



ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT: OCEAN'S RESOLVE

January – December 2024

Programme Overview

General Instructions: Refer to programme document and/or previous annual report to complete this table. This includes the “Programme Description”,

Programme Title & Project Number		Programme Duration	
Programme Title: OCEAN’S RESOLVE Programme Number: [Refer to GATEWAY] Programme webpage: https://seyccat.org/welcome-to-the-oceans-resolve-the-global-fund-for-coral-reefs-programme-in-seychelles/		Start Date: September 2023 End Date: September 2029	
Programme Location		Co-recipient Organisation/s and Implementing Partners	
Country/ies: Seychelles Priority Coral Reef Site/s: NORTH-EAST MAHÉ & NATIONAL LEVEL		Implementing Partner/s: Division of Science, Technology & Innovation (DSTI), Seychelles Investment Board (SIB) & Seychelles Parks & Garden Authority (SPGA)	
Total Approved Budget			
Total GFCR Budget: \$426,743 [Convening Agent]: [UNCDF Blue Bridge, if applicable]: [Other Co-recipients, if applicable]:			

Programme Description

[Provide a high-level overview of the programme, outlining its objectives, target ecosystems, and geographic scope. Highlight how the programme aligns with GFCR’s mission and its emphasis on reef-positive solutions.] Maximum 1 paragraph

The Ocean’s Resolve programme in Seychelles aims to protect, conserve, and restore coral reef ecosystems by fostering collaboration among national government, local communities, businesses, and conservation NGOs. Targeting critical coral reef ecosystems, the programme addresses key drivers of degradation such as unsustainable tourism, overfishing, and coastal development. It aligns with the Global Fund for Coral Reefs' (GFCR) mission by leveraging a blended finance approach to support coral-positive entrepreneurship and innovative financial solutions, including the Business and Technology Incubator (BTI), Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance (SCRPI), and the conceptual Blue Enterprise Fund (BEF). By focusing on sustainable economic development and long-term conservation strategies, the programme ensures the advancement of reef-positive solutions and the resilience of Seychelles' coral reef economy.

Report submitted by:

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I. Executive Summary

1. Programme Progress Update

During 2024, the OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme made significant strides in advancing coral reef conservation, sustainable financing, and investment-readiness for reef-positive businesses. Despite initial delays due to funding disbursement and capacity constraints, the programme successfully re-engaged stakeholders and laid a strong foundation for 2025 implementation.

Key Achievements:

- Launch of OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme – SeyCCAT officially launched the programme in January 2024, engaging key stakeholders.
- Reengagement with Implementing Partners – Following funding delays, SeyCCAT restarted programme planning with partners in September 2024 to confirm activity implementation.
- First Coral Strategic Action Plan Steering Committee (SAP-SC) Meeting – The Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change & Environment (MACCE) convened the first SAP-SC meeting in September 2024, strengthening coral reef management governance.
- Development of Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance (SCRPI):
 - SeyCCAT developed Terms of Reference (ToR) for hiring an insurance company to assist in the development of SCRPI.
 - Mauritius Union Alliance (MUA) selected as the technical partner, and a contract was signed in October 2024.
- Teaming Agreement with SPGA Signed – Formalized SPGA's role in sustainable MPA financing and eco-mooring buoy strategy in October 2024.
- Development of Key Terms of Reference (ToRs) – SeyCCAT finalized multiple ToRs for programme activities, ensuring structured implementation.

These achievements laid the foundation for full-scale implementation in 2025, particularly in sustainable financing, governance, and conservation efforts.

2. Milestones and Adaptations

Key Milestones Achieved in 2024:

- Launch of the OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme: Officially launched in January 2024, engaging key stakeholders.
- Re-engagement with Implementing Partners: Following funding delays, SeyCCAT restarted programme planning with partners in September 2024.
- First Coral Strategic Action Plan Steering Committee (SAP-SC) Meeting: Convened by MACCE in September 2024 to strengthen coral reef governance.
- Development of Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance (SCRPI):
 - Terms of Reference (ToR) were developed for hiring an insurance company.
 - Mauritius Union Alliance (MUA) was selected as the technical partner, and a contract was signed in October 2024.
- Teaming Agreement with SPGA Signed (October 2024): SPGA's role in sustainable MPA financing and eco-mooring buoy strategy was formalized.
- Development of Key ToRs: SeyCCAT finalized multiple ToRs for programme activities, ensuring structured implementation.

Key Milestones Missed:

- Delayed Programme Implementation: Due to a nine-month delay in disbursement of funds, most activities started later than planned.
- Implementing Partners Postponed Activities: DSTI and SIB decided to begin their activities in January 2025 due to capacity constraints and year-end workload.

Challenges and Adaptations:

- Delayed Disbursement of GFCR Funds (August 2024 instead of January 2024):
 - Mitigation: SeyCCAT engaged partners as soon as funds were received to prepare agreements and update work plans for immediate action.
 - Effectiveness: Partially effective—some activities (e.g., BTI implementation) were still postponed to 2025 due to partner capacity constraints and changing circumstances exacerbated by the delay encountered in getting the activities started.
- Capacity Constraints at DSTI & SIB:
 - Mitigation: SeyCCAT provided technical support and facilitated planning sessions.
 - Effectiveness: Effective for planning, but actual implementation remains delayed until 2025.

Lessons Learned:

- Early Engagement and Pre-Implementation Planning: Proactive stakeholder engagement before fund disbursement could prevent delays.
- Capacity Building for Implementing Partners: Future efforts should include structured capacity-building initiatives for implementing agencies to ensure readiness.
- Consolidation of Consultancy Activities: Merging similar activities led to more efficient use of resources and streamlined processes.
- It is also important to maintain momentum to ensure implementing partners remain engaged with the Programme. Long periods of lapse are particularly not helpful.

These insights will help guide future programme implementation and improve efficiency in project execution.

3. 2025 Outlook

- Signing of all agreements with Implementing Partners by March 2025
- Setting up the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) with the Implementing Partners in Q1.
- The main activities for Q1 2025 are to conduct the Environmental & Socio-economic baseline assessment to inform further guidance and implementation of the GFCR programme mainly in alignment to the MERMAID programme.
- The development of a standardised of the coral reef reporting.
- Hiring of a Technical Advisor to assist with the development of the Business & Technology Innovation (BTI).

Objectives & Priorities for 2025:

- Operationalization of the BTI, enabling reef-positive SMEs to scale and attract investment.
- Development & Implementation of the SCRPI framework and depending on outcomes of the feasibility assessment moving on to secure funding for risk-based reef conservation.

- Expansion of sustainable MPA financing strategies, integrating eco-tourism & conservation funding models.
- To gather the baseline data for the Environmental & Socio-Economic assessment of the North-East of Mahe area.
- Installation of the eco-mooring buoys in the Ste Anne Marine National Park (SAMNP)

With a strong governance framework, expanded financial mechanisms, and growing stakeholder engagement, OCEAN'S RESOLVE is set for a transformative 2025, ensuring long-term coral reef resilience and sustainable blue economy growth.

II. Programme Progress Overview

1. Progress Toward Outcomes and Outputs (Maximum 2 pages)

(short summary of progress on the Theory of Change as a whole)

- 1) Outcome 1: Seychelles' priority coral reef sites and climate refugia are identified and protected. Local drivers of degradation of relatively healthy and thriving coral reefs are mitigated through evidence-based protection measures.

Progress toward this outcome was initially slow due to delayed receipt of funding, which was disbursed at the end of August 2024. However, following the release of funds, SeyCCAT promptly re-engaged with key partners to advance implementation.

Achievements to the outcome 1

A. Strengthening Institutional Collaboration & Programme Alignment

- In September 2024, SeyCCAT reinitiated discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE), particularly the Division of Biodiversity, Conservation and Management (DBCM), to align efforts for improved project execution under Outputs 1.1 & 1.2.
- This engagement clarified the roles and support mechanisms between SeyCCAT and DBCM, ensuring a coordinated approach to coral reef conservation efforts.
- Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed between SeyCCAT and MACCE to enable smooth implementation of activities.

B. Standardization of Coral Reef Monitoring & Reporting (Output 1.1)

- Terms of Reference (ToRs) were developed for consultancies under Activity 1.1.1 (Standardized Coral Reef Monitoring Template) and Activity 1.1.2 (Coral Reef Status Report).
- Upon review, it was determined that merging both activities under a single consultancy would be more effective due to:
 - Budgetary constraints, ensuring optimized resource allocation.
 - Efficiency in implementation, allowing a single consultant to streamline methodologies across both deliverables.

C. Advancing the Strategic Action Plan Steering Committee (SAP-SC) (Output 1.2, Activity 1.2.3)

- The first SAP-SC meeting was successfully convened in September 2024, marking a key step toward implementing national coral reef conservation strategies.
- This engagement facilitated discussions on setting up of the Seychelles Coral Reef Network (SCRN), **marine conservation policies** and improving cross-agency coordination.

