BNCFF
Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility

Positive Impacts Management System

for Blue Natural Capital projects

IUCN

Five Oceans
Environmental Services LLC.
المحيطات الخمسة لخدمات البيئة ش م م

Government Offices of Sweden
Ministry of the Environment and Energy

Contents

Abbreviations

BNC	Blue Natural Capital
BNCFF	Blue Natural Capital Finance Facility
BOD	Board of Directors
CR	Critically Endangered
DD	Data Deficient
EE	Energy efficiency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EN	Endangered
FEBA	Friends of Ecosystem Based Adapation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GJ	Giga joule
ICT	Information communication technology
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRIS	Impact Reporting and Investment Standards
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KPI	Key Performance Indicator(s)
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MWh	Megawatt hour
RE	Renewable Energy
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
S&P	Standard and Poor
tCO$_2$e	Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCA	Verified Conservation Areas

Acknowledgements

1. Introduction

The primary purpose of this document is to provide a management system for the assessment, monitoring and reporting of investment impact for Blue Natural Capital (BNC) projects. The system set out below provides definitions, motivations, key performance indicators, and data sources necessary to i) establish baseline conditions, and ii) monitor progress. It is based on the principles set out in the BNC Positive Impacts Framework (BNC+ Framework) document and serves a secondary purpose as an example of how the BNC principles can be applied to achieve the objectives of a specific fund, or in this case a financing facility.

The themes of the BNC Positive Impacts Management System have been aligned with IUCN's own mandate, principles and resolutions. For example, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources has been sub-divided into i) Conservation, ii) Marine and Coastal Habitat Restoration and iii) Species Recovery projects and activities.

Primary and secondary key performance indicators (KPIs) are intended to measure key parameters that are material to achieving the specific objective of the activity or project which in turn contributes to a goal rooted in the Sustainable Development Goals. The intention is to ensure that monitoring progress is secondary to actually achieving progress in terms of time, effort and resources allocated to each.

The list of primary and secondary KPIs has been selected based on expert knowledge and will be reviewed in light of experience of project development and implementation is obtained, as for example through the effort of the Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility (BNCFF)[1] – see for further details in the BNC Positive (BNC+) Framework . This approach of adaptive management allows for the Positive Impacts Management Systems, and the BNC+ to evolve over team, and allow financing facilities, investments funds or others, to be fit for purpose in response to practical and pragmatic feedback from project developers and facility/fund managers.

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[1]   www.bluenaturalcapital.org

2.   Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal & Marine Ecosystems (Area 1)

2.1 Conservation Management (Area 1a)

Activity

- Conservation management (planning and implementation) leading to preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilisation, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment (see more detail concerning restoration in 1b), habitats, biodiversity protection and endangered species recovery (see further details in 1c), and enhancement of well-being and creation of new jobs (see further details in 3)

Examples

- Designation and management of marine and coastal protected areas, including fisheries no-take zones using alternative financing mechanisms
- Assessment, design, implementation and enforcement of conservation management plans and support for existing and traditional conservation governance
- Application of customary and traditional knowledge of conservation management
- Ecosystem based management of fisheries, to reverse over-fishing, including but not limited catch and gear restrictions, closed seasons etc.

Rationale

- Planning and management are essential for effective conservation and require in-depth knowledge of existing conditions as well as tools (such as protected areas) to help protect critical, ecologically important and biologically significant areas/species. Planning and management may additionally benefit from income-generating sustainable activities that provide improvements in well-being and greater socio-ecological resilience. Without effective implementation and enforcement, planning and management activities are not sufficient to achieve conservation objectives so are essential aspects of conservation activities and BNC projects.

Recommended Primary KPIs

- Status of each area based on its condition and ecosystem function at the close of the reporting period (e.g. using methods developed for GRI Disclosure 304-3) compared to the start of project activities. Metrics to serve as a proxy for ecosystem function are to be developed at the outset of the project before being adopted by BNCFF as a KPI.
- Sustainably managed land [and sea] area at the end of the reporting period (IRIS Ref: OI6912)

- Percentage of i) natural habitat, modified habitat and critical habitat and ii) IUCN red listed species within the project or activity's zone of impact/influence at the end of the reporting period.
- Number of marginalised, vulnerable groups involved in management and implementation of conservation plans including gender ratio of management body.

