

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Seychelles Outer Islands Sustainable Mgt**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4529 |
| GEF ID | 4717 |
| Title | Expansion and Strengthening of the Protected Area Subsystem of the Outer Islands of Seychelles and its Integration into the broader land and seascape |
| Country(ies) | Seychelles, Seychelles |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| he project seeks to promote the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity in the SeychellesÔÇÖ Outer Islands. It will do so by strengthening protected area management in coastal and marine ecosystems in the Outer Islands region of Seychelles and by expanding this sub-system of PAs. The Government has recently refocused its development program for the Outer Islands through a multi-sectoral approach and with a view to economic development. Within this approach, biodiversity and Sustainable land management (SLM) will play a major role in development, and it will also be a determining factor with respect to the type of developments that will be allowed in different sites in this region. In this context, dealing with pressures from competing land uses across the land- and seascape is paramount. At the wider landscape level, this will include the rational allocation of scarce resouces such as land, soil, water in a manner that is compatible with the fragility of ecosystems in the Outer Islands and their ability to render services. SLM will also be promoted through the the restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems impacted by unsustainable activities, including the elimination of IAS. As a result of the project, an expanded subsystem of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPAs) will provide increased protection to an estimated 1,152 ha of land area, plus marine area to be determined. These areas are: (i) South Island Farquhar National Park together with Goelettes Island (Farquhar) and Banc de Sables Special Reserves; (ii) South Island (Poivre) National Park; (iii) Alphonse Managed Resource Use PA (174 ha), and (iv) Desroches Managed Resource Use PA (394 ha). The project will also mprove PA management effectiveness in target sites, mitigating direct threats to biodiversity and maintaining essential ecosystem services. In addition, pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider land- and seascape will be reduced through an integrated natural resource management (INRM) framework. This will result in reduced land conversion in areas important for biodiversity conservation and within ecosystems providing important ecosystem services (water provision and flooding control) as an indirect result of improved land use planning. Also, 60 hectares of degraded ecosystems will be rehabilitated (IAS controlled), and the systemic capacity and financing for promoting sustainable development in the Outer Island through INRM across the land- and seascape will be improved. |

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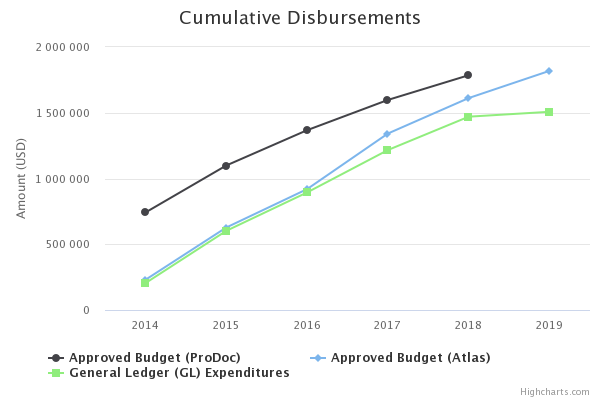
# Overall Ratings

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| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To promote the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity in the Seychelles’ Outer Islands by integrating a National Subsystem of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPAs) into the broader land- and seascape while reducing the pressures on natural resources from competing land uses.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Capacity development indicator score for protected area system:  • Systemic  • Institutional  • Individual | 60%  67%  48% | *(not set or not applicable)* | 73%  73%  62% | Target 30% achieved at MTR.    No measurement has been made since the Mid Term Evaluation. The scorecard will be reapplied at Terminal evaluation . | No new measurements made since Mid Term Review. The scorecard will be reassessed in late 2019 in time for the terminal evaluation.  Overall Target 30% achieved at MTR in 2016. |
| 2. METT scores:  • Desroches  • Alphonse  • Poivre  • Farquhar  • D’Arros | 59%  58%  29%  29%  57% | *(not set or not applicable)* | 80%  80%  74%  74%  76% | Target 19% achieved at MTR.    No measurement has been made since the Mid Term Evaluation. The METTs will be reapplied at Terminal Evaluation. | Overall targets 19% achieved since METT were repeated in October 2016 for the Mid-Term Review.  No new measurement this reporting period. Achieving end of project target scores for this indicator is directly linked to the areas being gazetted as Protected Areas in order to receive automatic scores due to the way the METT awards points. In order to gazette these areas, Nature Reserves and Conservancy Act and its Regulations needs to be approved by Government, which is out of the project's control. Project is planning on rerunning the scorecard at the end of the year in preparation for terminal evaluation. |
| 3. Coverage (ha) of official PAs in the Outer Islands (Aldabra; African Banks; Etoile; Boudeuse)  - Marine    - Terrestrial | • 28,939 ha.    • 15,261 ha. | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 105,197 ha. (76,258 ha. added at 5 new PA sites)  • 16,498 ha. (1,237 ha. added at 5 new PA sites) | Overall 80% achieved.    Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan Phase 1 is 100% completed at the Macro level.  On 21st February 2018, Government officially gazetted 210,000 sq km (81,000 sq miles) of the EEZ in two new Protected Areas. These two new marine protected areas, legally designated by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change were:  Area 13 as Zone 1 (strictly protected) comprising the Aldabra Group, 5.4% of Seychelles EEZ, total area of 74,400 km2; Areas 4 & 6 as Zone 2 (sustainable use zone) comprising the Amirantes to Fortune Bank, 10.8% of Seychelles EEZ, total area of 114,221 km2. Together these two new PAs bring 16.2% of Seychelles ocean area, 188,621 km2, under protection.    At the micro-level the project is working to establish new terrestrial and marine PAs on and around individual islands. All Land Use Plans which determine which areas are to be protected are 100 % completed. Plans have been approved by the IDC Board and submitted to the National Planning Authority Board. New terrestrial PAs integrated within the LUPs are as follows: Alphonse: St Francois and Bijoutier 33.4 ha; Poivre, South Island 137 ha; Farquhar, South Island, Goelettes and Banc du Sable, 403 ha; Desroches, no nominated terrestrial PAs. The total increase in terrestrial PAs at micro level is thus 573.4 ha.    Preparation of nomination files for the above new terrestrial PAs - and associated MPAs - are 35% completed. Nomination files for Alphonse, Desroches (marine area only), Farquhar and Poivre are awaiting completion of ecological data collection, protected area management plans, and business plans and will be ready for submission in early 2019. However, submission is dependent upon the approval of the new PA Bill and regulations to formally designate the PAs under new categories as defined in the Protected Area policy. | Overall target 100% achieved for project target revised at Mid Term Review.    MARINE - Revised target (at MTR): Total increase in area of 195,000 km2/ 19,500,000ha.  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for marine sites  The Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) Phase 1 was 100% completed in February 2018 with 16.2%, (188,621 km2) of the Seychelles EEZ under protection.  In April 2019, using the current National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act, Government approved and gazetted Milestone 2 of the MSP being 26%, (approx. 350,915 km2 / 35,091,500ha) of the EEZ. The areas are:  - ‘Aldabra Group Marine National Park’ from 71,612 km2 to 177, 479 km2 (increased from 5.3% to 13%).  - Amirantes to Fortune Bank Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty’ from 136,753 km2 to 173,468 km2 (increased from 10.1% to 12.8%).    TERRESTRIAL - Revised Target (at MTR): Total increase in area of 573.4 ha.  Target 100%achieved for terrestrial sites    All Land Use Plans (LUP) for project sites are 100% completed by 2018 and were submitted to the National Planning Authority Board. New terrestrial PAs integrated within the LUPs include Alphonse: St Francois and Bijoutier (33.4 ha proposed); Poivre, South Island (137 ha proposed);Farquhar, South Island, Goelettes and Banc du Sable (403 ha proposed); and Desroches: no nominated terrestrial PAs. The total increase in terrestrial PAs at micro level is thus 573.4 ha. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | N/A |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Management effectiveness is enhanced within a sample of coastal and marine protected areas (IUCN Category I, II and VI) operating under innovative public-private-civil society partnership agreements.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 4. Detailed habitat maps of terrestrial and marine ecosystems of the Outer Islands | 4 out-dated / rough-scale and incomplete maps of PA sites (Desroches, Alphonse, Poivre, and D’Arros) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 updated, finer-scale and complete habitat maps of PA sites | Overall 75% achieved.    Fine-scale terrestrial habitat maps have been 100% completed for Farquhar pre- and post-cyclone, Poivre, Desroches and Alphonse, including St. Francois and Bijoutier. Mapping has also been completed for D'Arros by the project partner SOS.    Broad-scale marine habitat mapping is 50% achieved. Ground-truthing is being carried out by on-site conservation officers, but has been delayed due to rough seas during the SE monsoon. | Overall target 80% achieved for project target revised at Mid Term Review.  - Revised target: Four updated and complete terrestrial fine-scale habitat maps. This includes maps for: Farquhar pre- and post-cyclone, Poivre, Desroches and Alphonse, including St. Francois and Bijoutier completed in November 2018. Maps have also been submitted for D'Arros by the project partner SOS.  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for terrestrial sites    -Revised target: Four broad-scale marine habitat maps based on satellite data interpretation- Draft of Maps for Alphonse Group, Desroches, Poivre and South Island completed by Climate Science and Data Management Section officers at the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change in June 2019. ICS is in the process of validating the maps which will be completed in July 2019. Finalisation of a finer scale Farquhar group map planned for Q3, 2019.  Target 40% achieved for marine sites |
