

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2024
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 coral reefs degraded by coral bleaching in order to restore essential ecosystem services in the face of climate change threats and to generate knowledge about the most effective solutions for dissemination 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, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP

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)	3/31/2024
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, MTR report submitted on 31 March 2024.

List the Website address (URL) of project

https://www.mu.undp.org/content/mauritius_and_seychelles/en/home/news-centre/news/restoring-marine-ecosystem-services-by-rehabilitating-coral-reef.html

Project Contacts

National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Regional Project Manager	Dr Pramod Kumar Chumun	pramod.chumun@undp.org	12/31/2024
Executing Agency	Dr Dhanandjay KAWOL	dkawol@govmu.org	12/31/2024
Executing Agency	Mr Denis Matatiken, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment, Seychelles and Chairperson of PNCC Seychelles	ps@env.gov.sc	12/31/2024
Executing Agency	Dr Daniel Marie, Director, Mauritius Oceanography Institute and Chairperson of PNCC Mauritius	depmarie@moi.intnet.mu; director@moi.intnet.mu	12/31/2024
Implementing Entity	Mr Jean Lindsay Azie, Head of Environment, UNDP Mauritius and Seychelles	lindsay.azie@undp.org	12/31/2024

Financial Data**Disbursement of AF grant funds**

Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$7,691,571.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$5,674,905.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	76.09
Project execution rate (%)	62.14
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	Corresponds to sum of first, second, third and fourth disbursements (years 1, 2, 3 and 4) as per the project document, excluding the Implementing Entity Fee which is being shown as a separate line below.
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.	\$37,273.07
Output 1.1.2 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through increased revenue from alternative work including tourism (glass bottom boat tours, snorkelling and diving trips).	\$2,702.79
Output 1.2.2 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites	\$0.00

Output 1.2.3 A land-based nursery and 2 or more ocean nurseries established and maintained on a regular basis	\$118,136.69
Output 1.3.1: Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from erosion.	\$0.00
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. (With realized loss/gain of -532.43)	\$51,054.90
Others	\$518.50
Output 2.1.1 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through employment establishing and maintaining coral nurseries and transplantation sites.	\$5,813.77
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)	\$12,301.26
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
Output 2.2.2 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites	\$25,987.39
Output 2.2.3 A land-based nursery established and 2 or more ocean nurseries are established and maintained on a regular basis	\$120,554.41
Output 2.2.4 Stock of farmed corals available for transplantation	\$212,681.76
Output 2.3.1 Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from erosion	\$52,117.54
Output 2.3.2 Recovery of fish population and other reef associated fauna and flora, leading ultimately to improved food security in Seychelles	\$16,331.76
Support to Responsible Parties and technical coordination	\$45,543.51
Bank charges for Activity Partners (with realized loss/gain of +1.86)	\$166.96
Output 3.1.1 Comparative review and analysis of coral restoration initiatives in the region and globally, with gaps in knowledge identified	\$3,059.78
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)	\$49,187.56
Output 3.2.1 Lessons learned in reef restoration documented and shared	\$40,391.69
Output 3.3.1 Regional training programme on reef restoration in place, possibly with an associated Certificate of Competence	\$40,298.60
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	\$12,907.47
Outcome 3.4 - Monitoring and Evaluation (with realized loss/gain of -669.07)	\$247,407.30
PMC - Direct project costs	\$0.00
PMC - Salaries (RPM, PA, FPA) – 40% and F & A Assistant (Seychelles)	\$28,377.78
PMC - Information Technology Equipment	\$0.00
PMC - Travel for PMT	\$50,136.40
PMC - Communications & Audio Visual Equipment (with realized loss/gain of -42.62)	\$3,096.11
IE fee (\$)	\$67,605.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$81,601.29

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion
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		Date
Output 1.1.1 – Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through employment establishing and maintaining coral nurseries and transplantation sites	\$101,007.00	12/31/2025
Output 1.1.2 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through increased revenue from alternative work including tourism (glass bottom boat tours, snorkelling and diving trips).	\$78,015.00	12/31/2025
Output 1.2.3 A land-based nursery and 2 or more ocean nurseries established and maintained on a regular basis	\$201,000.00	12/31/2025
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	\$77,015.00	12/31/2025
Output 2.1.1 – Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through employment establishing and maintaining coral nurseries and transplantation sites	\$3,285.00	12/31/2025
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	\$16,900.00	12/31/2025
Output 2.2.2 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites	\$12,400.00	12/31/2025
Output 2.2.3 Land-based nurseries established, and 2 or more ocean nurseries are established and maintained on a regular basis	\$111,236.00	12/31/2025
Output 2.2.4 Stock for farmed corals available for transplantation	\$153,342.00	12/31/2025
Output 2.3.1 Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from flooding and storm damage	\$50,232.00	12/31/2025
Output 2.3.2 Recovery of fish population and other reef associated fauna and flora, leading ultimately to improved food security in Seychelles	\$50,572.00	12/31/2025
Output 3.1.1 Comparative review and analysis of coral reef restoration initiatives in the region and globally, with gaps in knowledge identified	\$6,000.00	12/31/2025
Output 3.2.1 Lessons learned in coral reef restoration documented and shared	\$159,600.00	12/31/2025
Output 3.2.2. Coral Reef Restoration Tool Kit and manual for use in the WIO, published and disseminated	\$86,500.00	12/31/2025
Output 3.3.1 Regional training workshops undertaken on monitoring, DNA-based approach for the identification of resilient corals, and other topics as appropriate	\$67,500.00	12/31/2025
Output 3.3.2 Sustainable long-term monitoring programme developed and underway for restored reefs, based on international/regional protocols and best practice	\$48,400.00	12/31/2025
Monitoring and Evaluation	\$116,913.00	12/31/2025
Direct Project Costs	\$0.00	12/31/2025
Contractual Services Individuals	\$60,492.00	12/31/2025
Travel	\$61,000.00	12/31/2025
Communications & Audio-Visual Equipment	\$2,000.00	12/31/2025
Diving Set	\$0.00	12/31/2025
Implementing Entity Fee	\$68,362.00	12/31/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$68,362.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$123,492.00

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 ?	Yes
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). (\$)	\$386,119.00
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.	MTR has been finalised and Management Response has been submitted.

