Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	11/1/2022 - 12/31/2023
Project Title	Restoring marine ecosystem services by rehabilitating coral reefs to meet a changing climate future
Project Summary	The objective of the proposed project is to upscale and mainstream the rehabilitation of coralreefs degraded by coral bleaching in order to restore essential ecosystem services in the face ofclimate change threats and to generate knowledge about the most effective solutions fordissemination to SIDS and countries within the wider region. Project in Mauritius and Seychelles.
Database Number	AF00000083
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN Development Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Regional (Mauritius, Seychelles)
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Exclusive Economic Zones of the Republic of Mauritius and Republic of Seychelles
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Bonnie Rusk Jean Lindsay Azie

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	10/12/2018
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	2/5/2019
Start of Project/Programme	11/26/2020
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	2/15/2024
Original Completion Date	11/26/2026
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and

provide date(s) of submission for each
Project Inception Report submitted on 21 April 2021

List the Website address (URL) of project
Project Inception Report submitted on 21 April 2021

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	**Name**	**Email**	**Date**
Implementing Entity	Mr. Jean Lindsay Azie	lindsay.azie@undp.org	2/29/2024
Executing Agency	Dr. M. S. F. Joomun	mjoomun@govmu.org	2/29/2024
Executing Agency	Mr Denis Matatiken	ps@env.gov.sc	2/29/2024
Executing Agency	Dr Daniel Marie	depmarie@moi.intnet.mu; director@moi.intnet.mu	2/29/2024

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date ($)	$5,762,431.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date ($)	$4,492,696.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	63.1
Project execution rate (%)	49.20
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income ($)	$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception ($)	$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	**Amount ($)**
Output 1.1.1 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through employment establishing and maintaining coral nurseries and transplantation sites.	$195,872.74
Output 1.2.1 Donor coral colonies of appropriate species (resilience, maintaining genetic diversity) available at sufficient scale (quantity, time, intervals etc.) for propagation in nurseries	$33,304.43
Output 1.2.2 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites	$432.00
Output 1.2.3 A land-based nursery and 2 or more ocean nurseries established and maintained on a regular basis	$162,119.08
Output 1.3.1: Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from erosion.	$25,706.88
Output 1.3.2 Recovery of fish population and other reef associated fauna and flora, leading ultimately to improved food security in Mauritius and Rodrigues. (186,883.68) - this amount includes realised gain/loss of -5,775.23, thus the amount of	$181,108.45
Others	$518.50
Output 2.1.1 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through employment	$6,831.06

establishing and maintaining coral nurseries and transplantation sites."	
Output 2.1.2 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through increased revenue from alternative work including tourism (glass bottom boat tours, snorkelling and diving trips)	$5,568.27
Output 2.2.1 Donor coral colonies of appropriate species (resilience, maintaining genetic diversity) available at sufficient scale (quantity, time, intervals etc.) for propagation in nurseries	$93,754.29
Output 2.2.2 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites	$50,360.71
Output 2.2.3 A land-based nursery established and 2 or more ocean nurseries are established and maintained on a regular basis	$532,730.32
Output 2.2.4 Stock of farmed corals available for transplantation	$355,533.27
Output 2.3.1 Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from erosion	$118,723.74
Output 2.3.2 Recovery of fish population and other reef associated fauna and flora, leading ultimately to improved food security in Seychelles	$56,747.73
Support to Responsible Parties and technical coordination	$115,017.70
Bank charges for activity partners	$806.38
Output 3.1.1 Comparative review and analysis of coral restoration initiatives in the region and globally, with gaps in knowledge identified	$39,905.50
Output 3.1.3 Research undertaken to provide information to guide restoration and enhance reef resilience where required (e.g. genetic connectivity of coral species, spawning seasons and coral recruitment patterns, resistant/ resilient species and clades)	$98,127.36
Output 3.2.1 Lessons learned in reef restoration documented and shared	$174,768.65
Output 3.3.1 Regional training programme on reef restoration in place, possibly with an associated Certificate of Competence	$2,115.97
Output 3.3.2 Regional training workshops undertaken on monitoring, DNA-based approach for the identification of resilient corals, genetic connectivity and other topics as appropriate	$634,181.41
Outcome 3.4 - Monitoring and Evaluation (82,278.90) the amount of 80,531.31 indicated here includes realised gain/loss of -1,747.59	$80,531.31

IE fee ($)	$73,204.00
Execution cost ($)	$215,107.17

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost ($)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1.1 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through employment, establishing and maintaining coral nurseries and transplantation sites	$35,000.00	12/31/2024
Output 1.2.1 Donor coral colonies of appropriate species (resilience, maintaining genetic diversity) available at sufficient scale (quantity, time, interval etc.) for propagation in nurseries.	$299,167.00	12/31/2024
Output 1.2.3 A land-based nursery and 2 or more ocean nurseries established and maintained on a regular basis (from Government of Mauritius cost sharing)	$50,000.00	12/31/2024
Output 1.3.2 Recovery of fish population and other reef associated fauna and flora, leading ultimately to improved food security in Mauritius and Rodrigues	$19,176.00	12/31/2024
Output 2.1.1 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods	$4,600.00	12/31/2024

through employment establishing and maintaining coral nurseries and transplantation sites.		
Output 2.1.2 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through increased revenue from tourism (glass bottom boat tours, snorkeling and diving trips)	$14,380.00	12/31/2024
Output 2.2.1 Donor coral colonies of appropriate species (resilience, maintaining genetic diversity) available at sufficient scale (quantity, time, intervals etc.) for propagation in nurseries	$12,800.00	12/31/2024
Output 2.2.2 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites	$17,400.00	12/31/2024
Output 2.2.3 A land-based nursery established, and 2 or more ocean nurseries are established and maintained on a regular basis	$114,772.00	12/31/2024
Output 2.2.4 Stock of farmed corals available for transplantation	$160,454.00	12/31/2024
Output 2.3.1 Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from flooding and storm damage.	$51,214.00	12/31/2024
Output 2.3.2 Recovery of fish population and other reef associated fauna and flora, leading ultimately to improved food security.	$41,953.00	12/31/2024
Project Management	$51,668.00	12/31/2024
Output 3.1.1 comparative review and analysis of coral reef restoration initiatives in the region and globally, with gaps in knowledge identified.	$32,914.00	12/31/2024
Output 3.1.3 Research undertaken to provide information to guide restoration and enhance reef resilience where required (e.g., spawning seasons and coral recruitment patterns, resistant/resilient species and clades)	$73,734.00	12/31/2024
Output 3.2.1 Lessons learned in coral reef restoration documented and shared	$119,000.00	12/31/2024
Output 3.3.1 Regional training workshops undertaken on monitoring, DNA-based approach for the identification of resilient corals, and other topics as appropriate	$17,500.00	12/31/2024
Output 3.3.2 Sustainable long-term monitoring programme developed and underway for restored reefs, based on international/regional protocols and best practice	$122,000.00	12/31/2024
Monitoring and Evaluation	$84,832.00	12/31/2024

IE fee ($)	$67,605.00
Execution cost ($)	$123,030.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)	
Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? ($)	$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). ($)	$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Loss of government support may result in lack of prioritization of proposed project activities.	Low	Regular stakeholder consultation and involvement are undertaken to ensure that government maintains its commitment and considers the proposed project as a support to its coastal protection and coral restoration programmes.
Disagreement amongst stakeholders with regards to demonstration of site selection in Mauritius and Seychelles.	Moderate	"(i) A joint Communication Plan was prepared by NGOs in Mauritius and implemented to sensitise stakeholders. (ii) Similarly, in Rodrigues, the local communities were sensitised about the importance of the project. (iii) In Seychelles, regular sensitisation and awareness on the project are conducted. (iv) All Activity Partners regularly post updates on project progress on social media."
Capacity constraints of local institutions may limit the ability to undertake the research and interventions in Seychelles	Moderate	"Collaboration and the opportunity for Activity Partners to exchange knowledeg between themselves and with other local, regional and international research institutes has been initiated through the Regional Technical Workshops (held held in November 2022 and October 2023), to which the Regional Scientific Advisory Committee (RSAC) was invited to attend. The MOI staff provided the opportunity for Activity Partner staff to participate in survey work and be trained in the use of the survey equipment. Upcoming trainings planned under the project include: - microfragmentation training to be delivered by an international consultant recruited by Nature Seychelles and - genetic connectivity workshop to be delivered by the consultants. Further opportunities for training national and Activity Partner staff are being explored.
Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities may result in failure of intervention sites	Moderate	Community stakeholders in Mauritius and Rodrigues are consulted though a bottom-up approach, integrating the community into the project’s implementation phases. > Activity Partners in Mauritius (Ecosud and Reef Conservation) and Rodrigues (Shoals Rodrigues) were tasked with community sensitisation as part of the RPA. > Activity Partners in Mauritius prepared a joint Communication Plan, as they are working in the same district, and implementation started as from October 2022. > Similarly, the Activity Partner in Rodrigues (Shoals Rodrigues) communicated with the local community about the Project since they started work, through radio, television and other forms of social media.
Disagreement among stakeholders with regard to roles in the proposed project.	Moderate	Stakeholder roles are detailed clearly in the different agreements signed with each partner as follows: - (i) The Project Document (ii) The Letters of Agreement (LOAs) betweeen UNDP and the Responsible Parties in Mauritius and Seychelles (iii) The Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) between Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) and 3 x Activity Partners in Seychelles (iv) Responsible Party Agreements between UNDP and the 3 x Activity Partners in Mauritius and Rodrigues. > The Inception Workshop held on 26 November 2021 provided the opportunity to

		discuss the roles of the different project stakeholders. > The RPAs for Mauritius and Rodrigues have been ammended. > An amendment to the MOU between MACCE and Activity Partners in Seychelles, to include the Component 3 activities was prepared and circulated.
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events could delay activities at sea and result in poor results for the coral reef restoration.	High	> Thermotolerant coral species / individuals will be used as far as possible. > Genetic consultants to advise on thermotolerant species. > Coral fragments will be grown in locally adapted nurseries and outplanted onto the reef when they have reached an appropriate size to increase the chance of survival. > Diversity in coral species / individuals propagated in the nurseries will help reduce this risk. > In Seychelles, where it is not frequently affected by cyclones and storms (compared to Mauritius and Rodrigues), standard mid-water rope nurseries are mostly used. > In Mauritius and Rodrigues, MOI designed and tested alternative nurseries suitable for use in shallow waters and able to withstand the impact of cyclones, which includes a multi-layered rope nursery and table nursery.
Delays in procurement of technical services and equipment	Moderate	The procurement of ocean monitoring and survey equipment was partly delayed owing to supply chain issues during the Covid-19 pandemic and resulting freight disturbances. In order to conclude the matter, the procurement of one remaining item of equipment was eventually cancelled as it was still not available globally.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Inhibition of growth and survival of corals in the ocean-based nurseries established in the Ste Anne Marine National Park from sediment disturbance resulting from port extension project	Moderate	The EIA underatken. If the EIA shows that the existing coral nurseries will be affected by the port extension dredging work, these nurseries may need to be relocated elsewhere in the marine park. If the donor sites are going to be impacted by the dredging, the Activity Partners may need to find alternative donor sites.
Covid19 Impact on closure of Tourism establishments and Co-financing arrangements from the hotel and private sectors	Moderate	Private sector collaboration will be sought to ensure sustainability to ensure achievement of overall project target. Co-financing is being sought by the NGOs and Activity Partners.
Limited staff to conduct current pattern and sedimentation surveys and analysis	Moderate	APs were invited to assist in the surveys to be conducted by MOI. Approval obtained at both PNCCs to procure the services of local experts to assist MOI in Seychelles. The Activity Partner RPA and MOUs were also amended. The option of outsourcing the survey work to external consultants was explored, however, as the insurance of the equipment only provided for MOI staff, it would not be possible for others to use the project equipment without the participation of MOI staff.
Covid-19 has impacted the procurement of goods and services as follows:- (i) Increase in lead-time in the delivery of equipment (ii) Increase in costs	Moderate	Adaptive management approach has being adopted. (i) Equipment procured under the project has been reviewed based on existing equipment availaible at MOI. The PMT closely followed-up with the suppliers to ensure the completion of the commissioning as a few accessories were

