Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

Country/Region/Global: United Republic of Tanzania

Initiation Plan

Project Title: Bahari Maisha (Ocean Life) – Lifting the lives of women and youth in the coastal communities in Tanzania Project

Expected UNSDCF/CPD Outcome(s): People in the United Republic of Tanzania working in MSMEs and small-scale agriculture especially the most vulnerable, achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources.

Expected CPD Output(s): ***Output 1.2:*** *Relevant institutions have enhanced capacities to provide gender-responsive market-oriented programmes, products and services to MSMEs and small-holder farmers*

Initiation Plan Start/End Dates : April 2024 – September 2025

Implementing Partner : UNDP (DIM)

Brief Description

Coastal communities in Tanzania are facing significant challenges due to climate change impacts, including rising temperatures, irregular rainfall patterns, and changes in ocean conditions. These environmental pressures are compounded by increasing human activities such as expanding settlements, infrastructure development, and fuel-wood collection, leading to biodiversity loss and land degradation. The impacts particularly affect women, who constitute the majority of small-scale fisheries and seaweed farming practitioners. Communities struggle with limited market access, inadequate tools and technologies, lack of financing, and growing user conflicts in marine areas. Additionally, marine pollution, especially from plastic waste, continues to threaten coastal ecosystems, while the COVID-19 pandemic has further heightened community vulnerabilities.

In response to these challenges, UNDP will be implementing a pilot project from April 2024 to September 2025 across selected sites in Tanga, Bagamoyo, Unguja, and Pemba. The initiative will focus on uplifting women and youth in coastal communities through demand-driven solutions in traditional fishing, seaweed farming, and eco-tourism optimization. The project emphasizes wealth creation through value addition and modern technologies, including solutions for marine waste management and improved storage and processing of marine products. This initiative aligns with Tanzania's blue economy goals, aiming to enable local communities to harness and benefit from sustainable blue economy development while ensuring the conservation of coastal ecosystems.

Programme Period: April 2024 – Sept 2025

Quantum Project Number: 01002196

Gender Marker: **GEN 2**

Total resources required	$1,906,500
Total allocated resources:	$1,906,500
• Regular (TRAC2):	$1,800,000
• Regular (TRAC 1):	$ 106,500
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
○ Government	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	_____

DocuSigned by:
Shigeki Komatsubara
F54C0E2F27704E7...

Agreed by UNDP: Shigeki Komatsubara Resident Representative Date: April 25, 2024

DS

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

I. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

The Development Challenges

Coastal Communities in Tanzania are experiencing the impacts of climate change including the increase of temperature, uneven rainfall patterns and change in ocean temperatures and chemical composition. These impacts are fuelled by the increasing demand for settlements, agriculture, infrastructure developments and increasing fuel-wood collection, result in an acceleration of biodiversity loss and land degradation which are compounded by climate change. Because of these impacts, the coastal communities continue to experience extreme poverty impacting mostly women who are the majority in the small-scale fisheries and seaweed farming.

These impacts of climate change undermine their already vulnerable farming systems that are based on the use of inadequate tools and equipment, lack of financing, lack of access to markets (local, regional and international markets) and technologies for value addition and growing conflicts between hotels and other users of marine and coastal areas.

In addition, the coastal communities are experiencing increase in population which is causing conflicts among coastal community users (user-user conflicts). This includes (for example) conflicts between local fishers and seaweed farmers, construction of hotels and access to beaches and sea resources, etc. The conflicts are limiting the coastal communities and fisher livelihoods (particularly artisanal fishers, women gleaners and the poorest amongst the communities who have few options for alternative livelihoods) the ability to expand and diversify their sources of livelihood and economic activities.

Furthermore, the increasing economic activity in the coastal areas is fuelling pollution in the marine environment (especially plastic wastes). While lack of capacity and resources remain a constant issue, the key challenge to the management of marine pollution from plastics in coastal areas is the lack of feasible alternative uses of plastic materials that cause marine pollution. In order to address the challenges of wastes, there have to be long-term innovative technological solutions in the coastal areas including that bring together communities and businesses to become engaged focussing on a “value chain” approach whereby plastic waste is treated as a resource or commodity that can support economic growth and support livelihoods.

On the other hand, most of Coastal communities (especially fishers and seaweed farmers) are not accessing markets (local, regional and international markets) because of many factors including low quality, low quantity and poor techniques. These factors are contributed by outdated technologies, lack of capacity to undertake value addition of their products, lack of finance, etc. These in return, are making it difficult for coastal communities to scale their production and capacities and are not able to tap into all the potentials that are presented by the Blue Economy.