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. The Project Management Team (PMT) has actively engaged with new government counterparts following elections in Mauritius, ensuring a smooth transition and sustained support.
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. (v) The MTR recommended to further reduce the restoration area at Anse Forbans and increase the area at Ste Anne. This was presented and agreed upon at the PSC meeting in September 2024.
Capacity constraints of local institutions may limit the ability to undertake the research and interventions in Seychelles	Moderate	The following measures are already underway: Training programs for local partners and APs in physical oceanography surveys were launched in Q2 2024 to improve local capacity. Collaborations with MOI and AFRC are ongoing, ensuring the recruitment and training of additional staff members to handle project equipment and surveys. The PMT is exploring outsourcing options to external consultants to fill skill gaps and maintain project timelines.
Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities may result in failure of intervention sites	Moderate	Community stakeholders in Mauritius and Rodrigues are consulted through 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) between 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 LOA between MACCE and Activity Partners in Seychelles, to include the Component 3 activities was signed in Q1 2024 >Funding adjustments were approved to ensure Activity Partners receive fair remuneration for additional work.
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events could delay activities at sea and result in poor results for the coral reef restoration.	Moderate	> 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. > After consulting with the PMT(and technical advisor) APs in Seychelles decided that to reduce stress on the corals, activities such as outplanting and stocking would not take place at closly before and during the bleachng event >\$5000 was made availble for the Activity Partners to implement their contingency plans, which included shading and lowering of ocean based nurserine in deeper waters to limit light related stress to corals..
Delays in fund transfers and procurement of technical services and equipment	Moderate	Procurement of survey equipment has been completed as of December 2024. Two Qaurter cash advanced for APs in Seychelles to mitigate for delays of disbursement and ensure smooth implementation of activities Regular follow-ups with financial teams have ensured that funds are allocated and disbursed on time, reducing future delays.

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	One nursery site has been removed and MCSS is conducting regular monitoring which will be compiled into a ESIM report and submitted to PMT.
Covid19 Impact on closure of	Moderate	Private sector collaboration will be sought to ensure

Tourism establishments and Co-financing arrangements from the hotel and private sectors		sustainability to ensure achievement of overall project target. Co-financing is being sought by Activity Partners. NGOs have strengthened partnerships with hotels, resulting in multiple agreements with luxury resorts and CSR funding contributions, supporting coral restoration activities.
Limited staff to conduct oceanography surveys in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles	Moderate	The following measures are currently in progress. Capacity-building efforts began in Q2 2024, with training sessions conducted for APs and partners in Mauritius and Seychelles to enable them to independently carry out physical oceanography surveys. Collaborative discussions with the Directors of the Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) and the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) are ongoing to train additional staff members in effectively operating project equipment and conducting surveys. Additionally, the Project Management Team (PMT) is exploring the option of outsourcing specific components of the surveys and training to external consultants.
Potential environmental, technical, mechanical and structural risks resulting from construction of land-based nurseries in Mauritius	Moderate	Adaptive management approach has being adopted. (i) Equipment procured under the project has been reviewed based on existing equipment available at MOI. The PMT closely followed-up with the suppliers to ensure the completion of the commissioning as a few accessories were 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.
"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 of freight and insurance (iii) Fluctuations between USD and local currency (iv) Increase in costs of air travel"	Low	Adaptive management approach has being adopted. (i) Equipment procured under the project has been reviewed based on existing equipment available at MOI. The PMT closely followed-up with the suppliers to ensure the completion of the commissioning as a few accessories were 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	To mitigate delays in finalizing the designs of the land-based nurseries in Mauritius, the Project Management Team (PMT) has implemented regular meetings between key partners, including MOI and AFRC, and LUX Consult. These meetings were aimed at streamlining the review process, ensuring timely submission of comments, and expediting the approval of submitted reports.
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. Regional Training workshop carried out in June 2024 with partners. Scientific publication is being prepared for submission in peer reviewed journal.
Adverse comments or complaints on project activities by organisations or service	Moderate	Regular meetings with the Activity Partners Regular monitoring and programmatic visits Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Spot checks/audits as required Implementation

providers which are not involved in the project.		of a communication plan for APs in Mauritius
Staff turnover	Moderate	UNDP has initiated recruitment in a prompt manner with fast tracking process undertaken to expedite wherever required. NPC was in position as from Oct 2023. PA recruited in Jan 2024; RPM recruited in March 2024; FAA recruited in Aug 2024 As for APs, necessary recruitment actions have been taken at their level to ensure proper implementation of project activities.

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: To address potential risks, several mitigation measures were implemented. Regular stakeholder consultations were conducted to maintain government support and prioritize project activities. Adjustments in site selection and restoration targets were made, ensuring efficient resource allocation and logistical feasibility. Capacity-building initiatives were launched in Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelles to enhance local expertise, while contingency plans were developed to combat climate impacts like El Niño. \$5,000 was allocated to Activity Partners (APs) to implement emergency actions, including; Shading ocean-based nurseries to reduce light-induced stress on corals and lowering nurseries to deeper, cooler waters to improve survival rates. Temporarily halting stocking and outplanting activities to avoid further stress on vulnerable coral fragments. Collaborative agreements and budget reallocation were made to ensure participation of project partners in Component 3 activities. To overcome delays in nursery construction and genetic studies, targeted budget reallocations and international best practices were applied. Regular monitoring visits, effective communication plans, and strategic staff recruitment further strengthened project resilience, ensuring that challenges were met proactively

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. 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)	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	N/A
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	N/A
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
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.	1.The main management and mitigation measures associated with access restrictions/equity will be explicitly addressed by the project-level Livelihood Action Plan 2.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. 3.Creation of other, not so specialised jobs associated with coral nursing and restoration efforts. 4.Communication on grievance mechanism. 5.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: Creation and maintenance of project website Use of social media Short clips and documentary films 6.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	N/A
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.	1.At least 30% of young people and women will be direct beneficiaries of the project 2.Number of alternate livelihoods (instead of fishing) undertaken by the local community (disaggregated data) 3.at least 30% of all trainings/workshops and learning events will be female 4.at least 35% of representatives in higher level authorities participating in the project will be female. 5.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	N/A

