

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025
Project Title	Restoring marine ecosystem services by rehabilitating coral reefs to meet a changing climate future
Project Summary	The objective of the proposed project is to upscale and mainstream the rehabilitation of coralreefs degraded by coral bleaching in order to restore essential ecosystem services in the face ofclimate change threats and to generate knowledge about the most effective solutions 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	Mr. Jean Lindsay Azie, Head of Environment

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)	4/2/2024
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, signed on 2 April 2024.

List the Website address (URL) of project

<https://www.undp.org/mauritius-seychelles/projects/restoring-marine-ecosystem-services-rehabilitating-coral-reefs-meet-changing-climate-future>

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Regional Project Manager	Dr Pramod Kumar Chumun	pramod.chumun@undp.org	1/23/2026
Implementing Entity	Mr. Jean Lindsay Azie	Lindsay.azie@undp.org	1/23/2026
Executing Agency	Mr. Veersingh Boodhna	vboodhna@govmu.org	1/23/2026
Executing Agency	Mr. Denis Matatiken	dmatatiken@env.gov.sc	1/23/2026
Executing Agency	Dr. Daniel Marie	depmarie@moi.intnet.mu	1/23/2026

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$8,959,269.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$5,500,469.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	76.09
Project execution rate (%)	60.23
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	Corresponds to sum of first, second, third, fourth and fifth disbursements (years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) 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.	\$233,145.81
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 1.2.1 Donor coral colonies of appropriate species (resilience, maintaining genetic diversity) available at sufficient scale (quantity, time, intervals etc.) for propagation in nurseries.	\$33,304.43
Output 1.2.2 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites	\$87,774.16
Output 1.2.3 A land-based nursery and 2 or more ocean nurseries established and maintained on a regular basis	\$361,863.14
Output 1.2.4 Stock of Farmed Corals available for transplantation	\$99,001.18

Output 1.3.1: Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from erosion.	\$25,706.88
Output 1.3.2 (Add the loss and Gain here) Recovery of fish population and other reef associated fauna and flora, leading ultimately to improved food security in Mauritius and Rodrigues. (add gain/loss of (7129.60))	\$362,027.28
Others	\$1,037.00
Output 2.1.1 Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through employment establishing and maintaining coral nurseries and transplantation sites.	\$37,644.83
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)	\$42,869.53
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	\$113,996.58
Output 2.2.2 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites	\$76,348.10
Output 2.2.3 A land-based nursery established and 2 or more ocean nurseries are established and maintained on a regular basis	\$766,769.04
Output 2.2.4 Stock of farm212,681.76ed corals available for transplantation	\$692,316.27
Output 2.3.1 Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from erosion	\$195,841.28
Output 2.3.2 Recovery of fish population and other reef associated fauna and flora, leading ultimately to improved food security in Seychelles	\$114,810.66
Support to Responsible Parties and technical coordination	\$181,466.03
Bank charges for Activity Partners (with realized loss/gain of +1.86)	\$1,276.83
Output 3.1.1 Comparative review and analysis of coral restoration initiatives in the region and globally, with gaps in knowledge identified	\$72,644.45
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)	\$172,314.92
Output 3.2.1 Lessons learned in reef restoration documented and shared	\$240,160.34
Output 3.3.1 Regional training programme on reef restoration in place, possibly with an associated Certificate of Competence	\$124,413.05
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	\$694,348.23
Outcome 3.4 - Monitoring and Evaluation (add realized loss/gain of -2262.74)	\$348,813.32
Miscellaneous Expenses	\$0.00
Contractual Services Individual	\$287,947.21
Equipment and furniture	\$130.69
Information Technology Equipment	\$4,508.47
Travel	\$117,381.20
Communications & Audio visual equipment + the foreign exchange currency Loss/gain (53.32)	\$7,905.42
IE fee (\$)	\$811,457.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$417,872.99

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion
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		Date
Output 1.2.3 A land-based nursery and 2 or more ocean nurseries established and maintained on a regular basis	\$770,000.00	11/26/2026
Output 1.2.4 Stock of farmed corals available for transplantation	\$230,519.49	11/26/2026
Output 1.3.1 Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from erosion.	\$153,155.39	11/26/2026
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	\$133,669.85	11/26/2026
Output 2.1.1 – Coastal communities benefit from improved livelihoods through employment establishing and maintaining coral nurseries and transplantation sites	\$1,642.50	11/26/2026
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	\$43,787.68	11/26/2026
Output 2.2.2 Reports on coral reef status, water quality, and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites	\$48,503.14	11/26/2026
Output 2.2.3 Land-based nurseries established, and 2 or more ocean nurseries are established and maintained on a regular basis	\$19,872.91	11/26/2026
Output 2.2.4 Stock for farmed corals available for transplantation	\$61,574.42	11/26/2026
Output 2.3.1 Rugosity and structure of reefs restored, leading ultimately to greater protection of shore from flooding and storm damage	\$28,658.44	11/26/2026
Output 2.3.2 Recovery of fish population and other reef associated fauna and flora, leading ultimately to improved food security in Seychelles	\$73,898.59	11/26/2026
Output 3.1.1 Comparative review and analysis of coral reef restoration initiatives in the region and globally, with gaps in knowledge identified	\$63,599.43	11/26/2026
Output 3.1.2. Based on past and ongoing coral restorations efforts undertaken by the project and others, science-based best practice and methodologies (e.g. factors determining success in coral restoration are known; cost-effective approaches, etc.) developed, constraints and challenges identified, and lessons learned documented.	\$41,455.27	11/26/2026
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)	\$61,990.93	11/26/2026
Output 3.2.1 Lessons learned in coral reef restoration documented and shared	\$75,769.41	11/26/2026
Output 3.2.2. Coral Reef Restoration Tool Kit and manual for use in the WIO, published and disseminated	\$721,892.25	11/26/2026
Output 3.3.1 Regional training workshops undertaken on monitoring, DNA-based approach for the identification of resilient corals, and other topics as appropriate	\$194,615.83	11/26/2026
Output 3.3.2 Sustainable long-term monitoring programme developed and underway for restored reefs, based on international/regional protocols and best practice	\$283,170.84	11/26/2026
Output 3.3.3. Sustainable long-term monitoring programme developed and underway for restored reefs, based on international/regional protocols and best practice	\$90,947.05	11/26/2026
Monitoring and Evaluation	\$76,233.94	11/26/2026
Miscellaneous Expenses	\$19,700.00	11/26/2026
Contractual Services Individuals	\$212,617.79	11/26/2026
Equipment and furniture	\$1,000.00	11/26/2026

Information Technology Equipment	\$7,319.31	11/26/2026
Travel	\$207,006.50	11/26/2026
Communications & Audio-Visual Equipment	\$2,268.39	11/26/2025
Implementing Entity Fee	\$56,123.00	12/31/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$56,123.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$449,911.99

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

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

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Loss of government support may result in lack of prioritization of proposed project activities.	Low	Regular stakeholder consultation and involvement are undertaken to ensure that government maintains its commitment and considers the proposed project as a support to its coastal protection and coral restoration programmes. The Project Management Team (PMT) has actively engaged with new government counterparts following elections in Mauritius and Seychelles, 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. (vi) Outstanding surveys have been planned for completion by mid 2026, these will involve consultants from both countries will include aspects of capacity building to further encourage ownership and sustainability project outcomes.
Capacity constraints of local institutions may limit the ability to undertake the	Moderate	The following measures are already underway: • Capacity Building- Training for APs and partners in Mauritius and Seychelles was initiated in Q2 2024 to empower them to independently conduct physical oceanography surveys. • Collaboration with MOI and AFRC - Discussions