D. Sustainable Financing for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) (Outputs 1.3 & 1.4)

- SeyCCAT collaborated with the Seychelles Parks & Gardens Authority (SPGA) to finalize activities under Output 1.3 (MPA Sustainable Financing) and Output 1.4 (Eco-Mooring Buoy Strategy in Ste Anne Marine National Park - SAMNP).
- SPGA signed the Teaming Agreement, enabling them to formally initiate project implementation.
- Recognizing that SAMNP already had a Business Plan, SPGA opted to expand financial opportunity assessments to include other Marine National Parks under its jurisdiction.
- To support these efforts, the grant allocation for SPGA was disbursed in December 2024, setting the stage for sustainable financing solutions across multiple MPAs.

- 2) Outcome 2: The livelihoods of coral reef dependent communities are transformed. Seychelles sustainable blue entrepreneurs and Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) are supported in their growth pathways to sustainability.

Achievements to the outcome 2

- Due to delays in the implementation of the OCEAN'S RESOLVE programme, two of our implementing partners, the Division of Science, Technology & Innovation (DSTI) and the Seychelles Investment Board (SIB), opted to commence implementation in January 2025. This decision was primarily driven by internal capacity constraints and the challenges associated with initiating activities towards the end of the year.
- Despite these delays, the SeyCCAT team proactively worked on finalizing the Teaming Agreements for both partners, as well as developing the Terms of Reference (ToR) for activities under Outcome 2 to ensure a smooth transition into the implementation phase in 2025. Since both of these entities are under the same line Ministries, it was proposed that a single Teaming Agreement is signed. Authorisation was sought from the GFCR secretariat before proceeding with this proposal.

- 3) Outcome 3: Coral Reef-dependent communities are empowered to recover from major shocks affecting coral survival.

Achievements to the outcome 3

- During the programme development phase, Mauritius Union Alliance Company Limited (MUA) expressed strong interest in collaborating with SeyCCAT to develop Parametric Insurance in Seychelles. Following the finalization of the programme and with limited interest from the other local insurance providers SeyCCAT engaged MUA to explore opportunities for support.

- To facilitate the development of the Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance (SCRPI) Framework, SeyCCAT drafted a Terms of Reference (ToR) for hiring a consultant or organization with expertise in parametric insurance. Given MUA's experience and established connections in the field, they were selected as the implementing partner for this initiative. The contract between SeyCCAT and MUA was signed in October 2024, formalizing their role in supporting the framework's development.
- Following the contract signing, SeyCCAT also engaged additional experts in the parametric insurance sector, including representatives from African Risk Capacity (ARC) and Dr. Simon Young, a specialist with prior experience at Willis Towers Watson (WTW). Their involvement has further strengthened technical expertise and collaboration in shaping the SCRPI Framework.

2. Grants, Investment, Revenue Mobilised (Maximum 1.5 pages):

1) Grants and Investments:
Not applicable for this period.

2) Revenue and Sustainability:
Not applicable for this period.

3) Challenges and Next Steps:

The Division of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI) and the Seychelles Investment Bureau (SIB) agreed to push their activity to January 2025 so that they can finalise their internal arrangements for implementation.

3. Challenges and Lessons Learned:

- A. Delayed Programme Implementation
 - Challenge: The late disbursement of funds (received in August 2024) significantly delayed the start of key activities under the OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme.
 - Impact: Implementing partners (DSTI and SIB) postponed their activities to January 2025, causing a slowdown in the execution of Outcome 2.
- B. Partner Capacity Constraints
 - Challenge: Internal capacity limitations within DSTI, SIB, and MACCE made it difficult to initiate programme activities before year-end.

- Impact: Delayed execution of essential activities, such as the identification of sustainable financing opportunities and the implementation of the eco-mooring buoy strategy.
- C. Complexity of the Parametric Insurance Framework
- Challenge: Developing the SCRPI Framework required specialized technical knowledge and alignment with Seychelles' legal and financial systems.
 - Impact: Lengthy consultations and administrative processes delayed the finalization of the framework and slowed engagement with technical experts.
- D. Administrative and Procedural Delays
- Challenge: Lengthy legal reviews and negotiation processes delayed the signing of the Teaming Agreements and finalization of ToRs.
 - Impact: This hindered the timely recruitment of consultants and delayed the start of Outcome 1 activities, such as the standardization of coral reef monitoring

Lesson Learned

During the reengagement with the Implementing Partners to review and validate the relevance of planned activities before implementation, it was found that some strategic adjustments were needed. The outcome of these discussions resulted in the adjustment below under the different outcomes:

- Outcome 1: SEYCHELLES' PRIORITY CORAL REEF SITES AND CLIMATE REFUGIA ARE IDENTIFIED AND PROTECTED
 - Activity 1.1.1 & 1.1.2 Merged

These two consultancy services have been combined due to financial limitations and the interrelated nature of the tasks.

It was agreed that the same consultant developing the standardized national coral reef reporting template should also produce the coral reef status report, ensuring consistency and efficiency.
 - Outcome 2: THE LIVELIHOODS OF CORAL REEF DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES ARE TRANSFORMED. SEYCHELLES SUSTAINABLE BLUE ENTREPRENEURS AND SMEs ARE SUPPORTED IN THEIR GROWTH PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABILITY
 - Merging of Activities Under Outputs 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3

Following discussions with Division for Science, Technology & Innovation (DSTI) & Seychelles Investment Board (SIB), it was agreed that:

Activity 2.1.1 (Output 2.1) will be merged with multiple activities under Output 2.2 (2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4.1, 2.2.5, 2.2.6) and Output 2.3 (Activity 2.3.1).

 - o A Technical Advisor (TA) will be hired to work with DSTI & SIB to implement these activities, with the TA's salary covered by the allocated funds. - Consolidation of Grant Allocations for DSTI & SIB
- Both entities, operating under the Ministry of Investment, Entrepreneurship, and Industry, have requested that their grant allocation be combined and managed under one account. While the original project document earmarked separate budgets for each entity, it has been agreed that a single contract will be signed between SeyCCAT and the Ministry to streamline administration.
- Outcome 3: CORAL REEF-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES ARE EMPOWERED TO RECOVER FROM MAJOR SHOCKS AFFECTING CORAL SURVIVAL

➤ Merging of Consultancy Activities

Activity 3.1.1 has been merged with Activity 3.1.2 & 3.1.5 into a single consultancy. Additionally, due to a budget shortfall of \$3,000 for the above consultancy, funds were reallocated from Activity 3.1.3 to cover the deficit.

➤ Baseline Assessment (Outcome 5.1):

- Merging of Ecological & Socio-Economic Assessments:

Activity 5.1.1 (Ecological Baseline Assessment) has been merged with Activity 5.1.2 (Socio-Economic Baseline Assessment) into a single consultancy.

This decision was made to ensure a comprehensive, integrated approach.

These adjustments will enhance efficiency, reduce administrative burdens, and optimize resource allocation, while maintaining alignment with the programme's objectives.

4. Emerging Risks

During the implementation of the OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme several risks emerged, impacting progress and requiring mitigation strategies.

1. Delays in Programme Implementation

- Cause: Late disbursement of funds (received at the end of August 2024).
- Impact: Implementing partners such as DSTI and SIB postponed activities to January 2025 due to internal capacity constraints and end-of-year workload.
- Mitigation: SeyCCAT advanced preparatory work, including finalizing Teaming Agreements and developing Terms of Reference (ToRs) to ensure a smooth transition into 2025.

2. Challenges in Partner Engagement & Coordination

- Cause: Administrative and procedural delays in formalizing agreements with key partners such as MUA, ARC, and Dr. Simon Young for the SCRPI framework.
- Impact: Slower momentum in technical discussions and collaborative efforts for designing the insurance framework.
- Mitigation: SeyCCAT actively engaged key stakeholders through targeted discussions, ensuring alignment of expectations and deliverables.

3. Capacity Constraints within Implementing Partners

- Cause: Limited internal capacity within DSTI, SIB, and MACCE to initiate programme activities before year-end.
- Impact: Delayed implementation of Outcome 2 activities, affecting the rollout of blended finance solutions for reef-positive businesses.
- Mitigation: SeyCCAT facilitated cross-institutional collaboration and continued preparatory work to minimize further delays.

4. Complexity in Developing the Parametric Insurance Framework

- Cause: Need for specialized technical expertise and alignment with regulatory and financial structures in Seychelles.

- Impact: Prolonged discussions and potential funding gaps for comprehensive risk modelling.
- Mitigation: Collaboration with MUA, ARC, and parametric insurance specialists to leverage existing knowledge and refine the framework.

5. Political & Policy Risks (Election Year 2025)

- Cause: Potential shifts in government priorities and leadership changes.
- Impact: Risk of funding reallocation shifts in programme focus, and uncertainty in policy continuity.
- Mitigation: Strengthened and continuous engagement with policymakers to maintain alignment with national priorities and secure long-term programme support.