| 5. Number of NGO PA staff with specialised training and/or skills development in:    - Enforcement    - Marine research and monitoring    - Communications / Public Outreach | 0    10    5 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20    35    20 | All training is 100% achieved with trained staff at or exceeding the targeted numbers.    Enforcement training is 100% achieved since 2016.    Marine Research and Monitoring training is 100% achieved.since early 2018.    Communications and Public Outreach: training is 100% achieved since 2015 | Overall target 100 % achieved and surpassed.  - Enforcement training- Total 26 (17 females & 9 males) staff trained since 2016.  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for enforcement training  - Marine Research and Monitoring training- Total 127 (56 females and 71 males) staff participated in various training throughout the years associated with marine research and monitoring such as in protocols for monitoring of seagrass, coral reef, mangroves, seabirds, reef fish, sea turtles, biodiversity database, water quality, and certified advanced open water diving, skipper license, development of marine habitat maps and management plan for marine sustainable use.  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for training in marine research and monitoring  - Communications and Public Outreach: Total 37 (25 females and 12 males) staff trained since 2016.  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for training in communication and outreach |
| 6. # of Protected Areas legally established and demarcated in Outer Islands | 4 PA sites (Aldabra, African Banks, Boudeuse, Etoile) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 9 new PAs at 5 sites legally gazetted by middle of year 3, and demarcated by end of year 4 | Overall 70 % achieved.    As per indicator 3. At the macro level Phase I of the Marine Spatial plan (SMSP) is 100% achieved with three areas gazetted (MSP areas 4, 6 and 13). At the micro level nomination files for a further 3 terrestrial and 4 marine areas are 35% achieved. | Overall target 75% achieved for project target revised at Mid Term Review based on two macro and micro targets.  Revised target at macro level- 15 % of marine areas protected. As per indicator 3 this is 100% achieved and surpassed with the MSP Phase 1 and now Milestone 2 approved with 26% of the Seychelles EEZ protected.  Revised target at micro level -nomination files prepared for PAs at 5 target sites (including D’Arros). Currently 50% achieved. Nomination files for D'Arros was submitted to Government in 2016. Files for Alphonse, Desroches, Farquhar and Poivre are expected to start in second half of 2019. These island groups will also fall within MSP milestone 3 (to achieve the remaining 4% of the marine protected goal by 2020). However, the nomination files will not progress further until the Nature Reserves and Conservancy Bill and regulations is endorsed by Government, whereby the 'sustainable use' category needed to designate these shallow areas will be clearly defined. The NRC Bill is expected to be presented to the National Assembly in Q3, 2019. |
| 7. # of conservation zones (fish protection zones; temporal zones; marine conservation corridors; Important Bird Areas) officially recognized in the Outer Islands | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3 zones with official recognition | 100% achieved.    Three priority conservation areas were identified during the MSP Phase 1, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and officially gazetting 210,000 sq km (81,000 sq miles) of the EEZ into PAs.  The gazetted areas include the following conservation zones, now officially recognized in the Outer Islands:  • Fish protection zones; shallow features within the Aldabra National Marine Park  • Marine conservation corridors; providing protection for Cetacean species  • Important Bird Areas: several bird species such as Black-naped Tern, Lesser Noddy, Frigate Birds, Boobies and Roseate Tern are now under protection with the Aldabra Group IBA. | Overall target 100 % achieved since 2018 with MSP phase 1 areas gazetted and 3 conservation zones now officially recognized in the Outer Islands, as follows:  •Fish protection zones; shallow features within the Aldabra National Marine Park  •Marine conservation corridors; providing protection for Cetacean species  •Important Bird Areas: several bird species such as Black-napped Tern (Sterna sumatrana), Lesser Noddy (Anous tenuirostris), Frigate Birds (Fregatidae), Boobies (Sula) and Roseate Tern (Sterna dougallii) are now under protection with the Aldabra Group IBA.  As for the temporal zone, areas will be designated once the Nature Reserve and Conservancy Bill is finalised, which provides the required categories for this zone. |
| 8. Coral reef health, as measured by:    • Percent live hard coral cover    • Percent dead hard coral cover    • Number of coral recruits (per m2) | TBD during Year 1    TBD during Year 1    TBD during Year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | No decrease by project end  No increase by project end  No decrease by project end | The indicator and targets were modified following the MTR as changes in the health of coral reefs cannot be easily or directly attributed to project activities. New targets were defined as: a) new baseline data collected, and b) monitoring protocols developed and implemented.    New targets are 87.5 % achieved.    Collection of new baseline data on the target islands is in process:    Alphonse (completed):  Mean live hard coral cover estimated at 52%  Mean soft coral cover estimated at 0.59%  Mean coral recruitment was estimated at 11.48 corals per m²    Poivre (completed):  Mean live hard coral cover estimated at 38%  Mean soft coral cover estimated at 3%  Mean coral recruitment was estimated at 8.1 corals per m²    Desroches (completed):  Mean live hard coral cover estimated at 8%  Mean soft coral cover estimated at 0.5%  Mean coral recruitment was estimated at 8 coralsper m²    Farquhar: 0% achieved post-cyclone due to problems in fielding sufficient staff to cover safety concerns. This will be dealt with by organization of an expedition-style exercise with multiple specialist staff during late 2018.    The development of protocols and their implementation is 100 % achieved. | Overall target 100% achieved for project target revised at Mid Term Review based on new baselines in place and monitoring protocols developed and implemented.  Monitoring protocols for coral have been developed in 2017 and being implemented by conservation officers on site.    Target 100% achieved for monitoring protocols.  New baseline data was finalised in 2019, as follows  Alphonse  - Mean live hard coral cover estimated at 52%  - Mean soft coral cover estimated at 0.59%  - Mean coral recruitment was estimated at 11.48 corals per m²  Target 100% achieved for Alphonse baseline data  Poivre  - Mean live hard coral cover estimated at 38%  - Mean soft coral cover estimated at 3%  - Mean coral recruitment was estimated at 8.1 corals per m²  Target 100% achieved for Poivre baseline data  Desroches  - Mean live hard coral cover estimated at 8%  - Mean soft coral cover estimated at 0.5%  - Mean coral recruitment was estimated at 8 corals per m²  Target 100% achieved for Desroches baseline data  Farquhar (Post- 2016 Bleaching event)  - Mean live hard coral cover estimated at 16%  - Mean soft coral cover estimated at 2%  - Mean coral recruitment was estimated at 7 corals per m²  Target 100% achieved for Farquhar baseline date  Next collection of baseline data planned annually in November for Alphonse and Desroches. Farquhar and Poivre every 3 years. |
| 9. Mangrove health, as measured by:    • Average height and/or DBH    • # of hectares | TBD during Year 1    TBD during Year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | No decrease by project end  No decrease by project end | The indicator and targets were modified following the MTR as changes in the health of mangroves cannot be easily or directly attributed to project activities. New targets were defined as: a) new baseline data collected, and b) monitoring protocols developed and implemented.    New targets are 100 % achieved.    New baseline data were collected for all sites as part of completing new habitat maps (100% achieved):  Poivre - 17.3 ha  St Francois: 5.6 ha  Desroches: No mangroves  Farquhar: No mangroves    Monitoring protocols were developed and implemented (100% achieved) | Overall target 100% achieved for project target revised at Mid Term Review based on new baselines in place and monitoring protocols developed and implemented.    Monitoring protocols for mangroves have been developed in 2017 and being implemented by conservation officers on site.  Target 100% achieved for monitoring protocols.    New baseline data was finalised in 2018, as follows  • Poivre - 17.3 ha  • St Francois: 5.6 ha  • Desroches: No mangroves  • Farquhar: No mangroves  Target 100% achieved for baseline data    Next collection of baseline data planned annually, in October, for St. Francois and opportunistically for Poivre. |