research and interventions in Seychelles		with the Directors of MOI and AFRC are ongoing to train additional staff members to operate project equipment and conduct surveys effectively. • Outsourcing to Consultants - The PMT has advertised an RFP for Consultancy Services to outsource the remaining surveys required under the project. This approach includes engaging consultants from both Mauritius and Seychelles. Additionally, it incorporates training for Activity Partners / Responsible Parties, and where appropriate, project equipment will be allocated to Responsible Parties to ensure the completion and followup of necessary surveys.
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. • Responsible Parties in Mauritius (Ecosud and Reef Conservation) and Rodrigues (Shoals Rodrigues) were tasked with community sensitisation as part of the RPA. • Responsible Parties in Mauritius prepared a joint Communication Plan, as they are working in the same district, and implementation started as from October 2022. • Similarly, the Responsible Party 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 amended. > An amendment to the LOA between MACCE and Activity Partners in Seychelles, to include the Component 3 activities was signed in Q1 2024 > MOU between MACCE and APs updated in Q2 2024 > The PMT has advertised a RFP for Consultancy Services to outsource the outstanding surveys required under the project. This approach includes engaging consultants from both Mauritius and Seychelles, incorporating training of activity partners.
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events could delay activities at sea and result in poor results for the coral reef restoration.	High	> Thermotolerant coral species / individuals will be used as far as possible. > Genetic consultants to advise on thermotolerant species. > Coral fragments will be grown in locally adapted nurseries and outplanted onto the reef when they have reached an appropriate size to increase the chance of survival. > Diversity in coral species / individuals propagated in the nurseries will help reduce this risk. > In Seychelles, where it is not frequently affected by cyclones and storms (compared to Mauritius and Rodrigues), standard mid-water rope nurseries are mostly used. > In Mauritius and Rodrigues, MOI designed and tested alternative nurseries suitable for use in shallow waters and able to withstand the impact of cyclones, which includes a multi-layered rope nursery and table nursery. > 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 closely before and during the bleaching event > \$5000 was made available for the Activity Partners to implement their contingency plans, which included shading and lowering of ocean based nurseries in deeper waters to limit light related stress to corals. > The coral nursery structures being used in Mauritius and Rodrigues are designed to withstand the physical forces of a cyclone. Changing the

		location of the coral nurseries, and perhaps only positioning them in deeper better flushed areas of the lagoon could help mitigate for this type of event in the future - this was a one of a kind event - would have been extremely difficult to predict. Cyclonic events are notoriously difficult to predict and the associated impacts even more so (e.g., in this instance intensely heavy rainfall accompanied by freshwater flooding and sediment deposition in the lagoon).
Delays in fund transfers and procurement of technical services and equipment	Moderate	Procurement of survey equipment has been completed as of December 2024. The services of a consultancy company is being procured by UNDP to assist in carrying out the remaining surveys planned in Q1 & Q2 2026.

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 Tourism establishments and Co-financing arrangements from the hotel and private sectors	Moderate	Private sector collaboration will be sought to ensure sustainability to ensure achievement of overall project target. Co-financing is being sought by Activity Partners. NGOs have strengthened partnerships with hotels, resulting in multiple agreements with luxury resorts and CSR funding contributions, supporting coral restoration activities. Services of a consultant is being procured by UNDP to prepare a Sustainability & Exit Strategy for the project, by Q2 2026, which will address financial sustainability issues.
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. Outsourcing to Consultants - The PMT has advertised Consultancy services to outsource the outstanding surveys required under the project. This approach includes engaging consultants from both Mauritius and Seychelles. Additionally, it incorporates training activity partners, and where appropriate, project equipment will be allocated to responsible parties to ensure the completion and followup of necessary surveys.
Potential environmental,	Moderate	The potential risks have been addressed on submitted DDR and

technical, mechanical and structural risks resulting from construction of land-based nurseries in Mauritius		Feasibility studies by LUX Consult.
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 providers which are not involved in the project.	Moderate	Regular meetings with the Activity Partners Regular monitoring and programmatic visits Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Spot checks/audits as required Implementation of a communication plan for APs in Mauritius
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 Activity partners have taken necessary recruitment actions at their level to ensure the proper implementation of project activities. Delays caused by the Programme Development and Coordination Section (PDCS) have been discussed at the Project Steering Committee level. The issue will be logged as a new risk for monitoring and resolution. The Principal Secretary of MECNR (formerly MACCE) has committed to taking rectifying actions at their level, with the project continuing to provide support as appropriate.
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events	High	Utilize thermotolerant coral species to enhance resilience to temperature fluctuations. Implement contingency plans to address foreseen climate-related events. Strategically schedule activities to minimize exposure to high-risk periods.
Policy/government Commitment	Moderate	The issue has been discussed at the PSC level. It is proposed that, while the project consultant is developing the Sustainability and Exit Strategy plan, parallel efforts will be undertaken to bring all relevant stakeholders together. These discussions will aim to better understand the potential impacts of the policy on the project and on future coral restoration efforts. The findings

		from these discussions will be incorporated into the consultant's final output.
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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?

During the current reporting period, several risk mitigation measures were employed to address potential challenges and reduce their impacts on project activities and outcomes. Regular stakeholder consultations continued to play a vital role in maintaining government support and ensuring project activities are prioritized. Logistical and scheduling challenges led to delays in oceanography surveys initially planned for 2024, with these issues persisting into 2025. To address this, the PMT has advertised consultancy services to ensure the finalization of remaining surveys in 2026 while incorporating training for APs to sustain survey activities. For the Land Base Nursery construction, potential environmental, technical, mechanical, and structural risks were mitigated through regular meetings between PMT, MOI, AFRC, and LUX Consult to streamline design and feasibility study reviews. These collaborative efforts have led to the submission of revised feasibility studies and detailed design reports that address identified risks and ensure project objectives remain achievable. The government's decision to ban new coral gardening projects using asexual restoration techniques could limit future sustainability. Although current project activities are exempt, this policy highlights the need for strategic forward planning. The PSC is actively discussing this issue to better understand the policy's implications. Parallel efforts are being undertaken to engage stakeholders, ensuring their concerns are integrated into the Sustainability and Exit Strategy plan being developed by the project consultant. Staff turnover within project teams, including at the Programme Development and Coordination Section (PDCS) in Seychelles, created challenges for project implementation. To address these gaps, UNDP fast-tracked recruitment processes in both Mauritius and Seychelles, filling key positions promptly to maintain continuity in project management. The commitment from the Principal Secretary of MECNR to take rectifying actions is expected to further support the mitigation of delays caused by staffing shortages and financial bottlenecks. While climate variability and hazard events continued to pose risks of mass coral bleaching or cyclonic disruptions, contingency plans and the use of thermotolerant coral species have been implemented to minimize temperature-related impacts. Strategic scheduling of activities during low-risk periods has also been employed to ensure activities proceed with reduced exposure to climate-related risks. Overall, the measures undertaken during this reporting period have reduced several risks, allowing the project to maintain progress toward its targets despite external challenges. Challenges such as the delayed surveys, and staff turnover have been mitigated through proactive and adaptive management practices. Planned actions such as consultancy services for survey completion, continued stakeholder engagement, and the development of a Sustainability and Exit Strategy are expected to address residual risks moving forward.

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	i) Regular monitoring of coral nurseries and restoration sites was carried out by APs in coordination with relevant national authorities to ensure compliance with permits and national regulations. ii) All coral collection and transplantation activities were conducted under approved permits and in accordance with national guidelines and established coral collection protocols. iii) Close coordination was maintained with authorities (including Fisheries and marine regulatory bodies) to ensure oversight of project activities. iv) Awareness was raised among project partners and beneficiaries on legal requirements related to coral handling, transport, and restoration practices
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No cases of non-compliance with national laws or regulations were reported during the reporting period. No incidents of illegal coral collection, trade, or transport were recorded.
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.	The main management and mitigation measures associated with access restrictions/equity will be explicitly addressed by the project-level Livelihood Action Plan Clear and transparent criteria for eligibility of the project beneficiaries will be applied, including the selection of participants in the training sessions to be organised. Creation of other, not so specialised jobs associated with coral nursing and restoration efforts. Communication on grievance mechanism. Public communication and sensitization campaign will be developed to (i) raise public awareness and engagement; (ii) facilitate communication and collaboration among stakeholders and project partners; and (iii) enable dissemination of information and lessons through tailor-made communication products, such as: - o Creation and maintenance of project website - o Use of social media - o Short clips and documentary films Ensure access to publish papers to all project team and have agreement with Accademia to have access to published data generated with support of the project fund.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(i) Number of complaints/grievances received (ii) Level of application of clear and transparent criteria for eligibility of the projects beneficiaries. (iii) Level of application of the fair criteria for selection of participants in the training sessions organised. (iv) Number and quality of the project communication system. (v) Project website updated regularly (Y/N) (vi) Communication plan approved by PSC
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) 0 (ii) Criteria not yet devised (iii) Criteria not yet devised (iv) Communication plan not yet drafted (v) Project website not yet created (vi) Communication plan not yet drafted
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Alternative livelihood opportunities have been supported through engagement of beneficiaries in coral nursery maintenance and restoration activities, including provision of stipends where applicable. Training has been provided in coral restoration, monitoring, snorkelling/diving, and related skills. Beneficiaries include fishermen, unemployed youth, and women from coastal communities. These activities provide supplementary income and help