4.Human rights	
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	
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.	Proportion of workers who wear protective equipment Number of trainings Level of compliance of the project with the labour laws in each country. Number of incidences caused due to mishandling of equipment 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)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	No

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
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)	This may lead to involuntary economic resettlement of certain fishers. Some fisherman at Anse Forbans may feel the voluntary measures set by the Anse Forbans community to restrict fishing activities at their coral restoration site is set unfairly or set without their full consent.
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 potential economic displacement will be explicitly addressed by The project-level Livelihood Action Plan -There will be full community engagement in The restoration activities, with a strong sustained communication effort throughout The project implementation to Ensure The buy-ins and cooperation of The fishers. Fishers will also be encouraged to use The neighbouring fishing area During The project implementation. -in case The project activities at Anse Forbans cause an economic issue to The local community, another restoration site (with legal protection) will be sought, since Anse Forbans is a pilot restoration site outside MPA or Reserve

List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Level of satisfaction of the community with the coral restoration works No of persons redirected to neighbouring fishing ground No. of complaints received for restriction of boat access.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) Coral restoration works not yet initiated (ii) 0 (iii) 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	To date no involuntary resettlement of fishers have been reported. The majority of activities are being completed within protected areas, where no fishing is allowed. Where activities are taking place in areas where fishing is allowed, the local community has been consulted (e.g. the location of the nurseries within Grand Port Fishing Reserve 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	None
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.	Area of coral reef restored increased Report on condition of the coral reef ecosystem Coastal seawater quality, meeting the standards Improved level of biodiversity of the restored coral reef compared to natural sites Number of community members trained in handling living organisms 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: As at Oct 2022, 88 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 = 44 people trained and involved in coral restoration works The collection guideline of no more than 10% of each donor colony fragmented has been followed. The CTA prepared a monitoring methods manual and templates 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	None
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)	No
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	-in The short term, asexual reproduction (fragmenting) of climate resilient species will be

that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	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.	Number of asexually farmed corals successfully transplanted. Number of sexually farmed corals successfully transplanted 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 implemented during the reporting period	None
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	None
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 nurseries and restorations sites Survival rate after a bleaching venet has been recorded "
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	N/A
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	None
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 implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	HACT Training has been conducting by UNDP with all partners in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles. Regular project and programmatic visits are held in both countries. The CTA also held 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 and Social 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 identification for USP	Gender disaggregated 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	Yes
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and impacts?	
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
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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	110 trainees	One-third women	Good

		nurseries (Data disaggregated by community groups, gender and age group), with a particular attention given to increasing female and youth participants/trainees			
Capacity-building of female community members in coral reef restoration methods	Outcome	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	"At least 20 Gender disaggregated data will be collected. Beneficiaries: representative of the WIO region countries involved in coral reef restoration"	Good
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
None		N/A

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	"During the reporting period, the project has actively integrated gender considerations by prioritizing female-led households, particularly unemployed women, in the selection process. Women have been provided with training in snorkeling, first aid, and coral restoration techniques, equipping them with the skills needed to participate in marine conservation. To further support their involvement, work schedules were adapted for single mothers, allowing them to balance childcare responsibilities while engaging in restoration activities. As a result, women now constitute over 40% of active participants in coral restoration efforts. Beyond mere participation, the project has focused on empowering women as decision-makers and leaders. Women's contributions have been highlighted in various UNDP and Activity Partner (AP) communication materials, reinforcing their role in conservation. Livelihood surveys are being conducted to assess the impact on female-led households, particularly in terms of economic empowerment and job opportunities, as private sector interest in coral restoration grows. To strengthen long-term gender inclusion, the project is moving beyond attendance metrics. Through the livelihood surveys, APs are conducting gender analysis, targeting women-headed households for leadership roles, ensuring their representation in governance mechanisms, and developing tailored training and mentorship programs."
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 through reports on livelihood surveys, progress reports and sensitisation and awareness reports.
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
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Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity				
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 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 reef 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 i) coral restoration financing, ii) climate change resilience of the applied techniques, iii) upscaling efforts, iv) financial and technical sustainability, v) stakeholder and private sector engagement and buy-ins, vi) 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
Jean Lindsay Azie, Team Leader Environment	lindsay.azie@undp.org
<p>Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.</p> <p>"The activities in Seychelles commenced prior to the Inception Workshop held in November 2020, with Activity Partners already identified during the project preparation phase. This contrasts with Mauritius, where a competitive selection process was followed for the identification of NGOs. As a result, activities in Mauritius officially began in November 2020, coinciding with the recruitment of the Regional Project Manager and the execution of the Inception Workshop. In line with UNDP and AF requirements, the project's annual work plans, budgets, and quarterly progress reports were prepared, approved, and signed in accordance with established timelines and quality standards. The project adhered to all planning and reporting obligations set forth by UNDP, including maintaining accurate records related to cash advances and reporting from Seychelles partners. Regarding reporting, the first three Project Progress Reports (PPR) were submitted, and the relevant disbursements done. The Project Management Team (PMT) conducted regular progress meetings with the Ministries (Responsible Parties) and other national partners (Activity Partners) in Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelles to provide guidance and resolve key concerns. Procurement processes were executed in accordance with POPP guidelines, ensuring the efficient use of resources in the selection of consultants and contractors. Additionally, the necessary budget classifications were established for project staff in both Mauritius and Seychelles to ensure proper categorization under the appropriate budget lines. Routine programmatic visits were also conducted to monitor progress and ensure the timely achievement of deliverables as reflected in the Progress Reports. Over the course of the year, the PMT strengthened its relationships with key UNDP project teams in both Mauritius and Seychelles, as well as with pivotal institutions, including 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 Assembly, the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE), Nature Seychelles, and the Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles. Moreover, three additional NGOs were selected to undertake coral restoration activities in Mauritius and Rodrigues. The project has at least 2 Project National Coordinating Committees in Mauritius and Seychelles respectively and 1 Project Steering Committee that took place in Mauritius during the reporting period. Despite initial setbacks due to full and semi-lockdowns caused by the pandemic, significant efforts were made to accelerate progress. A survey conducted by the UNDP CO among Ecosud beneficiaries revealed that 38% rated the training as excellent, and 50% rated it as good. The results from this survey have been used to refine and improve future training sessions. Additionally, multiple communication and sensitization initiatives were carried out at both community and national levels. As of December 2024, the yearly delivery rate stood at approximately 50%. The UNDP MCO has made significant efforts to fill the vacant positions. Furthermore, the developed acceleration plan has been enhanced with further discussions with government and partners, aimed at enhancing ownership of project activities. While the project has encountered several challenges during implementation, it has nonetheless successfully pursued all activities outlined in the Project Results Framework and remains on track to achieve its strategic objectives. New risks have been identified, as detailed in the risk sheet, and mitigation measures are being actively implemented to prevent further escalation. The mid-term review has been completed during the reporting period and a list of at least 14 recommendations have been produced. The UNDP MCO is working hand in hand with all the project partners to apply the MTR recommendations."</p>	