III. Solutions

1. Overview of Progress and Composition of Solution Portfolio

The programme is still at initial stage therefore no progress on the solution portfolio.

2. Support and Financing

Programme still at initial stage of implementation so no support and financing has been identified and used.

3. Challenges and lessons learned

Same as above.

4. Objectives and Milestones for 2025

- Signing of all agreements with Implementing Partners by March 2025
- Conduct the Environmental and socio-economic baseline assessment to inform further guidance and implementation of the GFCR programme, mainly in alignment with the MERMAID programme.
- Produce a standardise coral reef reporting template.
- Setting up the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) with the Implementing Partners.
- Hire of a Technical Advisor to assist with the development of the Business & Technology Innovation (BTI)
- Operationalization of the BTI, enabling reef-positive SMEs to scale and attract investment.
- Development & Implementation of the SCRPI framework, and depending on outcomes of the feasibility assessment, moving on to secure funding for risk-based reef conservation.
- Expansion of sustainable MPA financing strategies, integrating eco-tourism & conservation funding models.
- Installation of the eco-mooring buoys in the Ste Anne Marine National Park (SAMNP)

IV. Facilities and Conservation Trust Funds

1. Design Overview: (Maximum 0.5 page)

The expansion of Blue Investment Arc (figure 1) will support innovative businesses with the potential of addressing drivers of coral reef degradation including in the sector of fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, and waste management. The Blue Investment Arc will be expanded through 1) the development of a coral-positive Business and Technology Incubator (BTI) and 2) the exploration of the BEF.

The Seychelles BTI will be established under the DSTI with the support of the GFCR grant. The BTI is designed to foster coral-positive businesses by providing financial support, business development services, and technical assistance. It will play a critical role in connecting entrepreneurs to sources of investment, such as the GFCR investment fund and other funding opportunities, to accelerate the growth of sustainable blue economy ventures.

The BTI will primarily incubate businesses that focus on:

- Sustainable fishing practices that integrate GPS and satellite tracking to manage fish stocks and reduce fishing pressure on coral reefs.
- Innovative coral-positive technologies that mitigate degradation and support coral reef adaptation.

In alignment with SeyCCAT, the BTI will leverage scientific knowledge and promote innovative solutions that enhance coral reef resilience while fostering sustainable business models.

The BTI is closely integrated with key programme partners and financial mechanisms:

- DSTI – Oversees the incubator’s operations and provides technical and policy support.
- SeyCCAT – Ensures alignment with national marine conservation priorities and facilitates access to funding through the Blue Investment Fund (BIF) and GFCR open calls.
- SIB – Supports investment promotion and connects incubated businesses with private investors.
- GFCR Investment Fund – Provides blended finance opportunities, enabling businesses to transition from grant-funded initiatives to scalable investments.
- SPGA – Collaborates with BTI to identify sustainable financing opportunities for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

Through this multi-stakeholder approach, the BTI will function as a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship, offering early-stage project development support and post-grant technical assistance. The BTI is designed to be inclusive and accessible, ensuring that traditionally underrepresented groups, including women, youth, and local coastal communities, benefit from its services.

The BTI will provide five core services to ensure the success of coral-positive businesses:

- Business Counselling – Identifying gaps in business operations and offering technical guidance in areas such as management, strategy, and leadership.
- Access to Information & Training – High-quality training on financial management, marketing, investment criteria, and legal processes such as patent filing and loan applications.
- Access to Finance – Connecting businesses with debt and equity investors, ensuring that entrepreneurs are investment-ready through BTI’s due diligence process.
- Access to Markets – Facilitating domestic and international market opportunities for reef-positive businesses, essential for scaling operations in Seychelles’ small economy.

- Mentorship Program – A one-on-one mentoring initiative that connects entrepreneurs with experienced industry leaders to support business growth and leadership development.

In Phase I, the BTI will receive \$57,000 USD under the OCEAN'S RESOLVE programme. These funds will cover:

- Technical support for coral-positive ventures.
- Facilities and rental costs to house incubator operations.
- Operational support to enhance the incubator's ability to serve SeyCCAT clients effectively.

The BTI's long-term sustainability will rely on blended finance models, combining grant funding, investment partnerships, and revenue-generating services such as business advisory and investor matchmaking.

Another possibility is to recover resources from investors or off takers willing to reimburse the BEF for initial seed capital that de-risks their investments. In the first phase, SeyCCAT's objectives include building internal resources and capacity by appointing an external expert to deliver a pre-feasibility study of BEF mechanism and provide technical assistance.

2. Progress and Challenges: (Maximum 1.5 pages)

The DSTI and the SIB agreed to push their activity to January 2025 so that they can finalise their internal arrangement for implementation. However, SeyCCAT team proactively worked on finalizing the Teaming Agreements for both partners, as well as developing the Terms of Reference (ToR) for activities under Outcome 2 to ensure a smooth transition into the implementation phase in 2025.

V. Enabling Environment

1. Policies at National and Sub-National Levels (Maximum 1 page)

A. Agreements with Local Authorities and Stakeholders

During the reporting period, several agreements were established to support programme implementation, particularly in relation to sustainable financing, coral reef conservation, and marine protected area (MPA) management:

- Teaming Agreements with Implementing Partners:
 - DSTI and SIB: Signed agreements to facilitate the establishment of the Business and Technology Incubator (BTI), aimed at supporting reef-positive enterprises and advancing blended finance solutions.
 - SPGA: Entered into an agreement with SeyCCAT to implement the Eco-Mooring Buoy Strategy in SAMNP. This initiative aligns with MPA conservation goals by promoting sustainable tourism and reducing damage from anchoring.

These agreements directly support Outcome 1 (identification and protection of coral reef sites) and Outcome 2 (development of financial mechanisms for coral-positive businesses) by strengthening institutional collaboration and ensuring policy alignment.

B. National & Local Policy Initiatives Influencing the Programme

- Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan (SMSP):

The 30% MPA target under the SMSP continues to guide conservation efforts, influencing the prioritization of coral reef sites for protection and the design of sustainable financing mechanisms. The programme is working with MACCE and SPGA to explore financing solutions that align with SMSP's long-term marine management strategies.

- National Coral Reef Policy (2022-2025) & Strategic Action Plan:

The SAP Steering Committee (SAP-SC) convened its first meeting in September 2024, marking progress in implementing the policy framework.

SeyCCAT is actively advocating for standardized coral reef monitoring and reporting methodologies (Outcome 1), working closely with MACCE's Division of Biodiversity, Conservation and Management (DBCM) to develop harmonized monitoring protocols.

- Seychelles Blue Economy Roadmap:

Supports the integration of sustainable financing solutions for marine conservation and coral-positive businesses.

The establishment of the Business and Technology Incubator (BTI) aligns with national blue economy priorities by promoting investment in reef-positive ventures.

C. International & Regional Policy Influences on the Programme

- Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) & Blended Finance Models:

The Seychelles programme is influenced by the GFCR framework, which promotes blended finance solutions for coral reef resilience. This has shaped efforts to develop Blue Investment Arc expansion, including the Blue Enterprise Fund (BEF).

The Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance (SCRPI) initiative aligns with global climate risk financing mechanisms, benefiting from knowledge-sharing with African Risk Capacity (ARC) and Mauritius Union Alliance (MUA).

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity framework (under UNCBD convention)
The Seychelles programme aims to deliver on implementation on key targets under this new framework.

- **Regional Marine Conservation Commitments:**

Seychelles is a signatory to the Nairobi Convention, which encourages regional collaboration on marine conservation and climate adaptation. The programme benefits from best practices in coral reef monitoring shared by the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA).

- **High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People:**

Seychelles' commitment to protecting 30% of its EEZ by 2030 has influenced programme activities, particularly the selection of priority coral reef sites for protection.

D. Policy Gaps & Challenges Affecting Programme Success

- **Limited Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for MPAs:**

While policies like the Marine Spatial Plan (SMSP) designate protected areas, there is no long-term funding mechanism to support MPA management.

The programme is addressing this by exploring alternative revenue models, including the eco-mooring buoy strategy and expanding sustainable financing options under SPGA's mandate.

- **Lack of Standardized Coral Reef Monitoring & Reporting:**

Current monitoring efforts are fragmented across institutions (DBCM, SPGA, NGOs, and research entities). The programme is working with MACCE and DBCM to develop a national coral reef monitoring framework, ensuring data consistency.

- **Barriers to Private Sector Investment in Coral-Positive Enterprises:**

High perceived risk and limited investor awareness of reef-positive businesses make it difficult for SMEs to access finance. The Business and Technology Incubator (BTI) aims to bridge this gap by preparing businesses for investment and linking them to debt and equity investors.

2. Other Enabling Environment Factors (Maximum 0.5 page):

Beyond policy frameworks, several external factors influenced the implementation of the OCEAN'S RESOLVE programme. These factors, both positive and negative, shaped progress in coral reef conservation, sustainable financing, and the development of reef-positive enterprises.