	reduce dependency on fishing (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	not applicable.
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The marginalized and vulnerable may become more vulnerable, economically or otherwise, by not being able to benefit from project interventions and/or having their livelihoods impacted. At some community-based coral nurseries, some of the marginalized and vulnerable group (including fishermen and women) might: i) Not be able to participate in the project implementation directly due to specialised nature of the skills required or not well represented in the business plan ii) Temporarily be unable to carry out their normal economic activities due to the coral reef restoration activities (Anse Forbans)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	-The main management and mitigation measures associated with access restrictions and the impact on livelihoods for project affected peoples (including the most marginalised and vulnerable) will be explicitly addressed by the project-level Livelihood Action Plan -Ensure the participation of women and other marginalised and vulnerable groups participate in the implementation of the project and in sensitization campaign (Some indicators in the Project Results Framework are made sensitive to the marginalized and the vulnerable). -The project includes activities to promote alternative livelihoods to provide for alternate source of income -Selection of the restoration sites and nurseries will occur through a participatory process where fishermen can provide input on their fishing areas so that these can be

	avoided if possible. -During the period that the fishing activities are curtailed, fishermen will be encouraged and provided with authorization to fish in different areas.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(i) At least 30% of young people and women will be direct beneficiaries of the project (ii) Number of alternate livelihoods (instead of fishing) undertaken by the local community (disaggregated data) (iii) At least 30% of all trainings/workshops and learning events will be female (iv) At least 35% of representatives in higher level authorities participating in the project will be female. (v) Number of marginalised/vulnerable groups benefiting from the project
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) Selection criteria for direct beneficiaries not yet devised (ii) PNCC and PSC not yet constituted
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Selection criteria took on board the following: - a.Registration of beneficiaries between the age of 18 and 50, with around one-third beneficiaries being female, with particular attention given to female headed household, along with the initial health assessment. b.The beneficiaries which would be the fishermen communities, unemployed women in coastal communities and young unemployed persons. c. Potential members of the community and hotel sector wanting to engage in coral restoration activities
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	None
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	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.	(i) Proportion of workers who wear protective equipment (ii) Number of trainings (iii) Level of compliance of the project with the labour laws in each country. (iv) Number of incidences caused due to mishandling of equipment (v) Diver safety trainings provided
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) N/A (ii) Training sessions not yet initiated (iii) N/A (iv) N/A (v) Training sessions not yet initiated
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	(i) Training manual including safety measures for divers prepared by Activity Partners in Mauritius and Rodrigues (ii) Training sessions carried out by Activity Partners with direct beneficiaries on coral biology and ecology, coral restoration basics including coral nursery, coral transplantation, snorkelling, first aid response. (iii) Staff of NGOs have been trained with Advanced Suba Diving courses (iv) In Mauritius and Rodrigues where partners are working with community members, medical test have been conducted prior to selection of beneficiaries. They have also been trained in EFR and Snorkelling. Moreover, all those working under the project are insured. (v) Safety trainings provided to direct beneficiaries in Mauritius and Rodrigues included snorkelling and first aid response. In Rodrigues, NGO staff and government officials have also been supported in dive training to upgrade their existing qualifications.
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
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8. Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	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.	(i) Level of satisfaction of the community with the coral restoration works (ii) No of persons redirected to neighbouring fishing ground (iii) 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	(ii) 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). - Anse Forban was the only restoration site included in the project that was outside an MPA and the area to be restored was reduced. (iii) 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	NA
9. Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Donor colony may be affected due mishandling during collection There is a low risk that some small areas of natural habitat may be disturbed in the construction of nursery sites.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	The main E&S management tool for associated with this thematic area will be a combination of the Site Selection Plan and the E&S Impact Monitoring Plan for Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles. It will include a matrix on what and how to collect information to ensure proper monitoring of indicators by the Activity Partners. This will include coral reef status, water quality, area of degraded sites restored using farmed corals, area of site successfully restored using resilient species of farmed corals, number of coral fragments under culture in ocean-based nurseries and land-based nurseries, percentage of live coral cover and quality of restoration sites and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites such as, fish and other fauna and flora density, fish catch. -Since the restoration works will be carried in MPAs and Fishing Reserves, all access and activities are regulated and controlled. In the long term, the project activity will restore the Natural Habitats. -Science-based coral reef restoration work, proposed by this project, will avoid the risk of impacting natural habitats when installing ocean nurseries and intervention in restoration sites as much as possible. -All precautions will be taken to ensure that the natural habitat remains undisturbed, as far as possible. Training will be provided to Responsible parties, workers and community members that will be directly involved in the project to ensure the protection of natural habitat. Moreover, in the event that there is need to displace some living species, same will be done in the presence of the authority (e.g. Fisheries officers of the MOEMRFS in Mauritius) -Continuous monitoring of the water quality, biodiversity and other key environmental parameters of the donor and nursery sites.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(i) Area of coral reef restored increased (ii) Report on condition of the coral reef ecosystem (iii) Coastal seawater quality, meeting the standards (iv) Improved level of biodiversity of the restored coral reef compared to natural sites (v) Number of

	community members trained in handling living organisms (vi) Number of translocated living organism
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	(i) Mauritius : 0 (project sites) Seychelles: Nature Seychelles: 0.0945 ha Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 0.05 ha Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority: 0 ha Total = 0.1445ha (ii) N/A (iii) N/A (iv) N/A (v) 0 (vi) 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Mauritius and Rodrigues: - 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)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	In the short term there will be a decrease in genetic diversity at the restored sites
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	'-in the short term, asexual reproduction (fragmenting) of climate resilient species will be implemented to stabilize and stop the degradation of the restoration sites. Thereafter, the genetic diversity would be increased through sexual reproduction of the transplanted corals.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	(i) Number of asexually farmed corals successfully transplanted. (ii) Number of sexually farmed corals successfully transplanted (iii) 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	NA
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that	NA

will be taken	
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 Genetic study has been completed and scientific paper submitted and under review Survival rate after a bleaching event 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)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	

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

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

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	N.A

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?	The Project Management Team (PMT), with technical support from the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), coordinated the implementation of ESP safeguard measures across Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelles. Activity Partners were responsible for implementing safeguard measures at field level,
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	including environmental monitoring, livelihood surveys, stakeholder engagement, occupational health and safety measures, and compliance with permit requirements. The PMT provided oversight through regular coordination meetings, review of progress reports, field monitoring missions, and follow-up on identified environmental and social risks. HACT training and technical guidance were provided to strengthen partner capacity in project implementation, reporting, financial management, and compliance with UNDP requirements. Coordination was also maintained with relevant government authorities to ensure compliance with national regulations and approved permits.
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?	Activity Partners were responsible for day-to-day implementation of safeguard measures at project sites. This included environmental monitoring, livelihood surveys, stakeholder consultations, beneficiary engagement, application of occupational health and safety procedures, and compliance with coral collection and restoration protocols. In Seychelles, Activity Partners submitted quarterly technical progress reports, while partners in Mauritius and Rodrigues reported in accordance with their Responsible Party Agreements. Environmental and Social Monitoring Reports, livelihood monitoring data, and risk updates were submitted to the PMT for review. To support consistency across countries and partners, the CTA developed a monitoring methods manual, standardized templates, and guidance documents for environmental and social monitoring and reporting.
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	Application of ESMP to	ESP risks identified	Has an impact	Consultation held for	Gender disaggregati	Safeguard measures	Monitoring indicator(s)
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reporting period	the USP	for the USP	assessment been carried out?	risks and impacts identification for USP	to identify risks and impacts	identified for the USP	for each impact
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Section 6: Grievances

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

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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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	Outcome	Number of community	110 trainees	One-third women	Good

female community members in establishment and maintenance of coral nurseries		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			
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		

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, UNDP continued to operationalize the Gender Policy through coordination with Activity Partners (APs), Responsible Parties (RPs), and government counterparts in Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelles. The PMT provided guidance to APs and RPs to ensure that beneficiary selection processes continued to prioritize women, including female-headed households, unemployed women, and women from coastal communities. Gender considerations were integrated into livelihood activities, training programmes, awareness campaigns, and stakeholder consultations. The PMT monitored gender participation through regular progress reporting, livelihood surveys, and collection of gender-disaggregated data. Regular coordination meetings, field monitoring missions, and technical reviews were used to assess progress against gender targets and identify opportunities to strengthen women's participation and leadership in project activities.
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?	Activity Partners were responsible for implementing gender-responsive activities at field level. This included applying agreed beneficiary selection criteria, encouraging participation of women and female-headed households, collecting gender-disaggregated data, and reporting on gender outcomes through progress reports, livelihood surveys, and awareness and sensitization activities. APs also ensured that training schedules and working arrangements remained accessible to women, including those with caregiving responsibilities. Gender-related data and progress were regularly shared with the PMT for review and follow-ups.
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	Yes
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known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	
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	Comments	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 100 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	Outcome 8	1. Number research papers on coral reef restoration submitted for presentation at various scientific forums in the WIO and	Ontrack		Satisfactory

for sustainable reed restoration		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;			
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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

