ZANZIBAR CORAL REEF BIODIVERSITY CREDIT PROJECT

What is Zanzibar Coral Reef Conservation and Restoration Biodiversity Credit Project

The Zanzibar Coral Reef Conservation and Restoration project consists of implementing **conservation and restoration activities** through a comprehensive approach of restoring degraded coral reefs, using techniques such as **coral breeding and transplanting** to increase coral density and diversity. The establishment of **marine nurseries** is proposed for the propagation of key species, and strategic planting of corals is carried out in areas identified as a priority for marine conservation. Additionally, it focuses on **addressing local threats**, such as unsustainable fishing and water pollution, to create an environment conducive to the natural recovery of reefs. Communities' livelihoods in Zanzibar are highly dependent on the resources the coral reef offers, therefore the project seeks to **support Shehia Fishing Committees** to build community resilience and improve livelihoods by enhancing their capacity for **sustainable coastal resource management.**

The project will be implemented in areas with significant pressure on coral reef and where a myriad of vulnerable and threatened species found habitat. The project's primary goal is to create **sustainable, long-term alternatives for the affected communities** as well as enhancing local species habitats and populations while **increasing ecosystem integrity and health.**

SOURCE: GEP, 2023

Project activities

Breeding and transplanting of **coral reefs**

Development of **alternative economic** activities alllignied with cultural paractices

Empowerment of the community to safeguard vital ecosystem areas

Support **Shehía Fishing Committees** for improved co-management of coral ecosystems

Implementation

Zanzibar Coral reef conservation and restoration project **is partnering with local organizations** to collaborate with on community engagement and will be supported by the **United Committee for Environmental Excellence (UCEE)**, as well as the **UNFCCC Secretariat**

500 Ha of conserved, enhanced and restored coral reefs Across the 30 year period

Projections

PROJECT AREA	Project area 113, 346 Ha Project interventions 500* Ha
POTENTIAL ANUAL BIODIVERSITY CREDITS	16,666* BIO CREDITS**
BIODIVERSITY	HUMPBACK DOLPHIN, INDO-PACIFIC BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN, TORCH AND HAMMER CORAL
COMMUNITY IMPACTS	OVER 150 PEOPLE EMPLOYED AND STRENGTHENED SHEHÍA FISHING COMMITTEES

Project lifetime and accounting period:
01 January 2025- 31 December 2054
30 year total period

Validation body: Defined by the biodiversity standard

Sustainable development goals impacted

Zero hunger | Reduced inequality | Climate action | Life below water

* Unguja (Chwaka Bay, Nungwi, Jambiani and Fumba) and Pemba (Micheweni).
* ***Disclaimer**: The project's biodiversity credits potential is based on secondary information, which must be refined and updated at the time of formulation of the project description with data obtained in the field.

ZANZIBAR CORAL REEF CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

About Zanzibar and the project area

Zanzibar is a semi autonomous small archipelado part of Tanzania in East Africa. The immediate coastal (near shore) zones of Zanzibar contain a large proportion of the population and most economic activity related to tourism and fisheries. These areas are already impacted by a range of threats mostly related to climate change, and are particularly sensitive to future sea-level rise, salt water intrusion on agricultural land, and drinking water contamination. The project focuses on two of Zanzibar main islands: Unguja (Chwaka Bay, Nungwi, Jambiani and Fumba) and Pemba (Micheweni).

SOURCE: GEP, 2023

The need for Zanzibar Coral Reef Conservation and Restoration Project

Zanzibar communities presently rely significantly on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, **tourism, fishing**, and livestock keeping. However, the region encounters various challenges, including **limited institutional and financial capabilities**, insufficient access to suitable technologies, inadequate climate knowledge management, **limited involvement of key stakeholders**, and low public awareness. **Overfishing** has caused top down ecological effects such as the multiple outbreaks of Crown of thorn starfish (*Acanthaster planci*), resulting in significant **damage to coral reefs** through predation. **Mass tourism** has posed an additional pressure on these ecosystems due to direct effects of infrastructure building and polution runoff. Unguja and Pemba stand out for their structural complexity and biodiversity. The taxonomic composition of these reefs is characterized by the presence of species belonging to the genera *Acropora, Porites, Stylophora* and *Pocillopora*, among others, which generates a rich diversity of shapes and morphological patterns.

PROJECT PROPONENT AND MANAGMENT

Green Economy PARTNERSHIP

SENIOR SUPPLIER

TECHNICAL ADVISORY

CAMPO CAPITAL

PROJECT SUPPORT

Government open led call to implementation partners

Guiding principles

- Fair, transparent and equitable profit sharing scheme
- Allignment with the sustainability tool that will part of **Article 6** implementation and good practices that will be generated soon (voluntarily)
- **FPIC** and Cancún safeguard complience

SOURCE: GEP, 2023