



GLOBAL FUND FOR  
**CORAL REEFS**

## **ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT:**

***Tanzania: Uchumi wa Bluu katika Maeneo ya  
Uhifadhi***

***(Tanzania: Blue Economy  
for Conservation Areas)***

January – December 2024

## Programme Overview

Programme Title and Project Number		Programme Duration	
<b>Programme Title:</b> <i>Uchumi wa Bluu katika Maeneo ya Uhifadhi (Blue Economy for Conservation Areas)</i> <b>Programme Number:</b> 140801 <b>Programme webpage:</b> <a href="https://bluealliance.earth/explore-our-mpas/pemba-channel-conservation-area/">https://bluealliance.earth/explore-our-mpas/pemba-channel-conservation-area/</a>		<b>Start Date:</b> September 2024 <b>End Date:</b> July 2029  (Grant end date: September 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2026)	
Programme Location		Co-recipient Organisation/s and Implementing Partners	
<b>Country:</b> Tanzania  <b>Priority Coral Reef Site/s:</b> Pemba, Zanzibar (Phase I), Unguja, Zanzibar (Phase II)		<b>Implementing Partner/s:</b> Blue finance ECRE (Blue Alliance Marine Protected Areas)	
Total Approved Budget			
<b>Total GFCR Budget:</b> US\$2,161,400 <b>Blue finance ECRE:</b> US\$2,161,400			
Programme Description			
<p>The programme named ‘<i>Uchumi wa Bluu katika Maeneo ya Uhifadhi</i>’ (<i>Blue Economy for Conservation Areas</i>) builds up well managed and financially sustainable conservation areas, in close coordination with the Government of Zanzibar, to regenerate coral reef ecosystems and improve the lives of local coastal communities, especially women. This program will bridge the marine conservation financing gap through innovative, RPB in the local blue economy that contribute to alleviating poverty and generating long-term income for the conservation areas.</p> <p>Our program runs to 2029 and has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Enhance the management capabilities and financial sustainability of <b>two Conservation Areas</b>, starting with the Pemba Channel Conservation Area (PECCA) where activities began in 2022.</li><li>▪ Regenerate approximately <b>4,200 hectares (ha)</b> of high-biodiversity coral reefs and <b>90,000ha</b> of overfished fishing grounds.</li><li>▪ Have a direct positive impact on the livelihoods of an estimated <b>15,000 fisher and coastal community</b> members (the majority of whom are below the poverty level).</li><li>▪ Develop a pipeline of <b>reef-positive solutions</b> in the Blue economy: sustainable eco-tourism, blue-carbon, sustainable fishery, and community-based aquaculture, all contributing financially to the MPA management through dividends and/or revenue sharing.</li><li>▪ Consolidate a blended finance impact facility for conservation areas with a target of unlocking <b>US\$15 million (m)</b> from impact commercial investors.</li></ul>			
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## I. Executive Summary

### 1. Programme Progress Update

During 2024, Blue Alliance (BA) conducted the following significant activities:

- Mitigated local drivers of coral reef degradation through over 90 activities in compliance, enforcement, community engagement, and coral reef conservation and monitoring in PECCA.
- Managed Aquahub Ltd, a RPB for community-based sea cucumber aquaculture. BA invested into the hatchery and nursery facilities and developed the first community pilot farms in four villages. First revenues are expected in 2026.
- Assisted Samaki Bluu Ltd, a RPB specialised in fishery supply chain management and sustainable fisheries with first revenues in 2024 totalling approximately US\$70 thousand (k).
- Managed Blue Wild Eco Ventures, a RPB in responsible ecotourism commercialising coral safari ecotours and managing MPA donations. First revenues in 2024 summed approximately US\$40k.
- Prepared the investment plan for the replacement of the Manta Underwater room, a RPB facility in responsible ecotourism. Market launch is planned in early 2026.
- Advanced the structuring of the blended finance vehicle with the launch of the impact loan facility and initial design of refundable grant instruments.
- Secured \$1.25m in funding from two impact investors for the investment capital needs of two of the RPBs (RPBs) and channelled debt funding through the impact loan facility.
- Supported community resilience, livelihoods, and empowerment through deep seaweed farming, saving groups, and sustainable tuna fishing activities.

During 2024, BA had the following achievements, in some cases, exceeding 2024 targets:

- Contributed to regenerating approximately 1,224 ha of highly biodiverse coral reefs and 26,400 ha of overfished fishing grounds through improved control of illegal and destructive fishing and increased support to the fisher community.
- Built future sustainable revenue streams for PECCA with a pipeline of four RPB that will contribute financially to the PECCA management through dividends and/or revenue sharing. BA, reaching 80% of the 2026 target for relevant Indicator F8.4.
- Two of the RPBs generated US\$110k in incomes, reached 30% of the 2026 target for indicator F9.1.
- Enhanced the PECCA Team management with dedicated staff, seconded government staff, and professional equipment (vessels, motorcycles, ranger stations, and office).
- US\$1.2m private investment mobilized from impact investor for the RPBs. We reached 50% of the 2026 target for indicator F8.2 (Amount of private investments).
- Had a positive impact on the livelihoods of an estimated 211,732 fisher and coastal community members as indirect beneficiaries (the majority of whom are below the poverty level) and 867 individuals as direct beneficiaries through new jobs, new incomes and access to micro-loans.

### 2. Milestones and Adaptations

2026 Key Milestones	2024 Progress
D1.1.1a: Minimum increase of +20% in the average score for PECCA management performance compared to baseline.	No measurement planned during 2024
D1.1.1b: 18 jobs created in 2026 as MPA staff	30 jobs created as MPA staff
D1.1.2: 120 beneficiaries receive trainings	452 beneficiaries trained, 36% women
D1.3.1: Aggregated business plan for PECCA developed with projected revenues from four RPBs	Achieved

D1.3.2. Summary scheme of the blended finance vehicle developed	Partially achieved with a preliminary scheme of the vehicle
D1.3.3 At least two new investors with interest in the blended finance vehicle for MPAs	Achieved with BNPPARIBAS and a US Donor Advised Fund
D1.3.4 Harmonised table of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Partially achieved with a preliminary table
D2.1.1: 420 beneficiaries of the programmes	878 direct beneficiaries
D2.1.2 Business plans of 2 RPBs belonging to the second cohort.	Not planned for 2024
D2.1.3 Semester workplan progress updated for all RPBs	Achieved for 4 of the RPBs
D2.2.1 Support to CAPEX and OPEX for AQUAHUB	Partially achieved, as planned
D2.2.2 Support to CAPEX and OPEX for ecotourism	Partially achieved, as planned
D2.2.3 Support to CAPEX and OPEX for Samaki Bluu	Partially achieved, as planned
D2.2.4 Support to CAPEX and OPEX for second cohort	Not planned for 2024

The programme has faced 4 main challenges: (i) Unlocking private investment in nature-based solutions; (ii) Effectively mobilizing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach for co-management of MPAs; (iii) Developing social enterprises within the Blue economy that are well-governed and capable of achieving triple bottom-line objectives and; recruitment challenges for the MPA and RPB teams.

To address these challenges, the programme has refined its strategies since 2023, through:

- strengthening the partnerships with government and community organizations through improved communication, regular and frequent meetings, signing of specific agreements for joint patrolling with Police, signing of collaborative fishery management agreements with communities and introduce the option of secondment contracts with BA for selected government officers.
- Ensuring BA holds a majority shareholder position in the RPB entities or establish legal agreements with the owners to secure the governance alignment with the missions;
- Adapting community-based business models to balance financial sustainability and stakeholder support;
- Coordinating RPB development with all local stakeholders, especially communities;
- Grouping RPB investment projects into a unique loan facility to improve risk-return profiles and reduce transaction costs;
- Bolstered support and capacity building for the local teams from our multi-disciplinary central management team, ensuring regular contact and providing on-demand expertise and access to information.

### **3. 2025 Outlook**

For 2025, the main priorities, objectives, key milestones, and deliverables are the following:

- Screen other potential conservation areas for management delegation and Blue Economy feasibility.
- Finalize pre-commercial preparation of the Aquahub sea cucumber company, with farmers and local communities grow-out farms (>10 ha) and commercial partners for the marketing and sales strategy.
- Advance Samaki Bluu's growth by upgrading facilities, obtaining the HACCP export license, developing catch protocols with fishers, and refining marketing and sales strategies with commercial partners.
- Complete the UW room construction, shipyard selection, installation, and pre-launch activities.
- Enhance the coral safari product, resort and dive shop involvement, and PECCA entrance fees.

- Conduct feasibility studies for new RPBs, including an eco-lodge, dive shop, aquaculture company, sea sensorium, and blue carbon project.
- Strengthen community seaweed farming, savings banks, and sustainable tuna fishing in the PECCA.
- Finalise feasibility of additional community development activities such as small-scale sea cucumber farms, gear swap for fishers, milkfish farming and chicken poultry.
- Finalize the blended finance vehicle and impact loan facility structure.
- Identify additional commitments from impact investors and donors.