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator				
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
"Component 1: Outcome 1.1 Improved livelihood for a sustainable	Outcome 6	"1. Number of community members (as identified in Community Action Plan and any other complementary analysis) trained in	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory

partnership and community-based approach to reef restoration"		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"		
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 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)"	Ontrack	Satisfactory
"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 .- 3.2 Ha in Mauritius and 1 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"	Ontrack	Marginally 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"	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Component 2: Outcome 2.2 Coral farming and nursery facilities established at a sufficient scale for more climate	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-	Ontrack	Satisfactory

change resilient corals		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"		
Component 2: Outcome 2.3 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. Area of site successfully restored with nursery grown corals – 2.5 Ha 2. Number of people involved in cementing corals to the degraded reefs and monitoring restoration effects – Cousin: 4 staff + volunteers rotating every 3 months or as needed, SNPA: 4 staff and rotating volunteers, MCSS: 4 staffs and volunteers 3. Percentage of live coral cover and quality of restoration sites- at least 10 % increase in live coral cover, fish density and diversity."	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Component 3: Outcome 3.1 - Improved understanding and knowledge management of use of reef restoration as an adaptation measure	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 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"	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Component 3: Outcome 3.2 - Improved	Outcome 8	"1. Knowledge sharing platform on reef restoration for sharing lessons learned	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory

understanding within the WIO and globally of successful approaches to reef restoration, the constraints and challenges, with lessons learned incorporated into new initiatives		developed- Knowledge sharing platform developed and operational 2. Reef Restoration Manual developed "		
Component 3: Outcome 3.3 - Regional capacity developed for sustainable and climate resilient coral restoration.	Outcome 5	1. Number of members from Mauritius and Seychelles trained in coral restoration methods - at least 20 with gender disaggregated data 2. 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- End of project: At least 20 participants 3. Participation in regional and international forums - at least one 4. Regional Studies on wave pattern, beach erosion and mapping - at least 10 surveys.	Ontrack	Satisfactory

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

Name	Email	Institution
Dr Pramod Kumar Chumun, Regional Project Manager	pramod.chumun@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.

The project has faced significant challenges since its initiation, including delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, supply chain disruptions, and increased costs due to the Ukraine-Russia conflict. These external factors affected timelines, particularly for equipment procurement and field activities. Despite these setbacks, the project has made notable progress, demonstrating adaptability and commitment to achieving its objectives. The project has made significant strides in coral restoration. Activity Partners have identified heat-resilient coral species, established donor sites, and initiated propagation activities. Genomic studies have progressed, and 5 of the 10 planned oceanography surveys were completed in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles by late 2024. Environmental and social monitoring surveys in Mauritius and Rodrigues exceeded the EOP targets, with a combined 11 surveys conducted. Community and stakeholder engagement has been a strong point, with 618 community members trained in coral nursery maintenance, surpassing the target of 500. Five partnership agreements with private sector stakeholders have been signed, contributing to the sustainability of the project. Additionally, regional and international forums have provided platforms for sharing project achievements, and capacity-building efforts have strengthened regional expertise in coral restoration and genetics. The project has faced some challenges with approval delays for land-based nurseries (LBN) in Mauritius and Seychelles have hindered construction progress. To address this, regular meetings with ministries and consultants have been held to accelerate review and approval processes, with procurement expected to launch in Q1 2025 for LBN in Mauritius . Oceanography surveys were delayed due to scheduling conflicts and limited staff availability. Training programs for MOI and AFRC staff have been intensified, and parts of the surveys is being outsourced to consultants to ensure completion in 2025. Natural disruptions, such as cyclones and increased sea surface temperatures, have caused high mortality rates in nurseries and delayed outplanting activities. Funds from Components 1 and 3 have been reallocated to mitigate these impacts. Staffing transitions within the UNDP team have also posed challenges, but interim measures ensured continuity in project implementation with recruitment of 80% of the project staff completed in 2024. Recommendations: Expedite the finalization of DDR reports and launch procurement for

land-based nurseries in Q1 2025. Strengthen coordination and reporting, ensuring timely submission of technical reports from APs and Consultants. Enhance capacity-building initiatives for MOI, AFRC, and AP staff to address logistical constraints. Allocate additional resources to mitigate climate-related risks, such as cyclones and high sea surface temperatures. Finalize and disseminate the Coral Reef Restoration Manual to document lessons learned and enhance regional knowledge-sharing. Despite the challenges, the project has achieved impressive outcomes in coral restoration, community engagement, and knowledge sharing. Its progress demonstrates resilience and a commitment to sustainability, justifying the satisfactory rating. Moving forward, focused efforts on addressing delays and strengthening partnerships will be crucial to ensuring the project's long-term success.

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 reef 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
Dr Daniel Marie, Director, Mauritius Oceanography Institute and Chairperson 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.