Recommended Secondary KPIs

- Land area [and sea area] indirectly controlled at the end of the reporting period (IRIS Ref: PI 3789). If projects are community managed, a clear management structure must be established as the entity controlling the areas
- Quality of area based conservation management plans (to VCA standard) as reported in annual conservation performance reports (also to VCA standard)
- The number of marginalised and vulnerable groups whose interests have explicitly and demonstrably been considered and incorporated into management plans.

Assessment and Measurement Methods

Baseline Data

- Conservation Priority Characteristics (IRIS Ref. PD9009), including type of land (area, IRIS Ref. PD 3922), coastline present (length IRIS Ref. PI 5840)
- Ecosystem services (IRIS Ref: PD 8494)
- Cost effective and rapid ecosystem, habitat and biodiversity surveys to collect and understand data related to ecological/biological importance and significance, biodiversity indices, habitat conditions, etc., using appropriate survey techniques, such as both rapid and detailed assessment surveys, ecological and biological sampling, etc., followed by appropriate statistical analyses to detect change
- SEA and/or EIA conducted, if required under national legislation
- Sustainable use feasibility and business planning undertaken

Monitoring Data

- As for baseline data, with the addition of trend analysis
- Frequency: annual

Assessing projects with high-impact sustainable development benefits

The Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard (SD VISta) is a flexible framework that enables projects to measure their social and environmental impacts and link these to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SD VISta enables donors and investors to identify, support and help drive finance to activities that generate measurable sustainable development outcomes.

https://verra.org/project/sd-vista/

2.2 Restoration of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems (Area 1b)

Activity

- Coastal and marine ecosystem restoration activities using ecological restoration techniques and beach and dune stabilisation

Examples

- Planting of soil/sediment-binding vegetation or facilitation of natural regeneration of vegetation (e.g. mangroves, salt marsh, seagrass), ensuring that the correct species are located appropriately in the habitat
- Proven, cost effective coral reef restoration using coral gardening or enhanced recruitment techniques
- Watershed management having downstream benefits with respect to estuary function, restoration of sediment supply to the coast, reduction in enriched run off, improvement in coastal water quality
- Soft engineering such as dune stabilization using wooden fencing/ladders, restoration of natural sediment supply to beaches, and beach nourishment
- Invasive and pest species control or eradication (e.g. removal of rats from small islands, control of introduced predators and scavengers)

Rationale

- Requirement for stable and functioning shoreline system to allow for natural protection against forces of erosion, extreme events, long-term climate change effects, etc.
- Priority species due to precarious, or potentially precarious, conservation status represent a good indicator of habitat and/or overall ecosystem health/recovery.

Recommended Primary KPI

- Area and starting condition of area in which ecological restoration took place during the reporting period (IRIS Ref: PI 9556). Criteria for measuring habitat condition are to be developed at the outset of the project before being adopted by BNCFF as a KPI.
- Status of restored coastline during the reporting period (IRIS Ref: PI 2538) i.e. tracking status of restored habitat as well as reporting on new restoration activity conducted in the reporting period.

Recommended Secondary KPIs

- Extent of erosion prevented (e.g. distance/year) during the reporting period
- Amount of vegetation planted in effective locations (no. of plants/year) during the reporting period
- Amount of natural regeneration (no. of plants and or animals/year) during the reporting period

- Quantity and dimensions of coastal sand dunes (no. / area / height / length) at the end of the reporting period
- Compliance with coastal setback legislation/guidance (% compliance) at the end of the reporting period
- Avoided or reduced marine water pollution (eco-toxicity, eutrophication etc.)

Assessment and Measurement Methods

Baseline Data

Dependent on type of shoreline and nature of degradation for which restoration is required, but could include a combination of:
- Habitat and biodiversity surveys;
- Sediment sampling and beach profiling (such as the Emery method);
- Terrestrial LiDAR scanning;
- Aerial photography (e.g. drones) or satellite imagery to map coastlines and vegetation;
- Nesting/calving metrics (e.g. recruitment success).