## II. Programme Progress Overview

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### 1. Progress Toward Outcomes and Outputs

Outcome 1: Protection, effective management and sustainable financing of priority coral reef sites and climate change-affected refugia

#### *Output 1.1: Well managed Conservation Areas (starting with PECCA)*

- Thirty MPA staff with job contracts and three officers from Ministry of Blue Economy and fisheries (MBEF) under job secondment contract.
- Controlled illegal fishing through daily patrolling in and around the MPAs with >1800 sea and foot patrols conducted; 320 illegal activities recorded, 150 gears seized, 116 turtle nesting patrols, 5 sea rescue missions to recover lost fishermen, 21 missions conducted jointly with coast guards.
- Signed an MOU with 12 communities for fishery management with BA providing fuel support and regular training to each Shehia fisher committee (SFC) and developed and monitored work plans.
- Fishery and Marine conservation area regulation updated.
- Prepared a gear swap programme for illegal wire traps, reef nets, beach nets and spearguns.
- Delivered comprehensive training in anti-poaching and apprehension techniques.
- Conducted monitoring of coral reefs, fish populations, mangroves, fishery productivity (catch-per-unit of effort campaigns) through baseline ecological data collection campaigns in 10 monitoring sites.
- Collected data for 48 tonnes of fish landing at three landing sites.
- Conducted invasive crown-of-thorns removal campaigns and sea-turtle nesting sites management.
- Purchased five speedboats, eight motorcycles, basic scientific and diving equipment, and established one office and two ranger stations.

These and other activities contributed to regenerating approximately 1,224 ha of coral reefs and 26,400 ha of overfished fishing grounds and to enhancing the management capabilities of PECCA teams.

#### *Output 1.2: Increased area of new climate refugia and priority sites designated as MPAs or LMMAs*

Discussions with Government re co-management agreement in additional areas will start in 2025.

#### *Output 1.3: Preparation and management of a blended finance vehicle for MPAs*

- Defined three instruments: grants, refundable grants, and impact loans. Structured the impact loan facility with impact investors, refining legal, compliance, guarantees, risk hedging, and tax aspects.
- Developed climate insurance solutions to de-risk the investment.
- Completed the financial models, investment plans, Environmental, Social, and Governance and carbon footprint assessments for the four RPBs.
- Conducted fundraising activities with investors and donors to blend donations, concessionary loans, and impact investments. Conducted funder mapping, introductions, and developed pitch materials.
- Secured funding from two impact investors to cover part of the investment capital needs of two RPBs.
- Designed a first round of social and environmental KPIs and impact metrics following GFCR investment principles and guided by international best practices (GIIN, IUCN, BNCFF, SOCMON, METT).

These contributed to building sustainable revenue streams through dividends and/or revenue sharing from the four RPBs, reaching 80% of the 2026 target (indicator F8.4). Additionally, two RPBs generated US\$110k during 2024, reaching 30% of the 2026 target (indicator F9.1). US\$1.2M in private investment was mobilized from impact investors for the RPBs, reaching 50% of the 2026 target (indicator F8.2).

### Outcome 2: Transforming the livelihoods of coral reef-dependent communities

#### *Output 2.1a: Community development activities in PECCA*

- *Supported a woman's producer group for deep seaweed farming:* BA trained women in swimming, snorkelling, and deep-seaweed farming. Training and monitoring are ongoing. BA is evaluating the purchase of equipment for postproduction and marketing.
- *Financial Empowerment via Eco-Savings Groups with Financial Literacy and Business Training:* Participants learned business operations through visual and conversation-based methods, accommodating varying literacy levels. Course completion and a one-page business plan was required for membership in community-run Eco-Savings groups, which focus on actions such as beach clean-ups, reforestation, legal fishing, and sustainable production practices.
- *Training in Sustainable Fishing Techniques:* Experts from Pole and Line International trained 60 fishers across multiple communities.
- *Feasibility Studies for Community Development:* Ongoing assessments included small-scale sea cucumber farms, gear swaps for fishers, milkfish farming, and poultry projects.

*Output 2.1b: Scoping, design and preparation of a second cohort of reef-positive businesses*

- *Scoping New RPBs in PECCA:* BA identified potential RPBs, including acquiring an existing eco-lodge, establishing a new eco-dive shop, developing community-based mangrove crab aquaculture, and implementing a blue carbon initiative for mangrove restoration and conservation credit certification.

*Output 2.1c: Implementation of the reef-positive businesses*

- Aquahub Ltd, a Zanzibari company, has invested into a hatchery and nursery facilities in Pemba. Aquahub also implemented two hectares of grow-out pilot farms in four villages which helps prevent over-exploitation of wild stocks of sea cucumber, generate incomes, and regenerate seagrass ecosystems.
- Samaki Bluu Ltd, a Zanzibari fishery supply chain company, has invested in a filleting and processing facility in Pemba, employing 8 permanent professionals. The company has also purchased fish from over 20 fishers at double the market price and provided training to more than 60 fishers. Samaki Bluu focuses on high-quality fish products, sustainable fishing practices (e.g., fair-trade models for artisanal tuna handline), and aims to increase revenues for coastal fishers.
- Blue Wild Eco Ventures Ltd has been running coral safari ecotours and MPA donation campaigns with visitors. Launched in late 2023, the company has generated US\$35k in revenue. It is also upgrading the Manta underwater room, a unique facility, set to open in early 2026. Current progress includes a purchase agreement and initial discussions with Kenyan shipyards for construction.

*Output 2.2: The blended finance investment vehicle mobilises investments for reef-positive businesses*

- Aquahub invested in grow-out farm materials, upscaling an existing hatchery, nursery and processing facilities, and working capital.
- Blue Wild Eco Ventures invested in the design, budgeting and development of the new UW room. The company also invested in working capital for the coral safari ecotours (staff, trainings, materials, insurance, back office, etc).
- Samaki Bluu invested in the fish processing facility (building, cold chain, traceability software) and into working capital (staff, fisher training, transport, marketing, insurance, back office, etc.)

These and other activities contributed to a positive impact on the livelihoods of an estimated 211,732 community members (F7.2 indirect beneficiaries) and contributed to a direct positive impact on the livelihoods of an estimated 867 individuals (F7.1 direct beneficiaries) through new jobs (30 new jobs from MPAs and 17 new jobs from RPBs created since 2023), new incomes and access to micro-loans. In addition, it benefitted 452 individuals through training. We estimate 38,000 fishers (pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest) more likely to have increased catch and revenues. This surpassed our original target for GFCR.

*Output 3.1: M&E*



BA developed an M&E Framework to measure the socio-economic, management and ecological impacts of project activities. The M&E Framework has been harmonized with the GFCR Investment Principles and M&E Strategy to ensure that fund-level indicators are captured. Social and environmental KPIs have been assessed (baseline) through impact metrics on recovery of coral reef ecosystems, livelihood enhancement and sustainable enterprise, and new jobs. BA is in the process of refining the Gender Action Plan and will incorporate related indicators into the M&E Framework.

## 2. Grants, Investment, Revenue Mobilised

### Grants and Investments

**Private investments secured total US\$1.2m aiding BA to reach 50% of the 2026 target.** This includes US\$1.1m impact loan capital from BNPPARIBAS for Aquahub sea cucumber and Blue Wild Eco Ventures. Deployment started in late 2024. Another US\$0.1m refundable grant was received from an individual US investor for Blue Wild Eco Ventures. Deployment was done during Q3 2024. We are in discussion with eight impact investors (commercial banks, DFIs, family offices) about additional funding.

**Grants secured total US\$0.3m which is 21% of the corresponding target.** This includes US\$0.3m catalytic capital signed with the Climate Change Impact Facility of Convergence to upscale the blended finance vehicle. We have identified additional funding with three other donors (FFEM, UKAID, and Swiss Re).

**Public investment secured totals US\$50k** in kind capital from the Ministry Blue Economy and Fisheries, Zanzibar which is 100% of the target and supports salaries, fuel and other direct expenses.

### Revenue and Sustainability

Incomes generated during 2024 through the RPBs reached 80% of the target and included the following:

- US\$70k revenues generated by Samaki Bluu. The sales of fileted high-value fish are in line with our expectations. Demand from ecolodges in Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania is high and ready to pay for the premium of this kind of product with a story. Nonetheless, we suffer from their low season (April-June) with very few orders with very low volumes. Similarly, we reached out to several major hotels, and they expressed interest in purchasing our fish products if we obtain the HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points) certification for our facility.
- US\$40k revenues generated by Blue Wild Eco Ventures Ltd, coming from the sales of coral safari ecotours and from donations engagement campaigns conducted with visitors. However, the sales of coral safari ecotours fell short of expectations. This was due to general unfamiliarity with this new experience and preference for less time-demanding activities (a few hours per day instead of the current two half-day format). Also, Pemba visitors are more often snorkelers than divers, and the divers tend to be less experienced.