| 10. Seagrass bed health, as measured by # of hectares | TBD during Year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | No decrease by project end | The indicator and targets were modified following the MTR as changes in the health of seagrass beds cannot be easily or directly attributed to project activities. New targets were defined as: a) new baseline data collected, and b) monitoring protocols developed and implemented.    New targets are overall 62.5% achieved.    New baseline data are in process of collection on  Poivre and Farquhar (50% achieved). Data have been collected, and are awaiting provision of GPS points for Department of Environment staff to complete the mapping.    New baseline data collection has not yet commenced on Alphonse and Desroches (0% achieved). New baselines will be collected during the NW Monsoon in 2018.    Monitoring protocols were developed and implemented (100% achieved). | Overall 80% achieved for project target revised at Mid Term Review based on new baselines in place and monitoring protocols developed and implemented.    Monitoring protocols for seagrass have been developed in 2017 and being implemented by conservation officers on site on an annual basis.  Target 100% achieved for monitoring protocols.    New baseline data (# hectares of seagrass) was measured in 2019 using the first drafts of the broad scale marine habitat map developed using satellite interpretation. ICS is currently validating the maps.  Baseline data as follows  - Alphonse: 9.136 km3  - St Francois and Bijoutier: 33.942 km3  - Desroches: 64.295 km3  - Poivre: 6.439km3  - Farquhar: Finer scale maps to be finalised in Q3 2019  Target 40% achieved for baseline data.    Next calculation of baseline data planned in 5 years upon review of the broad scale habitat map. |
| 11. Health of selected reef fish stocks, as measured by:    • Abundance per m3    • Species diversity    • Biomass in kg per m-3 | TBD during Year 1    TBD during Year 1    TBD during Year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | No decrease by project end  No decrease by project end  No decrease by project end | The indicator and targets were modified following the MTR as changes in the health of reef fish stocks cannot be easily or directly attributed to project activities. New targets were defined as: a) new baseline data collected, and b) monitoring protocols developed and implemented.    New targets are overall 87.5% achieved.    New baseline data are currently being collected on the islands.    Alphonse (completed):  Fish abundance was estimated at 5,384 individuals per 1 ha  Fish biomass was estimated at 771 kg per 1 ha    Poivre (completed):  Fish abundance was estimated at 1,926 individuals per 1 ha  Fish biomass was estimated at 725kg per 1 ha    Desroches (completed):  Fish abundance was estimated at 3,280 individuals per 1 ha  Fish biomass was estimated at 348 kg per 1 ha    Farquhar (0% achieved). New data will be collected in late 2018.    Monitoring protocols were developed and implemented (100% achieved) | Overall target 100% achieved for revised targets at Mid Term Review based on new baselines in place and monitoring protocols developed and implemented.    Monitoring protocols for reef fish have been developed in 2017 and being implemented by conservation officers on site. Target 100% achieved for monitoring protocols.    New baseline data was finalised in 2019 as follows  Alphonse:  - Fish abundance was estimated at 5,384 individuals per 1 ha  - Fish biomass was estimated at 771 kg per 1 ha  Poivre:  - Fish abundance was estimated at 1,926 individuals per 1 ha  - Fish biomass was estimated at 725kg per 1 ha  Desroches:  - Fish abundance was estimated at 3,280 individuals per 1 ha  - Fish biomass was estimated at 348 kg per 1 ha  Farquhar (post-cyclone):  - Fish abundance was estimated at 5,769 individuals per 1 ha  - Fish biomass was estimated at 1,017 kg per 1 ha  Target 100% achieved for baseline data collection.    Next collection of baseline data planned annually, in November, for Alphonse and Desroches. Farquhar and Poivre every 3 years. |
| 12. Increase in funding support to 4 Outer Islands Protected Areas managed by ICS (US$/annum):    • Funding generated by ICS / Island Foundations    • Contributions of Outer Island businesses (IDC & Hotels)    • Corporate Social Responsibility Tax | 106,661      82,769      0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 274,729      138,000      100,000 | Targets overall 82.5% achieved.    Funding support is generated by only two islands which have established Foundations: Desroches and Alphonse.    Funding generated by ICS / Island Foundations was $522,355 in 2017, being 190% of the project target.    Contributions of Outer Island Businesses (IDC & Hotels) was $415,541 in 2017, being 301% of the project target.    Corporate Social Responsibility Tax generated $48,217 in 2017, with CSR being received from Desroches Island Development Limited and Gran Kaz Entertainment Centre (project target 48% achieved). | Overall target 89 % achieved with a total of $ 512,729.00 going to Outer Islands protected areas managed by ICS.  All four islands have established foundations, however only three islands ( Alphonse, Desroches and Farquhar) are currently being supported by funds, as they have active foundations.    Funding support from previous years are consolidated and thus cannot be used for reporting purposes. Funding support for the current financial year April 2018 to March 2019 generated by three islands as follows    - Funding generated by ICS / Island Foundations is $21,595.08 is (NOTE: The figures presented in previous PIRs were miscalculated by the project partner at baseline level and overestimated in 2018).  Target 8 % achieved but lagging for funding generated by ICS / Island Foundations    - Contributions of Outer Island Businesses (IDC & Hotels) was $364,511.42  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for contributions of Outer Island Businesses    -Corporate Social Responsibility Tax generated is $70,363.50.  Target 70% achieved for CSR tax. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Sustainable Development and CMPA management integrated into broader land/seascape in the Outer Islands** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 13. Land Conversion at PA sites    - Land conversion in new IUCN Category I (Seychelles Strict Nature Reserves) and IUCN Category II (Seychelles National Parks) PAs    - Land conversion in new Category VI (Seychelles Sustainable Use Areas) PAs | - No existing restrictions on land conversion        - On-going land conversion (e.g. tourism; forestry operations) | *(not set or not applicable)* | - 0% land conversion          - | The Indicator, target, and source of verification were modified at MTR to be realistic and within the control of the project. New indicators were a) Land Conversion at target sites (not PA sites as the PAs have not been established, so this is ambiguous), and b) No conversion of land set aside as protected within Land Use Plans.    Targets 100% achieved thus far. Assessments are on the basis of the following planning outputs:    Vegetation Management Plans. These have been developed for Alphonse, Desroches and Farquhar, presented to the IDC Board and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.    Land use Plans for Alphonse, Desroches, Farquhar and Poivre which have all been approved by the IDC board and submitted to the National Planning Authority. | Overall target 100% achieved based on revised targets at Mid Term Review being the following planning outputs.    - Vegetation Management Plans for Alphonse, Desroches and Farquhar presented to the IDC Board and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change since 2017.  Target 100% achieved for Vegetation Management Plans    - Land use Plans for Alphonse, Desroches, Farquhar and Poivre have all been approved, by 2018, by the IDC board and submitted to the National Planning Authority The LUPs have also been incorporated in the IDC Outer Islands Development Plan 2018-2023.  Target 100% achieved for Land use Plans. |
| 14. Pressures from competing natural resources uses in the Outer Islands land- and seascape are reduced through an integrated natural resource management (INRM) framework, including:    • Overall Planning Framework        • Land Use Plans | • No existing planning framework for the Outer Islands    • 1 Land Use Plan (Coetivy Island) for the Outer Islands | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Ecosystem-Wide Zoning and Master Strategy approved by Cabinet  • 4 Land Use Plans for island with new PA units approved by Cabinet | The targets were modified at MTR to align with the on-going national MSP process, which is the primary planning framework for the outer islands, but continuing to respect the LUP process which is the national planning framework for individual islands. New targets are: a) Marine Spatial Plan submitted for Cabinet approval, and b) four Land Use Plans for target islands prepared for submission to Planning Authority.    New targets are overall 100% achieved.    Submission of the MSP (phase 1) is 100% achieved (as per indicators 3 and 6).    Submission of Land use Plans for Alphonse, Desroches, Farquhar and Poivre is 100% achieved (as per indicator 13). The LUPs have been approved by the IDC Board and submitted to the National Planning Authority. The project is supporting the Ministry of Housing, Infrastructure and Land Transport (MHILT) in organising a public review of the plans. Preparation of a subsequent Cabinet Memorandum and formal gazetting rests with the MHILT as per Government procedures. | Overall target 100% achieved based on revised targets at Mid Term Review being a) Marine Spatial Plan submitted for Cabinet approval, and b) four Land Use Plans for target islands prepared for submission to Planning Authority.    Marine Spatial Plan: As per indicators 3 and 6, the MSP Phase 1 and Milestone 2 approved with 26% of the Seychelles EEZ declared protected in April 2019.  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for Marine Spatial Plan    Land Use Plans: As per indicators 3 and 13, four Land Use Plans submitted to the National Planning Authority, Ministry of Housing, Infrastructure and Land Transport (MHILT). Cabinet Memorandum and formal gazetting rests with the MHILT as per Government procedures.  Target 100% achieved for LUP. |