Monitoring Data
- As for baseline data, with the addition of trend analysis
- Frequency: seasonal/annual, depending on conditions

2.3 Species Recovery (Area 1c)

Activity

- Protection and recovery of endangered species

Examples

- Protection or recovery of populations of CR or EN species
- Investigation of data deficient (DD) species
- Reduction of extinction risk for endangered species
- Species recovery activities involving active measures to protect nesting habitat, enhancing recruitment, migration routes, and breeding grounds of endangered species.

Rationale

- Priority species due to precarious, or potentially precarious, conservation status. They represent a good indicator of habitat and/or overall ecosystem health/recovery.

Recommended Primary KPIs

- No. of Endangered species protected (% of total known to occur) at the end of the reporting period
- Population abundance and stability/trend of endangered species (Absolute No. / rates of increase) at the end of the reporting period
- Number of additional recruits (e.g. turtle hatchlings) entering the population
- Number of avoided mortalities (e.g. reduction of bycatch, poaching) of endangered species

Recommended Secondary KPIs

- Population structure (age class ratios; sex ratios) at the end of the reporting period
- Reproductive success (no. / survival rate of offspring) at the end of the reporting period
- Density and seasonal distribution of species (no./ha) at the end of the reporting period
- Health (e.g. prevalence of disease) in target species at the end of the reporting period

Assessment and Measurement Methods

Baseline Data
- Absolute abundance estimates (per unit area) using appropriate sampling techniques and measurements, such as random sampling, systematic sampling, distance sampling, line, strip and belt transects, point and frame quadrats, frequency, percentage cover and density, etc.
- Benchmark: IUCN evaluation of species conservation status

Monitoring Data
- As for baseline data, with the addition of population trend analysis
- Benchmark: IUCN evaluation of species conservation trend
- Frequency: Data collection annually, trend analysis every 5 years

3. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (Area 2)

3.1 Climate Mitigation (Area 2a)

Activity

- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate climate change, and increase in GHG sequestration potential in coastal ecosystems
- Renewable energy: tidal, wave, wind and solar
- Energy efficiency

Examples

- Coastal blue carbon ecosystems (mangrove, seagrass and salt marshes) are conserved and restored for carbon sequestration and to avoid carbon emissions
- Provision of RE sources to business and local communities (switching from fossil fuel)
- Reduced emissions from sustainable land use management
- Integration of RE sources for supply of energy needs arising from project activities
- Integration of RE sources to substitute fossil fuel-derived energy
- Energy efficient cook stoves or boilers for small enterprises, reducing pressure on mangroves used as a fuel source

Rationale

- Blue natural capital such as mangroves, seagrasses and salt marshes have high carbon density and sequestration potential, and therefore have positive consequences if restored and protected and negative consequences if degraded or converted to other uses.
- RE and EE measures reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere, have potential to reduce harvesting of natural resources (e.g. woody biomass), and deliver healthier energy services (i.e. improve indoor air quality).

Recommended Primary KPI

- tCO_2e reduced/year (GHG stored through carbon sequestration activities) during the reporting period
- tCO_2e avoided/year (GHG stored through activities related to avoiding emissions or substitution of fuel wood) during the reporting period
- Renewable energy:
  - Annual RE generation in MWh (electricity) and GJ (other energy) during the reporting period
  - Capacity of RE plant(s) constructed or rehabilitated in MW during the reporting period
- Energy efficiency: Annual energy savings in GJ during the reporting period

Recommended Secondary KPIs

- Increased number of businesses and households with access to low carbon technologies (served by off-grid renewable technologies)
- Increased % RE consumed in project area
- Improved energy security for local households and communities
- RE: Capacity of RE plant to be served by transmission systems (MW)
- RE and EE: Annual Absolute (gross) GHG emissions from the project in tons of CO_2e