of freight and insurance (iii) Fluctuations between USD and local currency (iv) Increase in costs of air travel		missing. (ii) The PMT needed to adjust the budget to accommodate for addition unexpected costs related to freight and insurance. (iv) Savings from the travel budget for two in-person PSC meetings, which were held partly virtually, have been re-allocated to other activities e.g., travel costs for technical meeting and site visits for partners.
Price escalation of construction materials for land-based nurseries in Mauritius.	Moderate	In Mauritius, adaptive measures to be adopted in consultation with the Ministry at the design and construction stage.
Delay in activities related to genetic connectivity and thermal resilience studies	Moderate	Consultations were held to take on board intellectual property issues and ensures adherence to Nagoya Protocol.
Adverse comments or complaints on project activities by organisations or service providers which are not involved in the project.	Moderate	Regular meetings with the Activity Partners Regular monitoring and programmatic visits Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Spot checks/audits as required Implementation of a communication plan for APs in Mauritius Feedback survey conducted for EcoSud which was positive
Project Staff turnover	Moderate	UNDP has initiated recruitment in a prompt manner with fast tracking process undertaken to expedite wherever required. The new Finance and Procurement Associate, National Project Cordinator (Seychelles) are already on board. The Project Associate, Finance and Admin Associate (Seychelles), Regional Project Manager being expected onboard before the end of the quarter.
Potential environmental, technical, mechanical and structural risks resulting from construction of land-based nurseries in Mauritius	Low	Procurement of a consultant to assess the feasibility, to design and supervise works.

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

Risk mitigation measures: Regular Monitoring visits were held with Activity Partners The deliverables submitted by Activity Partners were assessed. Implementation of Communication Plan by NGOs in Mauritius The above measures contributed to the reduction of the risk of receiving adverse comments or complaints on project activities.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1.Compliance with the law	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified.	Yes

Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	There may be cases of poaching of corals or illegal trade, leading to further degradation of corals.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	–The relevant authorities will implement enhanced enforcement measures so as to ensure that private sector involvement in coral reef restoration follows the required standards and chain of custody for corals grown in nurseries. –Regular and enhanced monitoring at nursery grounds and restoration sites –Enhanced monitoring in ports/airport areas for illegal transport of corals
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(i)Number of monitoring patrols to enforce existing National Laws (ii)Number of interventions (iii)Number of interventions of unauthorised transport/trafficking of corals at ports and airports
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	N/A
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Mauritius = None reported Rodrigues = None reported Seychelles = None reported Total = None reported
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Due to the specialized nature of the skills needed, the project will not involve a large number of local community participants in on-site restoration activities (i.e.activities requiring SCUBA diving certificates). As such, there is a risk that this limits direct participation to a larger number of community members. Fishermen at Anse Forbans may temporarily have limited boat access in this pilot site. There is a slight risk that not all the communities will be aware of the works carried out and results of studies Limited access to published papers and data may impact on the regional studies. Complaints may be received that some communities do not benefit from specialised training. Complaints may be received for temporary limited access to fishing ground at Anse Forbans Limited data access will hinder the work at the regional level, leading to only a limited number of people will benefit from the project work.

List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	The main management and mitigation measures associated with access restrictions/equity will be explicitly addressed by the project-level Livelihood Action Plan Clear and transparent criteria for eligibility of the project beneficiaries will be applied, including the selection of participants in the training sessions to be organised. Creation of other, not so specialised jobs associated with coral nursing and restoration efforts. Communication on grievance mechanism. Public communication and sensitization campaign will be developed to (i) raise public awareness and engagement; (ii) facilitate communication and collaboration among stakeholders and project partners; and (iii) enable dissemination of information and lessons through tailor-made communication products, such as: oCreation and maintenance of project website oUse of social media oShort clips and documentary films Ensure access to publish papers to all project team and have agreement with Accademia to have access to published data generated with support of the project fund.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(i)Number of complaints/grievances received (ii)Level of application of clear and transparent criteria for eligibility of the projects beneficiaries. (iii)Level of application of the fair criteria for selection of participants in the training sessions organised. (iv)Number and quality of the project communication system. (v)Project website updated regularly (Y/N) (vi)Communication plan approved by PSC
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) 0 (ii) Criteria not yet devised (iii) Criteria not yet devised (iv)Communication plan not yet drafted (v)Project website not yet created (vi)Communication plan not yet drafted
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	(ii) Criteria for selection of project beneficiaries worked out in consultation with Responsible Parties and focus a. Beneficiaries between the age of 18 and 50, with around one-third beneficiaries being female, with particular attention given to female headed household, along with the initial health assessment. b. The beneficiaries which would be the fishermen communities, unemployed women in coastal communities and young unemployed persons. (v) Project page created on UNDP website (vi) Communication plan approved by PSC and in implementation by Activity Partners in Mauritius
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes

During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The marginalized and vulnerable may become more vulnerable, economically or otherwise, by not being able to benefit from project interventions and/or having their livelihoods impacted. At some community-based coral nurseries, some of the marginalized and vulnerable group (including fishermen and women) might: i) Not be able to participate in the project implementation directly due to specialised nature of the skills required or not well represented in the business plan ii) Temporarily be unable to carry out their normal economic activities due to the coral reef restoration activities (Anse Forbans)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	'-The main management and mitigation measures associated with access restrictions and The impact on livelihoods for project affected peoples (including The most marginalised and vulnerable) will be explicitly addressed by The project-level Livelihood Action Plan -Ensure The participation of women and other marginalised and vulnerable groups participate in The implementation of The project and in sensitization campaign (Some indicators in The project Results Framework are made sensitive to The marginalized and The vulnerable.) -The project includes activities to promote alternative livelihoods to provide for alternate source of income -Selection of The restoration sites and nurseries will occur through a participatory process where fishermen can provide input on their fishing areas so that these can be avoided if possible. -During The period that The fishing activities are curtailed, fishermen will be encouraged and provided with authorization to fish in different areas.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(i)At least 30% of young people and women will be direct beneficiaries of the project (II)Number of alternate livelihoods (instead of fishing) undertaken by the local community (disaggregated data) (iii)at least 30% of all trainings/workshops and learning events will be female (iv)at least 35% of representatives in higher level authorities participating in the project will be female. (V)Number of marginalised/vulnerable groups benefiting from the project
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) Selection criteria for direct beneficiaries not yet devised (ii) PNCC and PSC not yet constituted
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Selection criteria took on board the following: - a.Registration of beneficiaries between the age of 18 and 50, with around one-third beneficiaries being female, with particular attention given to female

	headed household, along with the initial health assessment. b.The beneficiaries which would be the fishermen communities, unemployed women in coastal communities and young unemployed persons. c. Potential members of the community and hotel sector wanting to engage in coral restoration activities
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	NA
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	NA
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	NA
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NA
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	NA
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
5.Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact	

identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Occupational hazards realized to concerned workers and/or scuba divers as follows:- (i) There are risks of accidents due to mishandling of equipment or material. (ii) Trained SCUBA Divers may be exposed to the risk of accidents while planting corals. (iii) Other risks to workers associated with mishandling of equipment at coral nurseries or at coral restoration sites.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	'-The main management and mitigation measures associated with OHS risks will be explicitly addressed by The project-level OHS/construction risk matrix and The Diver safety management Plan/protocol -During implementation, The PMT and National project Teams will Ensure compliance with National and international labour laws and occupational and health safety laws. -Adequate protection equipment for workers, training (advanced training for diving activities), insurance and access to medical decompression chamber will be provided.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(I)Proportion of workers who wear protective equipment (ii)Number of trainings (iii)Level of compliance of the project with the labour laws in each country. (IV)Number of incidences caused due to mishandling of equipment (v)Diver safety trainings provided
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) N/A (ii) Training sessions not yet initiated (iii) N/A (iv) N/A (v) Training sessions not yet initiated
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	(i) Training manual including safety measures for divers prepared by Activity Partners in Mauritius and Rodrigues (ii) Training sessions carried out by Activity Partners with direct beneficiaries on coral biology and ecology, coral restoration basics including coral nursery, coral transplantation, snorkelling, first aid response. (iii) Staff of NGOs have been trained with Advanced Suba Diving courses (iv) In Mauritius and Rodrigues where

	partners are working with community members, medical test have been conducted prior to selection of beneficiaries. They have also been trained in EFR and Snorkelling. Moreover, all those working under the project are insured.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	NA
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	NA
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	NA
State the baseline condition for each monitoring	NA

indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	NA
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
9.Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Donor colony may be affected due mishandling during collection There is a low risk that some small areas of natural habitat may be disturbed in the construction of nursery sites.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	The main E&S management tool for associated with this thematic area will be a combination of the Site Selection Plan and the E&S Impact Monitoring Plan for Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles. It will include a matrix on what and how to collect information to ensure proper monitoring of indicators by the Activity Partners. This will include coral reef status, water quality, area of degraded sites restored using farmed corals, area of site successfully restored using resilient species of farmed corals, number of coral fragments under culture in ocean-based nurseries and land-based nurseries, percentage of live coral cover and quality of restoration sites and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites such as, fish and other fauna and flora density, fish catch. -Since the restoration works will be carried in MPAs and Fishing Reserves, all access and activities are regulated and controlled. In the long term, the project activity will restore the Natural Habitats. -Science-based coral reef restoration work, proposed by this project, will avoid the risk of impacting natural habitats when installing ocean nurseries and intervention in restoration sites as much as possible. -All precautions will be taken to ensure that the natural habitat remains undisturbed, as far as possible. Training will be provided to Responsible parties, workers and community members that will be directly involved in the project to ensure the protection of natural habitat. Moreover, in the event that there is need to displace some living species, same will be done in the presence of the authority (e.g. Fisheries officers of the MOEMRFS in Mauritius) -Continuous monitoring of the water quality, biodiversity and other key environmental parameters of the donor and nursery sites.