| 15. Extent (# of hectares) of Desroches and Alphonse Islands with restored native habitats    • Desroches    • Alphonse | 2.5 ha.    0 ha. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 30 ha.    30 ha. | The Indicator, target, and source of verification were modified at MTR to be realistic and within the control of the project.    The new target of developing Vegetation Management Plans for Alphonse and Desroches is 100 % achieved (as per indicator 13).    Vegetation Management Plans for Alphonse, Desroches (and also for Farquhar, although this is not a project target) have been presented to the IDC Board and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change. | Overall target 100% achieved based on revised targets at Mid Term Review.  As per indicators 13, Vegetation Management Plans for Alphonse, Desroches and Farquhar presented to the IDC Board and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change since 2017.  Target 100% achieved for Vegetation Management Plans  Indicator was adjusted at MTR to relate directly to actions feasible by IDC. Progress in restoration is ongoing on Farquhar, IDC is concentrating on North Island following Fantala cyclone. IDC does not have manpower to carry out restoration on the other islands at present. On Desroches, focus is on the maintenance of the 15-ha restored. A tortoise sanctuary has been built within the restored area with a newly opened native tree trail in Mid-2018. On Alphonse restoration is currently on hold. |
| 16. # of Outer Islands with functioning biosecurity processes (protocols under implementation) | 1 island (D’Arros) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 additional islands (Aldabra; Desroches; Alphonse; Poivre; Farquhar) by end of year 2 | The indicator, target, and source of verification were modified at MTR to be realistic and be within the control of the project. New targets are the definition and implementation of biosecurity (pest abatement) protocols.    Revised targets are 100 % achieved.    Both D'Arros and Aldabra have rigorous biosecurity protocols defined and implemented. Pest Abatement protocols (less rigorous) have been developed for the Islands Development Company, responsible for biosecurity on Outer Islands (Alphonse, Poivre, Farquhar and Desroches), and were approved by the IDC Board on 18th October 2017.  Awareness leaflets, banners posters and sign boards have been handed over to IDC. | Overall target 100% achieved based on revised targets at Mid Term Review since last reporting period.  - Aldabra and D'Arros/ Save our Seas have rigorous biosecurity protocols defined and implemented.  Target 100% achieved for functioning biosecurity protocols  -Pest Abatement protocols for the four islands have been developed and presented to the Islands Development Company board in 2017.  Target 100% achieved for development of Pest Abatement protocols |
| 17. Number of Govt. and NGO PA staff with specialised training and/or skills development in:    - Database management, decision support tools, and systematic conservation planning    - Re-vegetation    - Coastal Erosion Control    - Biosecurity procedures | 5    5    0    0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 12    15    10    20 | Targets are overall 100% achieved.    Database management training is 100% achieved since 2016. In addition, 2  staff of the Climate Science and Data Management Section, MEECC, are being trained as part of the Ministry support in developing broad scale marine habitat maps. Also, further training will be provided for outer island staff as the biodiversity database continues to be develops.    Re-vegetation training is 100% achieved since 2017. In addition, the project together with ICS are organising further training to target 10 ICS staff on Aride as part of proposed habitat management actions to tackle the issue of Pisonia killing birds and to improve the habitat for Seychelles Magpie Robins. Lessons learnt from from the training and work carried out on Aride will be used when planning the translocation of magpie robins to Alphonse Island.    Coastal erosion control training is 100% achieved. 12 ICS staff were trained in a new coastal erosion monitoring protocol in July 2017 and January 2018.    Training in biosecurity protocols is 100% achieved. 25 Department of Environment, Department of Education, NGOs and the private sector staff were trained in pest abatement and biosecurity measures in June 2017. Also, in May 2018, the project supported CEPF officers in training of IDC workers who load cargo boats heading to the IDC-managed outer islands. | 0verall target 100% achieved and surpassed.  - Database management, decision  support tools, and systematic  conservation planning - Total 45 (25 females & 20 males) staff participated capacity building in database, Geo databases, Geographic Information System and Information Systems.  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for Database management training  - Re-vegetation- Total 28 (11 females and 17 males) staff participated in plant identification in 2017 and vegetation management training in 2018.  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for Re-vegetation training  - Coastal Erosion Control- Total 15 (6 females and 9 males) trained in coastal erosion including onsite training at ICS offices throughout 2017-2019.  Target 100% achieved and surpassed for Coastal erosion control  - Pest abatement procedures- Total 27 (9 females and 18 males) staff were trained in pest abatement and biosecurity measures in June 2017. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 84.42% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 84.42% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,507,258 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 87,046 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,785,500 |
| Co-financing | 10,434,049 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Mar 22, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Dec 4, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Aug 8, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Oct 30, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 7, 2016 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Feb 28, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 30, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Aug 31, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jun 28, 2020 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-08-29 |
| 2019-03-27 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No key project milestones were required during this reporting period. A summary is presented below, summarizes the milestones thus far and records the extension to project duration approved during this reporting period.  INCEPTION WORKSHOP: Inception workshop was held on 10th September 2014.  MID-TERM REVIEW: The workshop review was held on 23rd November 2016. The MTR Report and management response were completed and uploaded in April 2017.  TERMINAL EVALUATION: Extension of project's end date was recommended at Mid-Term Review and approved. The new planned TE date is May 2020.  PROJECT CLOSURE: operational closure is planned for 28th June 2020. Financial closure is anticipated for 10th December 2020 |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There are no new delays foreseen. A project extension was requested and approved as per the recommendations at Mid term. The new project closure is planned for end June 2020. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delays foreseen. This project is on track to close on time at end June 2020 following extension approval. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Project progress towards development objectives is rated as Satisfactory (S). There were changes made to the logical framework and overall management of the project based on the recommendations of evaluator during the Mid Term Review (MTR) and approved by the Project Steering Committee. This has allowed improved planning and effective implementation of the project activities to achieve indicators that are SMART. In summary, the S rating given to the project reflects achievements of all targets in component 2 and progress with component 1 indicators. To date,at outcome level, 10 indicators are 100% achieved, 3 indicators are rated 80% and above and 1 indicator 75% achieved. The objective level overall targets are 50% achieved with 2 indicators scores not updated since MTR. The score cards will be reassessed in late 2019 in time for the terminal evaluation.    OBJECTIVE LEVEL: The capacity development scorecard (indicator 1) and METT scores (indicator 2) has not been updated since the MTR, and thus does not reflect the capacity building undertaken thus far. Improvement of the METT scores, though expected to have improved though implementation of protocols, Land Use Plans and Management Plans produced under the project, will only achieve the target scores upon official gazetting of these sites as Protected Area. This is, however, reliant on Government actions for the endorsement of the new Nature Reserve and Conservancy Bill, which is again delayed to late 2019. The METT scores and capacity building scorecard will be re-done as part of the terminal evaluation exercise. The approval of milestone 2 of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP), whereby Government have declared 26% (195,000 km2) of the EEZ as protected area have 100 % achieved and surpassed the target for indicator 3 (the coverage (ha) of official PAs in Outer Islands) at macro scale. At the micro-scale, all land Use Plans have been approved for all four project sites by the IDC Board with provision for a 573.4 ha of new terrestrial protected area and associated MPAs.    