Assessment and Measurement Methods

- GHG Accounting Protocol (World Resource Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development), scope 1 and 2 emissions
- IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Methodology Reports, and related Paris Agreement Nationally Determined Contributions inventory methodologies
- UNFCCC Methodologies in relation to the Clean Development Mechanism
- Harmonized GHG accounting methodologies by Multilateral Development Banks
- Appropriate recognized methodologies (footnote here) such as Verra's Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Plan Vivo. [2]
- Methodologies of the Gold Standard for the Global Goals
- ISO 14064 (Part 1 and 2)

Baseline Data
- Ex ante estimations of annual emissions reductions (i.e. Baseline [business as usual or most likely future scenario without project])

Monitoring Data
- Annual measurements, including ex-post GHG reductions

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2 A useful reference for standards can be found at http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/WPapers/WP52CIFOR.pdf

3.2 Climate Adaptation (Area 2b)

Activity

- Adaptation activities that improve resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems to future impacts from climate change

Examples

- Protection and enhancement of CO_2 sinks and reservoirs through sustainable management and conservation of oceans and coastal ecosystems such as wetlands, wilderness areas etc.
- Coastal ecosystem restoration activities for coastal resilience (ecological restoration techniques)
- Installation of grey-green infrastructures for coastal resilience. NB Green infrastructure may be new or may form part of a coastal restoration activity.
- Fresh water production through solar energy desalination, and measures to avoid salt water intrusion into coastal aquifers
- Food security through wetland conservation and sustainable commercial and subsistence fisheries
- Creation of clean water through restoration and conservation of coastal wetland ecosystems, which act as natural filtration systems for pollutants and excess nutrients

Rationale

- Services provided by coastal ecosystems, such as shoreline protection and fisheries provisioning, contribute to system resilience under changing conditions with the benefit that grey (i.e. built) infrastructure is protected from damage, and food and water security are maintained, thereby contributing to resilient communities.

Recommended Primary KPI

- Avoided damages, resource savings (e.g. water savings), system performance improvements (e.g. business interruption, less maintenance costs), expressed in physical terms as well as in financial terms where possible and appropriate (European Financing Institutions Working Group on Climate Adaptation)
- Effects of the climate resilient project on the system being financed (see European Investment Bank (EIB) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) working group on adaptation)
  - Non-financial: adjustments of physical, human, or environmental systems
  - Financial: economic benefits of such system adjustments
- Forecast reduction in the costs of expected damage caused by extreme weather events relative to the costs of constructing the project (S&P Green evaluation tool, resilience benefit ratio)

Recommended Secondary KPIs

- FEBA, GIZ, IUCN, IIED: indicators for societal benefits in the context of climate change adaptation from EbA measures:
  - Quantity of monetary and non-monetary benefits provided (e.g. income, resource access and reduced risks)
  - Quantity and quality of provisioning ecosystem services (e.g. water, food, fiber), regulating ecosystem services (e.g. erosion prevention, extreme event buffer), supporting and cultural ecosystem services
  - Extent of physical asset damage or destruction avoided (e.g. Saved Wealth index)
  - Extent of avoided death and injuries (e.g. Saved Health index)
- Decrease in number of households suffering damage to housing, property and farmland
- Decrease in climate induced damage to community property (public buildings, schools etc.)
- Increase in number of households and/or villages with access to fresh water supply
- Increase in amount of food (protein) sustainably sourced from coastal wetland
- Improve water quality in river delta, estuaries and marine environments within project area
- Increase flood resilience: 5C-4R method for evaluating flood resilience, unique framework and tools developed by Zurich Insurance.
  - Measurable increase in one of the five capitals that affect flood risk:
  - Human (education, skills, health)
  - Social (social relationships and networks)
  - Physical (things produced by economic activity, infrastructure, improvement in crops)
  - Natural (resource based and land productivity, water)
  - Financial (level, variability, diversity of income sources, access to financial resources that contribute to wealth, i.e. jobs)
  - Measurable increase in 4R's, properties of a resilient system: Robustness (ability to withstand a shock), Redundancy (e.g. having many evacuation routes), Resourcefulness (ability to mobilize when threatened), Rapidity (ability to contain losses and to recover in a timely manner)