List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(i)Area of coral reef restored increased (ii)Report on condition of the coral reef ecosystem (iii)Coastal seawater quality, meeting the standards (iv)Improved level of biodiversity of the restored coral reef compared to natural sites (v)Number of community members trained in handling living organisms (vi)Number of translocated living organism
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) Mauritius : 0 (project sites) Seychelles: Nature Seychelles: 0.0945 ha Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 0.05 ha Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 0 ha Total = 0.1445ha (ii) N/A (iii) N/A (iv) N/A (v) 0 (vi) 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Mauritius and Rodrigues: Total to date = 147 beneficiaries trained in coral restoration works The 2 NGOs in Mauritius are also working on a Coral Collection Plan which will be approved by the MInistry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries & Shipping. Seychelles: Total to date = 88 people trained and involved in in coral restoration works The collection guideline of no more than 10% of each donor colony fragmented has been followed. A monitoring methods manual and templates has been prepared for use by all the Activity partners in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles to support a harmonised monitoring approach for the whole project.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	In the short term there will be a decrease in genetic diversity at the restored sites
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	'-in The short term, asexual reproduction (fragmenting) of climate resilient species will be implemented to stabilize and stop The degradation of The restoration sites. Thereafter, The genetic diversity would be increased through sexual reproduction of The transplanted corals.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(i)Number of asexually farmed corals successfully transplanted. (ii)Number of sexually farmed corals successfully transplanted (ii)Fish diversity (abundance and number of species)
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) 0 (ii) 0 (iii) N/A
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	(i)Total number of fragments transplanted from

implemented during the reporting period	ocean nurseries= (ii) Land based nurseries not yet constructed (ii)Fish surveys not yet completed
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Coral bleaching caused by high rise in temperature could affect the coral nurseries and restoration sites
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Coral colonies which have resisted past bleaching events are being used for nurseries. In future, when the DNA assessment is completed for heat resilient corals, these species would be used.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Temperature at coral nursery and restorations sites Survival rate after a bleaching venet has been recorded
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NA
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Temperature loggers have been procured under the project and have been distributed to APs and training completed.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
14.Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	

implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15.Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required	
Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation	
Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements	
What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to	HACT Training has been conducting by UNDP with all partners in Mauritius, Rodigues and Seychelles.

implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	Regular project and programmatic visits are held. The CTA also holds missions visits to Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	All Activity Partners in Seychelles submits Quarterly Progress reports and reports on challenges and risks faced. In Mauritius and Rodrigues, reports as per the Responsibility Party Agreements are submitted. This includes Environment Monitoring reports and Livelihood Surveys as per project document. A monitoring methods manual has been prepared to harmonise data collection and analysis.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.	
Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	**Application of ESMP to the USP**	**ESP risks identified for the USP**	**Has an impact assessment been carried out?**	**Consultation held for risks and impacts identificatio for USP**	**Gender disaggregati to identify risks and impacts**	**Safeguard measures identified for the USP**	**Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact**

Section 6: Grievances	
Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	**For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process**	**Provide the status/outcome**

Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Improved income for female-headed households	Outcome	Number of people benefiting from improved income as result of the project, with particular attention given to increasing beneficiaries from female-headed households.	0	One-third women	Good
Capacity-building of female community members in establishment and maintenance of coral nurseries	Outcome	Number of community members (as identified in Community Action Plan and any other complementary analysis) trained in establishing and maintaining proposed coral nurseries (Data disaggregated by community groups, gender and age group), with a particular attention given to increasing female and youth participants/trainees	110 trainees	One-third women	Good
Capacity-	Outcome	Number of	0	At least 20	Good

building of female community members in coral reef restoration methods		members from Mauritius and Seychelles trained in coral reef restoration methods, with particular attention given to increasing female participants/beneficiaries from the capacity building activities		Gender disaggregated data will be collected. Beneficiaries: representative of the WIO region countries involved in coral reef restoration	
Capacity-building of female scientists in coral genetics	Outcome	Number of members from Mauritius and Seychelles trained in advanced coral genetics including clade analysis, with particular attention given to increasing female participants/beneficiaries from the capacity building activities	0	At least 20 participants Gender disaggregated data will be collected. Beneficiaries: MBEMRFS, SPGA, Nature Seychelles, MCSS and some participants from the WIO region who are doing active in coral restoration work in the region.	Good

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	Guidelines provided by the Project Management Team to the Activity Partners in terms of the selection criteria to be adopted for the selection of beneficiaries in order to achieve the project targets.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	Logistics arrangements have been put in place to ensure proper reporting on gender e.g proper attendance for all training sessions
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	No

Section 4: Grievances	
Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome

Comments

Please see full information in the Excel PPR uploaded.

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Component 1: Outcome 1.1 Improved livelihood for a sustainable partnership and community-based approach to reef restoration	Outcome 6	1. Number of community members (as identified in Community Action Plan and any other complementary analysis) trained in establishing and maintaining proposed coral nurseries - At least 375 for Mauritius and 125 for Rodrigues 2. Number of coral restoration economic and financial strategies developed for sustainable financing mechanism - 1 for Mauritius and Rodrigues 3. Number of partnership agreement signed for job opportunities - at least 2 agreements signed 4. Number of people benefiting from improved income as result of the project, with particular attention given to increasing beneficiaries from female-headed households- At least 100 persons	Ontrack	Satisfactory
"Component 1: Outcome 1.2: Coral farming and nursery facilities established at a sufficient scale for more climate change resilient corals"	Outcome 5	1. Number of coral species for propagation based on resilience and genetic diversity identified.- Coral species identified and validated. 2. Number of donor sites with locally threatened species (Mauritius & Rodrigues) identified - at least 2 donor sites identified 3. Percentage of high-thermal tolerance corals collected from donor sites for propagation in nurseries. - not more than 10 % of each donor coral colony will be collected 4. Number of survey for identification of nursery sites (Mauritius and Rodrigues) - 6 5. Number of Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys carried out - 6 surveys by end	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		of project as per ES Risk Assessment 6. Number of Land based nursery established and operational - One at MOI (asexual propagation) and one at AFRC (sexual propagation)			
Component 1: Outcome 1.3 The health of degraded reefs restored, through active restoration work, maintenance and monitoring efforts, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from flooding and storm damage	Outcome 5	1. Areas of site successfully restored using farmed corals of resilient species in Mauritius and Rodrigues .- 2.5 Ha in Mauritius and 0.7 Ha in Rodrigues 2. % of live coral cover and quality of restorations sites - at least 10% increase in live coral cover, fish density and diversity NOTE: Monitoring not yet started as restoration works will start in 2024. Rating is NA	Ontrack	Satisfactory	
Component 2: Outcome 2.1 Improved livelihood for a sustainable partnership and community-based approach to reef restoration	Outcome 6	1. Number of people trained in establishment and maintenance of coral nurseries - At least 60 people by end of project 2. Business plan produced with deveopment & marketing of 2 products - 1 for Seychelles 3. Number of MOUs signed for sustainable financing mechanism - at least 2	Completed	Satisfactory	
Component 2: Outcome 2.2 Coral farming and nursery facilities established at a sufficient scale for more climate change resilient corals	Outcome 5	1. Number of coral species for propagation based on resilience and genetic diversity identified - Coral species identified and validated 2. Number of donor sites with resilient and resistant coral species identified- At least an additional donor site identified in Cousin island, Ste Anne, Cerf Islands and Curieuse/Praslin area 3. Percentage of climate resilient coral collected from donor sites for propagation in nurseries not more than 10 % of each donor coral colony 4. Surveys for identification of nursery sites including parameters suitable for maximized coral growth-3 Nursery sites of different size operational 5. Number of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Reports-6 6. Number of land-based nursery established and operational- One additional land-based nursery established and operational at Cousin Island 7. Number of ocean-based nurseries established and operational- Cousin – at least 10 new ocean nurseries, Curieuse: 20 new nurseries, Ste Anne: 8 new nurseries 8. Number of people involved in the maintenance and monitoring of new land and ocean-based nurseries- Cousin: 6 staffs, volunteers and 10 community members, Ste Anne/Anse Forbans: 4 staff, Communities and 10 Community members, Curieuse: 4 staff and 12 rotating volunteers 9. Number of coral fragments under culture in land-based nursery- At least 1,000 corals 10. Number of coral fragments under culture in new ocean nurseries- Cousin: At least 50,000 corals, Curieuse: at least 40000, Ste Anne at least 12500	Ontrack	Satisfactory	
Component 3: Outcome 3.1 - Improved understanding and	Outcome 3	1. Comprehensive review of coral reef restoration in the region and globally undertaken - Report/Paper on comprehensive review of coral reef restoration in the region and globally finalised 2. Methodologies for coral	Ontrack	Satisfactory	

knowledge management of use of reef restoration as an adaptation measure		restoration in Mauritius and Seychelles developed 3. Research and surveys on key information for reef restoration undertaken- Regional research and analysis on key information coral reef resilience, and genetic diversity and connectivity undertaken			
Component 3: Outcome 3.2 - Improved understanding within the WIO and globally of successful approaches to reef restoration, the constraints and challenges, with lessons learned incorporated into new initiatives	Outcome 8	1. Following two unsuccessful procurement exercises for the design and development of a project website, it was agreed by the PNCC Mauritius and Seychelles that USD 40,000 would be re-allocated to the Communication Teams of the UNDP CO to produce a webpage on the UNDP website dedicated to the project where all the reports and documents will be uploaded. Moreover, UNDP will maintain the webpage and assist in the production of communication materials and video production as required under the project. This is considered a more cost effective and sustainable approach given that this is a regional DIM project . The UNDP communications team is in the process of preparing the landing page on the country website. 2. A Table of Contents for the Coral Reef Restoration Manual, and a chapter template have been developed for each Activity Partner to use to capture their coral restoration methodologies and lessons learnt. The Table of Contents and Chapter template was circulated for comments and approved during the PSC held on 9 Nov 2022. All APs were allocated an additional budget to support the production of a chapter, and are due to submit their draft chapters by mid-February 2024. Other significant manuals, such as the updated Nature Seychelles Reef Rescuers Toolkit being produced outside of the Project, can be referenced within their respective chapters of the manual produced under the project.	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
Component 3: Outcome 3.3 - Regional capacity developed for sustainable and climate resilient coral restoration.	Outcome 5	(1) Nature Seychelles is in the process of preparing a number of scientific publications using data collected by staff and students working on the project, and has presented project findings at the WIOMSA Symposium. For other APs, particularly those in Maurtius and Rodrigues, it is still too soon in the project for papers to be prepared. (2) The results for these activities would essentially be visible as from Year 3 of the project. Nonetheless, the PMT has already started several activities which will ensure timely delivery of these results which include: (i) APs report lessons learned at each PNCC. A list of topics were prepared for APs to cover in their progress reports to the PNCC meetings, which includes lessons learnt. (ii) Two Regional Technical Workshops have been held to date (November 2022 and October 2023) - which provide the opportunity to bring project partners together, to discuss progress, challenges and lessons learnt, and to conduct site visits. The Regional Technical Workshops were not included in the project design, so they have been held in parallel with the PSC meetings to maximise cost efficiencies in terms of flights. Feedback received to date is that they	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory

		have been beneficial, particularly for APs as they can exchange knowledge and conduct site visits. (iii) PMT recruited a team of consultants on genetic connectivity and thermal resilience and procured the specialised equipment required for DNA extraction. Regional training workshop rescheduled for Q3 2023. Two species of corals namely Acropora muricata and Pocillopora, were sampled in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles and the DNA extracted and stored at MOI. Procurement of laboratory services for Genome Sequencing was completed by UNDP and samples sent for analysis in October 2023. Once completed the genetic consultants will deliver further training. Delays have been experienced due to the extensive consultations required prior to launching the tender for the DNA sequencing work so as to ensure that concerns of stakeholders with regard to adherence to Nagoya Protol have been taken on board. (iv) Recommendation was made for convening virtual meetings of the RSAC, given that there is limited travel budget and the only physical meeting of RSAC, which was scheduled to be held in parallel with the genetics training workshop has again been delayed until June 2024. The RPM agreed to invite the RSAC to virtually attend the second Regional Technical Workshop. (v) Each partner and PMT are constantly engaged in showcasing the project as highlighted under the links provided under the "Overview sheet". In Mauritius the two NGOs have produced a joint communication plan and implmentation of activities have already started. (iv) MACCE attended COP28 and included information about the Project in their booth. (v) UNDP Gendered Voices publication included an article about female beneficiaries working on the project. (vi) From the Government side, the staff of Mauritius Oceanography Institute and Albion Fisheries Research Centre are collaborating with the Project Management Team and the consultants by providing all the in-kind support such as training to NGOs on coral restoration activities and surveys and assessments for the identification of sites for ocean nurseries and restoration works in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles. (vii) Unfortunately delays in the acquisition of equipment and constraints in resource capacity have led to the postponement of several surveys and studies.		