### Challenges and Next Steps

- For indicator F8.4 (No. of businesses and sectors with GFCR funding sources) 80% of the 2026 target is met.
- For indicator F9.1 (Amount of revenue and ROI generated from sustainable financing), we have reached 80% of the 2026 target.
- For indicator F9.2 (No. and type of sustainable revenue streams), 40% of the 2026 target is met.
- For indicator F9.3 (Amount of revenue in local enterprises) 100% of the 2026 target is met.

In 2025, the coral safari product will be adapted to the market with a shorter experience requiring less time commitment, prioritizing snorkelling tours. Similar feedback was received from our coral safari ecotours in Indonesia. Regarding donation engagement campaigns, the focus has been on the main high-end resort in North PECCA. In 2025, we will implement the PECCA fee online collection system and extend our campaigns to all other resorts in North PECCA.

### **3. Challenges and Lessons Learned**

The programme's primary challenges have centred around (i) unlocking investment and (ii) effectively mobilizing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach.

(i) To unlock private investment in nature-based solution such as MPAs and build a robust pipeline of bankable projects, at scale, ensuring high quality standards for environmental and social impacts, and enabling the projects to meet the investor's criteria. To address these challenges, and based on lessons learnt since 2023, we have fine-tuned the initial approach with the following actions:

- a. We prepared and designed MPA projects and RPBs with even higher investment grade and establish a robust M&E framework to monitor impact.
- b. We continued our efforts to recruit a credible team, locally and internationally, to implement the project with a comprehensive mix of expertise and appropriate track record in MPA management, entrepreneurship, community development, marine ecology, conservation finance, public-private partnerships and business planning.
- c. We adapted our approach for community-based business models by allowing sufficient time in the financial plans for slower revenue growth. We added creativity in developing community-based revenue-sharing or participation models and ensure support and understanding by conducting stakeholder meetings at all stages.

(ii) The PPP approach in our programme, where the public sector delegates MPA management, is a new model in Zanzibar. We collaborate with various departments of the Ministry, district governments, and community fisher organizations, each with its own understanding and level of support for co-management. Since 2023, when we first started, significant progress has been made in our partnerships with both the government (e.g., staff sharing, secondment contracts, regular meetings, joint patrols, and field activities) and community fisher organizations (e.g., training, awareness programs, regular meetings, joint patrols). Blue Alliance's activities are approved by MBEF and guided by a Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC), which includes representatives from government agencies, academia, and other organizations. The SAC has been instrumental in building positive support for our co-management efforts. Overall, the program enjoys strong support, with active participation from MBEF and local communities. However, at the central government level, we need to improve communication to gain greater buy-in and support for the PPP aspect of the programme.

### **4. Emerging Risks**

There are no new risks that emerged in 2024.

### III. Solutions

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#### **1. Overview of Progress and Composition of Solution Portfolio**

The RPBs in sustainable ocean production and sustainable coastal development are the primary solution for our programme. To date, four RPBs are actively growing and during the past year, seven other RPBs were identified for feasibility. Sector wise, five are for the ecotourism sector, two for aquaculture, one for sustainable small-scale fisheries and one for blue carbon credits. Three businesses directly address the threats of overfishing, destructive fishing, and unsustainable coastal and economic systems that do not take environmental costs into account. Five businesses address the threats of unsustainable tourism, destructive fishing, lack of public awareness and economic systems that negatively impact the environment.

**Addressing the main drivers of coral reef degradation.** The RPBs do this by:

- preventing over-exploitation of specific reef species (e.g., sea cucumber or mangrove crabs produced in hatcheries).
- improving sustainable fishery practices (e.g., Samaki Bluu training with fishers), especially on endangered species.
- reducing fishing of coral reef fish species (e.g., Samaki Bluu fishers focusing on pelagic stocks and Aquahub workers with diversified livelihoods).
- implementing sustainable tourism practices and maintaining coral reef ecosystems below tourism carrying capacity (e.g., the UW room and coral safari have low volume and small group experiences).
- increasing awareness and marine conservation education for residents, scholars, and visitors.
- restoring and/or conserving mangroves, seagrass and/or coral reef habitats (e.g., seagrass habitat regenerated via bioturbation generated by sea cucumber grow-out farms and mangrove habitats restored through the mangrove crab grow-out farms).

Each business also contributes to alleviating poverty, improving food security, improving resilience capacities, and fostering greater gender equality among members of the local communities by:

- generating incomes for coastal households by creating jobs in the aquaculture farms, hatcheries, tourism facilities, fish filleting facilities, and other related value chain livelihoods.
- generating incomes for coastal households from related micro-enterprises in ecotourism, aquaculture and sustainable fisheries.
- providing training and capacity building for coastal communities that improves their core skills, adaptive capacities, and self-agency.
- increasing participation and when possible, leadership, of women, in the local blue economy and thus increasing opportunities for them to generate income for the household.

A critical element to all the activities and RPBs is the inclusion of communities in participatory management of the MPA or conservation area.

Additionally, each business has the capacity to contribute financially to MPA management, which in turn further reduces drivers of coral reef degradation, generating dividends and/or revenues to contribute to the MPA operational budgets and eventual pay back investors.

Of the four active RPBs, the following describes their progress:

1. Managed Aquahub Ltd, a RPB for community-based sea cucumber aquaculture. BA invested into the hatchery and nursery facilities and developed the first community pilot farms in four villages. First revenues are expected in 2026.
2. Assisted Samaki Bluu Ltd, a RPB specialised in fishery supply chain management and sustainable fisheries with first revenues in 2024 totalling approximately US\$70k.

3. Managed Blue Wild Eco Ventures, a RPB in responsible ecotourism commercialising coral safari ecotours and managing MPA donations. First revenues in 2024 summed approximately US\$40k.
4. Prepared the investment plan for the replacement of the Manta Underwater room, a RPB facility in responsible ecotourism. Market launch is planned in early 2026.

The seven RPBs under assessment for feasibility and/or in preparation are as follows:

1. **Aquahub, community-based aquaculture of mangrove crabs.** With a hatchery and nursery for mangrove crab (*Scylla* sp.). Grow-out will be developed in existing fishpond and in mangrove forests with community households. The company will sell the crabs to national and international markets.
2. **Blue Wild Eco Ventures eco-dive shop.** upscaling the existing coral reef safari experience with full dive product portfolio (training, certificates) and its own vessels and equipment.
3. **Blue Wild Eco Ventures boutique eco-lodge.** This will include potential buyout of an existing boutique ecolodge (25 rooms max) with clear alignment re environmental and social safeguards
4. **Sea Sensorium Visitor Centre.** This is a mobile coral reef exhibit centre, designed to travel and be displayed at major international tourism hubs, offering visitors an immersive and educational experience of vibrant coral ecosystems. Part of the dividends are directly reinvested into BA.
5. **Blue carbon projects:** This initiative focuses on the restoration and conservation of mangrove ecosystems to generate blue carbon credits, which would be sold on the voluntary carbon market to fund sustainable development. The program includes restoring degraded mangrove areas, conserving existing mangroves, and implementing silvo-aquaculture models that integrate mangrove trees into fishponds, contributing to climate mitigation and community livelihoods.
6. **Upscaling of the Aquahub sea cucumber facilities.** This is a second phase of the Aquahub Sea cucumber with additional investment need. Investment will support upscaled hatchery and nurseries, capable of producing up to a million juvenile sea cucumbers annually, grow-out farms above 100ha and processing facility with high standards re export.
7. **Upscaling of the Aquahub mangrove crab facilities.** This is a second phase of the Aquahub Sea cucumber with additional investment need. Investment will support upscaled hatchery, nursery, and processing facility producing up to 200t high-value mangrove adult crabs.

For each business, we conduct an Environmental & Social Due Diligence (ESDD)<sup>1</sup> to analyse potential negative impacts of developments linked to the investment. No major environmental, social and governance risk have been identified for the 4 on-going RPBs. Based on the ESDD, a detailed Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) has been produced for each RPB. The ESAPs describe the mitigation measures of the minor risks identified and timeline for implementation.

## 2. Support and Financing

During this reporting period of 2024, a total of US\$1.2m was mobilized as impact loans from private sector for RPBs and BA anticipates needing an additional US\$17.8m in impact loan financing to scale the portfolio. The RPBs are financed with a mix of grant, refundable grant and impact loans. The total investment need is US\$29.9m funded through US\$10.8m grants (36%) and US\$19m impact loans.

<sup>1</sup> The following E&S standards form the Reference Framework for our ESDD:

- Blue finance Environmental & Social Safeguards Policy
- Applicable local, national and international environmental and social (including health and safety) laws, regulations and standards fully in force in the country (including international conventions that are fully ratified);
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS), 2012;
- World Bank Group General Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) Guidelines (2007);
- World Bank Group EHS Guidelines for Aquaculture (2007);
- World Travel & Tourism Council - Nature Positive Tourism Roadmap (2022);
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity - Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development (2004).