Assessment and Measurement Methods

Baseline Data
- Ecosystem services provided in the project area
- Vulnerability of ecosystems, society and the local economy to climate change induced disruptions (if collection of such data is cost effective i.e. from existing available information such as national studies or online databases)
- Cost-benefit analysis of adaptation measures

Monitoring Data

- ✓ Activity metrics such as man hours and financial resources invested in project
- ✓ Output metrics such as secondary KPIs listed above
- ✓ Outcome metrics such as Value and flow of ecosystem services to local community, Incidence of extreme events such as storms, drought, intense rainfall, disruptions to basic services and economic activity

4. Enhancement of Well-Being and Socio-Ecological Resilience (Area 3)

Activity

✔ Enhancement of human well-being, creation new jobs and improved livelihoods and socio-ecological resilience, with equal opportunity for man and women, in the coastal zone and marine area based on the sustainable use of blue natural capital

Examples

Creation of employment opportunities
✔ in restoration/conservation area management, planning and monitoring [Conservation]
✔ through sustainable use of products derived from coastal wetlands, e.g. mangrove honey, natural medicines, seafood, mud crab ranching/farming [Conservation]
✔ in project-related consumables, e.g. mangrove nurseries, seed sales [Conservation]
✔ through sales of premium product from sustainable business practices, e.g. sustainable small-scale fisheries and aquaculture [Fisheries]
✔ in sustainable tourism business [Eco-tourism]
✔ in project-related businesses in RE [Renewable energy]
✔ in projects related to potable water supply schemes [Clean water]
✔ in data and communication technology e.g. technical, sales, maintenance [Data / Tech]
✔ in capacity building and skills training for education and economic empowerment of local people. NB Care is required to define the baseline sufficiently accurately and precisely to be able to track change arising from the intervention, noting that the project or activity may already be part of the peoples' livelihood at the outset of the investment.

Rationale

✔ Job and livelihood creation are the foundations for local economic growth and the reduction of poverty.
✔ Improving access to power, clean water, ICT networks and technology can improve the environment for sustainable economic development, noting that such access also has the potential to undermine the culture of the target communities.
✔ "Economic justice will only be achieved through an inclusive economic system that upholds the rights of women to ensure they exercise control over their income, assets and time. It is clear that women's increased participation in paid work would support economic growth and wider development goals. Yet evidence shows that not all forms of economic growth are associated with an increase in decent employment opportunities and rights for women."

✓ "…economic participation alone is not enough to guarantee women's broader empowerment: this requires additional approaches that challenge the structural barriers that keep women from achieving all the dimensions of women's empowerment: economic, social, political and personal."[3]

Recommended Primary KPI

✓ Number of full-time equivalent jobs created by the project activity at the end of the reporting period (by relevant demographics such as gender, age, ethnicity, per enterprise). Modified from IRIS Ref: O13160
✓ Number of unique very poor, poor and low-income individuals, or members of marginalised groups who use the services and/or products of the organization during the reporting period (IRIS Ref PI3193 etc.)
✓ Price premium (absolute and percentage) that the producer (supplier) selling to the organization obtains from the organization for its goods or services during the reporting period. (modified from IRIS Ref PI1568); alternatively the project proponent may propose an alternative method to characterise the villages/towns/region where operating in terms of poverty levels, using simpler indicators and applying a before after control impact (BACI design, with appropriate sampling strategy) in order to show relative changes – e.g. using some accepted proxies for change in wellbeing such as material style of life and food security.
✓ Volume of product sold under sustainable label or voluntary code of conduct certificate [Fisheries and Aquaculture]
✓ Average gross financial yield per visitor the during the reporting period [Eco-tourism]
✓ Number of people provided with access to financial services, including microfinance
✓ Also see gender and women's empowerment KPIs below