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 continued to advance its strategic objectives across Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelles, building on the early groundwork established during the inception phase in 2020. While Seychelles benefited from early partner mobilisation during project preparation, Mauritius initiated implementation following a rigorous NGO selection process. Throughout the reporting period, implementation remained anchored in UNDP and Adaptation Fund (AF) standards, with annual work plans, budgets, and reporting instruments prepared and endorsed in accordance with corporate requirements. A strong oversight and quality assurance role—led by the UNDP Multi-Country Office (MCO) and the Project Management Team (PMT)—was central to maintaining strategic direction and ensuring delivery. The PMT provided continuous technical guidance, coordination, and troubleshooting support to Responsible Parties and Activity Partners, enabling timely resolution of implementation bottlenecks and strengthening the integrity of financial, procurement, and monitoring processes. Regular review missions, structured progress meetings, and systematic monitoring visits reinforced accountability, ensured alignment with national priorities, and supported evidence-based decision-making. Engagement with the UNDP regional and global teams further ensured that implementation benefitted from international best practice, technical backstopping, and compliance oversight. The project operated in a highly climate-sensitive context, with marine heatwaves, coral bleaching, cyclones, and heavy precipitation repeatedly disrupting restoration activities, nursery operations, and field deployment schedules. Despite these external pressures, adaptive management—supported by PMT technical oversight and strong coordination with national partners—enabled restoration work to continue. The project strengthened its climate-responsive approach by prioritising resilient coral species and refining restoration planning. As a result, 1.77 hectares of reef were restored in Mauritius and Rodrigues, and 1.97 hectares outplanted in Seychelles. Stakeholder engagement and capacity development remained pillars of the project's strategic approach. With the guidance of the PMT and UNDP MCO, partners delivered extensive community training, reaching 1,352 people in Mauritius and 144 in Seychelles, contributing to enhanced local stewardship and livelihood resilience. The project also supported Activity Partners in strengthening their long-term sustainability strategies, resulting in

three financial sustainability frameworks developed by Mauritian NGOs and the formalization of seven private-sector partnership agreements. In Seychelles, new Memoranda of Understanding expanded institutional collaboration and created additional pathways for co-financing and resource mobilisation. Infrastructure development advanced with the completion of the Praslin land-based nursery in May 2025, supported by UNDP's technical oversight and procurement governance. Procurement for the Mauritian nurseries commenced in Q4 2025, with completion expected in 2026. These investments will strengthen future restoration capacity and reduce climate-related vulnerabilities across the project's intervention areas. Delivery performance reached approximately 50% in 2024. To accelerate progress, the UNDP MCO provided targeted operational support, reinforced staffing, and facilitated strategic dialogue with government counterparts to strengthen ownership and remove administrative barriers. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) produced 14 key recommendations that now guide the project's forward planning. The PMT and UNDP MCO are actively supporting Responsible Parties and Activity Partners in operationalising these recommendations to enhance delivery efficiency, sustainability, and impact. Overall, the project remains firmly on track to achieve its strategic objectives. Despite climate and operational challenges, results to date reflect strong technical leadership, robust oversight mechanisms, and effective partnership management. The project's trajectory aligns with a Satisfactory performance rating, with strengthened foundations for accelerated delivery and long-term institutional and ecological sustainability.

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

		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)			
"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		Highly Satisfactory
Component 2: Outcome 2.2 Coral farming and nursery facilities established at a sufficient scale for more climate change resilient corals	Outcome 5	1. Number of coral species for propagation based on resilience and genetic diversity identified - Coral species identified and validated 2. Number of donor sites with resilient and resistant coral species identified- At least an additional donor site identified in Cousin island, Ste Anne, Cerf Islands and Curieuse/Praslin area 3. Percentage of climate resilient coral collected from donor sites for propagation in nurseries not more than 10 % of each donor coral colony 4. Surveys for identification of nursery sites including parameters suitable for maximized coral growth-3 Nursery sites of different size operational 5. Number of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Reports-6 6. Number of land-based nursery established and operational- One additional land-based nursery established and operational at Cousin Island 7. Number of ocean-based nurseries established and operational- Cousin – at least 10 new ocean nurseries, Curieuse: 20 new nurseries, Ste Anne: 8 new nurseries 8.	Ontrack		Satisfactory

		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 understanding within the WIO and globally of successful approaches to reef restoration, the constraints and challenges, with lessons learned incorporated into new initiatives	Outcome 8	1. Knowledge sharing platform on reef restoration for sharing lessons learned developed- Knowledge sharing platform developed and operational 2. Reef Restoration Manual developed	Ontrack		Marginally Satisfactory
Component 3: Outcome 3.3 - Regional capacity developed for sustainable and climate	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	Ontrack		Satisfactory

resilient coral restoration.		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.			
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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 implementation challenges primarily linked to climate-related factors, including marine heatwaves, elevated sea surface temperatures, coral bleaching and mortality, cyclones, and periods of heavy precipitation. These conditions affected field activities, nursery performance, and outplanting schedules, influencing implementation timelines. Nevertheless, the project has continued to make steady progress through adaptive management, supported by close coordination with Activity Partners and key stakeholders. Significant advances have been achieved in coral restoration. Activity Partners identified and propagated coral species sourced from donor sites where corals had previously survived bleaching events, and restoration activities continued despite climatic stress. To date, 1.77 hectares of reef have been restored in Mauritius and Rodrigues, and 1.97 hectares have been outplanted in Seychelles. Community and stakeholder engagement has remained a strong component of the project. Training initiatives were sustained, with 1,352 community members trained in Mauritius and 144 in Seychelles. In parallel, 3 financial sustainability strategies were prepared by NGOs in Mauritius, and 7 private-sector partnership agreements were signed, strengthening pathways for long-term sustainability. In Seychelles, partners further expanded stakeholder engagement through the signing of Memoranda of Understanding to mobilise additional collaboration and funding for restoration activities. Some implementation challenges were also encountered, notably delays in the establishment of land-based nurseries, alongside temporary disruptions to restoration activities due to extreme weather events. These challenges were addressed through continued engagement with relevant authorities and technical consultants. The Praslin land-based nursery was completed in May 2025, while procurement for land-based nurseries in Mauritius was launched in Q4 2025, with implementation expected in 2026. Overall, despite climatic and operational constraints, the project has delivered strong results in restoration, community engagement, and knowledge sharing, supporting an overall Satisfactory to Highly Satisfactory performance rating. Recommendations - Strengthen climate-adaptive restoration practices by further prioritising heat-resilient coral species, refining outplanting windows, and reinforcing nursery structures to reduce losses from marine heatwaves, cyclones, and extreme precipitation. - Accelerate completion and operationalisation of land-based nurseries through close coordination with contractors, ministries, and technical consultants, ensuring that procurement and construction timelines are closely monitored in 2026. - Enhance monitoring and data availability by ensuring timely completion of planned surveys and Environmental and Social Monitoring reports, and by strengthening the technical capacity of Activity Partners and national institutions to analyse and use monitoring data. - Deepen private-sector and stakeholder engagement by building on existing partnership agreements and MoUs to secure longer-term co-financing, corporate social responsibility contributions, and operational support for coral restoration activities. - Strengthen knowledge capture and dissemination by finalising and sharing key knowledge products, including the Coral Reef Restoration Manual, and by

promoting peer-to-peer learning across project countries and partners. - Maintain focus on community and livelihood outcomes, particularly for women and vulnerable groups, by linking training activities to longer-term employment, leadership opportunities, and sustainable financing mechanisms beyond the project lifetime.