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Daig Romain	daig.tony.romain@undp.org

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it

started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The Project`Team went through several challenges arising due to the COVID pandemic;The first 2 years of the project were hampered by lockdowns and restrictions in movement in both Mauritius and Seychelles, thus hindering field work and face to face meetings, Covid 19 also had impacts on supply chains, affecting both cost and schedules for obtaining equipment needed under the project. The Ukraine-Russia conflict significantly increased the cost of equipment due to increases in freight costs due to fuel and other increases and worsening supply chains, making it challenging for them to implement activities and meet their targets within the existing budget. Despite those challenges, we have ensured that the project has been able to comply with the AF and UNDP requirements in terms of planning, coordination and implementation. For 2023 the main achievements of the project to justify the satisfactory rating are: • Impressive Coral Restoration Work: The project notes the remarkable coral restoration efforts across project sites, carried out by experienced and dedicated APs/NGOs, despite challenging conditions • Procurement and Deployment of Equipment: Despite supply chain constraints due to COVID-19, the project successfully procured and in 2023 the team from MOI were able to succesfully deploy this equipment to complete the Current and physio-chemical surveys at all three countries • Engagement of Communities and Hotels: In Mauritius, significant progress has been made in engaging beneficiaries and communities, including hotels, which is expected to enhance the sustainability of project outcomes. • Progress in Seychelles: APs in Seychelles are largely on track to meet their End-of-Project (EOP) targets, providing opportunities for valuable learning from experiments conducted by Nature Seychelles and SPGA sites, which are yet to be documented and shared amongst partners For 2023 the main Challenges and adaptive measures are as follow; APs in Seychelles to provide technical reports; Annual Technical reports from Seychelles APs to back up progress indicators have not yet been submitted to PMT. To address this issue, the outstanding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) and the APs in Seychelles will be revised. Along with provision of technical data issues such coordination, donor visibility and Component 3 activities were taken onboard in this exercise. The UNDP team had worked with MACCE on the draft documents and MACCE is leading the coordination with the APs to have MOUs updated. Delay in Land-based Nursery Construction: Delays in the approval processes from Ministries/authorities in both Mauritius and Seychelles are impeding the construction of land-based nurseries. In Mauritius, redesign of AFRC site (sexual propagation) has been proposed after meeting with the Ministry. Continuous follow-up with relevant ministries/authorities is ongoing to overcome approval delays. Departure of staffs under the project; One of the main challenges for the project this year would be that there have been several changes in staffing within the UNDP team this year. From January 2023 to September 2023, only the Regional Project Manager (RPM) and Project Assistant remained in their positions. During the third quarter of 2023, the RPM worked alone for two months. Additionally, the RPM left the project in November 2023. In October, two new recruits joined the team: a Finance and Procurement Assistant (from October to mid-December 2023) and a Seychelles National Project Coordinator (from October to the present). Despite these staff transitions, UNDP internal procedures allowed for the continuation of the project. The UNDP Team Leader and Programme Associate oversaw the work until replacements are to be hired.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Component 1: Enhancement of food security and reduction of risks from Natural disasters through the restoration of degraded reefs in Mauritius	Outcome 5	1.Targeted degraded sites restored to scale using farmed corals, with good survivorship and growth rates of colonies - 2.5 ha in Mauritius and 0.7 ha in Rodrigues 2. Number of stakeholders with improved livelihoods - at least 500 in Mauritius and Rodrigues 3. Number of people trained and involved in the establishment, maintenance	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		and monitoring of nurseries - at least 500 in Mauritius and Rodrigues		
Component 2: Enhancement of food security and reduction of risks from Natural disasters through the restoration of degraded reefs in Seychelles	Outcome 5	1.Targeted degraded sites restored to scale using farmed corals, with good survivorship and growth rates of colonies - 2.5 ha in Seychelles 2. Number of stakeholders with improved livelihoods - at least 300 in Seychelles 3. Number of people trained and involved in the establishment, maintenance and monitoring of nurseries - at least 60 in Seychelles	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Component 3: Knowledge Management and sharing, training, and sensitisation to build regional capacity for sustainable reed restoration	Outcome 8	1. Number research papers on coral reef restoration submitted for presentation at various scientific forums in the WIO and globally, with female scientists' participation in publication efforts actively supported. 2. Number of "lessons learned" generated and disseminated through various communication channels and knowledge exchange fora on the practical topics relevant to the coral restoration efforts at scale, including 1) coral restoration financing, 2) climate change resilience of the applied techniques, 3) upscaling efforts, 4) financial and technical sustainability, 5) stakeholder and private sector engagement and buy-ins, 6) women and youth empowerment;	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Jean Lindsay Azie	lindsay.azie@undp.org	UNDP

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

It is to be highlighted that activities in Seychelles started before the Inception Workshop held in November 2020 as the Activity Partners were already identified during the project preparation stage compared to Mauritius, whereby a competitive process was adopted in the selection of NGOs. Therefore, activities in Mauritius actually started in November 2020 with the recruitment of the Regional Project Manager and the holding of the Inception Workshop. As per UNDP and AF requirements, the project annual workplans and budgets, quarterly progress reports have been prepared and signed in accordance with timelines and as per quality standards. The project has complied with all planning and reporting requirements per UNDP rules and all project records including in terms of cash advances and reporting from Seychelles partners. In terms of reporting the first PPR was submitted and the second disbursement was made in June 2022. By end of December 2022, the project was processing the second PPR with a view to request the thrid disbursement. The PMT also held regular progress meetings with the Ministries (Responsible Parties) and other national partners (Activity Partners) in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles, to provide guidance and address key concerns. All procurement under the project were conducted as per POPP guidelines, ensuring value for money in the selection of all consultants/ contractors working on the project. At the project staffing level, the necessary budget classifications have been made to ensure that the project staff are all categorised under the appropriate budget lines, both in Mauritius and Seychelles. Regular programmatic visits were held to

ensure the deliverables are being met as per Progress Reports submitted. The PMT has also enhanced their relations over the year with the UNDP project teams in Mauritius and Seychelles, as well as with the key Institutions namely the Mauritius Oceanography Institute, the Albion Fisheries Research Centre, the Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping and the Ministry of Finance in Mauritius, the Rodrigues Regional Assmbly, the MEECC initially and now the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE), Nature Seychelles, Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles. In addition, 3 additional NGOs were selected to conduct coral restoration activities in Mauritius and Rodrigues. The first physical meeting of all partners for the Technical meetings and Project Steering Committee on 8 and 9 November 2022 respectively was really constructive and helped in reinforcing the conncetions amongst all the project partners. Continuous meetings were undertaken during the year 2023. On the implementation side, despite the slow-down experienced initially with full and semi-lockdowns due to the pandemic, efforts were made on all fronts to catch-up. A survey of the beneficiaries of Ecosud was conducted by the UNDP CO on the training received and 38% of the trainees found it to be excellent and 50% good. The results of this survey is being used to further improve the future training sessions. Several communications and sensitisations activities have also been held under the project, both at community levels and national levels. The yearly delivery rate was around 45% as at end of October 2023 which is explained by the project staff turnover. The UNDP MCO has expedited matter to have the vacant posts to be in-place which has nearly been completed. An accelration plan has also been devised following highly level meetings held with the Governmnt and pertners to enhance ownership of project activities. I would like to highlight that although there have been a number of challenges to project implementation, the project has successfully embarked on all activities expected in the Project Results Framework and the project is on course to deliver on the various strategic objectives. New risks have also been identified as highlighted in the risk sheet and mitigating measures are being taken to address them and prevent them to escalate further. The Mid-term review is being finalized and is a good opportunity to re-assess the activities and budget of the project and to review some, taking into account the huge cost escalation which has taken place post COVID such as air ticket and freight prices, and capacity constraints so that we can ensure that the project objectives are met within the project budget in a timely manner.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Component 1: Enhancement of food security and reduction of risks from Natural disasters through the restoration of degraded reefs in Mauritius	Outcome 5	1.Targeted degraded sites restored to scale using farmed corals, with good survivorship and growth rates of colonies - 2.5 ha in Mauritius and 0.7 ha in Rodrigues 2. Number of stakeholders with improved livelihoods - at least 500 in Mauritius and Rodrigues 3. Number of people trained and involved in the establishment, maintenance and monitoring of nurseries - at least 500 in Mauritius and Rodrigues	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Component 3: Knowledge Management and sharing, training, and sensitisation to build regional capacity for sustainable reed restoration	Outcome 8	1. Number research papers on coral reef restoration submitted for presentation at various scientific forums in the WIO and globally, with female scientists' participation in publication efforts actively supported. 2. Number of "lessons learned" generated and disseminated through various communication channels and knowledge exchange fora on the practical topics relevant to the coral restoration efforts at scale, including 1) coral	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		restoration financing, 2) climate change resilience of the applied techniques, 3) upscaling efforts, 4) financial and technical sustainability, 5) stakeholder and private sector engagement and buy-ins, 6) women and youth empowerment;		

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Dr Daniel Marie, Officer-in-Charge, Mauritius Oceanography Institute and Chair of PNCC Mauritius	depmarie@moi.intnet.mu; director@moi.intnet.mu