"The project has encountered various challenges, including delays due to COVID-19, supply chain disruptions, and increased costs from the Ukraine-Russia conflict, which impacted equipment procurement

and field activities. Despite these setbacks, the project has made significant progress in coral restoration, community engagement, and capacity building, showcasing adaptability and resilience. Activity Partners have identified heat-resilient coral species, established donor sites, and initiated propagation efforts. Coral DNA sampling and extraction for *Acropora muricata* and *Pocillopora* have been completed, supported by the Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) and Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC). Although genome sequencing was delayed due to compliance with the Nagoya Protocol, the process is underway, and MOI staff will receive training to analyze results, enabling the identification of heat-resilient corals for Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelles. Community engagement has been a key success, with 618 individuals trained in coral nursery maintenance, exceeding the target of 500. Five private-sector partnership agreements were signed, contributing to the project's sustainability. Environmental and social monitoring efforts also surpassed targets, with 11 surveys conducted in Mauritius and Rodrigues. Additionally, five of ten planned oceanography surveys have been completed. However, approval delays for land-based nurseries in Mauritius and Seychelles have hindered construction progress. Regular consultations with stakeholders are being held, and procurement for Mauritius is expected to begin in Q1 2025. Challenges such as logistical constraints, staff scheduling conflicts, and natural disruptions, including cyclones and rising sea surface temperatures, have caused further delays in surveys and outplanting activities. To address these issues, funds from project components were reallocated, additional training for MOI and AFRC staff has been planned in 2025. MOI and AFRC have played a pivotal role in advancing the project by procuring oceanographic equipment, conducting surveys to identify suitable nursery sites, assisting with DNA analysis, and providing training to NGOs. A regional workshop was organised in June 2024 on physical oceanography surveys and techniques with trainer from MOI and participants from both countries. Land-based nurseries are being developed at MOI for asexual coral propagation and at AFRC for sexual propagation. Despite supply chain challenges, most equipment has been procured, and the 5 current pattern surveys were completed in Mauritius, Seychelles and Rodrigues as of December 2024. Please see the offline PPR for all rating information, including from Seychelles "

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 activities in Seychelles commenced prior to the Inception Workshop held in November 2020, with Activity Partners already identified during the project preparation phase. This contrasts with Mauritius, where a competitive selection process was followed for the identification of NGOs. As a result, activities in Mauritius officially began in November 2020, coinciding with the recruitment of the Regional Project Manager and the execution of the Inception Workshop. In line with UNDP and AF requirements, the project's annual work plans, budgets, and quarterly progress reports were prepared, approved, and signed in accordance with established timelines and quality standards. The project adhered to all planning and reporting obligations set forth by UNDP, including maintaining accurate records related to cash advances and reporting from Seychelles partners. Regarding reporting, the first three Project Progress Reports (PPR) were submitted, and the relevant disbursements done. The Project Management Team (PMT) conducted regular progress meetings with the Ministries (Responsible Parties) and other national partners (Activity Partners) in Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelles to provide guidance and resolve key concerns. Procurement processes were executed in accordance with POPP guidelines, ensuring the efficient use of resources in the selection of consultants and contractors. Additionally, the necessary budget classifications were established for project staff in both Mauritius and Seychelles to ensure proper categorization under the appropriate budget lines. Routine programmatic visits were also conducted to monitor progress and ensure the timely achievement of deliverables as reflected in the Progress Reports. Over the course of the year, the PMT strengthened its relationships with key UNDP project teams in both Mauritius and Seychelles, as well as with pivotal institutions, including 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 Assembly, the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE), Nature Seychelles, and the Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles. Moreover, three additional NGOs were selected to undertake coral restoration activities in Mauritius and Rodrigues. The project has at least 2 Project National Coordinating Committees in Mauritius and Seychelles respectively and 1 Project Steering Committee that took place in Mauritius during the reporting period. Despite initial setbacks due to full and semi-lockdowns caused by the pandemic, significant efforts were made to accelerate progress. A survey conducted by the UNDP CO among Ecosud beneficiaries revealed that 38% rated the training as excellent, and 50% rated it as good. The results from this survey have been used to refine and improve future training sessions. Additionally, multiple communication and sensitization initiatives were carried out at both community and national levels. As of December 2024, the yearly delivery rate stood at approximately 50%. The UNDP MCO has made significant efforts to fill the vacant positions. Furthermore, the developed acceleration plan has been enhanced with further discussions with government and partners, aimed at enhancing ownership of project activities. While the project has encountered several challenges during implementation, it has nonetheless successfully pursued all activities outlined in the Project Results Framework and remains on track to achieve its strategic objectives. New risks have been identified, as detailed in the risk sheet, and mitigation measures are being actively implemented to prevent further escalation. The mid-term review has been completed during the reporting period and a list of at least 14 recommendations have been produced. The UNDP MCO is working hand in hand with all the project partners to apply the MTR recommendations.

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 started in 2024. 0.2ha restored to date. Seychelles: Midterm target 100 % achieved. Total restored area to date =1.231 Ha (NSey= 0.55, MCSS= 0.2910 and SPGA=0.239) NSey outplanting density is lower than planned in some areas, and they will increase the density of outplants during the next outplanting seasons, whereas SPGA have been outplanting at a higher density. Overall target 49 % achieved based on	At least 3.2 Ha in Mauritius, 1.0 Ha in Rodrigues 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

			end-term targets.	
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	<p>Mauritius: 87 have been trained and signed a social contract and are directly benefitting from improved livelihood as they receive a stipend of around USD 20 per day by 2 NGOs</p> <p>Rodrigues: To date 30 beneficiaries 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.</p> <p>Seychelles: Total to date = 114 (57 females and 56 males) people trained in nursery maintenance. Livelihood 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.</p>	<p>At least 800 persons</p> <p>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</p>
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)	<p>Mauritius and Rodrigues: To date 618 direct and indirect beneficiaries trained by the 3 NGOs (272 Females and 346 Males)</p> <p>Seychelles: Midterm target 100 % achieved. Total to date = 114 people trained and involved in project activities. That is NSey= 44, MCSS= 44 and SPGA=26</p>	<p>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 =</p>

				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 actively supported.	0	1 publication by Nsey (Dale, C., Antoine, A., Strona, G., Bell, M., Shah, N., & Saponari, L. (2024). Enhancing coral restoration practices in Seychelles: benefits and limitations of fishing lines and rope as coral stocking methods. Restoration Ecology, e14252. https://doi.org/10.1111/contrib.14252) 2 female staff were involved in the paper Dale et al., 2024. Additionally 3 female Nsey staff were involved in the posters and presentations at the Seychelles Marine Science Symposium, ECRS, IMCC7, AMSA, and Reef Futures in 2024	Revised at Inception: At least 1 paper published over project cycle At least 2 female scientists 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	0	Indicator was revised at inception workshop and the CTA submitted, in June 2024, high quality briefs on following: i) Coral restoration activities and women and youth empowerment ii) Coral restoration financing and technical and financial sustainability iii) Coral restoration as scale and climate resilience	Revised at Inception: 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

	buy-ins, 6) women and youth empowerment;			
Outcomes	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	<p>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 In Rodrigues- Training of 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. Total: 931 indirect beneficiaries Total trained=1,048</p>	At least 500 for Mauritius and Rodrigues Data collected disaggregated by sex, age and household status
Outcomes	Number of coral restoration economic and financial strategies developed for sustainable financing mechanism	0	NGOs are currently working with hotel and private sectors. 3 Sustainable Partnership Strategies developed by EcoSud, Reef	1 coral restoration economic and financial strategy developed for Mauritius and Rodrigues