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 100 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		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 faced a range of implementation challenges, primarily linked to weather-related disruptions, coral bleaching and mortality, logistical constraints, and delays in the procurement and deployment of

specialised equipment. These factors have affected the timing of certain field activities and infrastructure-related outputs. Nevertheless, the project has continued to demonstrate strong adaptive capacity and has delivered substantial progress across coral restoration, community engagement, and scientific capacity building. Activity Partners have applied adaptive restoration approaches by identifying heat-tolerant coral species, establishing resilient donor sites, and scaling up propagation efforts with technical support from the Mauritius Oceanography Institute (MOI) and the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC). Community engagement outcomes have exceeded expectations. A total of 1,352 individuals have been trained in coral nursery establishment and maintenance, surpassing the project target of 500. In addition, five private-sector partnership agreements have been formalised, enhancing the project's sustainability prospects. Environmental and social monitoring efforts have also performed strongly, with 11 surveys completed in Mauritius and Rodrigues, exceeding planned targets. Progress has further been made on the scientific front, with five of ten planned oceanography surveys completed to date. Delays in approvals and site readiness for land-based nurseries in Mauritius have slowed construction timelines. However, these risks are being actively managed through continued stakeholder consultations and revised procurement planning, with construction processes in Mauritius moving forward and expected initiated in 2026. Field activities have also been intermittently affected by cyclones, elevated sea surface temperatures, and scheduling constraints, resulting in adjustments to survey and outplanting schedules. In response, the project has reallocated resources where necessary and planned support through consultants so as to expedite activities in 2026. MOI and AFRC continue to play a central role in project delivery by supporting equipment procurement, conducting oceanographic assessments to inform nursery siting, contributing to genetic analyses, and providing technical backstopping to NGOs. Despite earlier delays, and five current pattern surveys were successfully completed across all three countries by December 2024. Overall, while certain activities have experienced delays due to environmental and operational constraints, the project remains on track to achieve its core outcomes. Strong progress in restoration outputs, training, scientific advancement, and institutional capacity building justifies a Satisfactory rating, with clear mitigation measures in place to address remaining risks during the next implementation period.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

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

The project continued to advance its strategic objectives across Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelles, building on the early groundwork established during the inception phase in 2020. While Seychelles benefited from early partner mobilisation during project preparation, Mauritius initiated implementation following a rigorous NGO selection process. Throughout the reporting period, implementation remained anchored in UNDP and Adaptation Fund (AF) standards, with annual work plans, budgets, and reporting instruments prepared and endorsed in accordance with corporate requirements. A strong oversight and quality assurance role—led by the UNDP Multi-Country Office (MCO) and the Project Management Team (PMT)—was central to maintaining strategic direction and ensuring delivery. The PMT provided continuous technical guidance, coordination, and troubleshooting support to Responsible Parties and Activity Partners, enabling timely resolution of implementation bottlenecks and strengthening the integrity of financial, procurement, and monitoring processes. Regular review missions, structured progress meetings, and systematic monitoring visits reinforced accountability, ensured alignment with national priorities, and supported evidence-based decision-making. Engagement with the UNDP regional and global teams further ensured that implementation benefitted from international best practice, technical backstopping, and compliance oversight. The project operated in a highly climate-sensitive context, with marine heatwaves, coral bleaching, cyclones, and heavy precipitation repeatedly disrupting restoration activities, nursery operations, and field deployment schedules. Despite these external pressures, adaptive management—supported by PMT technical oversight and strong coordination with national partners—enabled restoration work to continue. The project strengthened its climate-responsive approach by

prioritising resilient coral species and refining restoration planning. As a result, 1.77 hectares of reef were restored in Mauritius and Rodrigues, and 1.97 hectares outplanted in Seychelles. Stakeholder engagement and capacity development remained pillars of the project's strategic approach. With the guidance of the PMT and UNDP MCO, partners delivered extensive community training, reaching 1,352 people in Mauritius and 144 in Seychelles, contributing to enhanced local stewardship and livelihood resilience. The project also supported Activity Partners in strengthening their long-term sustainability strategies, resulting in three financial sustainability frameworks developed by Mauritian NGOs and the formalization of seven private-sector partnership agreements. In Seychelles, new Memoranda of Understanding expanded institutional collaboration and created additional pathways for co-financing and resource mobilisation. Infrastructure development advanced with the completion of the Praslin land-based nursery in May 2025, supported by UNDP's technical oversight and procurement governance. Procurement for the Mauritian nurseries commenced in Q4 2025, with completion expected in 2026. These investments will strengthen future restoration capacity and reduce climate-related vulnerabilities across the project's intervention areas. Delivery performance reached approximately 50% in 2024. To accelerate progress, the UNDP MCO provided targeted operational support, reinforced staffing, and facilitated strategic dialogue with government counterparts to strengthen ownership and remove administrative barriers. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) produced 14 key recommendations that now guide the project's forward planning. The PMT and UNDP MCO are actively supporting Responsible Parties and Activity Partners in operationalising these recommendations to enhance delivery efficiency, sustainability, and impact. Overall, the project remains firmly on track to achieve its strategic objectives. Despite climate and operational challenges, results to date reflect strong technical leadership, robust oversight mechanisms, and effective partnership management. The project's trajectory aligns with a Satisfactory performance rating, with strengthened foundations for accelerated delivery and long-term institutional and ecological sustainability.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Degraded sites restored to scale using farmed corals, with good survivorship and growth rates of the colonies	Mauritius : 0.075ha (750 m2) in Mauritius (non-projet sites) 0 Ha at BBMP and SEMPA (project sites) Seychelles: 0.5 ha (5.225 m2)	Midterm target 131 % achieved. End term target 66% achieved. Mauritius: Total restored area to date =1.7665 Ha (EcoSud=0.9, Shoals= 0.2665 and Reef=0.6) Seychelles: Total restored area to date =1.973 Ha (NSey= 0.94, MCSS= 0.473 and SPGA=0.56) NSey outplanting density is lower than planned in some areas, and they will increase the density of outplants during	At least 3.2 Ha in Mauritius and 2.5 Ha in Seychelles

			the next outplanting seasons, whereas SPGA have been outplanting at a higher density.	
Objectives	Number of stakeholders with improved livelihoods due to new and sustained employment & business opportunities	0	End term target exceeded. Mauritius and Rodrigues (Direct Beneficiaries) 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 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. Mauritius and Rodrigues (Indirect Beneficiaries) Eco-Sud has trained a total of 1,165 indirect beneficiaries 70 indirect beneficiaries trained by Shoals Rodrigues. Seychelles: Total to date = 126 (68 females and 58 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	At least 800 persons

			provide relevant or reliable information. Total num of beneficiaries trained = 1478	
Objectives	Number of people involved in the building, maintenance and monitoring of ocean nurseries	0	End term target 270% achieved. Mauritius and Rodrigues: To date 1,352 direct and indirect beneficiaries trained by the 3 NGOs. Seychelles: To date 139 people trained and involved in project activities. That is Nsey= 65, MCSS= 46 and SPGA=54 (75 Females and 64 Males, 54 Youths)	In Mauritius, at least 20 community members involved In Seychelles: 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
Objectives	Number of research papers on coral reef restoration submitted for presentation at various scientific forums in the WIO and globally	0	End term target achieved. 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/rec.14252) 2 female staff were involved in the paper Dale et al., 2024. 1 Scientific publication on coral genetic connectivity (5 female authors) Coral Genetic Structure in the Western Indian Ocean Mirrors Ocean Circulation and Thermal Stress History https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/eva.7011 Additionally AP are	At least 3 papers published

			encouraged to participate in international Symposiums and have submitted abstracts to ; IMCC7, Reef Futures, 13th WIOMSA Symposium and ICRS	
Outcomes	Number of members from coastal communities that are deriving an income from new coral restoration and related economic activities	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	At least 200 persons (disaggregated by sex, age and household status) by end of project
Outputs	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)	0	End term target exceeded. 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 - 1,165	At least 20 for Mauritius, 11 for Rodrigues Revised at Inception: At least 500 for Mauritius and Rodrigues