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

In order to acheive these activities under the project, the MOI and AFRC are helping to conduct the following activities: • procurement of oceanographic equipment and tools • providing capacity building and assistance to the NGOs namely Eco-Sud, Reef Conservation and Shoals Rodrigues, on coral restoration activities • conducting current pattern and sediment movement surveys to identify the most suitable places for coral nurseries and restoration works in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles • conducting Beach Profiling surveys in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles • assisting in DNA analysis to identify genetic connectivity of corals in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles and to identify heat resilient corals. • construction of a land-based nursery at MOI and installation of a sea-water pumping system for the asexual propagation of heat resilient corals and construction of land based nursery at AFRC for sexual propagation of corals. Despite supply chain constraints caused by COVID-19, most oceanographic equipment have been procured, training on modelling software has been completed and the first current pattern surveys at Blue Bay Marine Park have been completed in November 2022. Moreover, despite the lockdowns and travel restrictions, with the help of MOI, AFRC and assitance from the project partners, the Genetic consultants have been able to complete the sampling of corals and the DNA extractions in the MOI laboratory. I understand that the Project Management Team has initiated the procedures to launch the tender for Genome Sequencing. Once we have the results of the genome sequencing, the Genetic Consultancy team will train the MOI staff in analysing them to determine the genetic connectivity and heat resilient corals for Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles. We are also agreeable to the activities that need to be undertaken under the project as mentioned in the MTR report.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The Project`Team went through several challenges arising due to the COVID pandemic;The first 2 years of the project were hampered by lockdowns and restrictions in movement in both Mauritius and Seychelles, thus hindering field work and face to face meetings, Covid 19 also had impacts on supply chains, affecting both cost and schedules for obtaining equipment needed under the project. The Ukraine-Russia conflict significantly increased the cost of equipment due to increases in freight costs due to fuel and other increases and worsening supply chains, making it challenging for them to implement activities and meet their targets within the existing budget. Despite those challenges, we have ensured that the project has been able to comply with the AF and UNDP requirements in terms of planning, coordination and implementation. For 2023 the main achievements of the project to justify the satisfactory rating are: • Impressive Coral

Restoration Work: The project notes the remarkable coral restoration efforts across project sites, carried out by experienced and dedicated APs/NGOs, despite challenging conditions • Procurement and Deployment of Equipment: Despite supply chain constraints due to COVID-19, the project successfully procured and in 2023 the team from MOI were able to succesfully deploy this equipment to complete the Current and physio-chemical surveys at all three countries • Engagement of Communities and Hotels: In Mauritius, significant progress has been made in engaging beneficiaries and communities, including hotels, which is expected to enhance the sustainability of project outcomes. • Progress in Seychelles: APs in Seychelles are largely on track to meet their End-of-Project (EOP) targets, providing opportunities for valuable learning from experiments conducted by Nature Seychelles and SPGA sites, which are yet to be documented and shared amongst partners For 2023 the main Challenges and adaptive measures are as follow; APs in Seychelles to provide technical reports; Annual Technical reports from Seychelles APs to back up progress indicators have not yet been submitted to PMT. To address this issue, the outstanding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) and the APs in Seychelles will be revised. Along with provision of technical data issues such coordination, donor visibility and Component 3 activities were taken onboard in this exercise. The UNDP team had worked with MACCE on the draft documents and MACCE is leading the coordination with the APs to have MOUs updated. Delay in Land-based Nursery Construction: Delays in the approval processes from Ministries/authorities in both Mauritius and Seychelles are impeding the construction of land-based nurseries. In Mauritius, redesign of AFRC site (sexual propagation) has been proposed after meeting with the Ministry. Continuous follow-up with relevant ministries/authorities is ongoing to overcome approval delays. Departure of staffs under the project; One of the main challenges for the project this year would be that there have been several changes in staffing within the UNDP team this year. From January 2023 to September 2023, only the Regional Project Manager (RPM) and Project Assistant remained in their positions. During the third quarter of 2023, the RPM worked alone for two months. Additionally, the RPM left the project in November 2023. In October, two new recruits joined the team: a Finance and Procurement Assistant (from October to mid-December 2023) and a Seychelles National Project Coordinator (from October to the present). Despite these staff transitions, UNDP internal procedures allowed for the continuation of the project. The UNDP Team Leader and Programme Associate oversaw the work until replacements are to be hired.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc…)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Targeted degraded sites restored to scale using farmed corals, with good survivorship and growth rates of the colonies	"Mauritius : 0 (project sites) Seychelles: Nature Seychelles: 0.0945 ha Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 0.05 ha Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 0 ha Total = 0.1445ha"	Mauritius: Midterm targets not achieved. Restoration work will start in 2023/2024. The 3 Activity Partners will deploy nursery structures first and then start restoration work. Seychelles: Midterm target 100 % achieved. Total restored area to date =0.95ha That is NSey= 0.45,	At least 3.2 Ha in Mauritius and 2.5 Ha in Seychelles Nature Seychelles (Cousin SP): 1.00 ha Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles (Ste Anne MP / Anse Forbans): 0.50ha Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority (Curieuse MP): 1 ha Total = 2.5 ha over project cycle in

			MCSS= 0.25 and SPGA=0.25 NSey outplanting density is lower than planned in some areas, and they will increase the density of outplants during the next outplanting seasons.	Seychelles
Objectives	Number of stakeholders with improved livelihoods due to new and sustained employment & business opportunities related to coral restoration activities and/or due to the improved coastal and marine ecosystems supported by the restored corals	Training in coral culture to 110 Mauritians	"The impact will be determined by results of the forthcoming livelihood surveys. Mauritius: To date 117 beneficiaries (55 females and 62 males) trained by the 2 NGOs have signed a social contract and are directly benefitting from improved livelihood as they receive a stipend of around USD 24 per day. As per the baseline livelihood survey reports submitted by the NGOs, 34% of Eco-Sud and 38% of Reef Conservation beneficiaries are female heads of households. Rodrigues: To date 30 beneficiaries (11 females and 19 males) trained by the 1 NGOs have signed a social contract and are directly benefitting from improved livelihood as they receive a stipend of around USD 16 per day. As per the baseline livelihood survey reports submitted by the NGOs, 23% of Shoals Rodrigues beneficiaries are female heads of	"At least 800 persons Breakdown for Seychelles: Nature Seychelles: 100 people Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 100 people Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 100 people Total = 300 people over project cycle"

			households. Seychelles: Total to date = 88 people trained in nursery maintenance. Livelyhood surveys will have to be analysed, but the surveys are particularly difficult to implement in Seychelles and it is not clear they will provide relevant or reliable information. "	
Objectives	Number of people trained and involved in the establishment, maintenance and monitoring of successful ocean nurseries for corals	5 NGOs trained and involved in the establishment, maintenance and monitoring of successful ocean nurseries for corals (Reef Conservation, Ecomode, Ecosud, Wise Oceans, Action Lagon)	"Mauritius and Rodrigues: As of Oct 2023, there are 117 beneficiaries directly involved. In addition, training of 30 beneficiaries by Shoals Rodrigues is ongoing. Eco-Sud has also trained 431 people from Lux Resort and Tamassa Hotel which operate in the South East region of Mauritius. Moreover, 8 persons (including staff from Eco-Sud, MOI, AFRC and the PMT) are being trained in PADI diving courses. Seychelles: Midterm target 100 % achieved. Total to date = 91 people involved in project activities. That is NSey= 44, MCSS= 36 and SPGA=11 "	"At least 500 for Mauritius and Rodrigues In Seychelles: Nature Seychelles: 6 staffs, 15 volunteers and 10 community members. Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 4 staff, and 10 community members Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 4 staff and 10 Mauritian volunteers Total = 59 people over project cycle "
Objectives	Number of research papers on coral reef restoration submitted for presentation at various scientific forums in the WIO and globally, with female scientists' participation in publication efforts	0	NSey presented at the 12th WIOMSA Scientific Symposium, paper titled "Testing performance of nursery methods in a coral restoration project, Cousin Island, Republic of	"At least 3 papers published At least 5 female scientists contributed in the production of scientific publication Seychelles: at least 1 paper published over project cycle, at least 2 female scientists

	actively supported.		Seychelles.”. Paper planned to be published in Q1 2024.	contributed in the production of scientific publication over project cycle"
Objectives	Number of “lessons learned” generated and disseminated through various communication channels and knowledge exchange fora on the practical topics relevant to the coral restoration efforts at scale, including 1) coral restoration financing, 2) climate change resilience of the applied techniques, 3) upscaling efforts, 4) financial and technical sustainability, 5) stakeholder and private sector engagement and buy-ins, 6) women and youth empowerment;	0	"Four of these briefs have been submitted. Delivery has been paused pending the launch of the project landing page on UNDP-Mauritius and Seychelles website and because the project was not advanced enough to deliver relevant content. One brief has been prepared to date by in UNDP publication Gendered Voices under the theme ‘Women and the Ocean’ which covered one of the project beneficiaries. APs present progress report each PNCC and Regional Technical Workshop, which includes lessons learnt. Two Regional Technical Workshops held to date (November 2022 and October 2023). These workshops bring project partner representatives together, to discuss progress, challenges and lessons learnt. These Regional Technical Workshops were not included in the Project design, so they have been held in parallel with the PSC meetings to maximise cost efficiencies in terms of flights. Feedback	"At least 1 brief on coral restoration financing At least 1 brief on climate change resilience At least 1 brief on coastal restoration at scale At least 1 brief on financial and technical sustainability At least 1 brief on stakeholder and/or private sector engagement At least 1 brief on women and youth empowerment Seychelles: at least 1 brief on climate change resilience Nature Seychelles: at least 1 brief on coral restoration financing, at least 1 brief on coastal restoration at scale"

			received is that they been extremely beneficial for APs to exchange knowledge and to conduct site visits (first in Mauritius second in Seychelles). The RSAC was also invited to virtually attend the second Regional Technical Workshop."	
Activities	Indicators towards Outcome 1.1: Improved livelihood for a sustainable partnership and community based approach to reef restoration from below onward. Number of community members (as identified in Community Action Plan and any other complementary analysis) trained in establishing and maintaining proposed coral nurseries (Data disaggregated by community groups, gender and age group), with a particular attention given to increasing female and youth participants/trainees	110	"In Mauritius- 44 community members trained by Reef Conservation, of whom 53% of the beneficiaries are female and 47% male. Moreover, 44% of them are aged between 18-25 years and 53% comes from the vulnerable group. 43 community members trained by EcoSud, of whom 49% of the beneficiaries are female and 51% male. Moreover, 33% of them are aged between 18-25 years and 80% comes from the vulnerable group Training ongoing for 30 beneficiaries by Shoals Rodrigues, 11 females and 19 male. Total: 117 direct community members Indirect beneficiaries - Eco-Sud has trained 431 hotel staff with co-financing resources in 2022. In 2023, 430 people has been trained by EcoSud and 70 people by Shoals Rodrigues. > 50% female trained."	"At least 500 for Mauritius and Rodrigues Data collected disaggregated by sex, age and household status"
Activities	Number of coral	0	"NGOs are currently	1 coral restoration