On the positive side, there is strong commitment from implementing partners—such as DSTI, SIB, SPGA, and MACCE. Also, the private sector's interest in innovative financing tools (e.g., Mauritius Union Alliance's involvement in the Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance Framework) helped accelerate discussions on sustainable finance.

On the negative side, the delayed fund disbursement (August 2024) impacted project timelines, postponing implementation activities under Outcome 1 and Outcome 2. Some implementing partners (e.g., DSTI) faced internal capacity constraints, leading to a delayed start to January 2025. There is also

limited technical expertise in reef-positive business incubation and parametric insurance modelling therefore requiring additional external support.

3. Complementary Initiatives (Maximum 0.5 page):

During the reporting period, the OCEAN'S RESOLVE programme actively coordinated with complementary initiatives to enhance coral reef conservation, sustainable financing, and capacity-building efforts. These collaborations have strengthened programme implementation in several key areas:

- National Coral Reef Policy & Strategic Action Plan (SAP-SC) – MACCE & DBCM
 - SeyCCAT worked with MACCE's Division of Biodiversity, Conservation, and Management (DBCM) to align programme activities with the National Coral Reef Policy (2022-2032).
 - Contribution: The programme supported the convening of the SAP Steering Committee (SAP-SC) in September 2024, providing a platform for integrating scientific data into policy and decision-making.
- In partnership with the DSTI and SIB, the programme will be working to support reef-positive businesses through BTI.
 - Contribution: Developed a pipeline of investable businesses and strengthened investment-readiness support for SMEs.
- Parametric Insurance Development – Mauritius Union Alliance (MUA) & African Risk Capacity (ARC)
 - The Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance (SCRPI) framework will be strengthened through technical collaboration with MUA, ARC and other partners.
 - Contribution: Provided expertise in climate risk modelling and insurance product development, supporting the structuring of risk transfer mechanisms for coral reef conservation.

Plans to Strengthen & Expand Collaborations

- Enhancing Private Sector Engagement: The programme will work with SIB and DSTI to mobilize private investment into sustainable blue economy projects.
- Expanding MPA Financing Solutions: Continued engagement with SPGA to explore new financing models for scaling sustainable MPA management strategies.
- Regional & International Knowledge Exchange: Strengthening partnerships with other regional conservation initiatives to share best practices in coral reef management.
- Under the GEF 7 Blue Economy Project there is potential for collaboration with the Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) Programme to support the development of nature-based solutions (NbS) enterprises within the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) incubator. This partnership will scale up innovative, reef-positive business models that contribute to marine conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and economic resilience, with a strong emphasis on women and youth participation.

By leveraging complementary initiatives, the programme will enhance policy integration, improve financing mechanisms, and strengthen institutional collaboration. Moving forward, deepening these

partnerships will be critical for scaling reef-positive solutions and ensuring long-term programme sustainability.

VI. Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI)

1. Gender Roles and Risks:

In Seychelles, significant progress has been made in gender equality at both policy and institutional levels. Women are well-represented in the environmental sector, however, certain sectors like fisheries remain male-dominated, presenting opportunities to increase women's participation in the blue economy.

Key risks identified during this reporting period include:

- Limited participation of women in traditional fishing sector activities
- Potential exclusion of women and marginalized groups from new business opportunities being developed through the Business Technology Incubator (BTI)

2. Programme Actions and Outcomes:

During 2024, despite delayed implementation, the program established foundational elements for GESI integration:

- Strong Female Leadership: The program benefits from female leadership, with female CEOs at both SeyCCAT and the Seychelles Investment Board (SIB), and female representation in technical leadership at the Division of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI)
- Gender Balance in Program Management: The SeyCCAT project team demonstrates strong female representation, with 4 females and 1 male (80% female representation) in key roles including project management, finance, and monitoring & evaluation.
- Inclusive Governance: The first Strategic Action Plan Steering Committee (SAP-SC) meeting in September 2024 demonstrated strong female representation:
 - Of the 14 participants, 8 were women (57% female representation)
 - Women represented key sectors including conservation, tourism, finance, marine spatial planning, and technical research
 - Female participants held various leadership positions including CEO, treasurer, senior project coordinator, and technical officers

This balanced gender representation in leadership and governance positions provides a strong foundation for gender-responsive program implementation.

3. Lessons Learned & Future Direction:

Key lessons from initial implementation phase:

- Need for early integration of GESI considerations in program design and partner agreements
- Importance of sex-disaggregated data collection from program start
- Value of engaging existing women's networks in marine conservation

Moving forward, the program will strengthen its GESI approach by:

- Creating targeted outreach strategies to engage women entrepreneurs in coral-positive businesses
- Establishing monitoring frameworks to track GESI outcomes across all program components
- Building capacity among implementing partners on GESI integration
- Ensuring the Blue Enterprise Fund incorporates gender-responsive investment criteria

VII. Partnerships

1. Partner Contributions (Maximum 1 page):

A. Significant Achievements by Partners

- Signing of the Teaming Agreement by SPGA to start implementation of activities.
- Signing of contract with MUA to start the development of the SCRPI Framework.
- Collaboration with African Risk Capacity (ARC) and Dr. Simon Young to provide technical depth to the insurance modelling process.

B. Gaps in Current Partnerships & Opportunities for Strengthening

- Capacity Gaps in Technical Expertise for Business Incubation

Challenge: While DSTI and SIB are leading the BTI initiative, they require technical support in business incubation and investment-readiness training for SMEs.

Solution: Collaboration with regional business incubators or international accelerators could strengthen technical expertise.

- Need for Stronger Regional & International Partnerships in Coral Reef Monitoring

Challenge: Limited standardized monitoring frameworks across MPAs and implementing agencies.

Solution: Partnerships with global conservation networks (e.g., WIOMSA, IUCN, or the Coral Triangle Initiative) could help develop harmonized data collection and reporting systems.

For 2025 the programme will focus on deepening collaborations with investment networks, business incubators, and regional conservation initiatives to enhance implementation and scale impact.

2. Fostering Collaboration Among Partners (Maximum 1 page):

As the Convening Agent for the OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme, SeyCCAT is playing a central role in ensuring effective coordination, alignment of goals, and stakeholder engagement across multiple partners. Key contributions include:

- Facilitating cross-sectoral collaboration between government agencies, private sector stakeholders, and conservation organizations.
- Providing technical and administrative support to implementing partners to streamline processes such as Teaming Agreements and Terms of Reference (ToRs).
- Ensuring financial accountability and resource allocation, overseeing the disbursement of funds to key partners such as SPGA, DSTI, and SIB.
- Resolving coordination gaps by addressing capacity constraints and ensuring project timelines remain on track despite initial delays.

To maintain efficient partner engagement, the programme will be establishing several coordination mechanisms:

- Teaming Agreements & MOUs: Formal agreements that clarify partner roles, expectations, and shared responsibilities.
- Regular Partner Meetings through the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC): Monthly and/or quarterly meetings between SeyCCAT, MACCE, DSTI, SIB, and SPGA ensure continuous communication, problem-solving, and strategic alignment.
- Steering Committees: The Strategic Action Plan Steering Committee (SAP-SC) and Blue Investment Arc oversight committee will provide governance oversight and ensure alignment with national priorities.

One of the collaboration successes so far is the collaboration between SeyCCAT, MUA, and African Risk Capacity (ARC) on the Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance Framework (SCRPI). The outcome is the joint technical expertise is strengthening the risk assessment models and providing a clearer pathway for insurance-backed conservation financing.

Through strong governance mechanisms, shared sustainability goals, and adaptive coordination strategies, the OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme will build a cohesive multi-sector coalition. Moving forward, efforts will focus on expanding collaboration with private sector investors, strengthening regional partnerships, and enhancing data-sharing mechanisms for coral reef conservation.

VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

1. Overview of M&E Activities

During 2024, M&E activities were structured around three main components outlined in the work plan:

5.1 Baseline Assessments:

- Development of ToRs for Priority Site Coral Reef Ecological Baseline Assessment
- Development of ToRs for Priority Site Coral Reef Socio-Economic Baseline Assessment
- Both ToRs have been developed and submitted to MACCE for additional input before advertising

5.2 Impact Monitoring:

- Planning for BTI Impact Monitoring (ToR to be developed)
- Planning for Eco-Mooring Impact Monitoring (ToR to be developed)
- Development of ToR for Overall Ocean's Resolve Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (to be advertised in Q2 2025)

2. Entities Responsible for M&E

Primary responsibility for M&E lies with:

- SeyCCAT M&E Officer, working in coordination with the Project Manager
- SPGA for coral reef monitoring in SAMNP
- MACCE providing technical oversight and input on baseline assessment ToRs
- External consultants to be hired for specific components (baseline assessments, impact monitoring)

3. Key Achievements and Insights

Key progress in 2024:

- Development of comprehensive ToRs for ecological and socio-economic baseline assessments
- Integration of M&E frameworks into implementing partner agreements
- Establishment of monitoring timelines aligned with program implementation schedule
- Development of monitoring framework for overall program evaluation

4. Challenges and Lessons Learned

Main challenges:

- Delayed implementation affected M&E activities timeline
- Need for additional input from MACCE on baseline assessment ToRs causing further delays
- Coordination required between multiple implementing partners
- Implementation delays by DSTI and SIB impacting BTI monitoring framework development

5. Next Steps and Timeline

Based on the implementation timeline:

M&E Component	Start Date	Completion Date	Key Milestones
Priority Site Coral Reef Ecological Baseline Assessment	March 2025	August 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertise (Mar 2025) • Consultancy starts (Apr 2025) • Draft report (Jul 2025) • Final assessment (Aug 2025)
Priority Site Coral Reef Socio-Economic Baseline Assessment	March 2025	August 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertise (Mar 2025) • Consultancy starts (Apr 2025) • Draft report (Jul 2025) • Final assessment (Aug 2025)
BTI Impact Monitoring	September 2025	December 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework development (Sep 2025) • Initial data collection (Oct 2025) • First monitoring report (Dec 2025)
Eco-Mooring Impact Monitoring	July 2025	December 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring framework finalized (Jul 2025) • Data collection protocols established (Aug 2025) • Baseline data collection (Sep 2025) • First impact assessment (Dec 2025)
Overall Ocean's Resolve M&E	March 2025	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework implementation (Mar 2025) • Quarterly reviews (Jun, Sep, Dec 2025) • Annual evaluation (Jan 2026)

Improvements planned:

- Development of standardized reporting templates (Q1 2025)
- Integration of MERMAID platform for coral reef data management (Q2 2025)
- Establishment of clear data sharing protocols (Q1 2025)
- Regular coordination through the SAP-SC (Quarterly throughout 2025)

IX. Programme Management

1. Decisions and Resolutions by Governance Body:

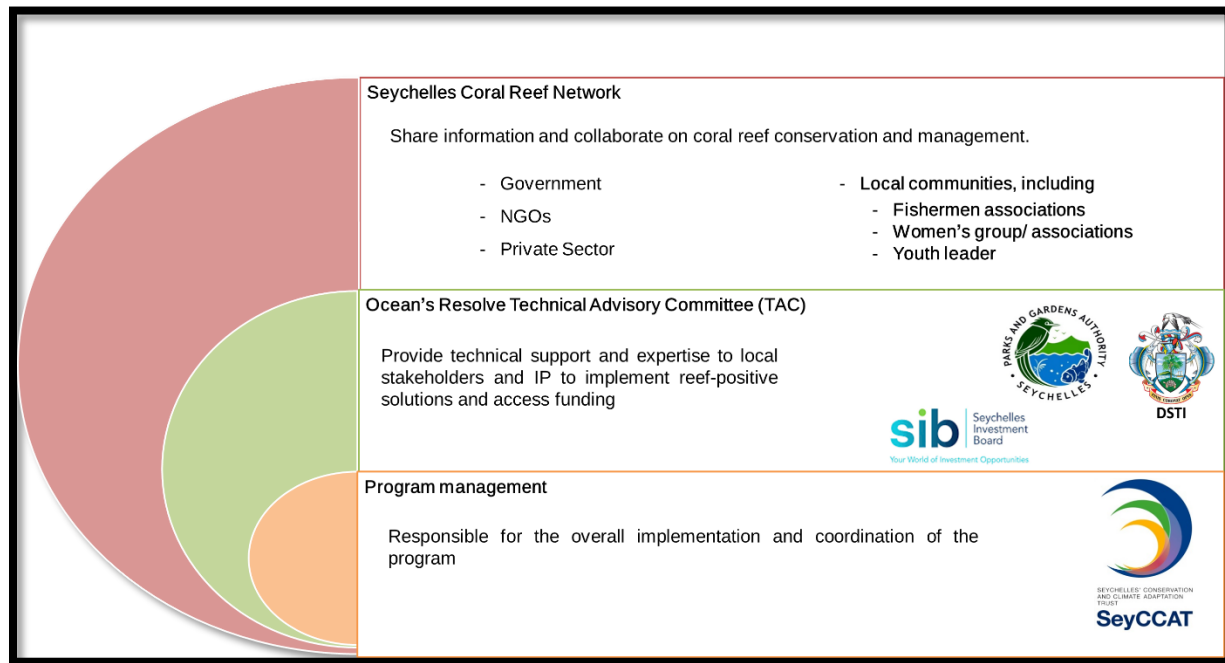


Figure 2: Ocean's Resolve Organogram

The OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme is governed through a multi-tiered structure (fig. 2), ensuring coordinated implementation, stakeholder alignment, and expert guidance. The key governance mechanisms operationalized during the reporting period include:

- Ocean's Resolve Programme Management (Led by SeyCCAT)

Overseen by a GFCR-funded Grants & Fundraising Coordinator, with support from SeyCCAT's CEO, Finance & HR Manager, Project Coordinator and M&E Officer. Their role is to provide operational support, financial oversight, and strategic coordination to ensure programme delivery.

- Ocean's Resolve Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

It will be composed of SeyCCAT, SIB, SPGA, DSTI, and the MACCE.

Their role is to guide and oversee the technical implementation of the programme, ensuring that activities align with national policies, conservation goals, and financial strategies.

- Seychelles Coral Reef Network (SCRN)

A multi-stakeholder platform bringing together NGOs, government agencies, and private sector actors. The role of the network will be to facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration on coral reef conservation efforts. Engaging with local communities to ensure participatory decision-making.

These governance structures enable effective coordination, policy alignment, and multi-sector engagement, ensuring inclusivity in decision-making processes. So far, the TAC has not been set up as awaiting the signing of agreement with all implementing partners. The only meeting which has been held is the Strategic Action Plan Steering Committee (SAP-SC) in September to inform the committee of the GFCR programme and determine the ToR for the committee and the SCRn.

2. Work Plan & Budgetary Adjustments:

A. Modifications to the Implementation Work Plan & Rationale

Several adjustments were made to the OCEAN'S RESOLVE implementation work plan due to delays in funding disbursement and capacity constraints among key partners. These included:

- Delayed Start of Activities Under Outcome 2 (Reef-Positive Financing Mechanisms & Business Support)

The Business & Technology Incubator (BTI) implementation was postponed to January 2025 due to internal capacity constraints at DSTI and SIB.

Rationale: Partners required additional time to prepare internal structures for business incubation and investment facilitation.

- Merging of Activities 1.1.1 & 1.1.2 (Coral Reef Monitoring & Standardization)

Instead of separate consultancies, these activities were combined into a single assignment to optimize resources and enhance consistency in reporting.

Rationale: Budget limitations and the need for a cohesive coral reef monitoring framework.

- Readjust to the budget for the contract with MUA.

Based on the submission of their budget breakdown, their budget was \$45,000 whilst the programme budget was \$42,000 which incorporated the budget from activity 3.1.1.1, 3.1.2.1 & 3.1.5.1. Therefore, \$3,000 was reallocated from activity 3.1.3.1 to 3.1.5.1 to match the budget.

Due to delays in implementation, all spending has been moved to 2025.

3. Operational Adjustments:

For the OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme, the Grants & Fundraising Coordinator is overseeing the project with the support of the CEO, Finance & HR Manager, Project Coordinator, and M&E Officer, ensuring expertise across critical functions. However, in the next reporting period the Project Coordinator will have more important role to play with the implementation of the programme.

4. Operational Challenges & Mitigation:

During the reporting period, the **OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme** encountered several operational challenges, which were addressed through adaptive management strategies.

Challenge	Mitigation Measures	Effectiveness
Delayed disbursement of GFCR funds (August 2024), impacting activity timelines	Partners were engaged as soon as the fund was received to prepare necessary agreements	Partially effective – Some activities (e.g., BTI implementation) were still postponed to 2025 due to partner capacity constraints.

	and work plans to ensure immediate action.	
Capacity constraints at DSTI & SIB delayed BTI implementation	SeyCCAT provided technical support and facilitated planning sessions to help partners define their roles and prepare for 2025 activities.	Effective for planning , but the actual implementation remains delayed until 2025.
Challenges in consultant engagement for coral reef monitoring activities	Merged Activities 1.1.1 & 1.1.2 into a single consultancy to streamline processes and optimize resources.	Highly effective – Led to a more cohesive and integrated monitoring framework.

5. Replenishment

Not applicable within this period as SeyCCAT just received its phase 1 disbursement.

X. 2025 Objectives

1. 2025 Objectives

The OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme has identified three critical milestones for 2025, each designed to accelerate progress toward long-term programme outcomes:

A. Operationalization of the Business & Technology Incubator (BTI) and Strengthening the Reef-Positive Business Pipeline

- Launch the BTI under DSTI and SIB, providing structured technical assistance, investment readiness support, and access to financing for reef-positive businesses.
- Expand the pipeline of investable businesses, ensuring that SMEs engaged in sustainable fisheries, marine tourism, and eco-friendly innovations can access funding.