OUTCOME 1: Fine-scale terrestrial habitat mapping of outer island sites was 100% completed since PIR 2018. The Island Conservation Society (ICS) is currently validating the draft of the broad scale marine habitat maps (indicator 4) for Alphonse Group, Desroches and Poivre. The Climate Science and Data Management Section (CSDM) staff is working on a finer scale marine habitat map for Farquhar, and will be completed by the end of 2019. Capacity building of staff (Indicator 5) have been achieved since 2018. Project have supported further training this reporting period in development of marine habitat maps, monitoring of seagrass, water quality protocol, identification of coral taxonomy and obtaining skipper license. Overall the indicator is 100% achieved and surpassed. Similar to indicator 3, the number of Protected Areas legally established and demarcated in the Outer Islands (indicator 6) is 100% achieved and surpassed at macro level with the approval of milestone 2 of the MSP. Specific to project level, the nomination files for new terrestrial and marine protected areas marine at Alphonse, Desroches, Farquhar and Poivre is 50% achieved. Apart from the business plans, the collection of baseline ecological data, and protected area management plans have been completed. The Project will be preparing the nomination files in Q3, 2019, however, like indicator 2, the project recognizes that the final approval of the nomination files is dependent on Government endorsement of the PA Bill (and associated regulations) which has been pending since the approval of the PA Policy in October 2013. Creation of conservation zones (indicator 7) were finalised in 2018 with the approval of phase 1 of the MSP, with the Aldabra group high marine biodiversity category covering Important Bird Areas, marine conservation corridors for cetacean species, and shallow features as fish protection zones. For the assessment, monitoring and conservation of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass and reef fish (indicators 8, 9, 10, 11) all monitoring protocols have been completed and are being implemented by ICS. All baseline data for mangroves, coral reef and reef fish have been finalised for all islands. Seagrass baseline data is 80% completed, with ICS validating the results for Alphonse, Desroches and Poivre. Following the expedition in March 2019, the CSDM staff is developing a finer scale marine habitat map for Farquhar Group. The area of seagrass will be calculated once the map is completed in late 2019. The overall target for the level of financing being generated in support of PA management (indicator 12) is 89 % achieved with a total of $ 512,729 for the Outer Islands protected areas managed by ICS, through Desroches, Alphonse and Farquhar Foundations. Development of business plans for the four sites is progressing well, to be finalised in Q3, 2019.    OUTCOME 2: As reported during the 2018 PIR, all indicators (13, 14, 15, 16 and 17) revised at MTR under this outcome have been achieved. The project is supporting the MSP in extensive consultation to address competing natural resources use in the marine areas of the Outer Islands, of which protection is now further increased to 26% of the EEZ (indicators 14). As for the Land Use Plans (indicators 13 and 14), cabinet memorandum and formal gazetting rest with the Ministry of Housing, Infrastructure and Land Transport (MHILT) as per Government procedures, nonetheless, the project is supporting the public review of the plans through production of documentaries to be aired prior to the inspection, though have encountered some delays with Seychelles Broadcasting Corporation. The three Vegetation Management Plans (indicator 13 and 15) have been submitted to the IDC board and endorsed by the Department of Environment. So far, 50% of the vegetation rehabilitation targets initially set under the project have been met. i.e. 15 ha of native forest has been restored on Desroches. A newly created tortoise sanctuary was designed and built within restored area to accentuate the physical features and beauty of the coralline landscape. Progress in rehabilitation on Farquhar North island following Cyclone Fantala is ongoing. Pest Abatement protocols (indicator 16) has now been presented and approved by the IDC Board and Aldabra and D'Arros have rigorous biosecurity protocols defined and implemented. Overall the indicator for specialised training of Government and NGO staff in coastal erosion control, biosecurity procedures, re-vegetation and database management (Indicator 17) is 100% achieved and surpassed. In 2018-2019 the project supported further training on vegetation management, on site coastal erosion, database management and information systems.    ANNUAL WORK PLAN: The 2018 annual work plan was fully implemented, 97% on budgeted expenditure ($253,585 out of $261,367 spent). As from June 2019, the project is in its last year of implementation and planning on working on a final 12-month workplan in order to complete all activities in time for the terminal evaluation in early 2020.    CRITICAL RISKS: The project does not currently record any critical risk. However, the project remains hindered by delays which are caused by factors outside of its influence. Key among these is the continued delay in endorsement of the new Nature Reserves and Conservancy Bill. The main risk would be if the National Assembly doesn’t endorse the NRC Bill some of the project's indicator, such as indicator 2 at objective level, will not be achieved. There are concerns on further delays in finalising this bill, regulations and gazetting of new Protected Areas due to the upcoming Presidential Elections planned for 2020. Another key risk is the opposition to restrictions on fishing and charter operations that would be introduced in gazetting marine areas. All commercial interests are being considered as permissible activities within the new PAs (Sustainable Use Zones) are being discussed and agreed on by stakeholders. These waters contain some of the most productive and diverse habitats - coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds that needs protected, but are also providing livelihoods and ecosystem services that sustain Seychelles. The project is working closely with MSP, as Milestone 3 will also extend to the shallow waters surrounding the atolls and archipelagos of the Outer Islands such as Amirantes and Farquhar (Outer Islands Project sites), with consultations well underway. The MSP timeline of December 2020 to complete this milestone allows for additional time needed for the Bill and regulations (regulations being further supported by The Seychelles - Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project -SWIOFish3) to be finalised for the Sustainable Use categories. Nonetheless, the final decision, being more political than environment, will remain with Government on whether to move forward with the last 4% of the MSP marine protection goal by 2020. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Overall project progress towards Development Objectives is rated as Satisfactory.  Based on the recommendations of the Mid Term Evaluation and the revision to the logframe the project has been steered back on track with many of the indicators now within the scope of project control.    At Objective Level the project has made significant progress in the overall METT scores due to the development and implementation of protocols and land use plans . The only hindrance continues to be the delays towards the finalization of the Nature Conservancy Bill which is expected towards the latter half of 2019. The approval of the MSP and the declaration of 26% of the EEZ as PA have enabled the project to exceed its intended targets. The Land Use plans have additionally increased the coverage of terrestrial and associated MPAs by over 500 ha.    At Outcome Level 1 most indicators are on track and are over 75% completed or achieved. Some of the key achievements include the fine scale terrestrial habitat maps; marine habitat maps and capacity building of staff in various areas. The key challenge remains the approval of the Nature Conservancy Bill/PA bill which is outside of the scope the project and has delayed the presentation of the nomination files for the Outer islands. However with the collaboration of the MSP, the project has been able to develop conservation zones for IBAs and marine corridors and fish protection zones in shallow waters.    At Outcome Level 2 the indicators have been achieved wholly achieved as per the revised logframe based on the MTR recommendations. Although the LUPs have been approved, the project is supporting engagement of a public review of the same through documentaries. The project continues to work with the MSP with the additional 26% of the EEZ under protection. Some of the key activities and achievements under this outcome have been to restore native vegetation to 15 HA on Desroches, creation of a new tortoise sanctuary; rehabilitation efforts on Farquhar; development of biosecurity and pest abatement protocols for the outer islands.    Annual Work Plan: The project achieved 97% of budgeted expenditure as per its 2018 work plan through careful planning and timely execution of all activities. The Project Manager was diligent throughout the planning process working closely with ICS and the project board to ensure effective execution. It is to be noted that the Project Manager also acted as the Acting Programme Coordinator until December 2018, not only providing guidance to other projects but ensuring her project did not suffer any setbacks. Her role in project management is to be commended. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Initially, there were substantial delays achieving some project targets due to deferrals of several activities, namely the Nature Reserves and Conservancy (NRC) Bill 2017 and endorsement of Phase 1 of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP). Originally the project would have closed on Aug 31, 2019, but an extension was requested till 28th June 2020, in order to have sufficient time to fulfil these targets.    Since the last reporting period, Government has approved and endorsed the MSP Phase 1 consisting 5% of total EEZ area defined as zone 1, and 10% defined as zone 2, with total increase in protected areas of 195,000 km2 and Milestone 2 with a total of 26%, (approx. 