	restoration economic and financial strategies developed for sustainable financing mechanism		working with hotel and private sectors. 3 Sustainable Partnership Strategies developed by EcoSud, Reef Conservation and Shoals Rodrigues. Co-financing Agreement signed between Reef Conservation and Compagnie de Beau Vallon which owns Preskil Hotel in the South East of Mauritius."	economic and financial strategy developed for Mauritius and Rodrigues
Activities	Number of partnership agreement signed for job opportunities	0	"Partnership Agreement signed by Reef Conservation and Compagnie de Beau Vallon which owns Preskil Hotel in the South East of Mauritius. In 2023, RC has signed 3 MOUs with 3 hotels - Beachcomber Paradis Le Morne, Beachcomber Trou aux Biches, and Heritage Resorts Bel Ombre. Eco-Sud has signed 2 new MOUs with LUX Resort and HELIOS EOP target exceeded"	At least 2 agreements signed and new employment opportunities created
Activities	Number of people benefiting from improved income as result of the project, with particular attention given to increasing beneficiaries from female-headed households.	0	"As per the baseline livelihood survey reports submitted by the NGOs: RC–44, 39% from female-headed households ES– 42, 34% female-headed households Shoals – 55,23% female-headed households. Total= 141"	At least 100 persons (disaggregated by sex, age and household status) by end of project
Activities	Indicators towards Outcome 1.2: Coral farming and nursery facilities established at a sufficient scale	None	"Delayed due to delays in genetics work Coral sampling for 2 species have been completed for	Coral species identified and validated by the PSC/RSAC

	for more climate change resilient corals - from below onward. Number of coral species for propagation based on resilience and genetic diversity identified.		Mauritius, Rodrigues & Seychelles. DNA has been extracted and stored at MOI and this will be used for Genomic study to determine heat resilient corals DNA Sequencing has been delayed due to: 1/Extensive consultations with both Governments to ensure adherence to Nagoya Protocol. 2/ Difficulties in procurement of laboratory services. 3/ Supply chain issues in obtaining the enzyme for Quality control before sending to Laboratory for sequencing"	
Activities	Number of donor sites with locally threatened species (Mauritius & Rodrigues) identified	None	"As per the draft Coral Collection Plan 8 coral donor sites identified in Mauritius and 4 donor sites in Rodrigues EOP target exceeded"	At least 2 donor sites identified
Activities	Percentage of high-thermal tolerance corals collected from donor sites for propagation in nurseries.	0%	"NGOs were delayed in commencing propagation due to delays in approval of Coral Restoration Plan, obtaining interference permits from Ministry (Reef Conservation, Shoals Rodrigues) and also constrained by the allowed collection window. Coral Collection Plan and Nursery Deployment Plan was approved in March 2023 by Ministry, and APs have stocked the deployed nurseries with corals, following the	Not more than 10 % of each donor coral colony will be collected to avoid death of donor corals at donor site

			guidance of no more than 10% collected from each donor colony. "	
Activities	Number of survey for identification of nursery sites (Mauritius and Rodrigues)	Not yet undertaken	As of Oct 2023 - 3 reports completed – Preliminary surveys, Coral Collection Plan (MRU) and Current Pattern Survey (ROD)	6 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, current patterns/flushing and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites produced
Activities	Number of Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys carried out	0	"Mid-term targeted achieved 8 Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys have been carried out -3 by Eco-Sud, 2 by Reef Conservation and 3 by Shoals Rodrigues "	6 surveys by end of project, as per ES Risk Assessment
Activities	Number of Land based nursery established and operational	0	"The land based nursery has faced significant delays related to slow approvals by the Ministry of Blue Economy. Corrective action is needed going forward. Q2 2023: Consultations held between the design consultants and MOI. Draft feasibility reports have been submitted in July 2023. The MOI and the Ministry of Blue Economy have proposed changes to the design proposed. The feasibility reports are expected to e finalised in Q1 of 2024."	One land-based nursery established and operational
Activities	Number of infrastructure for nursery seeding from sexual reproduction (Mauritius)	Infrastructure non-existing	"The land based nursery has faced significant delays related to slow approvals by the	One infrastructure established and operational

	established		Ministry of Blue Economy. Corrective action is needed going forward. Q2 2023: Consultations held between the design consultants and MOI. Draft feasibility reports have been submitted in July 2023. The MOI and the Ministry of Blue Economy have proposed changes to the design proposed. The feasibility reports are expected to e finalised in Q1 of 2024."	
Activities	Number of ocean-based nurseries established and operational in Mauritius	9 ocean-based nurseries currently operational (AFRC, Ecomode, Wise Oceans, Ecosud, UoM)– different institutions are using different techniques with different no of fragments	"5 sites have been identified for ocean nurseries within Blue Bay Marine Park and Grand Port Fishing Reserve. EcoSud – Out of 250 tables, 200 table nurseries deployed and out of 100 rope nurseries, 75 rope nurseries deployed. Reef Conservation - Out of 150, 78 Table nurseries deployed in GPFR. Out of 100, 48 Rope nurseries deployed in GPFR This totals 278 tables and 123 rope nursery units, exceeding the end of project target."	1 new ocean-based nursery established and operational with 100 basal tables, 100 multi-layered ropes nursery units
Activities	Number of community members involved in the maintenance and monitoring of new ocean-based nurseries in Mauritius	0	"EcoSud – 30 community members Reef Conservation – 38 community members"	At least 20 community members involved
Activities	Number of ocean-based nurseries established and	No sea-based nursery is currently operational	"80 tables nurseries and 11 rope nurseries out of 44	1 ocean-based nursery established and operational with

	operational in Rodrigues		deployed at 3 sites. Deployment to commence in Nov 2022 "	40 multi-layered ropes nursery unit
Activities	Number of community members involved in the maintenance and monitoring of sea-based nurseries in Rodrigues	0	"Links to indicator 2 & 3 Oct 2023: 43"	At least 11 community members fully involved
Activities	Number of coral fragments under culture in land-based nursery (Mauritius)	0	This activity will start following the completion of the land-based nurserys expected to be in 2024.	15,000 coral fragments (including resilient species and locally threatened coral species)
Activities	Percentage of coral polyps successfully settled in situ	0%	This activity will start following the completion of the land-based nurserys expected to be in 2024.	1.5% of polyps settled from each spawning. (approximately 1500 recruits per year)
Activities	Number of coral fragments under culture in new sea-based nurseries in Mauritius	0	"Total = 19,817 fragments EcoSud – 10,250 fragments Reef Conservation – 9,567 fragments "	120,000 fragments
Activities	Number of coral fragments under culture in sea-based nurseries in Rodrigues	0	11,413 fragments cultivated	40,000 fragments for multi-layered rope nursery unit
Activities	Indicators towards Outcome 1.3: The health of degraded reefs restored, through active restoration work, maintenance and monitoring efforts, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from flooding and storm damage - from this one onward. Areas of site successfully restored using farmed corals of resilient species in Mauritius and Rodrigues	1,600 m2 restored with 6,100 aqua-cultured coral colonies (i.e. 400 m2 at La Gaulette, 350 m2 at Quatre Soeurs, 300 m2 at Bel Ombre, 350 m2 at Grand Gaube, 100 m2 in Grand Port and 100 m2 in Trou aux Biches)	Outplanting will start in 2023/2024 - as per the schedule of deliverables in RPAs.	2.5 Ha in Mauritius and 0.7 Ha in Rodrigues
Activities	Percentage of live	Not available	"Fishing is not	At least 10 %

	coral cover and quality of restoration sites (including, restored coral health status, coral recruitment, fish biomass, fish diversity and fish catch amongst others)		permitted within Blue Bay Marine Park in Mauritius, but it is permitted in Grand Port Fishing Reserve in Mauritius and in the South East Marine Protected Area in Rodrigues. Fish catch data is not collected at the level of details required to inform this indicator, and so is not considered to be an appropriate indicator for use in these Project sites. Monitoring has started at long term monitoring sites, but not within outplanted areas as works are scheduled to start in 2024. A monitoring methods manual and excel templates have been prepared to support harmonised approach to monitoring and data capture. The methods manual was produced in consultation with APs, and is based on their existing methods and best practice guidance, but APs are finding it very challenging to complete monitoring due to low numbers of staff and intense workload."	increase in live coral cover, fish density and diversity
Activities	Indicators towards Outcome 2.1: Improved livelihood for a sustainable partnership to coral reef restoration (this one onward) Number of people	0	"Total to date = (38 NSey + 35 MCSS + 18 SPGA) =91 people trained in nursery maintenance % achieved to mid-term target= (91/30) x100=303% %	"Breakdown by Seychelles Activity Partner: Nature Seychelles: 30 people Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 26

	trained in establishment and maintenance of coral nurseries (Data disaggregated by community groups, gender and age group), with a particular attention given to increasing female and youth participants/trainees		achieved to end term target= (91/60) x100=151% Female=48, Male=43"	people Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 4 people Total = 60 people over project cycle"
Activities	Number of sustainable financing mechanisms for the maintenance and monitoring of coral restoration activities with recommendations	Draft business plan	"Total to date = 0 business plan Table of contents for business plan prepared by Nature Seychelles "	Nature Seychelles: 1 Business plan produced (including marketing & development of 2 products), at least 2 MOUs and new employment opportunities created over project cycle.
Activities	Number of stakeholders with improved livelihoods due to new employment & business opportunities, with particular attention given to increasing beneficiaries from female-headed households.	0	Livelihood survey results not yet analysed. Consultant to analyse the results and produce a more targeted survey form was due to be recruited in 2023, now rescheduled for 2024. Not clear if it will be possible to improve the livelihood of 60 people within the projects timeframe, a lot will depend upon the business plan being prepared by Nature Seychelles.	At least 60 people by end of project
Activities	Indicators towards Outcome 2.2: Coral farming and nursery facilities established at a sufficient scale for more climate change resilient corals (from this one onward) Number of coral species for propagation based on resilience and genetic diversity identified	Lessons learned from other partner/ Documentation on survival rates of coral species	Total to date, 6-7 genera have been propagated, but not yet validated as resilient or genetically diverse by the Regional Scientific Committee.	Coral species identified in Seychelles during project cycle and validated by the PSC/RSAC