B. Implementation of the Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance (SCRPI) Framework

- Finalize risk assessment models and define policy parameters with stakeholders, consultant & MUA.
- Identify potential beneficiaries and financing mechanisms to integrate insurance as a climate resilience tool for coral reef conservation.

C. Scaling Sustainable MPA Financing & Eco-Mooring Buoy Strategy

- Extend the eco-mooring strategy beyond Sainte Anne Marine National Park (SAMNP) to additional MPAs under SPGA's jurisdiction.
- Develop a comprehensive MPA financing model, exploring revenue-generating mechanisms such as conservation fees, tourism partnerships, and blue carbon credits.

Strategies & Approaches for Achieving 2025 Objectives

A. Cross-Sector Collaboration & Capacity Building

- Strengthen engagement with government agencies, private investors, and conservation partners to ensure alignment with national policies and financing strategies.
- Provide training and technical support to key stakeholders, particularly DSTI and SIB, to enhance their ability to manage the BTI and investment pipeline. To source these trainings from the REEF+ Community if possible.

B. Blended Finance & Investment Readiness

- Establish private sector engagement forums to raise awareness on blended finance and mobilize funding for sustainable marine initiatives.
- Expand the Blue Enterprise Fund (BEF) and connect reef-positive businesses to impact investors and financing opportunities.

C. Adaptive Management & Policy Integration

- Incorporate findings from the Seychelles Coral Reef Network (SCRN) into policy discussions, ensuring that real-time environmental data informs MPA financing decisions.
- Advocate for policy support on sustainable financing mechanisms, integrating coral-positive investment frameworks into national economic planning.

By focusing on business incubation, innovative financing mechanisms, and sustainable MPA revenue models, the OCEAN'S RESOLVE Programme will drive reef conservation, economic growth, and climate resilience in 2025. The programme's multi-stakeholder approach and blended finance strategies will ensure that these objectives are achieved in a sustainable and scalable manner.

XI. Communication, Visibility and Knowledge Management

1. Strategic Role of communications:

Not applicable within this period but in the next reporting period will provide more updates.

2. Alignment with programme goals:

Not applicable within this period but in the next reporting period will provide more updates.

3. Effectiveness and Future Planning:

Not applicable within this period but in the next reporting period will provide more updates.

4. Knowledge Sharing:

Not applicable within this period but in the next reporting period will provide more updates.



Annex A – Results Framework

GUIDANCE

Submit the programme's results framework as a separate Excel document, following the GFCR results framework format. Ensure it includes baselines and targets for all GFCR indicators and sub-indicators. For any clarifications, please contact **Gabriel Grimsditch** at UNEP gabriel.grimsditch@un.org

Annex B – Programme Milestones by Activities

GUIDANCE

Use the table below to list deliverables and milestones for each programme activity. **Refer to the 2023 Annual Report or original programme proposal for newer programmes to complete this table.** Concisely document status, challenges, and lessons learned to provide actionable insights for programme improvement. For each programme activity, provide the following:

1. **Deliverable or Milestone:**
 - A **deliverable** is a tangible output (e.g., report, feasibility study).
 - A **milestone** marks a significant step in programme implementation (e.g., launching a financial mechanism, completing a training).
2. **Target Date of Completion:**
 - Indicate the **original target date** from the programme workplan and budget.
 - Provide **revised dates**, where applicable.
3. **Status:**
 - Categorize as **on-track**, **achieved**, **delayed**, or **revised**.
4. **Supporting Text:**
 - Explain **progress**, **delays**, and their **implications** (e.g., knock-on effects for other activities).
 - Highlight key **lessons learned**, **adjustments** made, and strategies for **resolution**.

Format: Programme Milestones by Activities Table

Deliverable or Milestone	Target Date of Completion	Status	Supporting Text
Outcome 1 – SEYCHELLES' PRIORITY CORAL REEF SITES AND CLIMATE REFUGIA ARE IDENTIFIED AND PROTECTED			
Output 1.1 – Identification of priority coral reefs in the Seychelles			
Activity 1.1.1 – Standardize national coral reef reporting.			
Consultancy services	July,2025	delayed	The Term of Reference (ToR) has been developed and is awaiting final input from Department of Environment (MACCE) before advertising. This activity is being merged with Activity 1.1.2, this implicates that only one ToR has been develop covering both activities.
Administration, communication & logistic	February,2025		
Activity 1.1.2 – Report on status of coral reefs in Seychelles and identification of priorities coral areas for protection			
Consultancy services	July,2025	delayed	Same as Activity 1.1.1, the ToR has been merged and awaiting final input from Department of Environment (MACCE).



Administration, communication & logistic	February,2025		
Output 1.2 – Establishment and Activation of the Seychelles Coral Reef Network (SCRN) & Coordination of the Seychelles Coral Reef Action Plan Steering Committee in collaboration with MACCE			
Activity 1.2.1 – Conduct outreach and engagement activities to build relationships with stakeholders and gain their support for the network			
Workshop Venue & logistic	November,2024	Delayed	The setting up of the Seychelles Coral Reef Network is delayed and currently awaiting the ToR for the SCRN to be develop. The first workshop should have been done in November 2024. New date for this workshop is yet to be identified by Department of Environment (MACCE).
Local Travel	November,2024	Delayed	Same as above
Honorarium	November,2024	Delayed	Same as above
Activity 1.2.2 – Develop operating principles for SCRN.			
Consultancy services	February,2025	Delayed	The Strategic Action Plan Steering Committee (SAP) had their first meeting in September,2024. The discussion from the meeting was that the committee to develop the ToR for the SCRN.
Administration, communication & logistic	February,2025	Delayed	Same as above
Activity 1.2.3 – Coordinate of the Seychelles Coral Reef Steering Committee in collaboration with MACCE			
Workshop Venue & logistic	September,2024	On track	The first meeting was held on the 23 rd of September,2024. The next meeting will be taking place in February 2025.
Local Travel	September,2024	Delayed	The fund under this activity was not used.
Output 1.3 – Identification of sustainable financing opportunities for long-term implementation			
Activity 1.3.1 – Identification of viable financing solutions for MPAs / coral reef systems			
Consultancy services	December,2025	Not started	The setting up of the Seychelles Coral Reef Network is delayed and currently awaiting the ToR for the SCRN to be develop
Grant		On Track	SPGA has received its Grant funding in December 2024 to start preparing for their activities.
Administration, communication & logistic	December,2025	Not started	Same as above
Output 1.4 – Leverage and sustain coral positive Eco-Tourism growth in Seychelles/ Implement an Eco-Mooring Buoys Strategy in the SAMNP			
Activity 1.4.1 – SPGA to conduct annual coral reef monitoring in the SAMNP			



Grant	May,2025	On track	SPGA has received its Grant funding in December 2024 to start preparing for their activities.
Activity 1.4.3 – Installation of eco-mooring lines & buoys system including block or helix anchor			
Grant	May,2025	On track	SPGA has received its Grant funding in December 2024 to start preparing for their activities.
Outcome 2 – THE LIVELIHOODS OF CORAL REEF DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES ARE TRANSFORMED. SEYCHELLES SUSTAINABLE BLUE ENTREPRENEURS AND SMEs ARE SUPPORTED IN THEIR GROWTH PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABILITY.			
Output 2.1 – Business & Technology Incubator (BTI) designed and developed to support coral-positive businesses			
Activity 2.1.1 – Consult with key stakeholders on the BTI to inform its structure, objectives and operating principles			
Consultancy Services	February,2026	Delayed	The Implementing partners, DSTI & SIB has requested that all activities under the project starts in 2025. The ToR has been developed. Awaiting final input from DSTI & SIB before advertising.
Administration, communication & logistic	February,2026	Delayed	
Activity 2.1.2 – First open call and business incubation			
Grant to DSTI	February,2026	Delayed	The Teaming Agreement is in the process of being sign. The ToR to hire a Technical Adviser (TA) has been developed and will be advertised once the agreement has been sign. The TA will assist with the launching of the open call.
Administration, communication & logistic	February,2026	Delayed	
Activity 2.1.3 –			
[Deliverable or Milestone]	[Month, year]	[Status]	[Supporting Text]
Output 2.2 – Graduation of Seychelles sustainable coral-positive SMEs to "investor-ready" status			
Activity 2.2.1 – Engaging with SAP to ensure alignment and coordination of efforts towards coral reef conservation and sustainable business practices in Seychelles			
Consultancy Services	May,2026	On track	Awaiting the next SAP meeting to be schedule by MACCE in Q2 of 2025. The TA will be working on it once hired by DSTI.
Administration, communication & logistic	May,2026		
Activity 2.2.2 – Hire a team of business and technical experts to provide technical assistance and support BTI			