			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.. Total=3	
Outcomes	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. 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. Total=5	At least 2 agreements signed and new employment opportunities created
Outcomes	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
Outcomes	Number of coral species for propagation based on resilience and genetic diversity identified.	None	A list of 21 coral species agreed by APs, MOI, AFRC and CTA after consultation sessions based on previous project implemented in Mauritius	Coral species identified and validated by the PSC/RSAC
Outcomes	Comprehensive	None	As per the draft	At least 2 donor sites

	review of coral reef restoration in the region and globally undertaken		Coral Collection Plan 8 coral donor sites identified in Mauritius and 4 donor sites in Rodrigues EOP target exceeded. Total=12	identified
Outcomes	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 guidance of no more than 10% collected from each donor colony.. Total=100%	Not more than 10 % of each donor coral colony will be collected to avoid death of donor corals at donor site
Outcomes	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). EOP target achieved	6 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, current patterns/flushing and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites produced
Outcomes	Number of Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys carried out	0	11 Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys have been carried out . EOP target achieved	6 surveys by end of project, as per ES Risk Assessment
Outcomes	Number of Land based nursery established and operational	0	Delays in finalising reports from Consultants due to delays feedback from partners.	One land-based nursery established and operational

			Procurement is expected to be launched in Q1 2025 and Land based nurseries in MOI and AFRC are expected to be operational in Q3 2026 and Q2 2026 respectively.	
Outcomes	Number of infrastructure for nursery seeding from sexual reproduction (Mauritius) established	Infrastructure non-existing	Delays in finalising reports from Consultants due to delays feedback from partners. Procurement is expected to be launched in Q1 2025 and Land based nurseries in MOI and AFRC are expected to be operational in Q3 2026 and Q2 2026 respectively.	One infrastructure established and operational
Outcomes	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 3 ocean based nurseries are currently operational exceeding the project target."	1 new ocean-based nursery established and operational with 100 basal tables, 100 multi-layered ropes nursery units
Outcomes	Number of community members involved in the maintenance and monitoring of new ocean-based nurseries in	0	EcoSud – 43 community members Reef Conservation – 38 community members Exceeding the end of project target.	At least 20 community members involved

	Mauritius			
Outcomes	Number of ocean-based nurseries established and operational in Rodrigues	No sea-based nursery is currently operational	"80 tables nurseries and 11 rope nurseries out of 44 deployed at 3 sites. Deployment to commence in Nov 2022 Exceeding the end of project target"	1 ocean-based nursery established and operational with 40 multi-layered ropes nursery unit
Outcomes	Number of community members involved in the maintenance and monitoring of sea-based nurseries in Rodrigues	0	Links to indicator 2 & 3 Oct 2024: 43 Exceeding the end of project target	At least 11 community members fully involved
Outcomes	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 2026.	15,000 coral fragments (including resilient species and locally threatened coral species)
Outcomes	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 2026.	1.5% of polyps settled from each spawning. (approximately 1500 recruits per year)
Outcomes	Number of coral fragments under culture in new sea-based nurseries in Mauritius	0	56,250 fragments cultivated	120,000 fragments
Outcomes	Number of coral fragments under culture in sea-based nurseries in Rodrigues	0	14438 fragments cultivated	40,000 fragments for multi-layered rope nursery unit
Outcomes	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)	0.2 Ha by EcoSud. Outplanting activities started in Q2 2024.	2.5 Ha in Mauritius and 0.7 Ha in Rodrigues
Outcomes	Percentage of live coral cover and quality of restoration sites (including,	Not Available	Outplanting activities started in Q2 2024 and ESIM reports are expected	At least 10 % increase in live coral cover, fish density and diversity

	restored coral health status, coral recruitment, fish biomass, fish diversity and fish catch amongst others)		in Q1 2025 by APs. Data on the percentage live coral cover and quality of restoration sites will be available in 2025.	
Outcomes	Number of people 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	0	Total to date = (41 NSey + 44 MCSS + 26 SPGA) =111 people trained in nursery maintenance % achieved to mid-term target= (111/30) x100=370% % achieved to end term target= (111/60) x100=185% Female=57, Male=56. youth=84	Breakdown by Seychelles Activity Partner: Nature Seychelles: 30 people Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 26 people Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 4 people Total = 60 people over project cycle
Outcomes	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.
Outcomes	Number of stakeholders with improved livelihoods due to new employment & business opportunities, with particular attention given to increasing beneficiaries from female-headed households.	0	105 surveys carried out by APs in Seychelles	At least 60 people by end of project
Outcomes	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 based on previous work carried out by APs.	Coral species identified in Seychelles during project cycle and validated by the PSC/RSAC
Outcomes	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 +	Breakdown by Seychelles Activity Partner: Nature Seychelles: 1 donor site Marine

			10 MCSS + 5 SPGA	Conservation Society of Seychelles: 1 donor site Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 1 donor site Total = 3 donor sites identified over project cycle
Outcomes	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
Outcomes	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
Outcomes	Number of Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys carried out	0	Template to assist APs prepared by CTA and circulated with APs. PMT organised a meeting with APs to streamline the reporting and to formulate next step forward. Update template has been shared with APs and ESIM reports are expected as from Q2 2025.	6
Outcomes	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 and is expected to operational by Q1 2025	Nature Seychelles (Praslin): 1 land-based nursery operational over project cycle