			Shoals Rodrigues - 70 Total: 1,235 indirect beneficiaries Total trained=1,352	
Outputs	Number of coral restoration economic and financial strategies developed for sustainable financing mechanism	0	End term target exceeded. NGOs are currently working with hotel and private sectors. 3 Sustainable Partnership Strategies developed by EcoSud, Reef Conservation and Shoals Rodrigues. Co-financing Agreement signed between Reef Conservation and Compagnie de Beau Vallon which owns Preskil Hotel in the South East of Mauritius.. Total=3	1 coral restoration economic and financial strategy developed for Mauritius and Rodrigues
Outputs	Number of partnership agreement signed for job opportunities	0	End term target exceeded. 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. Shoals has signed 4 partnership agreements with RRA, Bouba diving, Eco evasion, Bluer Ocean Total=7	At least 2 agreements signed and new employment opportunities created
Outputs	Number of people benefiting from improved income as	0	End term target exceeded. As per the baseline livelihood	At least 100 persons (disaggregated by sex, age and

	result of the project		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	household status) by end of project
Outcomes	Land and ocean-based nurseries operational and producing sufficient coral stock for transplantation	0	5 sites have been identified for ocean nurseries within Blue Bay Marine Park and Grand Port Fishing Reserve. EcoSud – 200 table nurseries and 75 rope nurseries deployed. Reef Conservation - 78 Table nurseries deployed and 48 Rope nurseries deployed in GPFR 3 ocean based nurseries sites are currently operational exceeding the project target. The land-based nurseries at MOI and AFRC have been delayed due to the absence of bids following procurement launches from November 2025 to February 2026. The strategy is being revised to split construction and equipment, with relaunch planned for Q2 2026. Operations are expected in Q4 2026 (AFRC) and Q2 2027 (MOI).	Mid-term: 1 Nursery established and operational End of project: 3 nurseries (land & sea based) operational and producing coral stock at sufficient scale
Outputs	Number of coral species for propagation based on resilience and genetic diversity identified.	None	A list of 23 coral species agreed by APs, MOI, AFRC and CTA after consultation sessions based on previous project implemented	Coral species identified and validated by the Project Steering Committee PSC

			in Mauritius	
Outputs	Number of donor sites with locally threatened species (Mauritius & Rodrigues) identified	None	End term target exceeded. As per the draft Coral Collection Plan 8 coral donor sites identified in Mauritius and 4 donor sites in Rodrigues Total=12	At least 2 donor sites identified
Outputs	Percentage of high-thermal tolerance corals collected from donor sites for propagation in nurseries.	0	End term target achieved. As per the draft 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
Outputs	Survey for identification of nursery sites (Mauritius and Rodrigues)	Not yet undertaken	End term target achieved. As of Dec 2025 - 7 reports completed – Preliminary surveys, Coral Collection Plan (MRU) and Current Pattern Survey (ROD), Current pattern survey (BBMP), Current pattern survey (Pointe D'Esny), Beach profiling (BBMP) and Habitat mapping	Reports on coral reef status, water quality, current patterns/flushing and other key environmental and social parameters for potential nursery sites produced

			(BBMP)	
Outputs	Number of Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys carried out	0	End term target exceeded. 27 Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys have been carried out . EOP target achieved	one survey per year, as per ES Risk Assessment (Part II-L)
Outputs	Number of Land based nursery established and operational	0	The land-based nurseries at MOI and AFRC have been delayed due to the absence of bids following procurement launches from November 2025 to February 2026. The strategy is being revised to split construction and equipment, with relaunch planned for Q2 2026. Operations are expected in Q4 2026 (AFRC) and Q2 2027 (MOI).	One land-based nursery established and operational
Outputs	Number of infrastructure for nursery seeding from sexual reproduction (Mauritius) established	Infrastructure non-existing	The land-based nurseries at MOI and AFRC have been delayed due to the absence of bids following procurement launches from November 2025 to February 2026. The strategy is being revised to split construction and equipment, with relaunch planned for Q2 2026. Operations are expected in Q4 2026 (AFRC) and Q2 2027 (MOI).	One infrastructure established
Outputs	Number of ocean-based nurseries established and operational in Mauritius	1 ocean-based nursery is currently operational	End term target exceeded. 3 new ocean based nurseries sites 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
Outputs	Number of	0	End term target	At least 20

	community members involved in the maintenance and monitoring of new ocean-based nurseries in Mauritius		exceeded. EcoSud – 43 community members Reef Conservation – 38 community members	community members involved
Outputs	Number of ocean-based nurseries established and operational in Rodrigues	No ocean-based nursery is currently operational	End term target exceeded. 80 tables nurseries, 41 rope nurseries and 3 spider frames deployed at 3 sites.	1 ocean-based nursery established and operational with 40 multi-layered ropes nursery unit
Outputs	Number of community members involved in the maintenance and monitoring of ocean-based nurseries in Rodrigues"	0	End term target 318% achieved. 35 community members	At least 11 community members fully involved
Outputs	Number of coral fragments under culture in land-based nursery (Mauritius)	0	This activity will start following the completion of the land-based nurseries expected to be in Q2 2027 (pending approval of project extension request).	15,000 coral fragments (including resilient species and locally threatened coral species). Value revised to 5,000 following PSC MTR and PSC approval in 2025.
Outputs	Percentage of coral polyps successfully settled in situ	0	This activity will start following the completion of the land-based nurseries expected to be in Q4 2026.	1.5% of polyps settled from each spawning. (approximately 1500 recruits per year)
Outputs	Number of coral fragments under culture in new ocean-based nurseries in Mauritius	0	End term target 65% achieved 77,584 fragments cultivated	120,000 fragments
Outputs	Number of coral fragments under culture in ocean-based nurseries in Rodrigues"	0	End term target 59% achieved 23,566 fragments cultivated	40,000 fragments for multi-layered rope nursery unit
Outcomes	Number of sites restored with nursery grown corals in Mauritius and Rodrigues	0	End term target exceeded. 3 sites with the Blue Marine Park have been used as outplanting area for restoration using nursery grown corals	2 Sites restored with nursery-grown coral colonies contributing to coral and fish recovery.

Outputs	Areas of site successfully restored using farmed corals of resilient species in Mauritius and Rodrigues	Total of 750 m2 restored at Trou aux Biches (150m2), Flic en Flac (250m2), Albion (350 m2) No restored site in BBMP	Midterm target 118% achieved. End term target 55% achieved. 1.7665 Ha of degraded reef restored in Mauritius and Rodrigues 0.9 Ha by EcoSud and 0.6 Ha by Reef in Mauritius. 0.2665 Ha by Shoals in Rodrigues	2.5 Ha in Mauritius and 0.7 Ha in Rodrigues
Outputs	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)	% live coral: NA Fish population and fish catch: NA	Eco-Sud has reported an increase of 0.15% in live coral cover at outplanted sites. Survey have been carried out in the beginning of 2026 by all partners and additional data will be available as from Q2 2026	At least 10 % increase in live coral cover, fish density and diversity
Outcomes	Number of members from coastal communities that are deriving an income from new coral restoration and related economic activities"	0	End term target exceeded. 117 surveys collected by APs in Seychelles, yet to be analysed to determine impact toward stakeholders livelihood	At least 60 persons (disaggregated by sex and age) by end of project
Outputs	Number of people trained in establishment and maintenance of coral nurseries (Data disaggregated by community groups, gender and age group)	0	End term target 210% achieved. Total to date = (52 NSey + 46 MCSS + 31 SPGA) =129 people trained in nursery maintenance % achieved to mid-term target= (126/30) x100= 420% % achieved to end term target= (126/60) x100= 210% Female=68, Male=58, Youth=55	At least 60 people by end of project (Data disaggregated by community groups, gender and age group)
Outputs	Number of sustainable financing mechanisms for the maintenance and monitoring of coral restoration activities with	Draft business plan	End term target achieved. Nature Seychelles completed its Business plan in Q1 2025. and has a total of 2 MoUs with	1 Business plan produced including marketing & development of 2 products, at least 2 MOUs and new employment

	recommendations		Raffles hotel	opportunities created
Outputs	Number of stakeholders with improved livelihoods due to new employment & business opportunities	0	End term target exceeded. 117 surveys collected by APs in Seychelles, yet to be analysed to determine impact toward stakeholders livelihood	At least 60 people by end of project (Data disaggregated by community groups, gender and age group)
Outcomes	Land and ocean-based nurseries operational and producing sufficient coral stock for transplantation	Editing ocean-based nurseries: >Curieuse (~2000 fragments) >Ste Anne/Ile aux Cerfs (450 fragments) Beau Vallon (400 fragments) >Cousin (32500 fragments) Existing Land Based Nurseries: >Beau Vallon (200 fragments) >Anse Forbans (100 fragments)	End term target exceeded. 1 Land based operation at Praslin (Nature Seychelles) Total ocean based nurseries date = (10 Nsey+ 8 MCSS+ 8 SPGA) = 26 ocean-based nurseries set up	Mid-term: Existing and Nursery established and operational End of Project: At least 10 ocean nurseries of different capacity, 1 land-based nursery operational and producing coral stock at sufficient scale
Outputs	Number of coral species for propagation based on resilience and genetic diversity identified	Coral species selected during previous Reef Rescuers Project (Nature Seychelles) based on survival from 1998 El Nino	Total to date, 6-7 genera have been propagated based on previous work carried out by APs. Nsey conducted CBASS experiment in Q4 2025 has highlighted potential resilient corals at 1 of the donor sites. Results to be submitted as a scientific paper.	Coral species identified in Seychelles during project cycle and validated by the PSC
Outputs	Number of donor sites with resilient and resistant coral species identified	2 Donor sites identified and used for previous Reef Rescuers project (Nature Seychelles)	End term target exceeded. Total to date 18 sites identified= 3 Nsey + 10 MCSS + 5 SPGA	At least an additional donor site identified in Cousin island, Ste Anne, Cerf Islands and Curieuse/Praslin area.
Outputs	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
Outputs	Surveys for identification of nursery sites	1 nursery site at Cousin Island; 1 nursery site at	End term target exceeded. Total to date = 6 nursery sites	3 Nursery sites of different size operational