Consultancy Services	June, 2026	On track	ToR to hire the TA has been design and will be advertise as soon as possible in early March preferably.
Administration, communication & logistic	June 2026	On Track	The advert will be done in early March.
Activity 2.2.3 – Develop an outreach and marketing plan to promote the BTI and technical assistance to potential entrepreneurs and investors			
Consultancy Services	February 2026	On track	The TA will be working on it once hired.
Administration, communication & logistic			
Activity 2.2.4 – Identifies and screen potential entrepreneurs and projects that could benefit from incubation and support through the BTI and Ocean's Resolve			
Contractual Services	February 2026	On track	The TA will be working on it once hired.
Grant	February 2026	On track	Awaiting the signing of the Teaming Agreement
Administration, communication & logistic			
Activity 2.2.5 – Provide technical assistance and support to coral-positive entrepreneurs and projects identified and selected for incubation through the BTI			
Consultancy Services	February 2026	On track	The TA will be working on it once hired.
Administration, communication & logistic			
Activity 2.2.6 – Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to measure the impact of the BTI on coral reef conservation and the blue economy in Seychelles.			
Consultancy Services	February 2025	Delayed	The TA will be working on it once hired.
Administration, communication & logistic			
Output 2.3 – Blue Enterprise Fund (BEF) concept tested			
Activity 2.3.1 – Blue Enterprise Fund prefeasibility study			
Consultancy Services	February,2026	Delayed	The ToR has yet to be develop.
Administration, communication & logistic	February,2026		
Activity 2.3.2 – Blue Enterprise Fund concept trial – PHASE II			
	[Month, year]	[Status]	[Supporting Text]
Outcome 3 – CORAL REEF-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES ARE EMPOWERED TO RECOVER FROM MAJOR SHOCKS AFFECTING CORAL SURVIVAL			



Output 3.1 – Seychelles Coral Reef Parametric Insurance (SCRPI) developed			
Activity 3.1.1 – Engage and setup collaborative partnerships with experienced brokers and insurers at national and international level			
Consultancy Services			
Administration, communication & logistic			
Activity 3.1.2 – Conduct policy analysis and feasibility studies to determine suitable Parametric Insurance model and site of implementation			
Consultancy Services	February,2026	On track	
Administration, communication & logistic	February,2026	On track	
Activity 3.1.3 – Develop collaborative framework with ORRAA			
Technical assistance from ORRAA	December 2024	delayed	
Administration, communication & logistic			
Activity 3.1.4 – Conduct a risk sensitivity analysis for Seychelles EEZ / Preliminary analysis support of ORAAA / Phase II			
[Deliverable or Milestone]	[Month, year]	[Status]	[Supporting Text]
Activity 3.1.5 – Hire external technical experts/ consulting firm to develop the SCRPI framework			
Consultancy Services	December 2024	On track	MUA was hired to help with development of the SCRPI framework
Administration, communication & logistic			
Activity 3.1.6 – Implement SCRPI			
[Deliverable or Milestone]	[Month, year]	[Status]	[Supporting Text]
Monitoring & Evaluation Costs			
Output 5.1 – Baseline Assessments			
Activity 5.1.1 – Priority Site Coral Reef Ecological Baseline Assessment			
Consultancy services	January 2025	Delayed	The ToR has been developed and submitted to MACCE for additional input before advertising.
Local travel - Boat			



Administration, communication & logistic			
Activity 5.1.2 – Priority Site Coral Reef Socio-Economic Baseline Assessment			
Consultancy services	January 2025	Delayed	The ToR has been developed and submitted to MACCE for additional input before advertising.
Local travel - Boat			
Administration, communication & logistic			
Output 5.2 – Impact Monitoring			
Activity 5.2.1 – BTI Impact Monitoring			
Consultancy services	February 2026	On track	ToR has not been developed
Local travel			
Administration, communication & logistic			
Activity 5.2.2 – Eco-Mooring Impact Monitoring			
Consultancy services	February 2026	On track	ToR has not been developed
Local travel - Boat			
Administration, communication & logistic			
Activity 5.2.3 – Overall Ocean's Resolve Monitoring, Evaluation and learning			
Consultancy services	February 2026	On track	The ToR has been developed but will be advertise in Q2 2025
Local travel - Boat			
Honorarium			
Administration, communication & logistic			

Annex C– Dashboard Intake Form

GUIDANCE

The Dashboard Intake Form is a critical input for the GFCR dashboard, which monitors and analyses the status of all programmes. This dashboard enables real-time tracking and provides actionable insights into programme progress. Ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the data from the start is essential for maintaining a reliable overview of programme performance. Programmes will update this form at the annual and mid-annual reporting stages. Previously completed Dashboard Intake Forms will be shared by the GFCR with the Convening Agent.

- Ensure all data fields are completed comprehensively with accurate and verified information. Cross-check entries against programme records and reporting materials for consistency.
- Use the workbook to provide detailed data that complements the high-level analysis presented in the narrative report.
- For clarifications or guidance, contact Rammahi Al Rammahi, Junior Programme Consultant, at rammahi.al.rammahi@uncdf.org

1. Review and Validate Existing Data: The excel file is pre-filled using data from earlier reporting periods.

- Ensure the pre-filled sections are accurate and consistent with current programme activities and achievements.
- Validate all data fields to ensure alignment with the narrative report.

2. Add Updates to Key Sections: Ensure all relevant new information is added.

- **Solutions:** Add new solutions implemented during this period, along with associated metrics and progress.
- **Facilities:** Record additional facilities such as Technical Assistance Facilities, Special Purpose Vehicles/Entities, Financing Facilities, and Conservation Trust Funds established, including relevant details.
- **Policy Work:** Include updates on new or ongoing policy activities, agreements, and milestones achieved.
- **Partners:** Document new partners engaged during this period, specifying their roles and contributions.

Annex D – Risk Log

GUIDANCE

Use the Risk Log below to provide a summary of risks identified using [GFCR's Risk Management System](#), including:

- **Updates on Risks:** Assess any changes to previously identified risks, including increases or decreases in severity or likelihood.
- **New Risks:** Identify and describe any new risks that have emerged during the reporting period.
- **Responses & Mitigation:** Summarize responses to these risks in the reporting period and outline future mitigation strategies.
- **Grievance Management:** Document any programme-related grievances reported by internal or external stakeholders. Include details of how these grievances were resolved or are being managed. Describe the management structure within the implementation team and procedures followed (or planned) for handling grievances related to programme implementation.

Format: Risk Log

Event / Risk	Cause	Impact/s	Risk Category	Risk Level	Mitigation / Management Measures	Remarks
Specify the event (past) or risk (potential future event) and indicate whether and how this has changed since programme inception	Explain the event / risk causes	Describe the actual / potential impact/s of the event or risk identified	Choose an item.	See GFCR Risk Management System	What actions have been /will be taken to mitigate / manage this? Who is responsible for treatment and the status of treatment? Each risk can have multiple treatment measures.	Indicate whether risk/event is new or existing and provide additional details if necessary
Delayed in receiving phase 1 funding	Delayed disbursement from donors	Project timeline disruptions, stakeholder dissatisfaction,	Financial	Likelihood: 3 Impact: 3	establish clear disbursement timelines and	Funding received; risk managed.



		decreased motivation.		Risk Level: Moderate	enforce adherence.	
Adjustment period for new reporting formats, structures, and software	Lack of familiarity with new reporting tools	Initial delays in reporting, potential data inaccuracies	Operational	Likelihood:2 Impact: 3 Risk level: Moderate	Conduct training sessions, develop user-friendly guides and templates.	Existing risk; addressed through training.
Delays in administrative processes (teaming agreement signing, ToR amendments, contract finalization)	Extended negotiation periods, prolonged legal reviews	Delays in project initiation, potential disengagement from stakeholders	Strategic	Likelihood: 3 Impact:4 Risk Level: High	Engage legal advisors or implementing authorities early, set clear deadlines, and maintain continuous follow-up.	Existing risk: ongoing monitoring required.
Election year in Seychelles (2025)	Potential shifts in government priorities and policies	Possible funding reallocation shifts in project focus, and structural changes.	Political/External	Likelihood:3 Impact:4 Risk Level: High	Maintain flexible project plans, engage with multiple stakeholders, and monitor political developments closely.	New risk; requires high vigilance.
Stakeholder training on reporting procedures and GFCR goals	Limited prior knowledge of program	Incomplete or inaccurate reporting	Capacity	Likelihood:2 Impact:3	Conduct workshops, meetings, and presentations; provide clear and	Existing risk: continuous training required.



	e objectives and reporting formats			Risk Level: Moderate	simplified reporting templates with examples.	
Challenges in compiling progress updates from stakeholders	Data inconsistency due to diverse reporting formats and timelines across implementing partners.	Inconsistent data, reporting delays	Operational	Likelihood: 3 Impact:3 Risk Level: Moderate	Develop standardized reporting templates, establish clear reporting requirements, and conduct periodic check-ins.	Existing risk: process improvements planned.
Challenge in attracting private sector investment in incubated SMEs	Limited private sector engagement	SMEs struggle to scale due to lack of investment capital.	Financial	Likelihood: 2 Impact:4 Risk Level: Substantial	Expansion of Blue Bridge Technical Assistance Services; strengthening local partnerships with commercial institutions.	GFCR Grant Fund, UNCDF, Convening Agents

Annex E – Solution Case Study Template

These technical case studies aim to provide an in-depth exploration of GFCR solutions. The case studies will highlight key lessons, challenges, and impacts from GFCR-supported projects, offering insights to practitioners, policymakers, and investors on replicable and scalable solutions.