The existing ownership arrangement is set up to de-risk investment and is effective. Blue Wild Eco Ventures and Aquahub Sea Cucumber Ltd are owned 100% by Blue Alliance, ensuring commitment to transfer all dividends to PECCA. Samaki Bluu is owned in majority by local social entrepreneurs with BA owning 20% of the shares. Beside sharing 20% of the dividends with BA, Samaki Bluu will revert 5% of the revenues to PECCA. Samaki Bluu will receive a loan from the impact loan facility and a grant from BA. The loan agreement will include an acceleration repayment clause if the company does not respect the revenue sharing agreement. Please see Annex C for details on distribution of the funds.

### **3. Challenges and lessons learned**

During implementation we have identified various lessons for targeting the bottlenecks that hinder private investment and the development of a pipeline of ‘bankable’ RPBs. These lessons learned include:

- It is crucial to establish ownership arrangements in the RPBs that align business owners with the long-term social and environmental missions and ensure their financial contribution to the MPAs. When Blue Alliance holds a majority ownership, this alignment and commitment to transfer all dividends to PECCA is straightforward and secure. However, if Blue Alliance does not have majority ownership, more complex agreements such as acceleration repayment clauses, revenue-sharing agreements, and shareholder agreements are necessary.
- It is important to design investment grade projects that establish a robust M&E framework to monitor outputs, outcomes, and impact. The developer must focus on creating detailed business plans, negotiating terms and commitments with all project partners and stakeholders, and conducting robust financial projections and scenario analyses. This includes designing investment structures that incorporate incentives for farmers and fishers, ensuring financial returns and benefits for participating farmers, fishermen, local stakeholders, and investors. Additionally, the developer must oversee the initial design of the blended finance facility, including catalytic grants and debt capital.
- The developer must coordinate terms with all relevant stakeholders, including the MPA SPE, community, government, and commercial or private sector partners. This preparation should include detailed investment and business plans, subject to thorough financial analysis and due diligence.
- It is important to adapt the approach for community-based business models by incorporating sufficient time in financial plans to accommodate slower revenue growth. Be creative in developing community-driven revenue-sharing or participation models. Ensure stakeholder support and understanding through consistent engagement and meetings at every stage of the process.

### **4. Objectives and Milestones for 2025**

- Finalize the pre-commercial phase of the Aquahub sea cucumber company through upscaling the hatchery and nursery facilities (building and equipment), monitoring and supervising broodstock collection and conditioning, building capacities for the Hatchery and nursery team, engaging with farmers and local communities for extensive grow-out farms (>10 ha) and engaging with commercial partners / buyers, marketing and sales strategy. Revenues are expected to start in 2026.
- Implement the growth strategy of Samaki Bluu through construction of the upgraded fileting, packing and chilling facility, processing of the HACCP license for market, development of catch protocols with fishers, implementing SOPs for best practices, building capacities for the local team, defining route-to-market for high quality fileted fish and engaging with commercial partners / buyers, marketing and sales strategy. Revenues will continue to ramp-up.

- Supervise and finalize the construction and installation of the new UW room. Activities include shipyard evaluation and selection, completion of concreting works, successful installation of the Underwater Room, materials specifications, rules and standards and pre-launch activities.
- Adapt the design of the coral safari product, increase active contribution of resort and dive shops, and implement the PECCA entrance fees.
- Progress on the feasibility studies of the seven new RPBs (described above).

## IV. Facilities and Conservation Trust Funds

### 1. Design Overview

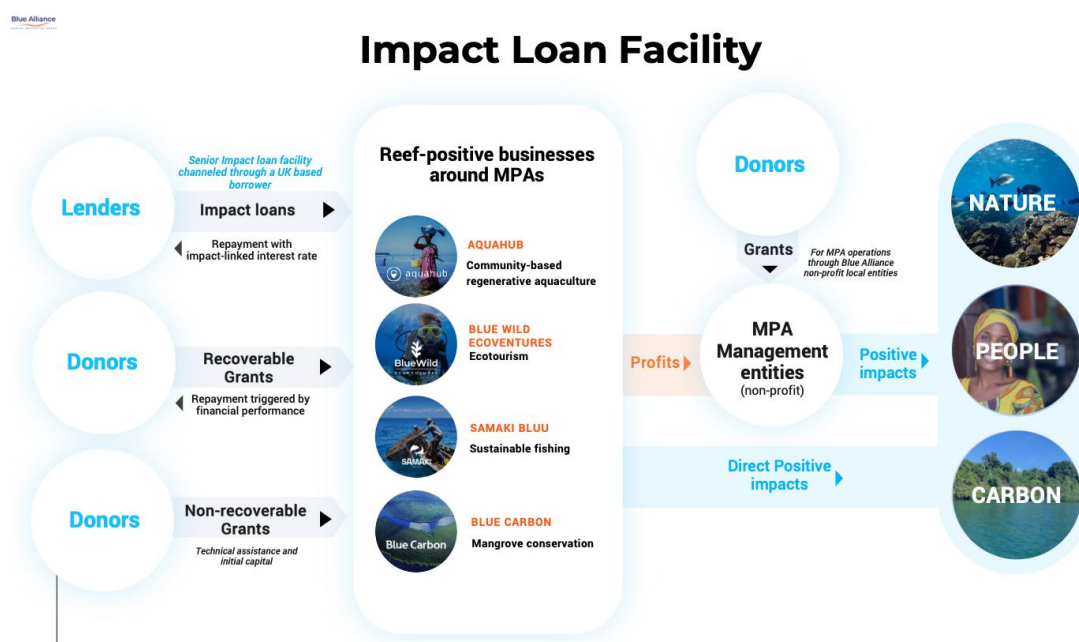
BA is creating a blended financing vehicle that supports both marine conservation and blue economy development, globally. This vehicle combines grants, refundable grants and performance impact loans. Climate insurance solutions are also as a tool to de-risk the vehicle. The vehicle blends 3 instruments:

1. *A senior impact loan facility*: This provides concessional financing for RPBs in Indonesia, Philippines and Tanzania. Offers patient capital (10-year maturity) and performance-linked returns linked to environmental and social outcomes. The facility is blended and derisked with non-refundable grant capital. Capital comes from commercial banks, impact investors and family offices, with all lenders ranking equally ('pari-passu'). BNPPARIBAS is the anchor investor with an initial tranche of US\$2.4m.
2. *A recoverable grant facility*: Provides capital during the start-up phases of the businesses. Repayment is triggered by outstanding financial performance of the RPBs.
3. *A non-recoverable grant facility*: Provides (i) technical assistance and capital during the start-up phases of the businesses and, (ii) financing for the MPA day-to-day conservation activities until these grants can be gradually replaced by dividends from the RPBs. The Global Fund for Coral reefs is the anchor donor.

The following entities have played an important role in the design and development of the facility:

- Catalytic climate finance facility (CC Facility) providing inputs into the design and upscaling of the blended vehicle as well as fundraising strategy. The initiative is a partnership between Climate Policy Initiative and Convergence.
- Ropes&Gray and Simmons&Simmons, both international law firms, preparing the legal and compliance documents for the impact loan facility.
- BNPPARIBAS, impact investment and ESG teams, providing inputs into the design and derisking of the impact loan facility.

The latest design is summarised in the following infographic:





## 2. Progress and Challenges

In 2023, Blue Finance started the process of designing the blended finance vehicle for MPAs and RPBs in Indonesia, Philippines and Tanzania. The initial design and fundraising activities were accelerated during 2024 with support from the GFCR.

More precisely, for Tanzania, impact loan funding has been secured for US\$1.1m from BNPPARIBAS for the Aquahub sea cucumber company and the Blue Wild EcoVenture company. Other funders have committed US\$0.1m as refundable grant for the Blue Wild EcoVenture company and US\$0.1m as junior debt for the Samaki Bluu company. Additional commitments are being sought with impact investors and venture philanthropists.

Globally, the vehicle deployment is organized in three 3-year phases:

- Phase 1 (2024-2026): 80% committed and in deployment. Supports 5 RPBs (included 2 RPBs in Tanzania) and manages 1,700,000 ha MPAs in 4 networks (Indonesia, Philippines, Zanzibar). Total investment sums US\$12.2m (US\$6.2m for RPBs and US\$6m for MPA management). Expected final funding mix is US\$3.7m as senior debt in the impact loan facility (BNPPARIBAS, others), US\$2.6m as refundable grant (Genem, others) and US\$5.9m as non-refundable grant (Global Fund for Coral Reefs, others).
- Phase 2 (2027-2029): In preparation. Upscaling the vehicle to manage in total 3,700,000 ha MPAs and finance 15 RPBs (including all RPBs in Tanzania). Total investment sums US\$58m with a similar funding blend.
- Phase 3 (2030-2032): In design. Upscaling the vehicle to manage in total 8,700,000 ha MPAs. Total investment sums ~US\$150m. (NB: a pipeline of >300 potential MPA networks has been pre-identified in the Global South where this model can be applied)

In 2023, BA designed an innovative climate insurance with AXA Climate for the MPAs and RPBs projects under extreme climate event risk in Philippines. The insurance has been designed to cover MPA management costs and MPA/RPBs equipment replacement in case of a hurricane (business interruption).