Outcomes	Number of ocean-based nurseries established and operational	Previous experience installing & maintaining ocean nurseries; midwater rope nurseries still operational: Existing ocean-based nurseries: in Curieuse, Ste Anne/Ile aux Cerfs, Beau Vallon and Cousin.	Total to date = (6 Nsey + 8 MCSS + 8 SPGA) = 22 ocean-based nurseries set up % achieved to mid-term target= $(22/14) \times 100 = 157\%$ % achieved to end-term target= $(22/38) \times 100 = 57\%$	Nature Seychelles (Cousin): 10 ocean 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
Outcomes	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 = (49 Nsey + 44 MCSS + 12 SPGA) = 105 people involved in project activities % achieved to mid-term target= $(105/37) \times 100 = 283\%$ % achieved to end-term target= $(105/59) \times 100 = 177\%$ Female=53, male=52. Youths= 49	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
Outcomes	Number of coral fragments under culture in land-based nursery	0	land-based nursery in Praslin by Nature Seychelles to be operational in Q1 2025.	Nature Seychelles: At least 1,000 corals growing in the land-based nursery derived from asexual and/or sexual reproduction
Outcomes	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. Number of fragments= 43,679 coral fragments were under culture since start of project. Nsey = 13,712, MCSS 14369, SPGA = 5049 % achieved to mid-term target= $(43,679 / 43,500) \times 100 = 100\%$ % achieved to mid-term target= (43,679	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

			/87,500) x100 = 50%	
Outcomes	Area of site successfully restored with nursery grown corals	Previous experience restoring a degraded reef with 25,000 nursery grown corals in the Reef Rescuers project covering 0.5 Ha	<p>"Overall target 49 % achieved based on end-term targets. Total restored area to date = 0.55 Nsey + 0.2910 MCSS + 0.39 SPGA = 1.231ha degraded sites restored using farmed corals. % achieved to midterm target= (1.231/0.95) *100= 129 % achieved to end term target= (1.231/2.50) *100= 49 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. SPGA has also reported that their initial ouplanting of much greater density than what is being prescribed."</p>	<p>"Breakdown by activity partner: 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"</p>
Outcomes	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"	<p>"Total number of people with experience in cementing corals =54 (MCSS figures not updated as they used mixed methods for outplanting corals, SPGA does not use cement for outplanting) % achieved to mid-term target= (54/37) x100= 145% % achieved to end-term target using mixed outplanting</p>	<p>"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</p>

			methods= (65/59) x100= 110% Female=43 Male=22 "	project cycle"
Outcomes	Percentage of live coral cover and quality of restoration sites (including, restored coral health status, coral recruitment, fish biomass, fish diversity and fish catch amongst others)	"Percentage cover of live coral: --Cousin < 10% cover (new data) --Anse Forbans < 5% (no change) --Ste Anne/Cerf <10% (reduced) --Curieuse 19% cover* Average fish population per m2 at Ste Anne is 0.307. No data available for other sites "	"It is not clear that it will be possible to see increase in fish populations within the project timeframe. A monitoring methods manual was developed by CTA 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 by the CTA in consultation with APs. "	"Breakdown : Cousin: at least 10% increase in coral cover, 10% increase in fish density and 10% increase in fish 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."
Outcomes	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.	CTA completed a review and recommendation report 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	Report/Paper on comprehensive review of coral reef restoration in the region and globally finalised and validated by the Project Steering Committee

			deliver 3.1.2 and that this overlapped with 3.2.2. In discussion with the RPM, it was agreed that the CTA split the original deliverable into two parts. These two revised reports were presented during regional technical meeting in October 2023 and circulated to the PSC for approval.	
Outcomes	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 CTA split the original deliverable 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
Outcomes	Research and surveys on key	Project partners have previously	Genetic consultants recruited, surveys	Regional research and analysis on key

	information for reef restoration undertaken	completed research and studies to identify appropriate methods for use in Mauritius and Seychelles.	and coral sampling carried out in 2022. This was followed by DNA extraction at the MOI. Contract for DNA sequencing awarded in May 2023. Reports on findings submitted to PMT in Q4 2024 and a draft scientific paper has been circulated to MOI for publication in peer review journal	information coral reef resilience, and genetic diversity and connectivity undertaken
Outcomes	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. A landing page is currently operational on the website.	Knowledge sharing platform developed and operational
Outcomes	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 (CTA Deliverable 4.1). A table of contents for the regional Coral Restoration Manual and chapter template has been prepared by the CTA 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	Reef Restoration Manual updated, revised and published online

			submission in Q2 2025. Nature Seychelles is also in the process of updating their Reef Rescuers Toolkit."	
Outcomes	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 Q1 2025 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
Outcomes	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	"30 participants from Seychelles Mauritius and Rodrigues participated in the Regional workshop on coral genetics in June 2024 (40% female)"	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.
Outcomes	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
Outcomes	Participation in regional and international scientific forums	1	Nature Seychelles has presented project related works at Seychelles Marine Science Symposium, ECRS, IMCC7, and Reef Futures in 2024. SPGA also participated in IMCC7. The RPM and NPC from	Participation to at least 1 relevant regional/international forums

			UNDP attended the Reef Futures symposium in Dec 2024 to present the project achievements. Total Num of forums attended = 4	
Outcomes	Regional Studies on wave pattern, beach erosion and mapping	0	5 surveys carried out as of Dec 2024. Remaining surveys to be completed in 2025.	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	Following the El Niño event, a contingency plan was approved, allocating funds to Activity Partners (APs) to implement preventive measures against coral bleaching and mortality in nurseries and outplanting sites. The outplanting target for MCSS was revised based on MTR recommendations, increasing 0.4 to 0.45Ha at St Anne and reducing 0.1 to 0.05 Ha at Anse Forbans. Additionally, the land-based nursery coral output target was adjusted from 15,000 to 5,000 due to construction delays at MOI and AFRC. To address these challenges and ensure outplanting targets are met, budget reallocations were made from Component 3 to APs in Seychelles and Mauritius.
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

		<p>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, the CTA is working on templates for the monitoring (based on best practices) for the following:- (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</p>
<p>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 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.</p>	<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>The project has actively integrated gender considerations by prioritizing female-led households, particularly unemployed women, in the selection criteria. Women have received training in snorkeling, first aid, and coral restoration techniques, equipping them with the necessary skills to participate in marine conservation. To further support their involvement, the work schedule was adapted for single mothers, allowing them to balance childcare responsibilities while engaging in restoration activities. As a result, women now make up more than 40% of active participants in coral restoration efforts. Beyond participation, the project has also highlighted women's contributions in</p>