Recommended Secondary KPIs

✓ Number of temporary (>40 hrs/week) jobs provided by the SME/Coop/enterprise at the end of the reporting period (by gender, by age, by ethnicity) IRIS Ref: O9028
✓ Total employment/livelihood income generated by project activities for local coastal community compared to reference communities outside the intervention area.
✓ Number of visitors or income from visitors per eco-tourism enterprise during the reporting period
✓ Jobs created at Directly Supported Enterprises (IRIS Ref: PI 3687)
✓ Number of unique individuals who belong to marginalised groups and were clients of the organization during the reporting period (modified from IRIS Ref PI4237)
✓ Value, at the end of the reporting period, of the organization's assets that are reasonably expected to be converted into cash within one year in the normal course of business (IRIS Ref: FP6926) [Aquaculture]
✓ Amount of RE generated and sold to off-taker(s) during the reporting period (IRIS Ref: PI5842) [Renewable energy]

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3 https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620269/gt-framework-womens-economic-empowerment-180118-en.pdf?sequence=7

- Number of first-time internet connections
- Volume of potable water provided and delivered to off-taker(s) during the reporting period (IRIS Ref: PI8043) [Clean water]

Assessment and Measurement Methods

Baseline Data

Socio-economic survey of project area to document (where cost effective and feasible):
- Population size, demographics, household income and employment status, level of education, training and competency
- Employment and livelihood assessment (by activity by household, by gender, by age, by ethnicity)
- Registered entities in project area (by activity)
- Hours of formal and informal economic activity in project area (e.g. for eco-tourism sector: visitor nights and revenue; traditional fisheries: time at sea). See Livelihoods Toolbox[4] for more details and options on indicators
- Socio-economic survey of target beneficiaries (IRIS Ref: PD2541) including access to and price of energy and water
- Sustainable use feasibility and business planning
- Gender, age and ethnicity survey of key participants in different aspects of the activity or area (see Table B8)
- Social and environmental impact assessment
- Describe (qualitatively) the product or service provided by the organization (IRIS Ref: PD7899)
- Describe the types of entities that are buyers or recipients of the organization's products/services (IRIS Ref: PD7993)
- Poverty assessment which indicates the poverty levels of its intended beneficiaries (IRIS Ref: PD3569)
- Type of seafood product(s) produced by the organization during the reporting period (IRIS Ref: PD4686)

Monitoring Data
- Profit and loss accounts/books for each enterprise
- Pay roll records for each enterprise
- Minutes of meeting for board meetings
- Human capital in terms of education, training and competency
- Trend analysis

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4 http://www.livelihoodstoolbox.org

5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Area 4)

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Impact

- Gender equality and empowerment of women in the sustainable development of coastal zones, for climate change mitigation, adaptation and beyond.

Examples

- BNC projects, or project elements, led and implemented by women
- Ensure gender equity and equality in project planning, implementation and monitoring
  - Include women in consultations between the project and local communities for all stages of the project (planning, implementation and monitoring)
  - Ensure that development policies targeting fishing communities are discussed with community members, particularly women, before their implementation.
  - Ensure that all decisions related to spatial planning and coastal zone management are taken in consultation with women in inland and marine fishing communities.
- Ensure inclusion of marginalized groups such as women in local communities
- Include women in consultations between the project and local communities
- Offer opportunities for capacity building and skills training for education and economic empowerment of women
  - Promote and extend policy support for the formation of organizations, such as cooperatives, among women fishers.
  - Ensure policy support for access to credit and infrastructure facilities in post-harvest processing and trade, through representative organizations for women (where possible).
- Ensure systems are in place to undertake periodic impact analysis of the project, with special reference to women. The analysis should study, inter alia, the impacts on livelihood, migration, food security and status of children in fishing communities.
- Integrate gender transformative approaches, sensitization, awareness raising and training for gender equitable project management for relevant stakeholders

Rationale

- With climate change comes a wide range of challenges: rising sea levels, floods, heat waves, droughts, desertification, water shortages and the spread of tropical and vector-borne diseases. Women and girls are particularly at risk to these threats.
- Women and girls are often the primary producers of food and providers of water, heating and cooking fuel for their households. When these resources become more unpredictable and scarce due to, for example, extreme weather, women and girls have to spend more time and effort attending to basic needs, such as growing food and collecting water and fuel.