### Lessons learned for the development of a blended finance facility:

The achievements made in this programme demonstrate the growing potential for impact investment in marine conservation. While the opportunity offered by MPAs is relatively new, lessons are emerging regarding the core ingredients for success:

1. Blue Finance successfully implemented a similar blended finance model in Belize with one of the largest MPAs in the Caribbean. Since deployment of our first investment in Belize in 2021, approximately 50% of the Belize MPA operational budget have been covered by revenues from the eco-tourism reef positive solution. The objective is to cover 100% of the MPA annual budget by 2026 so Belize MPA can become independent from donors and deliver long term impacts. Our aim is to apply this lesson and model to the programmes in Tanzania and the Philippines.
2. A viable business model is necessary for financial returns. Nature tourism is currently one of the most viable revenue sources for MPAs, with responsible aquaculture and sustainable fisheries emerging as new revenue streams.
3. Grouping projects in a unique facility can improve the risk-return profile. It will increase the investment size and make it more attractive to commercial investors. The facility simplifies the investment process and lowers transaction costs, creates efficiency and economies of scale through aggregation, reduces the investment risk through diversification across revenue models and MPA



projects, improves the quality of the project design and execution and helps investors to transparently monitor their impacts.

4. A multi-stakeholder approach is central to successful project development and management. This should include governments, engaged and experienced NGOs and partners with skills in social entrepreneurship, financial planning and marine conservation;
5. Appropriate performance indicators must be identified - with stakeholder input - to capture the programme's key social and environmental impacts.

## V. Enabling Environment

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### 1. Policies at National and Sub-National Levels

The following initiatives, implemented during 2024, have addressed obstacles that used to exist in the policy environment that could have impacted our programme success on effective co-management of PECCA , on development of community-based businesses and on active enforcement of fishery regulations.

- We setup a legal and official framework for the co-management of conservation areas in Zanzibar. In August 2023, the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries (MBEF) of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar signed an agreement with our local sister entity, the non-profit Blue Alliance PECCA, for the delegated management of the North Pemba Channel Conservation Area. The renewable agreement runs for a duration of five years and defines a clear distribution of roles and obligations in the day-to-day management of the conservation area. Blue Alliance PECCA maintains the full responsibility and execution of main management functions and is accountable to the government, who is the owner and who determines the policy.
- We improved the collaboration with Government for the co-management of PECCA through establishing and actively organising co-management stakeholder committee (SAC). The SAC is a mechanism of participation in the planning, management and monitoring of the co-management and administration of PECCA as well as Blue Economy development. The SAC is composed of Government agencies, Research institutes, coastguards (KMKM) and Communities (Shehias, the smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar). Since mid 2023, the committee has met every quarter. The MBEF is also monitoring closely the progress of the Aquahub sea cucumber initiative, providing inputs on the design of the grow-out farm lease agreements and assisting with legal concessions, authorisations and tax clearances. The same applies to the Samaki Bluu project.
- We improved the support from Government in our works with local communities, fisher committees and local government offices through seconding three permanent staff from MBEF.
- We improved the active enforcement of fishery regulations, through agreements developed with coastguards and police for joint patrolling in PECCA.

Remaining gaps or obstacles that exist in the policy environment that may impact programme success include:

- Stronger commitment from MBEF to prosecute repeated poachers arrested several times through our joint patrolling effort
- Concessions in the sea are new to MBEF who needs to define internally on the administrative process and framework. For seacucumber farming, these concessions are important in the long term to secure the access and use of the grow-out areas but are not critical in this initial phase.

### 2. Other Enabling Environment Factors

Other enabling factors include general alignment with Zanzibar's broader "Blue Economy Corridor" governmental programme and 2022 Blue Economy Policy, which strives to protect coral reefs and promote inclusive development in Zanzibar. The MBEF aims to promote economic growth, social inclusion, and the improvement of the livelihoods of Zanzibaris while ensuring the preservation of environmental sustainability in the ocean and coastal areas. The MBEF is responsible for interventions in two key priority areas, namely empowering local people to benefit from embracing the Blue Economy; and accelerating the structural transformation of Zanzibar's economy through bankable and sustainable investments in the Blue Economy. In the Blue Economy, the priorities of MBEF are Fisheries and Aquaculture, Eco-Tourism (Wildlife, Coastal and Marine), Maritime Trade, Services and Infrastructure,

Energy (renewable and oil and gas), Digital Technology and Innovation, Maritime Safety and Security , Sustainable Blue Economy Financing and Marine Environment and Climate Adaptation. The government is actively involved in three sectors our programme is working on: sustainable fishery (pelagic), sea cucumber, and mangrove crab community-based aquaculture.

In 2025, Blue Alliance will continue to coordinate with the MBEF and Zanzibar Government to identify further opportunities for collaboration.

### **3. Complementary Initiatives**

In 2024, the government also signed agreements with the EU for funding for the Bahari Yetu (“Our Ocean”) Project (part of the European Initiative for the Blue Economy), agreement with the World bank for the TASFAM project to scale-up fishery and aquaculture management projects and a renewed commitment for the Gender Transformative Action Programme in Zanzibar<sup>2</sup>.

In 2025, Blue Alliance will liaise with the EU and WB stakeholders to identify synergies, opportunities to coordinate, and opportunities for knowledge and information sharing.

In parallel, Blue Alliance will continue its discussions with the project Heshimu Bahari, financed by USAID and the project Great Blue Wall, implemented by IUCN, both with blue economy components in Zanzibar.

With the aim to improve community engagement in PECCA, BA will also collaborate with Government in its efforts to establish a new conservation area in the east of Pemba (co-implemented by WCS and Mwambao and financed by Blue Action Fund) as well supporting existing Government and Mwambao efforts with community engagement in North and South PECCA.

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<sup>2</sup> European Union. 14 Sept. 2024. [Agreements to Drive Sustainable Development in Zanzibar](#).

## VI. Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI)

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### 1. Gender Roles and Risks

The primary beneficiaries of this programme are residents of the island of Pemba in the Zanzibar Archipelago, where over 35% are multi-dimensionally poor. Among the islands of the Zanzibar Archipelago, the people of Pemba tend to be the poorest. A 2022 World Bank poverty assessment also found that a higher concentration of poor communities in Pemba, combined with lower quality social services and limited economic opportunities, suggests that residents of Pemba are more likely to be stuck in a spatial poverty trap. Additionally, Pemba's population is younger than other areas of Zanzibar with only 25% of the population of working age (26-60) compared to 35% in Unguja and educational attainment also is behind in Pemba with women (ages 25-64) on average having two years less schooling than men.

With this in mind, the programme, in addition to reducing coral reef degradation, aims to elevate and economically empower the residents of Pemba, with an added focus on building women's financial literacy and technical skills. Our programme addresses two of the four World Bank recommendations: 1) to promote inclusive and diversified tourism activities as a growth driver of the economy and 2) to improve labour market outcomes for women and youth through skills and training.<sup>3</sup> As a predominantly Muslim society, we understand that we cannot demand or push social change in Pemba, lest we create harm. For this reason, we build close relationships with local communities, religious leaders (imams), and ask the men and women themselves what they suggest. For example, some women participants request early morning training at times that won't create undue time burden on their other responsibilities.

### 2. Programme Actions and Outcomes

In 2024, Blue Alliance engaged more actively with local communities on topics relating to inclusion and gender equity, always aligning activities to local norms and customs in order to not exacerbate or inadvertently cause gender-based tension or violence.

- **Deep Seaweed Farming.** For example, while women already traditionally participate in seaweed farming, in 2024, we began to offer swimming lessons for those who wanted to harvest deep seaweed from the ocean. 20 women requested and received training in swimming and snorkelling.
- **The VSL Eco-Lending Programme:** We have also found that a more effective way to reach women than trying to enlist them in new livelihoods, is to interact with them through our Village Savings and Loans (VSL) group programme, in collaboration with the Kwanini Foundation. After putting out a call for interested participants, we received more responses from women and Blue Alliance trained 160 women and 40 men as part of our VSL eco-loan programme. They received training in financial literacy and business fundamentals, entrepreneurship, smart tourism, governance, leadership, food processing and value addition, and environmental education.

### 3. Lessons Learned and Future Direction

Blue Alliance is currently in the process of updating the Blue Alliance programme GESI objectives and performance indicators to introduce stronger measures of participation, decision-making, male perceptions and behaviours, and other aspects of gender-transformative programming. We are also in the process of liaising with EU counterparts to identify opportunities for synergies and collaboration in their planned Gender Transformative Action Programme for Zanzibar, including in terms of aligning any indicators and objectives. We will submit an updated GESI Action Report to GFCR for review of the updated GESI Objectives and performance indicators to GFCR. Upon final approval, we will incorporate these refinements and modifications into our GFCR Results Framework.

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<sup>3</sup> World Bank. 2022. [Zanzibar Poverty Assessment](#).