These challenges, therefore, are weakening the ability of the ocean to provide the necessary ecosystem services upon which humans and all other life on Earth depend. With an additional burden that is brough by global pandemics such as COVID-19, the coastal communities are vulnerable to many factors which requires a systemic approach in addressing them. In this regard, the Coastal communities needs strategic support which can ensure inclusive and gender responsive sustainable economic growth pathways that create employment opportunities.

The purpose of this project is to uplift the lives of women and youth in the coastal communities in selected sites in the United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar and Mainland). It involves providing demand-driven solutions to challenges in traditional fishing, seaweed farming, eco-tourism optimization, and unlocking the blue economy's potential for livelihoods while ensuring conservation of coastal ecosystems. The strategy focuses on wealth creation through value addition and modern technology. It contributes to UNDP's SP Moonshots targets by aiding people in moving out of multidimensional poverty, providing youth employment, clean energy mix and offering renewed hope and stability., The success of this initiative is premised on enlisting and enhancing public-private sector investment in the blue economy sector. This initiative will contribute to the overall Tanzania’ BE goal of

DS

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

enabling local communities to harness and benefit from sustainable Blue Economy development. The initiative will also support the adoptions of technologies for countering marine waste and storing and processing of marine products (e.g. fish, seaweed, etc). These technologies will target to increase efficiency, effectiveness, productivity and promote renewable anergy (energy mix) in the coastal communities of Tanzania.

Expected results:

In order to contribute to the overall purpose, the CO will use the funds to undertake interventions grouped around three major building blocks that will contribute to the uplifting of lives of women and youth in coastal communities of Tanzania:

(i) ***Improved local economies of women and youth in selected coastal communities*** through enhanced techniques of fish, seaweed and sea cucumber value chain activities. This will be done through access to environmentally friendly technologies to improve efficiency, effectiveness and productivity. The technologies will enable women and youth employed in the value chains to save time, minimize running costs and increase their incomes / profits based on sustainability of key habitats namely mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass to continue providing key ecosystems services and goods. Hence these technologies and innovations will serve as enablers of Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI). Key interventions will include promotion of women and youth led improved fishing technologies, seaweed and sea cucumber processing techniques, solar powered sardine drying, and hatchery for crabs and crabs fattening. UNDP CO will partner with ESRF, and Innovex Development private Company , School of Aquatic Science and Fisheries Technology at University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Institute for Rural Development and Planning (IRDP) in scaling up the establishment of crabs hatchery and crabs fattening technologies as well as ZAFICO to scale up the solar drying technology for sardines and sea cucumber.

(ii) ***New and diverse tourism products development*** through support to communities to identify and develop new nature-based tourism products/attractions that promote restoration of nature and sustain livelihoods by minimizing the dependence on seasonality of tourism activities. Some of the key intervention include replication and scaling up women and youth led eco-friendly kayak business model services, diversification of hiking routes, solar powered water-bikes services employing women and youth as well as enhancing rebranding and marketing capacities of local communities, private sector and tourism public institutions. The eco-friendly kayak business model will include establishment of women and youth managed micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) such as cafes/coffee shops for refreshments, picnic sites as well as youth employments as tour guides and specialised kayak riders. Coaching and mentoring of women and youth in mindset change to explore and uptake of new business opportunities will be an integral part of this development pathway.

iii) Enhanced "marine litter to cash" business model through development of "marine litter" management mechanisms and technologies for capture, collection and upcycling plastic items such as plastic bottles into useful or decorative items. This intervention will lay the foundation for a national policy on banning certain types of plastics and pilot a collection and transfer of plastics to mainland for incineration to gain plastic credits and work out payment scheme for these plastic credits. This will build on the ongoing joint UNDP / UNICEF WasteX initiative that has mapped marine litter hotspot areas. In addition to providing direct economic benefits to women and youth, the intervention will contribute to the overall Country's efforts in establishing a systematic national waste management system to manage the increasing waste plastic products which are choking up in the ocean, and compromising the quality of the marine environment, hence affecting its ability to provide the much needed ecosystems services and goods for sustaining lives and economies.

Underlying the above pathways are two important contextual factors namely the role of the private sector, local community engagement, appropriate technologies and restoration of key coastal and marine habitats (mainly mangrooves, coral reefs and seagrass beds) that are vital in sustaining the health and integrity of the ocean ecosystem to continue providing the ecosystem services for sustaining local community lives and businesses. The PIP will also facilitate formulation of a BE portfolio PRODOC.