		<p>several communication materials published by both UNDP and Activity Partners (APs), showcasing their role in marine conservation. The capacity building and training provided will enhance their job opportunities, especially with the growing interest from the private sector in coral restoration. However, gender inclusion should extend beyond numbers to actively empower women as decision-makers and leaders. Livelihood surveys are currently being carried out by Activity Partners (APs) to assess the impact of the project on female-led households, particularly in terms of increased income and employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>Delays in implementation have been caused by various factors. For the land-based nurseries, meetings were organized between consultants and MOI/AFRC to streamline the review process and accelerate the approval of the feasibility study and detailed design report (DDR). Procurement for the nurseries is now expected to be launched in Q1 2025.</p> <p>Outplanting activities in both Mauritius and Seychelles have also been delayed due to cyclones and increased sea surface temperatures. To mitigate these impacts, funds have been reallocated from Component 1 and Component 3. Oceanography surveys faced logistical challenges, staff constraints, and scheduling conflicts among MOI staff. To address this, additional training for staff from MOI and AFRC has been initiated, along with capacity-building efforts for activity partners (APs) in both countries. Furthermore, part of the survey process will be outsourced to consultants, with the expected completion of</p>

		oceanography surveys by 2025.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	Progress in implementing Component 3 activities, previously hindered by delays in equipment procurement, capacity limitations, and unclear roles, has seen a positive shift. Activity Partners (APs) are now actively engaged, with allocated budgets supporting their involvement in surveys, the creation of a coral restoration toolkit, and the development of a bleaching contingency plan. Updated RPAs, LOAs and MOUs have formalized these arrangements, ensuring clearer responsibilities and enhanced collaboration. These changes are expected to address past challenges, streamline activities, and facilitate efficient knowledge sharing across stakeholders.

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 enhanced resilience to climate change?	Potential coral bleaching due to the anticipated El Niño event was identified in late 2020. Partners, who were encouraged to propose context-specific mitigation measures suitable for the region, recognized the importance of integrating flexible financing mechanisms within the project structure, as well as the need to reallocate resources to implement contingency plans for nursery-grown corals. However, it was a challenge to ensure that the Mid-Term Review (MTR) might not be timely enough to respond to urgent climatic threats. The project is planning and adaptive project design to ensure responsiveness during rapidly evolving conditions.
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?	The proposed mitigation measures, once implemented and properly documented, have the potential to enhance ecosystems within and beyond the project area. By compiling and sharing lessons learned, the project aims to create a regional repository of climate adaptation practices that enhance resilience in coral-dependent communities. This support future planning and readiness efforts in addressing marine heatwaves and related risks.
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	N/A

that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer 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?	N/A
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 key lesson learned is that strong community engagement and collaboration with local stakeholders is essential for successful implementation. These partnerships helped build local capacity, increased awareness, and facilitated the adoption of restoration techniques. However, the project also faced challenges due to extreme weather events, requiring adjustments to the timing of restoration activities and adaptation of monitoring methods. Future projects should focus on strengthening implementation frameworks and risk-informed scheduling in future adaptation programmes.
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 design of the coral restoration interventions—particularly the establishment of land-based nurseries—has significant potential for scaling. These nurseries not only serve as hubs for restoration but also as platforms for community engagement and economic activities. They provide a foundation for the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the tourism and handicraft sectors, contributing to long-term resilience and blue economy growth in the region.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	The project drew extensively on baseline data from prior initiatives and reef monitoring systems to guide climate risk planning. These foundational data sources enabled evidence-based decision-making and helped identify priority areas for intervention.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	Yes, knowledge generated and used by the project has been actively shared through various channels, including community meetings, social media platforms and technical reports. Dissemination has also occurred through strategic partnerships with local organizations and the project portal, ensuring regional reach and visibility.

Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	Training Manuals on Coral Restoration Techniques – developed by Activity Partners (A co-authored by project partners. Technical Reports – Global review Coral restoration m Media and Digital Outreach Materials – content disseminated to raise awareness and pr https://www.facebook.com/mu.undp/posts/pfbid02LUT4CnJcuYENHVhHP72LHD8Vx https://www.facebook.com/mu.undp/posts/pfbid02ZWWdMrmN1MG1QHbdtQkF7s4p https://www.facebook.com/natureseychelles/posts/pfbid09KbjKcLfbxh6UYU3sGKLW https://www.facebook.com/natureseychelles/posts/pfbid02yT1ULaTyJFx3dhSgquzaqp https://fb.watch/y-6WGpzzq9l/ https://www.facebook.com/reefconservationmu/posts/pfbid0uDWJhSMsbTUxKjjmfqm https://fb.watch/y-6_3-Asp1/ https://fb.watch/y-729P8dvk/ https://fb.watch/y-78_C2BJ https://www.facebook.com/ecosud.mu/posts/pfbid02QZmGURQz6EffnkxMQWunNK https://www.facebook.com/ecosud.mu/posts/pfbid09peeakjpPfyxHdx1CABG2EjBCaD https://www.facebook.com/mu.undp/posts/pfbid0aLM5w5suuUZQzviS8XYfRxwHbtv
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Yes, the project’s learning objectives—focusing on ecosystem monitoring, nursery oper These objectives informed capacity-building sessions and guided the design of training
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.	Access to real-time coral bleaching and sea temperature data remained a challenge, limi collaborations with academic and research institutions is recommended to establish a ce
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	The establishment of clear learning objectives helped shape the content and delivery of supported the refinement of restoration and monitoring techniques. These objectives we goals.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	The project introduced several innovative practices that enhanced the effectiveness and fragmentation techniques were applied to accelerate coral growth and improve survival future establishment of land-based nurseries will enable controlled research and propag providing a dual approach to restoration and biodiversity enhancement.
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?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

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 at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
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	34.15
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	708	53.415	44.855000000000004
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/programmes 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	Other	
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	
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 ownership 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: Strengthened 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 committees/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 strengthened 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/rehabilitated	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, scaled 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	Ecosystem based adaptation	Completed innovation practices	1: Ineffective
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			
Performance at			

completion			