Activities	Number of donor sites with resilient and resistant coral species identified	0	"Overall target 100% achieved based on mid-term targets Total to date 17 sites identified= 2 NSey + 10 MCSS + 5 SPGA"	Breakdown by Seychelles Activity Partner: Nature Seychelles: 1 donor site Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 1 donor site Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 1 donor site Total = 3 donor sites identified over project cycle
Activities	Percentage of climate resilient coral collected from donor sites for propagation in nurseries	0%	The guideline of no more than 10% of each donor colony fragmented has been followed.	Not more than 10 % of each donor coral colony will be collected to avoid death of donor corals at donor sites
Activities	Surveys for identification of nursery sites including parameters suitable for maximized coral growth	1 nursery site at Cousin Island; 1 nursery site at Curieuse Island; 1 nursery site at Ste Anne/Ile aux Cerf	"100% achieved Total to date = 3 nursery sites operational"	"Breakdown by Seychelles activity partner: Nature Seychelles (Cousin): 1 nursery site Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles (Sainte-Anne MP): 1 nursery site Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority (Curieuse): 1 nursery site Total = 3 nursery sites operational over project cycle"
Activities	Number of Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys carried out	0	"No Technical reports on Environment from Partners to validate - awaiting review of MOU between MACCE and APs (Template to assist APs prepared)"	6
Activities	Number of land-based nursery established and operational	"2 small scale land nurseries at Beau Vallon (200 fragments) and Anse Forbans (100 fragments)"	Nature Seychelles: construction of land based nursery began 24th November 2023	Nature Seychelles (Praslin): 1 land-based nursery operational over project cycle
Activities	Number of ocean-based nurseries	Previous experience installing &	"Total to date = (5 Nsey + 8 MCSS +8	"Nature Seychelles (Cousin): 10 ocean

	established and operational	maintaining ocean nurseries; midwater rope nurseries still operational: Existing ocean-based nurseries: in Curieuse, Ste Anne/Ile aux Cerfs, Beau Vallon and Cousin.	SPGA) = 19 ocean-based nurseries set up % achieved to mid-term target= (19/14) x100= 135 % achieved to end-term target= (19/38) x100= 50"	nurseries Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles (Ste Anne): 8 ocean nurseries Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority (Curieuse): 20 ocean nurseries Total = 38 ocean nurseries over project cycle"
Activities	Number of people involved in the maintenance and monitoring of new land and ocean-based nurseries	Nature Seychelles Reef Rescuers project: Prior team of 3 permanent staff and 35 rotating volunteer scientific divers. Current team of 2 Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 3 project staff and volunteers	"Total to date = (44 NSey +36 MCSS +11 SPGA) =91 people involved in project activities % achieved to mid-term target= (91/37) x100= 244% % achieved to end-term target= (91/59) x100= 154% Female=49, male=42"	"Breakdown by Seychelles activity partner: Nature Seychelles: 6 staffs, 15 volunteers and 10 community members. Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 4 staff, and 10 community members Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 4 staff and 10 Mauritian volunteers Total = 59 people over project cycle"
Activities	Number of coral fragments under culture in land-based nursery	0	Construction of land-based nursery in Praslin by Nature Seychelles was scheduled to start in November 2023.	Nature Seychelles: At least 1,000 corals growing in the land-based nursery derived from asexual and/or sexual reproduction
Activities	Number of coral fragments under culture in new ocean nurseries	"Past Reef Rescuers Project by Nature Seychelles grew 40,000 corals in ocean-based nurseries; at Cousin Island nursery site. Other: cultured corals in Curieuse(~2000 fragments), Ste Anne/Ile aux Cerfs (450 fragments), and Beau Vallon (400 fragments)"	"Overall target 98 % achieved based on mid-term targets. Total restored area to date = 24,261 NSey +13,712 MCSS +4,791 SPGA = 42,764 coral fragments were under culture since start of project % achieved to mid-term target= (38,798 /43,500) x100 = 98.3%"	"Breakdown : Cousin: at least 50,000 corals Ste Anne: at least 12,500 Curieuse: at least 25,000 Total: 87,500 coral fragments over project cycle"
Activities	Indicators towards Outcome 2.3: The	Previous experience restoring a degraded	"Overall target 90 % achieved based on	"Breakdown by activity partner:

	health of degraded reefs restored, through active restoration work, maintenance and monitoring efforts, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from flooding and storm damage - from this one onward. Area of site successfully restored with nursery grown corals	reef with 25,000 nursery grown corals in the Reef Rescuers project covering 0.5 Ha	mid-term targets. Total restored area to date = 0.42 NSey + 0.24 MCSS + 0.2 SPGA = 0.86ha degraded sites restored using farmed corals. % achieved to midterm target= (0.86/0.95)*100= 90% Nature Seychelles has outplanted a proportion of the area using a lower density of outplants than specified in the Project Document as part of the experimental approach. They plan to increase the density of outplants within part of this area during the next outplanting season."	Nature Seychelles (Cousin SP): 1.00ha Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles (Ste Anne MP / Anse Forbans): 0.50ha Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority (Curieuse MP): 1 ha Total = 2.5ha over project cycle"
Activities	Number of people involved in cementing corals to the degraded reefs and monitoring restoration effects	"Prior experience applying cementing techniques during the Reef Rescuers project: Cousin: 3 staff, 2 divers and 35 rotating volunteers Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 4 staff and volunteers Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 3 staffs and volunteers"	Number of people with experience in cementing corals =28 or 75.6 % achieved to mid-term target. However, how this data relates to the indicator is not clear as MCSS and SPGA are using different outplanting techniques and it is assumed that the data reported will also want to capture the workforce engaged in all different transplanting approaches (not just using cement)	"Breakdown by Seychelles activity partner: Nature Seychelles: 6 staffs, 15 volunteers and 10 community members. Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 4 staff, and 10 community members Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 4 staff and 10 Mauritian volunteers Total = 59 people over project cycle"
Activities	Percentage of live coral cover and quality of restoration sites (including, restored coral health status, coral	Percentage cover of live coral: --Cousin < 10% cover (new data) --Anse Forbans < 5% (no change) --Ste Anne/Cerf <10%	"It is not clear that it will be possible to an see increase in fish populations within the project timeframe. A	"Breakdown : Cousin: at least 10% increase in coral cover, 10% increase in fish density and 10% increase in fish

	recruitment, fish biomass, fish diversity and fish catch amongst others)	(reduced) --Curieuse 19% cover* Average fish population per m2 at Ste Anne is 0.307. No data available for other sites	monitoring methods manual was developed in consultation with APs, building upon their existing methods, and international best practice. The methods manual outlines three different levels / tiers of monitoring, to accommodate for capacity differences between the six APs. To help harmonise the information provided by APs, an Annual Environmental Monitoring report template was developed in consultation with APs. "	diversity over project cycle. Ste Anne: at least 10% increase in coral cover, 10% increase in fish density and 10% increase in fish diversity over project cycle. Anse Forbans: at least 10% increase in coral cover, 10% increase in fish density and 10% increase in fish diversity over project cycle. Curieuse: at least 10% increase in coral cover, 10% increase in fish density and 10% increase in fish diversity over project cycle."
Activities	Indicators towards Outcome 3.1: Improved understanding and knowledge management of use of reef restoration as an adaptation measure - from this below onward. Comprehensive review of coral reef restoration in the region and globally undertaken	Various global reviews have been published recently, in the past 2-3 years. There is limited recent information available for the region.	A review and recommendation report was completed and submitted the draft for feedback in November 2021. The initial title of the report combined elements of both 3.1.1 and 3.1.2. Following field missions and face-to-face consultations with counterparts in Seychelles and Mauritius, it was considered too early in the project to deliver 3.1.2 and that this overlapped with 3.2.2. In discussion with the RPM, it was agreed that the the original deliverable be split into two parts. These two revised reports were presented during	Report/Paper on comprehensive review of coral reef restoration in the region and globally finalised and validated by the Project Steering Committee

			regional technical meeting in October 2023 and circulated to the PSC for approval.	
Activities	Methodologies for coral restoration in Mauritius and Seychelles developed, based on best available science and practices	The Activity Partners in Mauritius and Seychelles have developed methodologies for coral restoration.	Feedback received during the PNCC meetings in Mauritius and Seychelles was that it was too early in the Project to produce a coral restoration methodology manual outlining good practices as the APs were still testing new methodologies. Furthermore this information is to be delivered through the Coral Restoration Manual being prepared through 3.2.2. Recommendations were included in the original deliverable for 3.1.1, so in discussion with the RPM, it was agreed that the original deliverable be split into two parts. These two revised reports were presented during regional technical meeting in October 2023 and circulated to the PSC for approval.	Coral restoration methodology and good practices guide developed and validated by the project steering committee
Activities	Research and surveys on key information for reef restoration undertaken	Project partners have previously completed research and studies to identify appropriate methods for use in Mauritius and Seychelles.	"Genetic consultants recruited, surveys and coral sampling carried out in 2022. This was followed by DNA extraction at the MOI. Contract for DNA sequencing awarded in May 2023. Delays are being faced because: 1/ Following the advice of the	Regional research and analysis on key information coral reef resilience, and genetic diversity and connectivity undertaken

			consultants, the DNA sample plates were prepared in a randomised manner. However, DART Sequencing has since changed their protocol and no longer accepts randomised samples and segregation of samples by species was required. 2/DART Sequencing also requested quality control to be conducted before sending the samples. This required the procurement of a specific buffer, which is not available locally within Mauritius and had to be specifically procured."	
Activities	Indicators towards Outcome 3.2: Improved understanding within the WIO and globally of successful approaches to reef restoration, the constraints and challenges, with lessons learned - from this one onward. Knowledge sharing platform on reef restoration for sharing lessons learned developed	None	Following two unsuccessful procurement exercises, it was decided that a webpage would be hosted on the UNDP-Mauritius and Seychelles website. UNDP communications team is in the process of preparing the landing page on the country website.	Knowledge sharing platform developed and operational
Activities	Reef Restoration Manual developed	2 (1 for Seychelles and 1 for WIOMSA)	"Since the Project Document was written, there have been several best practice guidelines produced. A table of contents for the regional Coral Restoration Manual and chapter template	Reef Restoration Manual updated, revised and published online

			has been prepared and approved by the PSC in 2022, following consultation with all partners. All AP have been invited to submit a chapter and RPAs and MOUs were amended to allocate an additional budget to support the preparation of chapters. Draft chapters due for submission February 2024. Nature Seychelles is also in the process of updating their Reef Rescuers Toolkit."	
Activities	Indicator towards Outcome 3.3: Regional capacity developed for sustainable and climate resilient coral restoration. - From this one onward. Number of members from Mauritius and Seychelles trained in coral reef restoration methods, with particular attention given to increasing female participants/beneficiaries from the capacity building activities	0	Microfragmentation training scheduled for Q3 2024 due to delay in construction of land-based nursery in Praslin.	"At least 20 Gender disaggregated data will be collected. Beneficiaries: representative of the WIO region countries involved in coral reef restoration"
Activities	Number of members from Mauritius and Seychelles trained in advanced coral genetics including clade analysis, with particular attention given to increasing female participants/beneficiaries from the capacity building activities	0	"Delayed Regional workshop on coral genetics rescheduled to June 2024"	"At least 20 participants Gender disaggregated data will be collected. Beneficiaries: MBEMRFS, SPGA, Nature Seychelles, MCSS and some participants from the WIO region who are doing active in coral restoration work in the region."

Activities	Regional Coral Restoration Plan including national component and long-term monitoring programme	None	Scheduled as from 2024 / 2025 Not considered a priority. National level plans more useful and Seychelles has Strategic Coral Reef Action Plan, Recommended to produce Sustainability / Exit strategy instead.	Regional Coral restoration plan developed and validated by the Project Steering Committee and adopted by both countries
Activities	Participation in regional and international scientific forums	No participation	"To be scheduled once research papers are completed Nature Seychelles is currently preparing a number of scientific publications, and has already presented work at WIOMSA conference (regional) APs in Seychelles planning to present at marine conference being organised by UniSey in May 2024 "	Participation to at least 1 relevant regional/international forums
Activities	Regional Studies on wave pattern, beach erosion and mapping	0	Current pattern surveys completed for all sites Q4 2023. Beach erosion and GIS mapping surveys are being planned for 2024.	At least 10 by the end of the project.