DS

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

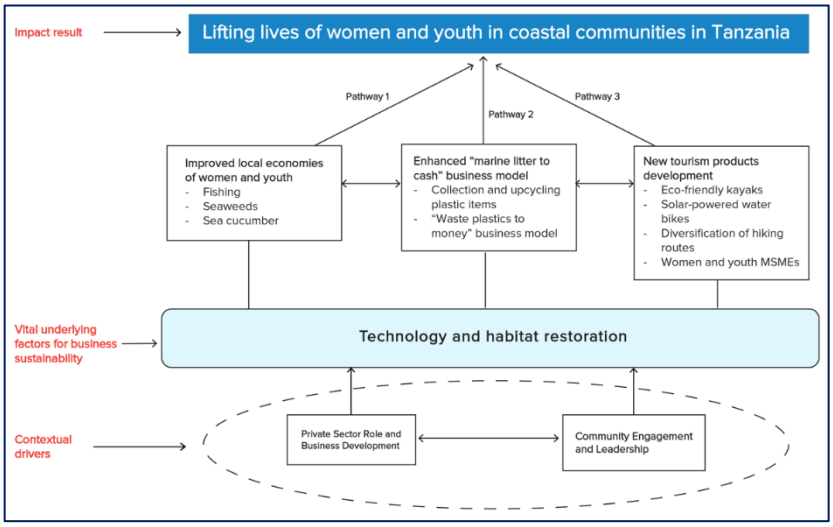


Fig 1: Impact results development pathways

Alignment to National Responses to the Challenges Facing Coastal Communities.

Responses to these conflicts (to date) have often been 'reactive' (rather than proactive), with amelioration measures sometimes implemented too late to mitigate damage. Collaboration among government agencies, conservation organizations, private sector organizations, and more importantly coastal communities, is crucial to conservation goals with economic interests such as fishing, seaweed farming and tourism requires intricate negotiation and engagement of indigenous communities and marginalized groups, particularly the active involvement of women involved in small scale fisheries and seaweed farming. Response to these conflicts further requires application of technologies which are affordable, gender responsive, sustainable and friendly to the environment. The further requires promoting environment and nature sensitives value additions activities, skill enhancements and value chain approaches both on the demand and supply sides of the marine based economy.

Through the Third Five Years Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 (FYDP III) and in the Zanzibar Development Plan 2021-2027 (ZADEP), the government of the United Republic of Tanzania has shown an intention to transform the lives of the Coastal Community through the sea-based economy by envisioning a blue economy for inclusive sustainable growth and development contributing to the aspiration of Vision 2050. Through these instruments, the government has set specific indicators by implementing activities through the national yearly budget.

In responding to gender and equality in the marine activities, the Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) responsiveness is mainstreamed throughout many of the national development policies (Including the FYDP III and ZADEP), which are supplemented by various international frameworks and commitments. In addition to the bill of rights in the National Constitution of 1977 and the Constitution of Zanzibar of 1984 prohibiting gender discrimination, Tanzania has commitments to GEDSI under several international conventions, including the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Southern African Development Community Gender and Development Declaration of 1997 (SADC), and the 2005 Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the attain Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol).

At global level, therefore, this project will help the United Republic of Tanzania to attain the following Sustainable Development Goal (SDG): SDG 1: Ending poverty, SDG 2: Improving food security and eliminating hunger, SDG 5: Gender equality, SDG 6: Accessing clean water), and SDG 14: Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources. Also, will contribute towards attaining the targets set by the African Unions Agenda 2063.

Nationally, the project will contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Five Years Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 (FYDP III), Zanzibar's Vision 2050 and ZADEP, as well as Zanzibar's Third Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP III). These national instruments have a specific focus on Women's Economic Empowerment and prioritise the need for an improved enabling environment to promote socially responsive development.

DS

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

(1) **Alignment with UNDP TRAC 2 Facility objectives:**

Addressing challenges related to conflicts between community resource users and the marine environment (user-environment conflicts), tackling marine resources over-harvesting, minimising ocean litter pollution, reversing declining sources of coastal community livelihoods, providing opportunities for wealth creation for women and youth through enterprises, deploying women and youth-led technologies to enhance efficiency and effectiveness and diversification of tourism products are fully aligned to the TRAC 2 objectives namely (1) support to 300,000 women and youth MSMEs (2) lifting 50 million African out of multidimensional poverty, and (3) accelerate the adoption of transformative technology. This foster promotion of new (innovative) ways of fishing by providing funding/financial and technical support to select institutions within the BE ecosystem.