## VII. Partnerships

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### 1. Partner Contributions

The direct implementing partners of this programme had the following achievements in 2024:

- Blue Alliance (2 managers, 28 rangers and field officers) has led all activities linked to PECCA management, science, community engagement. BA PECCA has been working closely to the government. The on-the-ground team has proactively protected and monitored natural resources through enhanced compliance and enforcement activities, long-term community engagement programs, science-based approaches, and regenerative projects for environmental protection. The teams have brought its extensive experience in engagement with local stakeholders and communities.
- Aquahub (1 manager and 8 technical staff) has implemented the activities for the sea cucumber community-based aquaculture including operating a hatchery, nursery facilities and developing pilot grow-out farms in 4 villages with local communities.
- Blue Wild Eco Ventures (1 employee) has been commercializing the coral reef safari experience as well as participating in the design and training of the tours.
- Samaki Bluu (1 manager and 6 technical staff) has implemented the processing and commercialisation activities of the fish as well as organising training sessions with fishers.
- Kwanini foundation (1 manager, 4 technical officers) has implemented Eco-Savings Groups paired with financial literacy and business fundamentals training in villages in North PECCA.

### Indirect Implementing Partners:

#### *Shehia fisher committees (SFCs)*

In 2024, BA worked with 24 SFCs involved in the day-to-day conservation activities (e.g., turtle beach monitoring) and fishery compliance activities of the PECCA. We provided monthly trainings to the SFCs, and support to define and monitor monthly work plans. Jointly with SFCs and Government, BA has updated threat assessment with SFCs, developed 12 Work Plans, and worked on fishery regulations and by-laws. We are in the process of creating a new Temporary Closure Area on North-East PECCA with MBEF, WCS, and SFCs from Makangale, Tondooni and Msuka.

### Research/Scientific Partners:

BA is a relatively recent addition to the PECCA area and has sought expertise from science organisations that have been historically working in this zone, as well as new organisations with activities that could benefit our work. In-country, these include CORDIO, WCS, WorldFish and WIOMSA. We're working also with the Zanzibar Fisheries Company (ZAFICO) and the Zanzibar Fisheries and Marine Resources Research Institute (ZAFIRI) for our sustainable fishery and community-based aquaculture projects. We hold regular meetings to update them on our progress. ZAFIRI is a member also of the Stakeholder Advisory Committee organised every quarter. On the international landscape, BA collaborates with the CRILOBE laboratory in France and LAMAVE science organisation based in the Philippines.

### 2. Fostering Collaboration Among Partners

BA ensures that all partners, including local communities, government bodies, donors, funders, the private sector, and other stakeholders, are informed and aligned with the project's progress and developments. We update and engage our partners mainly through the stakeholder advisory committee (described in Section IX). In addition, we run joint conservation initiatives (e.g. with WCS and Mwambao), we develop regular and frequent communication materials, and shared resources. Through our bi-annual progress report mailers, weekly social media posts about project activities and progress, as well as our annual

reports, we provide a clear view of how our partners' contributions are making an impact and ensure that potential synergies are identified.

More detail on the collaboration amongst partners through the stakeholder advisory committee is given in Section IX.

In 2025, in addition to continue working with all the partners presented above, we will seek additional NGO partners and/or expert institutions to develop the expansion of the livelihood programmes in areas such as milkfish farming, chicken farms and deep seaweed.

## VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

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### 1. Overview of M&E Activities

In 2024, BA strengthened and consolidated data collection and reporting for M&E. With an ultimate aim of improving ecosystem health, BA established a marine ecological baseline of 10 reefs within the Blue Economic Corridor (BEC) is a significant milestone. We also adjusted targets based on new lessons learned in our programme and from gaining a better understanding of the ecological ecosystems and local socioeconomic context. We continue to improve our methods for tracking progress, and we developed a position for a dedicated data manager in Pemba at the BA Headquarters, responsible for tracking social indicators. We filled this position in quarter 1 of 2025. BA is also using the MERMAID system which has helped to streamline our ecological data and progress reporting.

### 2. Entities Responsible for M&E

We initiated a rigorous M&E programme at the onset of our programme in Zanzibar. It involves the entire team with final responsibility resting at the head office, with the Science Director. Financial indicator information is overseen directly by the Executive Director. Data are collected at each site, for each fund level indicator with Means of Verification being indicated for each. Information is then sent to the Head Office. All required capacities for M&E can be found within our central and local teams. Social indicator information is collected in collaboration with our local community partners, and with the support of our sister NGO, the Kwanini Foundation. Scientific data was collected via our international and local teams with benthic data analysis by CORDIO and consultant to conduct the Benthic data assessment.

### 3. Key Achievements and Insights

In 2024, BA exceeded targets for four of the six non-financial indicators, including the number of communities, organizations and agreements. Local participants have surpassed 400 people. We have adjusted some of our targets based on insights gained after launching some activities. For example, our original goal was 150 jobs, including 80 sea cucumber farmers. However, we realized it was more effective to directly employ fewer farmers while supporting many to manage their own farms. As a result, we revised indicator F6.1. To date, BA has employed 56 people, including 12 women. By the program's end, we aim to nearly triple jobs to 336 and at least double the number of women employed. So far, 660 people—over one-third of them women (270)—have received support or training. Additionally, we provided training in marine ecology and dive training to SFC and KNKM enforcement officers. Through the Kwanini Foundation, we supported 180 people (of which 80% were female) in village loan schemes and training in financial literacy, computers, and English, and more than 500 people of all ages engaged in the ecobrick programme. Our goal is to increase these numbers to 2000 persons by project end and double the number of women.

### 4. Challenges and Lessons Learned

In 2024, we took several steps to continue streamlining our data collection and M&E systems through the new Data Manager position (filled in Q1 2025) and use of SharePoint and standard templates in Excel. A continued challenge is the outsourcing of benthic analyses for the biophysical monitoring. We are working to build capacity of our staff to do this and will integrate this with the AI component of MERMAID.

## 5. Next Steps and Timeline

In 2025, we will continue building our M&E systems and the capacities of the local team in Zanzibar, with advanced excel training for our data manager in Pemba planned for within the first quarter of 2025. We further plan to include a dedicated Data Manager to BA's international team to streamline all data collected from our teams in the field in different countries. We are also updating the Blue Alliance GESI objectives and performance indicators and once approved, we will incorporate these into our GFCR Results Framework.

## IX. Programme Management

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### 1. Decisions and Resolutions by Governance Body:

The programme is being implemented as designed in the proposal approved by GFCR. The stakeholder advisory committee is the main governance body. The SAC serves as mechanism of participation in the planning, management and monitoring of the management and administration of PECCA and the blue economy development. The committee is composed of Government agencies (Blue Economy and Fisheries, Tourism, Finance), Research institutes, coastguard, and Communities (NGOs such as WCS and Mwambao have been invited recently). The committee meets every quarter. Under the supervision of the committee, Blue Alliance PECCA works on four-pronged pillars in PECCA which include (i) Community Development and Engagement, (ii) Biodiversity Conservation and Science, (iii) Blue economy RPBs, and (iv) Law Compliance. The Government members of the SAC, with inputs from the other members, can recommend the best design for the RPBs and they can veto investment decisions. To ensure a proper collaboration with authorities, Blue Alliance is seconding directly three permanent staff from MBEF and has developed agreements with KMKM for joint patrolling in PECCA.

Three co-management stakeholder advisory committees have been held in 2024 (the SAC for Q4 2024 was held in Feb. 2025). Government agencies, research institutes (such as ZAFIRI), KMKM (coastguards), NGOs and communities have been participating actively in the SACs. The committee has provided overall direction and oversight, approved annual work plans and budgets, and reviewed technical and financial reporting of the programme. Below is a selection of questions raised during the last committee:

- What steps follow when patrol programs catch illegal fishing gear and methods?
- How does Blue Alliance ensure education reaches the Community?
- What do we do with seized gear?
- Are rising temperatures the only factor causing coral bleaching, or are other factors involved?
- What methodologies are used in data collection?
- What are the objectives and intentions of the commercial fish survey?
- What is the current status of coral, fish biomass, and seagrass?
- How will the Aqua hub arrangement benefit the community?
- Why are there many cages for sea cucumber farming?
- How much investment has been made so far?



- How many local people have been employed through the project?

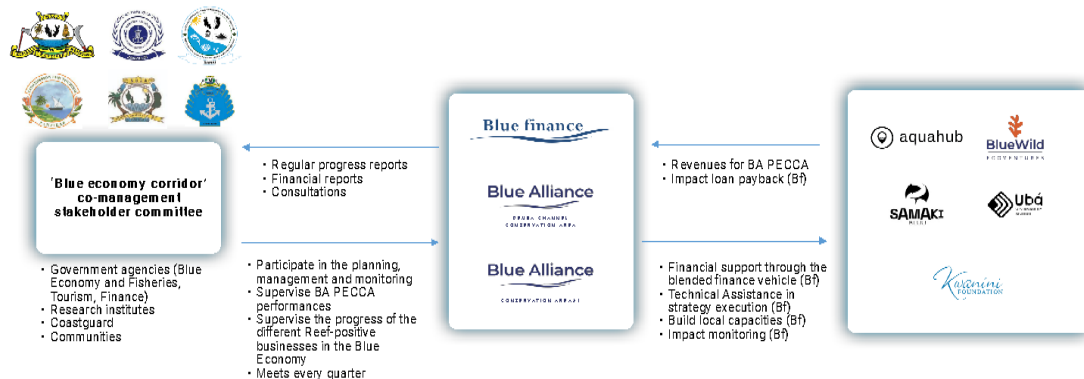


Figure 2: Governance structure

## 2. Work Plan and Budgetary Adjustments:

The programme is being implemented as planned in the programme full proposal approved by GFCR.