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Opportunities	Regional Technical meeting/RSAC meeting took place on the 26th October followed by PSC meeting on the 27th October. A number of recommenndations were discused to propose for the Mid term review consultant to take up. These include;possible

		resources brought forward to help Partners to take mitigation measures in case of a bleaching event(El Nino predicted early 2024), Extension and realignment of the project timeline between countries,
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	While some environmental measures were highlighted during the project preparation stage, during the implementation stage, an SES consultant was recruited and the environmental and social safeguards have been updated in line with revised UNDP policies. Thus in addition to updating the existing ESIA and ESMP, the consultant prepared a Livelihoods Action Plan, Security Plan/Plans in relation to Standard 7 on Labour and Working Conditions which included protocols for diving, Site Selection Plans and Construction Risk plan. These plans are being implemented and it does ensure in taking preventive actions. In addition, in order to ensure harmonised monitoring methods by all the Activity Partners to capture the lessons learned, a monitoring methods manual has been developed in consultation with Activity Partners (based on their existing methods and international best practice standard) to harmonise data collection, for the following indicators (among others):- (i) Donor sites and % of coral collected from donor sites for propagation (ii) Ocean-based nurseries established and coral fragments under culture (iii) Area of site successfully restored with nursery-grown corals (iv) % of live coral cover and quality of restoration sites
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project	Challenges & Opportunities	The original selection criteria used to identify the direct beneficiaries to be recruited by the NGOs made a provision for at least one-third of them being

performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.		women and preference to women-headed household. The project related work involve both boat-based and in-water work, including swimming and snorkelling, which can at times be very physically demanding depending on the sea conditions and tasks involved. If female beneficiaries should become pregnant during the project timeframe it would be advisable for them not to participate in these types of physically demanding activities, to minimise any health risk for both mother and foetus. Therefore, and to avoid excluding pregnant female beneficiaries from the opportunity to work on the project, the Activity Partner is required to adjust their workplans, and identify other less physically demanding roles to enable these beneficiaries to continue to work.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	Component 1 and 3 started later than Component 2. Component 1 Activity Partners in Mauritius and Rodrigues were recruited through a call for proposals, and the final of the three Activity Partners was recruited by March 2022, nearly 2 years after the Activity Partners started in Seychelles in February 2020. Component 3 activities involves a number of important technical studies intended to provide scientific data to inform the coral restoration works (e.g., current pattern surveys, beach profiling, hydrodynamic and sediment transport modeling, habitat mapping, thermoresilient genetic studies etc.). The activities, which are of a highly technical nature, required the procurement of a large amount of scientific equipment, training of institutional partner staff in the use of the equipment and

		modeling software, and the recruitment of external technical support services. Component 3 started after Component 2, and then there were significant delays incurred early-on due to procurement processes being hindered during COVID pandemic, unexpected price escalations particularly with regards shipping, and additional unplanned costs (e.g., equipment insurance), which the project needed to absorb and accommodate. Progress on Component 3 was also impacted by the loss / retirement of key technical staff members from the main institutional partner. Project staff turnover during the past year has also presented a challenge and necessary has been done to fill the vacant positions.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	> Alignment of delivery timeline between project partners: Activities started on Component 2 in Seychelles well in advance of activities in Component 1 Mauritius and Rodrigues and Component 3. Activities in Seychelles started in advance of the full project management being in place, and in advance of the inception workshop. The start date in Mauritius was then further delayed by the need to prepare the Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP). As such, the Activity Partners in Mauritius and Rodrigues were not involved in the inception process and they started 1.5-2 years after Seychelles, and are trying to catch up. This effectively means that the project is running at two speeds. It also meant that the scientific studies included in Component 3, which were intended to deliver information to support coral

		restoration activities started later than had been planned in the Project design and are still ongoing. > Alignment of agreements between regional partners: The Responsible Party in Seychelles is government and Activity Partners in Seychelles are operating under an MOU with the responsible Ministy. Activity Partners in Mauritius and Rodrigues are operating under a Responsible Party Agreement with UNDP. There is a considerable mismatch in the reporting requirements for the Activity Partners between the countries, and also the process through with which these types of agreement can be adjusted if needed. > Changes in the capacity of institutional partners: Component 3 depends upon the support of local institutional partners to deliver scientific studies. The project was initially designed between 2015-2018, and implementation started in 2020. Key staff members that were involved and were to be involved in delivering on these scientific studies have since left the institution or retired. This has impacted on the ability of the project partner to deliver these elements (e.g. Coral Booklet / Inventory for Mauritius and Rodrigues, oceanographic and habitat mapping surveys). The Project team is identifying ways and means to overcome these challenges.

Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for	During the Regional and Steering meetings held in October 2023 the risk of coral bleaching relating to the forecasted El Nino event was highlighted. Activity Partners were presented with the possible

enhanced resilience to climate change?	steps that could be undertaken and tasked to suggest ones which would be best suited for their specific sites. It was decided that the MTR process should also consider the possibility of freeing some funds, especially component 3 activites so that mitigation measures to protect the corals that have been grown could be implemented. It was also noted that the MTR process may be finalised too late so the project should also seek on best way to take on this issue should the need come. Furthermore, as indicated in the lesson learned (line 18), private sector financing and an integraetd multi-sectoral approach to addressing scaling of restoration efforts. This is essential for scaling and systems change. Along with implementing innovative private sector financing, projects should consider using an integrated approach (multi-sectoral, cross-ministerial) into future project design.This includes projects focusing on system changes (nature, urban/development, food/fisheries), and addressing in an integraetd manner the key economic sectors contributing to degradation of coral and coral restoration efforts, supported by an enabling framework for nature-positive decision making. Consideration could also be given to integrating the value of coral reefs into fiscal policies and planning through ESV and Natural Capital Accounting, a;so supported by an enabling framework, for nature-positive decision making.
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	It is suggested that mitigation measures that could potentially implemented should be well documented so that these would also serve as lessons learnt during and after such bleaching events. As outline in the Mid-term Report, private sector engagement and financing is key to both replication and scaling of coral restoration efforts, both insite and outside of protected areas, particularly due to the high cost of restoration. Furthermore, implementing an integrated approach, accross ministries and economic sectors, is essential to addressing degradation of coral restoration efforts, both within and outside protected areas (ie. boat anchors, land-based sources of waste, pollution, tourism and other development pressures). Using an integrated multi-sectoral, cross-ministerial approach to address degradation can further enhance resilience and address systemic changes.
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	NA
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer	NA

support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	A positive lesson learned include involvement of the community especially those directly impacted by the effect of climate change in the adaptation process. There is keen interest and a sense of belonging given the direct intervention opprtunity being provided to them. In parallel, the limitations of providing a continued paid support (community members not involved on a full time basis) sometimes lead to dis-interest in participating in the adaptation measures, preferably looking for 'secured' full time jobs. The varied condition for coral nurseries in Republic of Mauritius and Republic of Seychelles creates an interesting adaption measure specifically to coral plantation. In Seychelles, there is possibility to minimise exposure to warmer condition by diving further the nurseries being in middle water column. This is a limitation for Mauritius and Rodrigues, given the nurseries are in shallow waters.
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	The project has a component 3 which put empahsis on knowledge sharing between the two Republics and at the same time for wider knowledge sharing. The setting up of the Regional Scientific Advisory Committee (RSAC) is also an opportunity to enhance regional knowledge sharing.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	Recognizing the challenges encountered in two unsuccessful procurement exercises, a decision was made to establish a webpage hosted on the UNDP-Mauritius and Seychelles website. this will be a knowledge sharing platform focused on reef restoration to disseminate lessons learned upon the project implementation. Currently, the UNDP communications team is actively engaged in preparing the landing page for the country website.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what chanels of dissemination have been used?	Data still being compiled and platform being finalised.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever posssible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, tranining manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	https://www.undp.org/mauritius-seychelles/projects/restoring-marine-ecosystem-services-rehabilitating-coral-reefs-meet-changing-climate-future-0
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	The project has enahnced the leraning objective 'improved knowledge of coral reef restoration as a coastal climate change adaptation project implemented locally' through production of at least 2

	project project reports including detailed data collected in each restoration site.
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	Some Annual technical reports from some Seychelles APs are pending submission to the PMT. The Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Envionment (MACCE) is collaborating with APs to revise the MOU Agreement to facilitate data sharing.UNDP has assisted MACCE in drefting MOU and addressing concerns raised by APs
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	The focus on learning objectives set are driving the project progress for all components, particularly with the regional knowledge sharing concept.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	An important and innovative option being used by both countries to recover reef health is the use of active coral reef restoration to regenerate the structure and productivity of these ecosystems. Active coral restoration activities being implemented include actual in-situ coral planting and all other processes associated with it for the successful artificial coral nursing and planting. The project is enhancing active restoration of coral reefs, through coral nurseries / gardening. This will help prevent further degradation and advance the natural recovery process in injured or damaged habitats. The coral gardening concept consists of in situ and ex situ mariculture of coal fragments, followed by transplantation into degraded reef sites, using a two-step restoration strategy. In the first step, large in situ pool of farmed corals have been established in both Mauritius and Seychelles. These nurseries have been installed in sheltered zones, and the different types of coral recruits are being be maricultured. In the second step, nursery-grown coral colonies will be transplanted to degraded reef sites.
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	Yes
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	The 'ROM/UNDP/AFB Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone of Mauritius: 2012-2018' project aimed at combating beach erosion and flood risk at selected sites with different forms of hard infrastructure and natural protection mechanisms, and helping to ensure that all policies, strategies, plans, and regulations recognize climate change impacts in the coastal zone over the next 50 years. It is is therefore of direct coherence with this ongoing coral restoration project in that it provides an enabling environment for the work to be undertaken in terms of policy and sensitizes the public to the urgency of climate change. The project had a component on reef and seagrass restoration, the results of which has provided useful experience to

	feed into this ongoing project. The 'UNDP/GEF Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonisation and Institutional Reform (WIO LME SAPPHIRE): 2015- 2020' large regional project included components on policy harmonisation and management reforms, capacity building, integrating the ecosystem-based management approach into Local Economic Development Plans at selected pilot sites; ecosystem-based practices among artisanal fisheries. It contributed to providing an appropriate policy and governance context for coral restoration in the region. SAPPHIRE also had expectations of habitat restoration built into its Results Framework with some modest targets. This current AFB Coral Restoration project is providing a vital and complementary demonstration role.

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Midterm

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance	Total (direct +	0	0	0

at completion	indirect beneficiaries)			
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	117	56.41	55.56
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	591	50.42	34
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	708	53.415	44.78
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				

Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	0	0		1: No capacity
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	0	0	
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term		Local	Other	1: No capacity
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and owernship of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information		
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	1	20% to 39%	4: Mostly aware
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	2	Technical guidelines	Regional
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			

Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term		Food security	Water areas
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthned in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilita	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	Protected areas/National parks	5	ha rehabilitated	5: Very effective
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	141	31	3: Moderate improvement
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience

measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7:Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	Nature-based solutions	Regional	Innovation scaled-up
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, saled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	**Sector**	**Status**	**Effectiveness**
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	2	Other	Completed innovation practices	4: Effective
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	**Type**	**Effectiveness**
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	2	Innovative practice	4: Effective
Performance at completion			