- Globally women constitute roughly half of the fisheries workforce, which includes both harvest and post-harvest activities, yet efforts to systematically engage and involve them in management and decision making has remained limited. By balancing the relationship between men and women in coastal activities, women are recognized as important partners in development, which leads to more equitable and sustainable outcomes.

Recommended Primary KPI

- Number of full-time female employees in tourism and tourism-related businesses [Tourism]
- Number of women represented in resource management bodies, fishing cooperatives, restoration activities, etc.
- Number of women with access to water, energy and education
- Number of women without access to water, energy and education and the associated barriers
- Indicators of change concerning social norms around gender in the target community compared to social norms in control communities.

Recommended Secondary KPIs

- Number of full-time female managers in tourism and other relevant businesses
- Number of part-time female employees in tourism and other relevant businesses
- Gender Wage Equity at the end of the reporting period (IRIS Ref: OI1855)
  - Rate of pay for permanent employees (men and women)
  - Rate of pay for contract employees (men and women)
- Women representation balance:
  - Percentage of women on the BOD or other leadership/ governing body at the end of the reporting period (IRIS Ref: OI8118 and OI1075)
- Percentage of women in leadership positions in fishing cooperatives or other relevant resource management bodies in which they are involved

Assessment and Measurement Methods

Baseline Data
Sex-disaggregated socio-economic survey of project area to document:
- Socio-economic survey of women in project affected communities
- Employment and livelihood assessment (by activity by household by gender)
- Registered entities in project area (by activity)
- Formal and informal tourism activity in project area (visitor nights and revenue)
- Activities performed across the entire value chain, whether pre-harvest, harvest or postharvest work; part-time, occasional, subsistence-based or full-time; both paid and unpaid; and performed by both women and men;

- All activities that contribute to food security, poverty eradication, and other forms of social security;
- Status of children, including educational level, health status, and other social and demographic indices

Monitoring Data
- Pay roll records for each enterprise
- Minutes of meeting for board meetings

6. Marginalised Groups (Area 5)

Activity

- Improving the role of marginalised and vulnerable groups such as indigenous people, in the coastal sustainable development process, and related activities and projects.

Examples

- Ensure inclusion of marginalised groups in project planning, implementation and monitoring
- Include marginalised groups in consultations between the project and local communities
- Offer opportunities for capacity building and skills training for education and economic empowerment of marginalised groups
- Integrate sensitization, awareness raising and training for marginalized groups

Rationale

- Greater integration of the community leads to improved long-term political and social stability need
- Maintaining traditional ecosystem management practices supports long-term biodiversity protection and conservation

Recommended Primary KPI

- Number of people employed by the organization who belong to minority or previously excluded groups as of the end of the reporting period (IRIS Ref: OI3236)
- Indicators of change concerning social norms around marginalised groups in the target community compared to social norms in control communities.

Recommended Secondary KPIs

- Number of unique individuals who belong to minority or previously excluded groups and were clients of the organization during the reporting period
- Permanent Employees: Minorities/Previously Excluded (IRIS Ref: PI4237)
- Full-time Employees: Minorities/Previously Excluded at the end of the reporting period (IRIS Ref: OI8147)
- Full-time Employees: Minorities/Previously Excluded Managers at the end of the reporting period (IRIS Ref: OI3140)
- Permanent Employee Wages: Minorities/Previously Excluded at the end of the reporting period (IRIS Ref: OI1084)

Assessment and Measurement Methods

Baseline Data

Sex, age and ethnicity-disaggregated socio-economic survey of project area to document:
- Population size, demographics, household income and employment status by group
- Employment and livelihood assessment (by activity by household by ethnic group)
- Registered entities in project area (by activity by group)
- Socio-economic survey of marginalized groups in project area

Monitoring Data
- Profit and Loss accounts/books for each enterprise
- Payroll records for each enterprise by group
- Minutes of meeting for board meetings

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www.bluenaturalcapital.org

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BNCFF

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