350,915 km) of the Seychelles EEZ;13% defined as zone 1, and 12.8% defined as zone 2 declared protected in April 2019. With regards to the NRC bill, two public meetings were held in January 2019 and since then Government has been working with the AGs office to review recommendations. On 12th June 2019, MEECC presented the outcomes of the White paper stage to Cabinet and is now following up with the AG’s office to start incorporating those recommendations in the draft bill. The bill is expected to be presented to the National Assembly by the 3rd Quarter of the this year. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Comments aligned with that of the PM | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The Seychelles Outer Islands project has continued to achieve important progress in this reporting period as it moves towards closure in 2020. The MTR instigated a number of major changes to project management arrangements and targets, enabling the project to progress much more effectively over the last year. The result is a strong example of adaptive management in action. The overall rating for this project is Satisfactory.    The DO rating for the project is Satisfactory as implementation is proceeding as planned. Following the MTR, major adjustments were made to the project results framework and overall management of the project in agreement with partners and stakeholders. This has allowed improved planning and effective implementation of the project activities to achieve indicators that are SMART. In summary, the rating given to the project reflects achievements of all targets in component 2 and progress with component 1 indicators. To date, at outcome level, 10 indicators are 100% achieved, 3 indicators are rated 80% and above and 1 indicator 75% achieved. The objective level overall targets are 50% achieved with 2 indicators scores not updated since MTR. The scorecards will be reassessed in late 2019 in time for the terminal evaluation. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.    At objective level: The capacity development scorecard (indicator 1) and METT scores (indicator 2) has not been updated since the MTR, and thus does not reflect the capacity building undertaken thus far. Improvement of the METT scores, though expected to have improved though implementation of protocols, Land Use Plans and Management Plans produced under the project, will only achieve the target scores upon official gazetting of these sites as Protected Areas, which depends on Government actions for the endorsement of the new Nature Reserve and Conservancy Bill, which is again delayed to late 2019. This situation is beyond direct project control. The METT scores and capacity building scorecard will be re-done as part of the terminal evaluation exercise. The approval of milestone 2 of the Marine Spatial Plan (MSP), whereby Government have declared 26% (195,000 km2) of the EEZ as protected area have 100 % achieved and surpassed the target for indicator 3 (the coverage (ha) of official PAs in Outer Islands) at macro-scale. At micro-scale, all Land Use Plans have been approved for all four project sites by the IDC Board with provision for a 573.4 ha of new terrestrial protected area and associated MPAs.    Under Component 1: Fine-scale terrestrial habitat mapping of outer island sites was 100% completed since PIR 2018. The Island Conservation Society (ICS) is currently validating the draft of the broad scale marine habitat maps (indicator 4) for Alphonse Group, Desroches and Poivre. The Climate Science and Data Management Section (CSDM) staff is working on a finer scale marine habitat map for Farquhar, and will be completed by the end of 2019. Capacity building of staff (Indicator 5) have been achieved since 2018. Project have supported further training this reporting period in development of marine habitat maps, monitoring of seagrasses, water quality protocol, identification of coral taxonomy and obtaining skipper license. Overall the indicator is 100% achieved and surpassed. Similar to indicator 3, the number of Protected Areas legally established and demarcated in the Outer Islands (indicator 6) is 100% achieved and surpassed at macro-level with the approval of milestone 2 of the MSP. Specific to project level, the nomination files for new terrestrial and marine protected areas marine at Alphonse, Desroches, Farquhar and Poivre is 50% achieved. Apart from the business plans, the collection of baseline ecological data, and protected area management plans has been completed. The Project will be preparing the nomination files in Q3, 2019. However, like indicator 2, the project recognizes that the final approval of the nomination files is dependent on Government endorsement of the PA Bill (and associated regulations) which has been pending since the approval of the PA Policy in October 2013. Creation of conservation zones (indicator 7) were finalised in 2018 with the approval of phase 1 of the MSP, with the Aldabra group high marine biodiversity category covering Important Bird Areas, marine conservation corridors for cetacean species, and shallow features as fish protection zones. For the assessment, monitoring and conservation of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass and reef fish (indicators 8, 9, 10, 11), all monitoring protocols have been completed and are being implemented by ICS. All baseline data for mangroves, coral reef and reef fish have been finalised for all islands. Seagrass baseline data is 80% completed, with ICS validating the results for Alphonse, Desroches and Poivre. Following the expedition in March 2019, the CSDM staff is developing a finer scale marine habitat map for Farquhar Group. The area of seagrass will be calculated once the map is completed in late 2019. The overall target for the level of financing being generated in support of PA management (indicator 12) is 89 % achieved with a total of $ 512,729 for the Outer Islands protected areas managed by ICS, through Desroches, Alphonse and Farquhar Foundations. Development of business plans for the four sites is progressing well, to be finalised in Q3, 2019.    Under Component 2: As reported during the 2018 PIR, all indicators (13, 14, 15, 16 and 17) revised at MTR under this outcome have been achieved. The project is supporting the MSP in extensive consultation to address competing natural resources use in the marine areas of the Outer Islands, of which protection is now further increased to 26% of the EEZ (indicators 14). As for the Land Use Plans (indicators 13 and 14), cabinet memorandum and formal gazetting rest with the Ministry of Housing, Infrastructure and Land Transport (MHILT) as per Government procedures, nonetheless, the project is supporting the public review of the plans through production of documentaries to be aired prior to the inspection, though have encountered some delays with Seychelles Broadcasting Corporation. The three Vegetation Management Plans (indicator 13 and 15) have been submitted to the IDC board and endorsed by the Department of Environment. So far, 50% of the vegetation rehabilitation targets initially set under the project have been met. i.e. 15 ha of native forest has been restored on Desroches. A newly created tortoise sanctuary was designed and built within restored area to accentuate the physical features and beauty of the coralline landscape. Progress in rehabilitation on Farquhar North Island following Cyclone Fantala is ongoing. Pest Abatement protocols (indicator 16) has now been presented and approved by the IDC Board and Aldabra and D'Arros have rigorous biosecurity protocols defined and implemented. Overall the indicator for specialised training of Government and NGO staff in coastal erosion control, biosecurity procedures, re-vegetation and database management (Indicator 17) is 100% achieved and surpassed. In 2018-2019 the project supported further training on vegetation management, on site coastal erosion, database management and information systems.    The 2018 annual work plan was fully implemented, 97% on budgeted expenditure ($253,585 out of $261,367 spent). As from June 2019, the project is in its last year of implementation and planning on working on a final 12-month work plan in order to complete all activities in time for the terminal evaluation in early 2020.    The project does not currently record any critical risk. However, the project remains hindered by delays, which are caused by factors outside of its influence. Key among these is the continued delay in endorsement of the new Nature Reserves and Conservancy Bill. The main risk would be if the National Assembly doesn’t ultimately endorse the NRC Bill some of the project's indicator, such as indicator 2 at objective level, will not be achieved. There are concerns on further delays in finalising this bill, regulations and gazetting of new Protected Areas due to the upcoming Presidential Elections planned for 2020.    Another key challenge is the opposition to restrictions on fishing and charter operations that would be introduced in gazetting marine areas. All commercial interests are being considered as permissible activities within the new PAs (Sustainable Use Zones) and are being discussed and agreed on by stakeholders. These waters contain some of the most productive and diverse habitats, including coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds that need protection, but that are also providing livelihoods and ecosystem services that sustain Seychelles. The project is working closely with the MSP team, as Milestone 3 will also extend to the shallow waters surrounding the atolls and archipelagos of the Outer Islands such as Amirantes and Farquhar (Outer Islands Project sites), with consultations well underway. The MSP timeline of December 2020 to complete this milestone allows for additional time needed for the Bill and regulations (regulations being further supported by The Seychelles - Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project -SWIOFish3) to be finalised for the Sustainable Use categories. Nonetheless, the final decision, being more political than environment, will remain with Government on whether to move forward with the last 4% of the MSP marine protection goal by 2020.    