	including parameters suitable for maximized coral growth	Curieuse Island; 1 nursery site at Ste Anne/Ile aux Cerf	were operational	
Outputs	Number of Environmental and Social Monitoring surveys carried out	0	Nsey submitted Annual report for 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, MOI conducted marine surveys at three sites in Seychelles Total = 5	6
Outputs	Number of land-based nursery established and operational	2 small scale land nurseries at Beau Vallon and Anse Forbans	End term target achieved. Nature Seychelles: Official opening was held on the 9th of May 2025.	One additional landbased nursery established and operational at Cousin Island
Outputs	Number of ocean-based nurseries established and operational	Previous experience installing & maintaining ocean nurseries; midwater rope nurseries still operational from Reef Rescuers Project	Midterm target 186% achieved. End term target 68% achieved. Total to date = (10 Nsey+ 8 MCSS+ 8 SPGA) = 26 ocean-based nurseries set up	Cousin: At least 10 ocean nurseries; Curieuse: 20 Nurseries; St Anne: 8 Nurseries
Outputs	Number of people involved in the maintenance and monitoring of new land and ocean-based nurseries	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	End term target 244% achieved. Total to date = (70 Nsey+ 46 MCSS+ 28 SPGA)=144 people involved in project activities Female=66, male=78. Youths= 57	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 Updated at Inception Total = 59 people over project cycle
Outputs	Number of coral fragments under culture in land-based nursery	0	End term target 220% achieved. Total to date = 2202 fragments grown from land base nursery	At least 1,000 corals growing in the land-based nursery derived from asexual and/or sexual reproduction
Outputs	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; Present bleaching resistant corals (super corals) at Cousin Island nursery site	Midterm target 195% achieved. End term target 97% achieved. Total to date = (50,107 Nsey+ 24,896 MCSS+ 9,840 SPGA)= 84,843 coral fragments were under culture since	Cousin: at least 50,000 corals Ste Anne: at least 12,500 Curieuse: at least 40.000 Total: 102,500 coral fragments over project cycle

			start of project	
Outcomes	Number of sites restored with nursery grown corals	1 site (0.5 hectare) of degraded reef were restored in Cousin Island by Nature Seychelles, Reef Rescuers project	End term target exceeded. 4 sites being restored using nursery grown corals St Anne Marine National Park Anse Forbans Cousin Island Special Reserve Curieuse Marine National Park	At least 3 degraded reef sites of different sizes restored with nursery-grown corals, sea bed stabilisation and control of macro algae, thus contributing to coral and fish recovery
Outputs	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	Midterm target 208% achieved. End term target 79% achieved. Total restored area to date (1.413 NSey+ 0.94 MCSS+ 0.56 SPGA)= 1.973ha degraded sites restored using farmed corals 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. planning to increase the density of outplants within part of this area during next outplanting seasons. SPGA had also previously reported that their initial outplanting of much greater density than what is being prescribed.	Cousin: At least 1 Ha of degraded reef Curieuse: 1 Ha over project life cycle Ste Anne: 0.25 Ha over project life cycle (Value revised to 0.40 ha following MTR and 2024 PSC approval). Anse Forbans: 0.25 Ha over project life cycle (Value revised to 0.10 ha following MTR and 2024 PSC approval) Total: 2.5 Ha
Outputs	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	End term target 110% achieved. Total number of people with experience in cementing corals =65 (however MCSS using mixed methods for outplanting corals,	Cousin: 4 staff + volunteers rotating every 3 months or as needed SNPA: 4 staff and rotating volunteers MCSS: 4 staffs and volunteers

		Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles: 3 staffs and volunteers	and SPGA not included as does not use cement for outplanting)	
Outputs	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: --Curieuse 19% cover --Anse Forbans < 5% -- Ste Anne/Cerf 49% Average fish population per m2 at Ste Anne is 0.307. no data available for other sites	Data not yet submitted by APs in Seychelles. The PMT has been engaging partners to compile data from their ongoing activities by mid 2026.	At least 10 % increase in live coral cover, fish density and diversity
Outcomes	Number of result dissemination reports produced for sharing of acquired experience/knowhow, lessons learned etc"	0	1 report on global review of coral reef restoration 1 report on coral restoration methodologies 2 Scientific publications 3 Training manuals on coral restoration prepared by APs in Mauritius Total = 7 The coral restoration manual will be completed by end of 2026 and additional peer-reviewed scientific publications are under review for publication.	At least 7
Outputs	Comprehensive review of coral reef restoration in the region and globally undertaken	None	End term target achieved. The CTA prepared a report reviewing the Coral restoration practices globally and in the WIO region	Report/Paper on comprehensive review of coral reef restoration in the region and globally finalised and validated by the Project Steering Committee
Outputs	Methodologies for coral restoration in Mauritius and Seychelles developed, based on best available science and practices	None	End term target achieved. Following the review of the best practices globally, a report was prepared by the CTA on the methodologies for coral restoration to be used by partners.	Coral restoration methodology and good practices guide developed and validated by the project steering committee

			Partners in Mauritius also developed training manuals on coral restoration techniques for the local communities.	
Outputs	Research and surveys on key information for reef restoration undertaken	Preliminary surveys and analysis of past coral reef restoration projects undertaken	Genetic consultants recruited, surveys and coral sampling carried out in 2022. This was followed by DNA extraction at the MOI. Contract for DNA sequencing awarded in May 2023. Reports on findings submitted to PMT in Q4 2024 and a scientific paper was approved for publication in Q1 2026. Coral Genetic Structure in the Western Indian Ocean Mirrors Ocean Circulation and Thermal Stress History https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/eva.70	Regional research and analysis on key information coral reef resilience, and genetic diversity and connectivity undertaken
Outcomes	Number of abstracts of research papers on coral reef restoration submitted for presentation at various scientific forums in the WIO and globally	0	End term target exceeded Abstract submitted by partners and UNDP in international symposia: Nature Seychelles: 1 IMCC7, 3 Reef Futures, 2 13th WIOMSA Symposium, 1 ICRS MCSS: 1 13th WIOMSA Symposium, 1 ICRS SPGA: 1 13th WIOMSA Symposium, 1 ICRS Eco-Sud: 1 13th WIOMSA Symposium, 2 ICRS Reef Conservation: 1 13th WIOMSA Symposium, 1 ICRS Shoals Rodrigues: 1 ICRS UNDP: 1 Reef Futures, 1 ICRS	Abstracts: Midterm: At least 2 End of project: At least 4

			Total = 19	
Outputs	Knowledge sharing platform on reef restoration for sharing lessons learned developed	0	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
Outputs	Reef Restoration Manual developed	1	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 have been submitted by partners and the restoration manual is expected to be completed by end of 2026.	Reef Restoration Manual updated, revised and published online
Outcomes	Number of members from Mauritius and Seychelles trained in coral reef restoration techniques and analysis (incl. identification of resilient corals, long-	0	End term target exceeded 30 trained on Coral genetics 30 trained on Physical oceanography surveys 10 trained on Photogrammetry 17 trained on coral	Mid-term: At least 20 End of year: At least 45 Beneficiaries: MOEMRFS, MOI, SNPA, Nature Seychelles, MCSS and some

	term monitoring programmes, sexual reproduction of corals, micro-fragmentation, GIS, genetic connectivity, etc.)		restoration techniques (microfragmentation) Total = 87 people trained	participants from the WIO region who are doing active in coral restoration work in the region.
Outputs	Number of members from Mauritius and Seychelles trained in coral reef restoration methods	0	Microfragmentation training at the newly opened NSey land base nursery was conducted in Q3 2025, 17 participants (10 female and 7 male) from all APs and the University of Seychelles and Mauritius were able to participate. More training to be organised in 2026.	Mid-term: At least 7 End of project: At least 20 Beneficiaries: representative of the WIO region countries involved in coral reef restoration
Outputs	Number of members from Mauritius and Seychelles trained in advanced coral genetics including clade analysis	0	30 participants from Seychelles Mauritius and Rodrigues participated in the Regional workshop on coral genetics in June 2024 (40% female)	End of project: At least 20 participants Beneficiaries: MOEMRFS, SNPA, Nature Seychelles, MCSS and some participants from the WIO region who are doing active in coral restoration work in the region.
Outputs	Regional Coral Restoration Plan including national component and long-term monitoring programme	0	Not considered a priority. National level plans more useful and Seychelles has Strategic Coral Reef Action Plan, Recommended to produce Sustainability / Exit strategy instead by MTR A consultant will be hired to produce the sustainability/exit strategy and expected completion date is Q4 2026.	Regional Coral restoration plan developed and validated by the Project Steering Committee and adopted by both countries
Outputs	Participation in regional and international forums"	0	End term target exceeded Nature Seychelles has presented project	Participation to at least 1 relevant regional/international forums