## 3. Operational Adjustments:

*Changes since original proposal.* The programme strategy has not changed substantially from inception and most deliverables/milestones have been met. Main change since original proposal have affected the design of the Blended Blue finance impact facility. Instead of creating a blended facility for each MPA network as planned initially, we decided to setup a unique facility aggregating all MPA network projects and reef positive solutions (including other countries). By aggregating MPA investment projects, the vehicle simplifies the investment process, lowers transaction costs, and creates efficiency and economies of scale. Further, it reduces the investment risk through diversification across revenue models and MPA projects, improves the quality of project design and execution, and helps investors to transparently monitor their impacts.

## 4. Operational Challenges and Mitigation:

Main challenges have been met to recruit a local team with a comprehensive mix of expertise and appropriate track record in MPA management, entrepreneurship, community development, marine ecology, conservation finance, public-private partnerships and business planning. As a mitigation measures, we have strengthened the support and capacity building from our multi-disciplinary central management team working closely with the on-the-ground teams. BA's scientific director, ecotourism director, operation director, aquaculture director and communication manager are in regular contact with the local teams. The central team brings a focus on conservation strategy execution and a track-record in RPB development. We provide also support to the local team in the form of on-demand expertise, templates, best practices, access to information and expertise on other projects, and the like. Blue Finance works along the local entities to report on the MPA performance (regular monitoring of progress, KPIs) and to ensure high standards in administrative and financial management.

## 5. Replenishment

The next replenishment is expected on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2026. We will start preparing a draft proposal around January 2026 but in the meantime are ensuring that the programme continues to meet the Benchmark Criteria.





## X. 2025 Objectives

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### 1. 2025 Objectives

For 2025, the objectives are as follows – with the three most significant milestones listed first:

1. Strengthen the day-to-day management of North PECCA in collaboration with the government and local fishing communities by enhancing livelihoods, creating jobs, co-patrolling with authorities, fostering community engagement, monitoring ecosystem health, and implementing long-term conservation programs for endangered species.
2. Conduct a screening feasibility assessment to identify additional conservation areas in Tanzania where management delegation and Blue Economy development are viable.
3. Finalize the pre-commercial preparation of Aquahub's sea cucumber operations by expanding hatchery and nursery facilities, overseeing broodstock collection and conditioning, building team capacity, engaging local farmers for extensive grow-out projects (>10 ha), partnering with commercial stakeholders, and refining the marketing and sales strategy.
4. Implement Samaki Bluu's growth strategy by constructing an upgraded filleting, packing, and chilling facility, securing HACCP licensing for export, developing sustainable catch protocols with fishers, training the local team, strengthening commercial partnerships, and optimizing marketing and sales efforts.
5. Supervise and finalize the construction and installation of the new UW room, including shipyard selection, construction completion, successful installation, and pre-launch activities.
6. Adapt the design of the coral safari product, increase active contribution of resort and dive shops and implement the PECCA entrance fees.
7. Advance feasibility studies for new RPBs, including a boutique eco-lodge, an eco-dive shop, a community-based mangrove crab aquaculture company, the Sea Sensorium exhibit centre, and a blue carbon project.
8. Strengthen community development initiatives in PECCA, such as deep-sea seaweed farming, Village Savings and Loan (VSL) groups, and sustainable tuna fishing.
9. Update and refine the gender strategies, objectives, and indicators to adopt a more transformative approach, engaging men, local leaders, and key influencers to address customs and norms affecting gender equality.
10. Finalize feasibility assessments for additional community development projects, including small-scale sea cucumber farming, fisher gear swaps, milkfish farming, and poultry farming.
11. Complete the structuring of the blended finance vehicle and impact loan facility.
12. Identify additional commitments from impact investors and donors.

## XI. Communication, Visibility and Knowledge Management

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### 1. Strategic Role of communications:

At Blue Alliance PECCA, communications play a strategic role in advancing our mission by sharing and amplifying the impact of our work. We engage a diverse audience, including local governments, as well as donors, partners, collaborators, and the public. We maintain an active presence on social media, where we share regular updates on our fieldwork, upcoming events, RPBs, human interest stories, and thought leadership pieces (LinkedIn is our primary social media platform with the greatest reach). These platforms allow us to bring our audience closer to the tangible impact of our initiatives. In addition, we distribute a monthly progress newsletter to our strategic partners and stakeholders, providing key impact metrics and updates on ongoing projects and developments. Our website serves as our central information hub, offering a comprehensive overview of Blue Alliance's mission and work. Designed to be user-friendly and engaging, the website is a resource for those seeking to learn more about our initiatives and their impact.

Communications have contributed to objectives by strengthening stakeholder engagement. Through targeted messaging across social media and newsletters, we reinforced relationships with local governments, donors, and partners. By effectively communicating progress within the Pemba Channel Conservation Area, we strengthened governmental and community buy-in. Our communications also serve as a tool to deliver transparent reporting. Our monthly newsletters provided strategic partners and stakeholders with timely updates on impact metrics, project milestones, and key developments.

### 2. Alignment with programme goals:

One of our key objectives in 2024 was to announce the launch of the Blue Finance Facility. Communications played an important role in amplifying this announcement, ensuring broad visibility and engagement. We implemented a multi-faceted communications strategy that included international events such as COP16, press releases, social media campaigns, informative articles, a dedicated website blog, and collaborative content with partners. Additionally, we leveraged social media and our newsletter to promote upcoming events related to the Blue Finance Facility, sustaining engagement beyond the initial announcement. By integrating a diverse mix of field updates, high-level institutional developments, marine species highlights, and human-interest stories, we effectively engaged a broad audience while also delivering targeted content for key stakeholders. An additional objective in 2024 was to highlight the ways in which we work to empower women at Blue Alliance PECCA, we did this by showcasing the two female rangers on our patrolling team who are challenging societal norms by filling roles in a traditionally male-dominated field.

### 3. Effectiveness and Future Planning:

To further enhance visibility and impact, we will focus on strengthening strategic collaborations and diversifying our content approach. Increasing the volume of co-created content with partners and stakeholders will not only expand our reach but also reinforce our position as a trusted leader in marine conservation and blue finance. In this way, we can demonstrate the collective impact of our work and build credibility within the sector. By continuously refining our communications strategy and fostering deeper collaborations, we can amplify our communications impact and engage a wider audience.

### 4. Knowledge Sharing:

To enhance capacity-building and knowledge exchange, we used a range of tools, including our website as a centralized information hub, participating in and attending webinars and workshops alongside partners, and thematic newsletters featuring insights on marine conservation and blue finance. We also expanded our use of social media for educational campaigns around not only the Blue Finance Facility, but also more general ocean conservation topics such as rare species spotlights.



**Blue Alliance PECCA communications spreadsheet: [found here](#)**



## 13. Annex A – Results Framework

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## 14. Annex B – Programme Milestones by Activities

Programme Milestones by Activities Table

Outcome and Output	List of activities	Month M1=Sept 2024  M24=Auh 2026	Progress 31/12/2024	
			Status	Details
Outcome 1: Protection, effective management and sustainable financing of priority coral reef sites and climate change-affected refugia				
Output 1.1: Well managed Conservation Areas (starting with PECCA) that protect and promote healthy reefs	Activity 1.1.1: Support to PECCA SPE activities in conservation, enforcement, community engagement and monitoring	M1-M24	On track	Blue alliance PECCA activities implemented with success in compliance, community engagement, conservation and livelihood
	Activity 1.1.2: Technical and Scientific assistance in MPA management and coral reef conservation	M1-M24	On track	Technical and Scientific assistance provided for MPA management and coral reef conservation with a focus on enforcement, monitoring programmes and livelihood solutions
	Activity 1.1.3: Support to activities in conservation, enforcement, community engagement and monitoring for additional SPEs and Conservation Areas	M18-M24	Planned for later	Planned in M18
	Activity 1.1.4:			
Output 1.2: Increased area of new climate refugia and priority sites designated as MPAs or LMMAs	Activity 1.2.1: MPA screening, feasibility study and selection of new priority sites in the region	M12-M24	Planned for later	Planned in M12 but initial dialogues with Government for expansion have started