The IP rating is Satisfactory, as implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.    Since the MTR, the Project Manager has taken full charge of managing the project’s work plan and budgets and has assured effective implementation. The Project Manager must be highly commended for her tremendous work and commitment during the reporting period.    The RTA undertook an oversight mission in May 2019, while in country to support GEF7 programming. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [OI Gender Action Plan.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4529/213357/1727649/1741640/OI%20Gender%20Action%20Plan.pdf)  [OI Gender Analysis.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4529/213357/1727649/1741640/OI%20Gender%20Analysis.pdf) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN0:** no noticeable contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| There are no known links, direct or indirect, between project activities and any form of GBV. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project design is gender blind and did not originally include gender in its aims and objectives therefore assessing project implementation from a gender perspective can provide results for GEWE in a limited number of areas which essentially focus on the participation of women: in project activities and within the wider project context.  In this reporting period, the empowerment of women can be seen in key women project staff, this includes the Programme coordinator and the project manager at Programme Coordination Unit, the technician at the Climate Science and Data Management Section, at the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, the part time communications officer and the new database manager based at Island Conservation Society (ICS). The CEO of our main implementing partner, ICS, is a women and a significant proportion of technical staff (41% of conservation officers/volunteers) on the five outer islands where the implementing partner operates, are women. In the last Project Steering Committee meeting, attendance was reasonably gender balanced, comprising 14 women and 12 men.  All Terms of References advertised for consultancies have encouraged both men and women to apply with no favouritism towards any gender during evaluation of applicants. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Project activities did not specifically focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women. The newly developed gender action plan will take this on board for the remaining period of the project. The project will ensure to implement the recommendations stated where feasible due to its limited timeline and budget.    The involvement of women and lack of any discrimination against women at all levels of project implementation (as stated above) has assisted in achieving the project’s intended environmental outcomes. Additionally, the project has inadvertently seen the involvement of women in training opportunities, 190 female attendance out of 386 participants since mid-2014, and participation of women in all of the projects’ workshops and consultative exercises. This have empowered more women in the environment sector (Government, NGO and private sector) with the knowledge and skills in diverse areas (such as terrestrial and marine biodiversity, ecosystem assessment, monitoring and conservation programs, habitat maps, sea grass, mangroves, coral reef, reef fish, seabirds, sea turtles, tortoise etc, enforcement, business plans, management plans, bio security, vegetation restoration, database and coastal erosion) and thus build resilience for continued implementation of the projects outputs after the project. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
|  |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| There have not been any need to prepare a social and environmental assessments and /or management plan during this reporting period. The GOS-UNDP-GEF Project Manager and Programme Coordination Unit will seek UNDP/GEF advice on whether there are any requirements in order to organise for submission before the end of the project in June 2020. |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The collection of data is a continuous and important task for many environmental organisations in Seychelles. The various monitoring activities undertaken by rangers, volunteers and scientists is critical to understanding patterns and changes in our natural habitats. Compiling biodiversity information into a central database, can however be problematic. Biodiversity is complex, made of many interconnected things and therefore it is generally dissected into small specialized sets, e.g. on corals, on turtles, on beaches, or on climatic data on a given geographic area.  Organisations tend to end up with an abundant amount of data stored in single files within different folders and struggle often to manage this important information in a meaningful way. One such organisation is the Outer Islands Project main implementation partner, Island Conservation Society (ICS). Data that is collected, during a coral reef survey for example, at a particular site on a particular day is currently stored in one excel spreadsheet. The same site may be surveyed using the same method during another year and the data is entered into another spreadsheet. There is always the risks of losing data by files being mislabelled, misfiled, accidentally deleted or corrupted. Data being stored and managed in this fashion provides limitations in how the data can be analysed and results interpreted to ascertain trends over time. Furthermore, since data is stored in isolation, linkages to other subsets of data are more difficult to undertake. For example, if you wanted to correlate the health of a particular coral reef to the sea surface temperature at that locality during a particular time period, it would require extracting data from several files and merging them into separate spreadsheet. This can lead to an increase in human errors, as the data is being manipulated in such a manner.  One solution to the challenges faced by organisations and their multiple data sets is to integrate as many datasets as possible into a single one. That is precisely what has been developed, under the Outer Islands Project, by two consultants, Dr Bruno Senterre and Michael Wagner, guided by ICS.  A single system was designed that can integrate all types of biodiversity data. It provides a standardized data entry platform that has the ability to integrate data from any institution, is accessible to multiple users online, can incorporate shared properties and synchronise with open source QGIS mapping software. The system developed is a powerful solution to biodiversity data management in Seychelles. It represents a huge step forward in being more technically advanced and establishing a Seychelles National Biodiversity Database.  Since the system developed can be adopted by other nature-based institutions, the Outer Islands Project supported a capacity building training workshop held in April 2019. Participants (8 males and 7 females) from ICS, Seychelles National Parks Authority, Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles, Green Islands Foundation, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Terrestrial Restoration Action Society Seychelles and two students were shown the various tasks undertaken in order to develop the final database system. They took part in various data collection and data entry exercises and had the opportunity to discuss and propose other ideas on how it can be utilised and improved. The training also covered some critical areas such as, increasing awareness of common mistakes regarding data management, addressing the gap in information from data, methods of field data collection tools and data entry, how data is reviewed, explored and exported. The overall learning process for the participants, importantly showed how data can have even more value when synergies and partnerships can be derived from the information.  Improved data management can provide better insights in to what is happening to our ecosystems and in turn allow us to make informed and timely management decisions at the local, national and international level. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| GOS-UNDP-GEF PCU: http://www.pcusey.sc  Project Page: http://www.pcusey.sc/index.php/pcu-projects/ongoing/141-oi-project  ICS project Page: http://www.islandconservationseychelles.com/gos-undp-gef-outer-islands-project.html  ICS Blog: https://www.islandconservationseychelles.com/ics-blog  Facebook Page: https://www.facebook.com/GOSUNDPGEF-Programme-Coordination-Unit-100988506760318  GOS-UNDP-GEF Facebook Post https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=%23gos\_undp\_gef\_outer\_islands\_project  YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCcv4gAP7goXf8NFinJojHZw    Media coverage June 2018 to June 2019  Statehouse- Office of the President of the Republic of Seychelles  June 13, 2019  President Faure accepts Leadership Award from the National Geographic society  http://www.statehouse.gov.sc/news.php?news\_id=4468    The Nature Conservancy  June 5 2019  Seychelles Expands Marine Protections to 26%- Achieved Milestone 2 of the Award-Winning Debt Conversion  https://www.nature.org/en-us/explore/newsroom/seychelles-expands-marine-protections/    Seychelles Nation  June 5, 2019  Seychelles expands marine protection to 26 per cent  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=263781    Seychelles News Agency  June, 5, 2019  Seychelles protecting even more of its waters, minister says on World Environment Day  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/11096/Seychelles+protecting+even+more+of+its+waters%2C+minister+says+on+World+Environment+Day    Seychelles Nation  May 15 2019  Outer islands clean-up volunteers recognised and awarded  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=263480    Seychelles News Agency  May 8, 2019  2 of Seychelles' presidents -- Faure and Michel -- to be recognised by National Geographic for environmental work  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/10937/+of+Seychelles%27+presidents+--+Faure+and+Michel+--+to+be+recognised+by+National+Geographic+for+environmental+work    Seychelles News Agency  April, 16, 2019  3 years after devastating storm, major infrastructures on Seychelles' island of Farquhar have been rebuilt  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/10800/+years+after+devastating+storm%2C+major+infrastructures+on+Seychelles%27+island+of+Farquhar+have+been+rebuilt    Seychelles News Agency  March, 16, 2019  First large-scale clean-up of Seychelles' outer islands begins next week  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/10645/First+large-scale+clean-up+of+Seychelles%27+outer+islands+begins+next+week    Seychelles Nation  March 13 2019  Volunteers ready for outer islands clean-up  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=262652    Seychelles Nation  February 2019  A new coral collection facility set up at UniSey  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=262459    Seychelles News Agency  February, 15, 2019  Proposed bill seeks to ensure more protected areas in Seychelles  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/10496/Proposed+bill+seeks+to+ensure+more+protected+areas+in+Seychelles    Seychelles News Agency  February, 8, 2019  Rent-an-island’ - one villa on a faraway island - to be part of Seychelles’ expanded offerings  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/10476/Rent-an-island+-+one+villa+on+a+faraway+island+-+to+be+part+of+Seychelles+expanded+offerings    Seychelles Nation  December 3 2018  Mapping the seagrass ecosystems of the Seychelles Outer Islands  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=261466    Seychelles News Agency  December, 2, 2018  Seychelles expands protection around two islands to counter improper fishing  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/10136/Seychelles+expands+protection+around+two+islands+to+counter+improper+fishing    Seychelles Nation  November, 8, 2018  Family life on Farquhar Atoll –The challenge of being a Sooty Tern  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=261122    Seychelles Nation  November, 2, 2019  IDC to go 90% green by 2020  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=261051    Seychelles Nation  October 23 2018  Seychelles gears up for deep sea expedition  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=260924    Seychelles Nation  September, 14, 2018  IDC’s 5-year development plan for outer islands unveiled  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=260407    Seychelles Nation  September 17 2018  FAD Watch’: A collaborative initiative minimising the impact of FADs on our ocean  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=260431    Seychelles Nation  August, 21, 2018  Vice-President Meriton holds second quarterly press conference ‘Government working on plans for outer island development’  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=260076    Seychelles News Agency  July, 3, 2018  Blue Safari Seychelles invites visitors to explore remote atolls with conservation in mind  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/9375/Blue+Safari+Seychelles+invites+visitors+to+explore+remote+atolls+with+conservation+in+mind    Seychelles Nation  July 2 2018  Extraordinary increase in Red-footed Boobies numbers at Farquhar  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=259457    Seychelles News Agency  June, 20, 2018  Coral making a come-back on Seychelles' Aldabra,  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/9314/Coral+making+a+come-back+on+Seychelles%27+Aldabra%2C+but+fish+numbers+down    Seychelles Nation  June 15, 218  New Blue Safari concept proposes a discovery of Seychelles’ remote outer islands  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=259273    Newsletter of “Kapisen” (No. 21)  October 2018  Newsletter of the Seychelles’ Plant Conservation Action group (PCA)  Seagrass mapping and monitoring on Seychelles’ outer islands  www.pcaseychelles.org/kapisen.html |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |
| No |

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| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [CEO Endorsement Request\_PIMS 4529 Seych Outer Is Sust Mgt\_RESUBMISSION\_021213\_.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4529/213357/1662823/1663119/CEO%20Endorsement%20Request_PIMS%204529%20Seych%20Outer%20Is%20Sust%20Mgt_RESUBMISSION_021213_.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Since June 2018, the project has ensured ongoing and effective stakeholder participation as per the stakeholder involvement plan, as follows    PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)- The PSC have met twice, August 2018 and March 2019, to review project progress and approve workplans and budgets. Engagement of the PSC have also been done throughout the months via emails for approval of TORs, review of draft documents, validation of reports and for any other guidance, as and when needed. It has been the platform to ensure the on-going participation of Government, NGO and private stakeholders in project and PA activities. There is representation from the Government sectors; Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC), of which the Principal Secretary of the Department of Environment is the current chair as the National Project Director, GOS-UNDP-GEF Programme Coordination Unit (PCU), Tourism Department, Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA), Ministry of Habitat, Infrastructure and Land Transport (MHILT), Seychelles Maritime Safety Administration (SMSA), Seychelles Coast Guard (SCG) and Seychelles Ports Authority (SPA). From the NGOS and Civil Society, representation from the Island Conservation Society (ICS), the responsible party of the project, Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA), Seychelles Islands Foundation (SIF), Fisherman and Boat Owners Association (FBOA) and D'Arros Research Centre/ Save our Seas (DRC). From the private sector, there is representation from Desroches Island Development Company/ Four Seasons Desroches and Alphonse Island Lodge/Alphonse Fishing Company/Blue Safari and finally other partners are The Nature Conservancy/Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan Project (TNC), Islands Development Company (IDC), University of Seychelles/ Blue Economy Research Institute (UNISEY/BERI) and finally the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) providing project assurance.    PROJECT COMMUNICATIONS- The PCU does not have an updated communication plan (last updated 2014), however the OI project is delivering on its visibility plan drafted in March 2017. Activities have been jointly organised to celebrate theme days (such as the National Protected Area Day and the World Biodiversity Day) with MEECC, Ministry of Education and other UNDP (Access and Benefit Sharing/BIOFIN) Project and PCU (Protected Area Finance/Ecosystem Based Adaptation) projects. Pest Abatement posters have been shared to schools to commemorate the national protected area day. The OIP have supported and participated in a public exhibition for the world biodiversity day with MEECC producing adverts, banner and stickers for distribution. The OI project has used the PCU Facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/GOS.UNDP.GEF.PCU/) to share information following all capacity building workshops organised and supported by the project. The project has also supported ICS with a part time communications officer to deliver on the ICS communication strategy, with strong emphasis on information sharing on on- going OIP objectives and activities. There have been 19 articles published, 5 blogs and 15 facebook posts. Outputs have been recorded in quarterly reports. The project recognised that most of the communication market has been focused at a national level, but working with UNDP, the aim is to get some international recognition through an UNDP Exposure Photo Essay in 4Q 2019.    COOPERATIVE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES- Islands Foundations for Desroches, Alphonse, Farquhar and Poivre were formed as formal coorporative government structures. The foundations consist of representation from ICS, MEECC, IDC, Private Sectors (AIL for Alphonse and DIDL for Desroches). During this reporting period, Islands Foundations for Alphonse, Desroches and Farquhar met in April 2019. Poivre Foundation have not met as activities on Poivre had been put on hold since Mid Term Review. Project activities are reported at meetings and in ICS monthly and annual reports to the Foundation.    CAPACITY BUILDING- Several training sessions (36 sessions, total 386 participants, 196 males & 190 females) have been organised since 2014 targeting stakeholders. Over this reporting period, total of 11 training sessions (44 males and 39 females participants) has been organised. The project has supported staff from ICS and SNPA to obtain their skipper licence, ICS staff have also benefited in vegetation management training on Aride Island. SFA, SNPA, IDC, ICS participated in training on the protocols to monitor water quality. SNPA, Nature Seychelles, Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles (MCSS), ICS, SIF, Green Island Foundation (GIF), Wise Oceans, MEECC, UniSey and Global Vision International (GVI) participated in a coral taxonomic identification and collection workshop, ICS, SNPA, MCSS and Terrestrial Restoration Action Society Seychelles (TRASS) benefited from training on Biodiversity Geo Database. The project supported in house capacity building held at MEECC in preparation of broad scale marine habitat maps for the PA sites and at ICS offices for tortoises, sea grass, mangrove and sea turtles protocols and monitoring of coastal erosion. The project also supported a UNDP led project management training in April 2019 attended by project managers at PCU, UNDP and Small Grants. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.