Tanzania's marine and coastal environment is facing a range of anthropogenic threats, particularly to the three key marine habitats of mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds. Mangrove habitat is being lost at a rate of approx. 0.52% annually since the early 1990s due to unsustainable levels of extraction and conversion activities. Coral reefs are being impacted by overexploitation, destructive activities (fishing and anchor damage), climate change, pollution, infrastructural development, and inadequate management. Similarly, seagrass habitats are facing compound threats from destructive fishing practices, waste disposal, construction work activities, changing water regimes (through damming or deviation of rivers and estuaries) and unsuitable farming methods.

Local communities living proximal to the coast are reliant on the marine products and ecosystem services provided by these habitats for their livelihoods. And with a growing coastal population, the open-access resources provided by these habitats are becoming further degraded, compounded by environmentally unfriendly technologies, limited livelihood alternatives, and lack of systems and mechanisms for controlling waste.

Key drivers of this degradation are high levels of poverty and a limited choice of livelihoods that provide an alternative to extractive or destructive activities. Where opportunities for alternative livelihoods exist, they are highly gendered. The tourism sector is a key driver of the economy, but access to opportunities for coastal community members to benefit from this economic activity remains limited, particularly for women. Other barriers include a lack of skills for tourism standards and lack of financial resources for enterprise development.

The three habitats of mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass are the backbone of the global ocean economy, providing services valued at > US$25 trillion per year. The very foundation of any 'Blue Economy' initiative is therefore inherently untenable unless these habitats are effectively and sustainably managed and used to provide equitable and socially inclusive socio-economic benefits for local communities.

To address this development challenge, this project will support the diversification of livelihood opportunities in coastal communities through the development of sustainable, gender responsive and socially inclusive new eco-tourism livelihood opportunities/products that link directly with the health of the ocean.

(2) Alignment with regional priorities:

The proposed project aligns to the UNDP strategic plan (2022-25) and aims to contribute to Tanzania's trajectory towards accelerating the attaining the SDGs through sustainable Blue Economy development and wealth creation and poverty reduction in the Tanzania MIC status. The project aspires to narrow the inequality gap of women and youth engagement in the Blue Economy sector, improve local level blue economy governance, enhance resilience of both the communities and marine ecosystems, as well as energy mix through renewable energy options, digitalization for marine litter mapping and management will be a central part of the project. As part of the approach, the project will leverage on the digital technologies from the joint pilot UNDP/UNICEF WasteX project in managing marine litter as well as work with private sector in the tourism industry to boost innovative tourism products development.

The project is also in alignment with the Africa Union (AU) Blue Economy Strategy which emphasises the need for a multisectoral and integrated approach towards BE implementation for socioeconomic transformation and sustainable development and recognizes the importance of value chains that can substantially contribute to the structural transformation of economies, promote job creation, fight against poverty, and improve social conditions, among

DS

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

others. This broad notion stems from the African Union "Africa's 2050 Integrated Maritime Strategy" and is in line with, and interlinked with, the requirements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in numerous ways.

II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

During implementation, UNDP will partner with a number of organisations, as appropriate, in undertaking the implementation of project activities. Some of the organisations identified are listed below:

Partner	Role	Description
Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries in Zanzibar	Lead Partner on Mechanism for ocean waste collection in areas with many tourism attractions.	• Coordinate all information related to the BE. • Convene all partners in close consultation with the relevant players including those in Tourism. • Train players on regulatory and policy issues. • Prepare the interim and final report (financial and technical) of the project in Zanzibar.
Fisheries Education and Training Agency – Tanzania Mainland	Lead partner on technical issues	• Collect necessary baseline information for the project. • Develop a roadmap for scale. • Train fishers on best practices and international standards.
Zanzibar Commission for Tourism	Lead partner on Increase access to alternative income-generating activities	• Convene all the beneficiaries of community tourism and products diversification in Zanzibar.
TanzaniaWomen Chambers of Commerce Zanzibar (TWCCZ)	Increase access to alternative income-generating activities	• In consultations with Local Government Authorities Coordinate youth and women engagement activities in Unguja • Train women and youth • Lead in training of the activities for Unguja • In consultation with UNDP, Local Authorities identify new community tourism products. • Monitor and report all activities
Mkoani District Paralegal Organization (MDIPAO)	Lead NGO from Pemba on increase access to alternative income-generating activities	• In consultations with Local Government Authorities coordinate youth and women engagement activities in Pemba • Train women and youth • Lead in training of the activities for Pemba • In consultation with UNDP, Local Authorities identify new community tourism products. • Monitor and report all activities
Economics and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)	Technical and logistical support advancing Fisheries technologies for youth and women groups	• Fisheries technologies for community fisheries resources management • Social impact research
Innovex Development private company		solar drying technology for sardines and sea cucumber.
ZAFICO	Advancing Fisheries technologies for youth and women groups	solar drying technology for sardines and sea cucumber.
Pemba Association of Civil Society Organizations (PACSO)	Lead Partner on implementation of activities in Pemba South	• In consultations with Local Government Authorities coordinate youth and women engagement activities in Pemba • Train women and youth • Lead in training of the activities for Pemba • In consultation with UNDP, Local Authorities identify new community tourism products. • Monitor and report all activities
Select LGAs	Partner on mechanism for ocean waste collection in areas with many tourism attractions.	• In consultations with Local Government Authorities Coordinate youth and women engagement activities in the localities • In consultation with UNDP, Local Authorities coordinate beneficiaries.

DS

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

Chumbe island	Eco-tourism development given their successful promotion of eco-tourism at Chumbe island in Zanzibar	• Community tourisms products development • Marketing and market linkages
University of Dar Es Salaam (UDSM)	Research in fisheries and crabs enhancement technologies. Economic research, market access and value addition	• Appropriate technologies for enhanced fisheries resources management • Research data for monitoring trends and impact on fisheries resources • Mapping of fisheries resources hotspots to guide interventions • Capacity development in markets and commodity development
Institute for Rural Development Planning (IRDP)	Technical and logistical support to project implementation	• Community mobilisation • Community participatory planning and implementation support
Eco-Kayak Zanzibar	Kayak business model	• Community mobilisation • Youth mentoring and coaching for mindset change and skills development in kayaks operations
CUBE Zanzibar	Innovative solutions to marine waste management	• Community sensitization • Marine waste collection and management
State University of Zanzibar (SUZA)	Research and innovation	• Tourism mapping and tourism marketing apps development • Eco-tourism products development
TAFIRI	Fisheries research and innovation	• Fisheries resources value chain development
MoLF-	Fisheries Resources development	• Value chain development and access to markets
Ministry of Defence – JKT	Fish farming technologies and access to market	• Cage fish farming technologies • Access to domestic markets for blue economy value chain products
KMKM	Maritime security and safety	• Construction of specialized fiber boats to support women groups in undertaking seaweed farming

III. MONITORING

Project activities and the corresponding outputs shall be monitored, reviewed and assessed regularly throughout the project implementation. A combination of monitoring tools and mechanisms will be utilised .

As minimum requirement, an Initiation Phase Report should be prepared at the end of the Initiation Plan in addition to attaching the full project document if developed or an explanation if initiation failed to produce a full project.

DS

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	IRDP/UDSM/MoBEF	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	IRDP/UDSM/MoBEF	
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	IRDP/UDSM/MoBEF/SUZA	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	IRDP/UDSM/MoBEF/SUZA	
Review and Make	Internal review of data and evidence	At least annually	Performance data, risks,	IRDP/UDSM/MoBEF/SUZA	

DS

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Course Corrections	from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.		lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		IRDP/UDSM/MoBEF/SUZA	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	IRDP/UDSM/MoBEF/SUZA	

DS

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

IV. WORK PLAN

Period[1]: April 2024– September 2025

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	*Q2*	*Q3*	*Q4*	*Q5*	*Q6*		Funding Source	Budget Description	*Amounts (US$)*
Sub-total 1											
Output 1: ***Local economies of women and youth in selected coastal communities improved through fish, seaweed and sea cucumber value chains and market access.*** *Baseline, indicators including annual targets are contained in the detailed M+E plan* *Gender marker: GEN2*	1.1 Technical and financial support to relevant institutions that are promoting new (innovative) ways of fishing.							*IRDP/MoBEF/UNDP*		*Trainings, workshops, equipment, materials, consultancy*	400,000
	1.2 Provide enabling equipment to select women led groups in fisheries and seaweed value chains.							*IRDPMoBEF*		*Trainings, workshops, equipment, materials*	300,000
	1.3 Purchase of equipment to support productivity in fisheries and seaweed activities in Zanzibar.							*IRDP/MoBEF*		*Equipment, consultancy,*	100,000
	1.4 Procurement of solar powered technology for drying sea products and seaweed under any weather							*IRDP*		*Procurement, equipment, tools, travel,*	50,000
	1.5 Support Sea cucumber and crabs enhancement activities							*IRDP*		*Trainings, workshops, equipment, materials*	100,000
	1.6 Support the government to operationalize hatchery and/or establishment of additional community hatchery(ies).							*IRDP*		*Training, construction,*	50,000

[1] Maximum 18 months

										travel, procurements	
	1.7 Financial and technical support to NGOs to expand the farms which are used for training best practice on various angles of the blue economy.							*IRDP/UDSM*		*Trainings, consultancy, w/shops, meeting, materials, equipment*	100,000
	1.8 Train women groups on value addition to enable access to higher value markets.							*UDSM*		*Trainings, w/shops, meeting*	50,000
Sub-total 2											$1,150,000
Output 2: New and diverse community-based tourism products established and operationalized (micro-mobility). *Baseline, indicators including annual targets are contained in the detailed M+E plan* *Gender marker: GEN2*	2.1 Support groups of women and youth to create new products for community tourism as a way of diversifying their livelihood.							*SUZA*		*Trainings, consultancy, w/shops, meeting, materials, equipment*	150,000
	2.2 Support women and youth groups in tourism to improve their current community tourism products.							*SUZA*		*consultancy, w/shops, materials, equipment*	50,000
	2.3 Procurement and installation of solar recharging facilitates for micro mobility at sea and in land.							*UNDP*		*Procurement, consultancy, equipment,*	50,000
	2.4 Strengthen or establish hiking loop at community level (to be done by foot or MTB)							*SUZA*		*Trainings, consultancy, w/shops, meeting, materials, equipment*	100,000
Sub-total 3											$350,000
Output 3: *"Marine litter to cash" business model enhanced through development of "marine litter" management mechanisms and*	3.1 Identify and establish (or strengthen) target hotspots which are the primary sources of leakages of marine pollution, the capacitate the							*SUZA/UNDP*		*Trainings, consultancy, w/shops, meeting,*	50,000

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

technologies to collect and process plastics into usable products *Baseline, indicators including annual targets are contained in the detailed M+E plan* *Gender marker: GEN2*	women and youth with technologies and equipment for preventing marine pollution.									*materials, equipment*	
	3.2 Establish and capacitate a cross-sector collaboration mechanism for managing marine pollution.									*Coordination, travel, meetings, communication,*	50,000
	3.3 Collect, process, and sale of products from the marine litter									*Equipment, travel, training*	50,000
	3.4 Capacitate Communities with Ocean Cleanup techniques and Systems.									*Trainings, meetings, tools and equipment*	50,000
	3.5 Innovative Challenge to scale up waste-to-energy initiatives.									*Consultancy, meetings, workshop, awards*	50,000
Sub-total											$250,000
Resource Mobilisation *Baseline, indicators including annual targets are contained in the detailed M+E plan* *Gender marker: GEN2*	Strengthen the Development Partners Group on Blue Economy									Conference & workshops	30,000
	Engage private sector groups in the blue economy									Travel costs, workshops	10,000
	Leverage knowledge products as evidence for informing the blue economy agenda (awareness, fund raising, policy formulation)									Consultations, training/ workshop costs, meeting costs	5,000
	Publishing projects results (impact reports, photos, infographics, and innovation challenge report).									Consultancy fees, etc	*5,000*
	*Implementation of the follow-up value chain development activities beyond TRAC2 supported activities and f*ormulation of long-term Portfolio for Blue Economy									Consultancy fees, meetings, workshops etc	106,500
DPC/DMS											*90,000*
GRAND TOTAL											***1,906,500***

Docusign Envelope ID: DD1B45B5-74FA-4026-BA92-A8F6BDBD9304

Risks

1. *The submitting CO should identify the risks associated with the project. This could include the risks associated with key partners, factors that may contribute to achievement of results, availability of data, and any other relevant* factors.

   (i) Local level economic growth fails to provide adequate returns on investment in BE development, or the economic gains of BE are eroded by external factors such as rampant inflation and COVID-19

   (ii) Predicted or unexpected effects of climate change further compromise marine related industries and value chains.

   (iii) Conflict or lack of commitment within the key stakeholders of the project.

   (iv) Government institutions lack the resources and/or capacity to implement the project or to sustain gains once the project support has ended.