<b>Output 1.3: Preparation and management of a blended finance vehicle for MPAs to address some of the key drivers of coral reef degradation</b>	Activity 1.3.1: Design and implementation of the business plans for PECCA	M1-M3	Completed	Business plan and financial model for PECCA completed
	Activity 1.3.2: Design of the blended finance vehicle for MPAs (aggregating facility with senior debt facility)	M1-M12	On track	Senior debt facility designed with potential for upscaling and structured as syndicated Refundable grant agreement design
	Activity 1.3.3: Fundraising with a pool of investors and donors	M1-M24	On track	Fundraising with a pool of investors and donors in progress: 10 impact investors contacted , 13 donors contacted
	Activity 1.3.4: Design, development and collection of harmonised KPIs and results metrics for MPAs	M1-M3	Completed	Design of harmonised KPIs and results metrics for MPAs completed
<b>Outcome 2: Transforming the livelihoods of coral reef-dependent communities</b>				
<b>Output 2.1: Community development through social enterprises, micro-finance, community savings and new livelihoods</b>	Activity 2.1.1: Support to community development activities in PECCA	M1-M24	On track	Community development activities in PECCA in preparation and/or feasibility: deep seaweed, sea cucumber, tuna fishery, gear swap, milkfish farming, chicken poultry.
	Activity 2.1.2: Scoping, design and preparation of a second cohort of RPBs that will produce investment returns to the MPAs	M1-M18	On track	Scoping in process for second cohort of RPBs: ecolodge, coral safari improved, mangrove crab, other aquaculture species.
	Activity 2.1.3: Technical assistance for the implementation of the RPBs	M1-M24	On track	Support to the community-based aquaculture, ecotourism and sustainable fishery companies
<b>Output 2.2: The MPA blended finance investment facilities mobilise public and private investments for RPBs that</b>	Activity 2.2.1: Co-fund CAPEX costs of AQUAHUB community-based sea cucumber aquaculture Zanzibar Ltd	M1-M12	On track	Co-fund CAPEX and initial working capital of AQUAHUB community-based sea cucumber aquaculture Zanzibar Ltd



<b>generate investment returns for MPAs and address specific drivers of coral reef degradation</b>	Activity 2.2.2: Co-fund CAPEX costs of the UW ROOM and Blue Wild Eco Ventures, in ecotourism	M1-M12	On track	Co-fund CAPEX and initial working capital for the UW ROOM and Blue Wild Eco Ventures, in ecotourism
	Activity 2.2.3: Co-fund CAPEX costs of SAMAKI BLUU Ltd, fishery supply chain improvement for fisher communities .	M1-M12	On track	Co-fund CAPEX and initial working capital for SAMAKI BLUU Ltd, fishery supply chain improvement for fisher communities .
	Activity 2.2.4: Co-fund CAPEX costs of RPBs belonging to the second cohort	M12-M24	Planned for later	Planned in M12
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Costs</b>				
<b>Output 3.1 Baseline Assessments</b>	Activity 3.1.1: Baseline Assessment for GFCR KPIs in PECCA	M6-M12	Planned for later	Planned in M6 (feb 2025)
<b>Output 3.2 Impact Monitoring</b>	Activity 3.2.1: Impact Monitoring for GFCR KPIs in PECCA	M13-M24	Planned for later	Planned in M18



## 15. Annex C– Dashboard Intake Form

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## 16. Annex D – Risk Log

### Risk Log

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Risk update during period
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Political instability or local political interference in the projects	Low	2	3	PECCA project is being steered by the multistakeholder advisory committee. Government stakeholders (MBEF, other institutions) are able to influence programme decision-making. A robust grievance mechanism is in place to ensure that any community concerns are addressed.	No emerging risks. On the opposite, the support to the programme remains high with active participation of MBEF and communities
Natural disaster	Medium	3	3	Project developers are putting in place plans to respond to external shocks and ensure liquidity and technical support is available to those impacted by a disaster. Pemba / Zanzibar are not in a hurricane risk area (equator proximity)	No emerging risks.
Recessions and global economic contingency	Medium	3	2	Poor market conditions can create risks for livelihood diversification and increase barriers for enterprises. We mitigate this risk through (i) targeting resilient market niche (e.g., nature tourism, specific aquaculture / fishery product with few competitors); (ii) income diversification and (iii) conservative projections in financial models for investments	No emerging risks.
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Programme implementation is delayed, or time is not sufficient to deliver on all the activities	Medium	3	3	Programme partners will seek to understand causes of delays and deliver additional technical capacities, resources or other inputs to help put delayed activities back on track.	No emerging risks.
Project development costs are higher than anticipated	Medium	3	3	Programme developers have extensive experience in programme budgeting. Various scenarios have been modelled to take into account higher costs or lower revenues and prepare contingency plans.	No emerging risks.
Lack of local engagement/community buy-in	Low	2	3	Consortium partners have already undertaken extensive community outreach and engagement to ensure programmes are anchored in and respond	No emerging risks.

				to local needs and concerns, as articulated by local communities. Multistakeholder decision-making processes and a robust grievance mechanism are in place to ensure that any community concerns are addressed.	
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
Lack of coordination among programme partners	Low	3	3	A clear division of labour has been established among programme partners. Regular coordination meetings will be organised to ensure the smooth implementation of the programme.	No emerging risks.
Programme partners re-orientation	Medium	3	2	Programme partners might decide to not follow with the programme due to internal choices (priorities, budget, staff dedication). Regular coordination meetings will be organised to anticipate and solve potential changes	No emerging risks.
Inability to source sufficient technical expertise to deliver all programme activities	Low	2	3	Programme partners already have significant in-house technical expertise and have been working with local partners on project development. Programme partners will leverage their extensive local and international networks to ensure the right expertise is available for this programme.	No emerging risks.
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Funds are not used for their intended purpose	Low	1	3	Robust programme governance structures and monitoring frameworks will aim to ensure there is no leakage of funds. Project performance will be monitored on an ongoing basis and course corrections suggested to ensure the efficient use of funds.	No emerging risks.

## 17. Annex E – Solution Case Study Template

2 case studies already submitted and under review.

## 18. Annex F – GESI Action Report

Blue Alliance is currently in the process of updating the Blue Alliance programme GESI objectives and performance indicators to introduce stronger and streamlined measures of skills, participation, decision-making, male perceptions and behaviours, and other aspects of gender-



transformative programming. We are also in the process of liaising with EU counterparts to identify opportunities for synergies and collaboration in their Gender Transformative Action Programme for Zanzibar, including in terms of aligning any indicators and objectives. We will submit updated an updated GESI Action Report to GFCR for review of the updated GESI Objectives and performance indicators to GFCR. Upon final approval, we will incorporate these refinements and modifications into our GFCR Results Framework.

The following represents some of our 2024 work. This will be updated with our refined objectives and indicators, integrated into the Results Framework, and finalized by submission of the final draft of the 2024 Annual Report.

Linked Programme Outcome	Objective	Action	Indicator	2024 Milestone	Remarks
<b>Outcome 1: “Protection and effective management of priority coral reef sites and climate change-affected refugia are sustainably financed.”</b>	1 Build the technical capacities of women to more effectively manage natural resources in the ecosystems around them.	Through the courses to women seaweed farmers and other programme activities, identify opportunities to build women’s understanding of sustainable natural resource management	# of women who participate in capacity building activities for sustainable natural resource management		
<b>Outcome 2: “Transforming the livelihoods of coral reef-dependent communities”</b>	2 Build women’s skills to empower them to have great decision-making power in their household and in their own professional and personal.	Through the VSL eco-lending groups, engage women, encourage them to identify skills they need to improve their labour market opportunities.	# of women who receive financial literacy and other capacity building		

## 19. Annex G – Safeguards

CHECKLIST POTENTIAL SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
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?	N
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? <sup>4</sup>	N
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes – restricted fishing in some areas. Mitigating measures - We're engaging them in gear swaps, paying those involved in the eCPUE programme, CoTS monitoring and collections.
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?	N
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	N – we provide monthly training for SFC members (local government units), KMKM (military marine), Police, FLD data handlers and report to Fishers
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	N
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?	N – they are given the opportunity, but we've received no concerns
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?	N
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?	N

<sup>4</sup> 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.



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?	N
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?	N – no concerns raised
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>	N – the project is aimed at increasing the ability of women to better protect and manage natural resources.
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
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>	N – project is aimed at improving marine habitats.
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?	Y - MPAs
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)	N – we're enforcing existing legislation.
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	N
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	N
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	N



1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Y – aquaculture will involve harvesting of sea cucumber. Samaki Bluu involves sustainable fish capture.
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>	N
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g., collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	N
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
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>	N – the underwater room – our only development in planning is suspended above the sea floor for example
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant <sup>5</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	N
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Y – coral bleaching
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)?	N

<sup>5</sup> In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, '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.]

<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>	
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	N
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)?	N
3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g., dams, roads, buildings)?	N
3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	N
3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	N
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)?	N
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?	N
3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	N
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)?	N – our security are themselves community members
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>	
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,	N



	practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	N
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	N
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)?	N
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>6</sup>	N
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?	N
<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	N
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
6.3	<p>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)?</p> <p><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></p>	N

<sup>6</sup> 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.

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?	N
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
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?	N
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N
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?	N
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
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?	N
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	N
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>	N
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	N
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	N

