coordination Mechanism that will build on a prototype Hub developed under the previous CLME+ Project.

- A Marine Data Infrastructure Blueprint to be guided and endorsed by the OCM
- TDA/SOMEE (Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis/State of the Marine Environment and associated Economies) to be guided and endorsed by the OCM

Significant work has been conducted on the Project website to ensure knowledge management and communications activities continue until the roll out of the Full Knowledge management hub and OCM hub. This includes a featured articles section, a section on project governance (including project board reference documents, monitoring and evaluation tools and project progress tracking tools) a section on the OCM (including meeting documents, Explanatory documents, meeting tracking, live OCM signature Tracking, and a section for OCM special events) and a section on Project Components and Outputs(which outlines key updates from each project output and activity).

The PROCARIBE+ stakeholder engagement strategy outlines the engagement and communications with project partners and stakeholders. The SEP will be complemented by local/national level stakeholders through info provided at the local level by co-executing partners (work continues on the collection of national stakeholders).

2) Please provide URLs specific to this project in the relevant field below. Please categorize the URLs appropriately (for example: project websites, social media sites, media coverage, etc.)

Project Website

<https://www.procaribeplus.org/>

Social Media

<https://co.linkedin.com/company/undp-gef-procaribe-project>

<https://www.facebook.com/p/Procaribe-100063502123753/>

Media Coverage

<https://www.undp.org/latin-america/blog/what-know-about-new-wave-ocean-leadership-latin-america-and-caribbean-ahead-un-ocean-conference>

<https://www.unops.org/news-and-stories/stories/restoring-the-marine-environment-across-the-wider-caribbean>

<https://iwllearn.net/news/a-historic-step-for-integrated-ocean-governance-in-the-wider-caribbean>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tah63cfuoW0>

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-gef-procaribe-project_bbnj-kmgbf-unoc3-activity-7341185788476387330-11OO?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAAAROL3MB71Dz8C4jQKW6PwoOvbj5iu7H4zA

Event Photography

<https://frenchrivieraphotography.pixieset.com/unoc2025nice/>

3) In the PIR platform, please upload any supporting files, including the project's Communications Strategy, photos, videos, stories and other communication/knowledge materials.

Annex 219 Project Communications tracker.xlsx
Annex 220 Strategic Communication Plan PROCARIBE_.docx
Annex 221 OCM UNOPS HOME PAGE.mp4
Annex 222 UN Home page feature.mp4
Annex 223 UNOC Event Video.mp4
Annex 224 PROCARIBE SOCIAL MEDIA AND COMS PLAN.pdf

M. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and any minor challenges are being addressed through an adaptive management plan. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and minor challenges can be addressed if an adaptive management plan is promptly put in place.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might still be achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and adaptive management is not expected to materialize.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Implementation of all outputs/activities is fully on track, proceeding as planned, The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor challenges that are being addressed. Implementation of all outputs/activities is on track with minor deviations The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor challenges that have not yet been addressed. Implementation of most outputs/activities is on track with minor deviations.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces implementation challenges. Implementation of many outputs/activities is off track Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation challenges. Implementation of most outputs/activities is off track.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under-performing. Implementation of all outputs/activities is severely off track.