The case studies should communicate first and foremost the **financial engineering and blended finance design** behind solutions of the programme. This includes the partners involved, the financing flows, the types of financing utilised (*i.e.*, grants, recoverable grants, concessional loans, commercial loans, guarantees, credits, etc.), and how it results in financial sustainability and leverage of investment capital. In addition, it should reflect the benefits to coral reef ecosystems and communities.

The technical case studies serve to:

- Share experiences and expertise across the GFCR-supported programmes.
- Create a knowledge base to encourage other organisations/businesses to implement blended finance solutions that have positive outcomes on coral reef ecosystems.
- Publicise the work of Programmes to potential public and private funding organisations.

Please submit 1-2 case studies to represent your programme's work. Following your submission, The UN Global Team will edit the piece and add further information drawing upon the solutions database and indicators from the M&E reporting including:

- (Solutions database) Information about drivers of degradation addressed, GFCR funds allocated, achieved milestones, and future plans.
- (F8.1-3) Co-financing leveraged, broken down into public & private co-financing with a note on whether this co-financing is secured or committed.
- (F8.5) Financial Mechanisms used.
- (F9.2) Number, type and value of sustainable revenue streams
- (F9.1) Current and/or expected revenue generated to date or ROI.

The team will then schedule a call or work with you in-person, at the next REEF+ regional convening you attend, to add any further information and finalise the case study. **If you have already worked with the UNGT to submit a case study in 2024, you do not need to submit any more case studies. Thank you for your work!**

Solution Title	<i>(This could be the business name or description of mechanism)</i>
Context	<i>What specific problem does this solution hope to solve? What would be the impact if this problem is not addressed?</i>
Website or other links	



Image	Please share at least one image highlighting this solution.					
<p style="text-align: center;">FINANCE SOLUTION</p> <p><i>**This is the most important part of the case study!! This section should aim to demonstrate whether blended finance is working to support coral reef ecosystems and communities.</i></p>						
Finance Solution Diagram	Please include a graphic which illustrates how this financial solution operates.					
GFCR Fund usage	Elaborate specifically on how GFCR funds were spent supporting this solution, including quantitative breakdown.					
Company Overview (Reef-positive business only)	Provide a narrative overview of the reef-positive business.					
Finance Solution Overview	<p>Provide an overview of the finance solution or the form of the support provided to the reef-positive business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the structure and financing flows. • Describe the types of technical assistance provided. • Describe the types of financing provided (e.g., grants, recoverable grants, concessional loans, commercial loans) and the choice for the deployment of those financial archetypes. Highlight why they are appropriate and catalytic. • Describe how this intervention results in financial sustainability and leverage of investment capital. 					
<p style="text-align: center;">IMPACT</p>						
Impact Ambition	Narrative overview: what impact are you hoping to achieve, or have already achieved? How will your solution mitigate drivers of coral reef degradation and benefit communities?					
Fund Indicators	<p>If you disaggregate data collection by solution, please provide information on any of the following indicators:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">% Local coral cover</td><td style="width: 50%;"> Baseline: Target: Current status: </td></tr> <tr> <td>Local Fish biomass</td><td>Baseline:</td></tr> </table>		% Local coral cover	Baseline: Target: Current status:	Local Fish biomass	Baseline:
% Local coral cover	Baseline: Target: Current status:					
Local Fish biomass	Baseline:					



	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td> <p>Target:</p> <p>Current status:</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td>Area of coral reefs under conservation and sustainable management</td><td> <p>MPAs and OECMs:</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Current status:</p> <p>LMMAS and fisheries management:</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Current status:</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td># Local jobs maintained and new jobs to be created</td><td> <p>Target:</p> <p>Current status:</p> </td></tr> </table>		<p>Target:</p> <p>Current status:</p>	Area of coral reefs under conservation and sustainable management	<p>MPAs and OECMs:</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Current status:</p> <p>LMMAS and fisheries management:</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Current status:</p>	# Local jobs maintained and new jobs to be created	<p>Target:</p> <p>Current status:</p>
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# Local jobs maintained and new jobs to be created	<p>Target:</p> <p>Current status:</p>						
Project Indicators	<i>Please share any additional indicators that you are planning to track regarding this solution.</i>						
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	<i>Have you involved local communities or stakeholders in the development and implementation of your solution? What role do they play in ensuring the long-term success of your initiative?</i>						
TAKEAWAYS							
Process and Challenges	<i>How did you develop this solution, and what key factors did you consider during its design? What challenges did you face during development and implementation, and how have you addressed them so far?</i>						
Key Takeaways	<i>What are some of the key lessons you've learned during this process? Are there any aspects you would approach differently if you were to start over? What advice would you give to others looking to develop reef-positive businesses or finance mechanisms?</i>						

Annex F – GESI Action Report

Definition: A GESI approach considers unequal power relations and inequalities experienced by individuals as a result of their social identities, including gender, location, (dis)ability, wealth, education, age, caste/ethnicity, race, sexuality. For more information, refer to GCFR Portfolio GESI Mainstreaming.



Guidance: Use the table below to provide an updated Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Report that reflects the programme's achievements, progress, and challenges in GESI mainstreaming during the reporting period. **Evidence** should be shown of the following:

- Mechanisms or processes in place to ensure meaningful participation and representation of diverse groups (women, youth, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities etc) in implementation.
- The perspectives, needs and priorities of diverse groups have been taken into account in decision-making processes during implementation.
- GESI indicators integrated into the Programme's M&E framework.
- Practices to mainstream GESI principles
- Staff, time, budget and resources allocated to work on GESI mainstreaming.
- Training and capacity-building opportunities on GESI concepts, analysis, and mainstreaming approaches
- Identification of specific risks related to gender-based violence, exploitation, discrimination, or exacerbation of existing inequalities.
- Strategies, protocols, and accountability mechanisms in place to mitigate identified GESI-related risks and adhere to "do no harm" principles.
- Channels for raising concerns related to safeguarding issues.
- Identification of good practices and lessons learned.

Format: GESI Action Report

Linked Programme Outcome	Objective	Action	Indicator	Milestone – 2024	Remarks
Outcome 1: SEYCHELLES' PRIORITY CORAL REEF SITES AND CLIMATE REFUGIA ARE IDENTIFIED AND PROTECTED]	Ensure inclusive participation in coral reef management decision-making	Established SAP-SC with 57% female representation. Developed ToRs with GESI considerations for baseline assessments	% of women in decision-making bodies # of consultations with diverse stakeholder groups	First SAP-SC meeting achieved gender balance (8/14 participants female) Baseline assessment ToRs developed with GESI requirements	Implementation delayed but foundational governance structures demonstrate strong gender representation
Outcome 2: THE LIVELIHOODS OF CORAL REEF DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES	Design inclusive BTI program that provides equal opportunities for	Incorporating GESI criteria in BTI design Planning targeted outreach to	% of women-led businesses in BTI	BTI implementation delayed to 2025.	Activities postponed but GESI principles incorporated into planning



ARE TRANSFORMED	women and youth entrepreneurs	women entrepreneurs	# of youth entrepreneurs supported	GESI considerations integrated into program design	
Outcome 3: CORAL REEF-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES ARE EMPOWERED TO RECOVER FROM MAJOR SHOCKS	Ensure equitable access to parametric insurance benefits	Including gender analysis in insurance framework development Planning inclusive stakeholder consultations	% of women benefiting from insurance scheme Level of consultation with diverse groups	Contract signed with MUA for framework development. GESI considerations included in ToRs	Early development stage with GESI principles integrated into design
Program Management	Build institutional capacity for GESI implementation-	Established project team with strong female representation (80% Planning GESI training for implementing partners	Gender balance in project team # of staff trained in GESI	Project team established with 4 females, 1 male. Training planned for 2025	Strong foundation in project management team composition



Annex G – Safeguards

Provide an update on any safeguard risks encountered by the programme. Also report on previous safeguard concerns and how they have been addressed. These may be specific to solutions or for the programme as a whole. Safeguards cover social and environmental risks. The Social and Environmental Checklist has been provided as a guide to complete this Annex. For responses with a “Yes” expand on the mitigation measure.

CHECKLIST POTENTIAL SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS	
Principles 1: Human Rights	
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of vulnerable/marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7. Have local communities or individuals (including local opinion leaders), given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and/or individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.



4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes, the environment & socio-economic baseline will be carried out within and around the SAMNP however no damages will be done within the park.
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No



1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]



3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	No

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.



	<i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No