			related works at Seychelles Marine Science Symposium, IMCC7, and Reef Futures in 2024. SPGA also participated in IMCC7. The RPM and NPC from UNDP attended the Reef Futures symposium in Dec 2024 to present the project achievements. All APs except Shoals of Rodrigues participated in the WIOMSA symposium in Q3 2025. Partners will attend ICRS in July 2026 Total Number of forums attended = 5	
Outputs	Regional Studies on wave pattern, beach erosion and mapping	0	6 surveys carried out as of Dec 2025. Remaining surveys to be completed in 2026.	At least 5 surveys (one in each site) by mid project and 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	The project originally included the preparation of "A Regional Coral Restoration Plan". However, this was revised following discussions with the PSC and further supported by one of the recommendations put forward during the Mid Term Review. Given the availability of multiple restoration plans online and ongoing partner collaboration on toolkits, the project will instead develop a Sustainability and Exit Strategy. This strategy

		will prioritize continuity of project activities and outputs beyond the project's life cycle and will identify potential financing options to support long-term coral restoration efforts. A RFP for a Consultant to prepare the Sustainability and Exit Strategy has been launched and they are expected to start work in Q1 of 2026. To improve results on the ground, the project has adopted a more targeted and science-based approach to coral species selection for restoration activities. Based on field experience, recent observations and the study on genetic and thermal resilience, a list of bleaching-resilient species has been identified and prioritized for nursery propagation and outplanting. These include: <i>Acropora abrotanoides</i>, <i>Acropora austera</i>, <i>Acropora cytherea/hyacinthus</i>, <i>Acropora latistella</i>, <i>Acropora muricata</i>, <i>Acropora selago/tenuis</i>, <i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>, <i>Pocillopora eydouxi</i>, <i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>, <i>Porites cylindrica</i>, <i>Porites lutea/lobata</i>, <i>Porites palmata</i>, <i>Porites rus</i>, <i>Lobophyllia corymbosa</i>, <i>Montipora aequituberculata</i>, <i>Montipora digitata</i>, <i>Pavona cactus</i>, <i>Pectinia lactuca</i>, <i>Platygyra daedalea</i>, <i>Pavona decussata</i>, <i>Galaxea fascicularis</i>, <i>Goniopora djiboutiensis</i>, <i>Heliopora coerulea</i>. This refinement in species selection reflects adaptive management in response to past bleaching events and site-specific performance, and aims to enhance survival rates and long-term resilience of restored reefs.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	While some environmental measures were highlighted during the project preparation stage, during the implementation stage, an SES

		consultant was recruited and the environmental and social safeguards have been updated in line with revised UNDP policies. Thus in addition to updating the existing ESIA and ESMP, the consultant prepared a Livelihoods Action Plan, Security Plan/Plans in relation to Standard 7 on Labour and Working Conditions which included protocols for diving, Site Selection Plans and Construction Risk plan. These plans are being implemented and it does ensure in taking preventive actions. In addition, in order to ensure harmonised monitoring methods by all the Activity Partners to capture the lessons learned, the CTA prepared a monitoring manual and templates for APs to use in monitoring (based on best practices) the following indicators:- (i) Donor sites and % of coral collected from donor sites for propagation (ii) Ocean-based nurseries established and coral fragments under culture (iii) Area of site successfully restored with nursery-grown corals (iv) % of live coral cover and quality of restoration sites
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project 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.	Opportunities	Gender-responsive implementation has demonstrated that flexibility in work arrangements is critical to sustaining women's participation, particularly for mothers and women with multiple responsibilities. Adjusting daily schedules to accommodate childcare needs (e.g. school/kindergarten drop-off and pick-up) and allowing part-time engagement has enabled women to remain actively involved in project activities while maintaining other livelihood commitments. Providing alternative, less physically demanding roles—such as nursery

		maintenance, monitoring, data collection and coordination—has ensured the continued inclusion of pregnant beneficiaries and reduced dropout rates. Women have shown strong engagement and reliability in these roles, contributing effectively to coral nursery upkeep, monitoring of outplanted sites and community awareness activities. These approaches have highlighted that women are key actors in climate change adaptation, and that inclusive, gender-responsive design not only improves participation and retention but also enhances overall project performance and strengthens household-level resilience.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	While significant progress has been achieved, some delays persist caused by various factors. Extreme weather events - have delayed outplanting activities in both Mauritius, Rodrigues and Seychelles. Between 2023 and 2025, seawater temperatures increased resulting in the declaration of Global Coral Bleaching Event 4 (GCBE4), and this affected progress all most project sites to a lesser or greater extent. To mitigate the impacts of the coral bleaching event, funds were reallocated from Component 1 and Component 3 to support APs in implementing measures to reduce the impact of the coral bleaching event (e.g., temporarily lowering or shading coral nurseries to reduce the exposure to sunlight, which can compound and increase the severity of bleaching and mortality risk). In addition, cyclone Belal, followed by cyclone Candice, resulted in particularly heavy rainfall, riverine and land-based run-off, which transported a

		large volume of sediment and resulted in a severe sedimentation event in the lagoon in the south east of Mauritius near to the coral nurseries. To mitigate for this event, APs needed to re-stock the nurseries. Land-based Nurseries: Delays in the delivery of the land-based nurseries occurred in both Mauritius and Seychelles due to a combination of administrative, regulatory, as well supply chain related issues, which has delayed construction. In Seychelles, the construction and operationalization of the land-based nursery was successfully completed in 2025, creating opportunities for regional training and knowledge exchange. However, the construction of the two land-based nurseries in Mauritius has yet to commence, this delay was identified during the Midterm Review and discussed at PSC meetings. To expediate the delivery of the 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). The procurement was launched in Q4 of 2025 and as of December 2025, the PMT is awaiting construction contractor applications, with construction expected to be finalized by late 2026. To address this, the project is finalizing a project extension proposal package, outlining how additional time will enable delivery of key indicators that depend on the operationalization of these nurseries. The procurement process was launched in Q4 2025 and construction is expected to be completed in
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		December 2026. Hydrodynamic / Oceanography surveys - have also experienced delays. As of December 2025, a new TOR is being advertised to engage a regional team of experts to complete the surveys by mid-2026. This approach will also incorporate capacity-building opportunities for Activity Partners in Mauritius, Seychelles and Rodrigues. These measures aim to overcome previous logistical and staffing constraints from MOI and to accelerate progress on critical technical components.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges	Progress in implementing Component 3 activities continues to be positive, with notable improvements in visibility, through supporting APs to attend regional and international fora to present their findings and knowledge exchange within the region through training (e.g., microfragmentation). The participation of PMT and APs in international and regional symposiums, such as the WIOMSA Scientific Symposium (Tanzania) and the Reef Futures Conference (Mexico) has proven highly beneficial, as not only have these fora attracted more attention and raised awareness of the project itself, it has also enabled APs to showcase their specific efforts, develop their presentation skills, and provided them with the opportunity to learn more about other ongoing coral restoration efforts within the region and worldwide. Participation in these types of events has highlighted the wealth of achievement and innovations within the project, reinforcing its relevance and impact. Moving forward, the project will prioritize the development

		of targeted communication and visibility materials to further amplify outreach and stakeholder engagement. These efforts are expected to strengthen collaboration, enhance recognition of project outcomes, and support broader dissemination of best practices.
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

No

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?	
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?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	
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?	
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?	
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?	
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and	

implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	
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.)	
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	
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.	
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	
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?	
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? After 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	883	45.3	9.97
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	33825	36.07	16.92
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	34708	40.685	13.445
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
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Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

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

	No. of projects/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
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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
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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
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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	34	30	Public
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	NGO	Regional	Coastal management	3: Medium capacity
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
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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
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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
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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	3	20% to 39%	5: Fully aware
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	3	Technical guidelines	Regional
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	Geographical scale	Response level
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	sector		
Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened			
	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
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

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		Food security	Water areas
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	Protected areas/National parks	5	ha rehabilitated	5: Very effective
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
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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
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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)
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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
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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
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Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
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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				
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
Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated				
	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness	