



Acknowledgement

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+ Contents

02 Foreword		04 Seychelles at a glance		06 Key Results
	10 Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals		12 Towards inclusive growth and poverty alleviation	
14 Gender Equality			16 Sustainable Energy	18 Climate change resilience and adaptation
		20 Ecosystems, biodiversity, marine and coastal zone management		
24 Sustainable consumption and production		25 Innovations	26 South-South and Triangular Cooperation	26 Lessons learned and Perspectives
27 Partners, income and expenditure		31 Operations		32 UNDP Staff





Courtesy: J. Prosper / Island Conservation Society, Seychelles

+ Foreword

2019 WAS A year of growth and scaling-up the UNDP programme in Seychelles. The multi-country office continued to contribute to the climate action and adaptation, sustainable environment and mainstreaming biodiversity, renewable energy, gender mainstreaming; and poverty alleviation agendas in Mauritius and Seychelles.

The Government of Seychelles adopted the first long term-Vision 2032 document and finalized the 5-year National Development Strategy (NDS) 2019 - 2023 with technical support contributed by UNDP. The Vision and the NDS outline sector

driven strategies, that broadly align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Agenda 2063 indicators and with a clear focus on promoting the Blue Economy, transparency, accountability and good governance. As a member of the High-Level Committee on monitoring SDGs in Seychelles, UNDP advocated for the preparation of SDG Baseline Report, which was finalized in 2019. According to the SDG Baseline Report, Seychelles has fully integrated the Sendai Framework into national strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction and most of the target under **SDG13** are either fully realized or on track to being realized before



Courtesy: Matthew Morgan / Island Conservation Society, Seychelles.

2030. The NDS outlines Seychelles ambition over 5 years; and the various sectors have identified relevant SDG and Africa Union Agenda 2063 indicators in their implementation frameworks, which will allow the country to better monitor the progress towards global commitments.

While Seychelles is ranked as a high-income economy, the gap between the rich and the poor has increased with almost 40% of households below the poverty line. UNDP needs to better engage with this priority in line with **SDG 1** and **SDG 10** to address poverty, inequality and social inclusion. The lack of TRAC resources for Seychelles alongside very limited options for ODA presents a challenging programme and sustainability context. The MCO will need to actively engage with the UNDP SIDS Offer and Climate Promise to secure global resources to maintain our relevance and strong positioning in Seychelles.

The high human development and income status of both Mauritius and Seychelles limit access to

ODA. Thus, the multi-country office portfolio is largely financed by vertical funds with ~US\$ 15M and US\$ 5M mobilised in FY 2019 for Mauritius and Seychelles, respectively; and exceeding the planned targets. The new resources will support **SDG 13** including regional coral restoration; a GEF-7 electric bus initiative; and chemicals and waste management all of which also contribute to **Sustainable Cities (SDG 11)** and **Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG 12)**; **SDG13 climate change adaptation and mitigation** including: regional coral restoration; GEF-7 Blue Economy programming; and chemicals and waste management; all of which also contribute to **Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG 12)**.

Amanda Serumaga,
Resident Representative
UNDP Mauritius and Seychelles

+ Seychelles at a glance

General Overview

The Seychelles archipelago comprises of 115 islands:

Total land area
455 km²

Mahé

153 km²



Population: ~ 97,000 (2018), with the majority living on the main island of Mahé.



Seychelles' Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is over

1.3M km²

30% of which is a Protected Marine Conservation Area

Development



HDI Rating is VERY HIGH ✓
Ranked 1st in Africa



10

World Bank *Ease of Doing Business* Report rankings

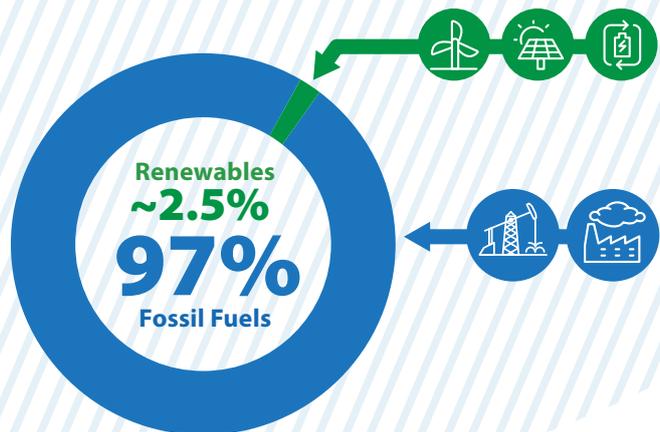


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Energy

Increasing renewable energy access:

Seychelles is still heavily reliant on fossil fuel as the primary energy source (97.5 %), with only 2.5 % coming from the renewables, in line with SDG 7.



Although economic indicators are favourable, the fragility of the islands' environment and ecosystems, which is further exacerbated by climate change and rising sea levels, threaten sustainability of development gains. According to the UNDP Human Development Report 2019, Seychelles is the first African country to attain **"very high human development"** status, ranking 62 of 189 countries. Seychelles also ranked #100 in the Ease of Doing Business Report 2019, slipping 4 places compared to 2018, while remaining in the Africa top ten.

Economy and Tourism

With a GDP of **\$14,385** per capita in 2018 the Seychelles has the highest gross domestic product in Africa, but inequality remains high.

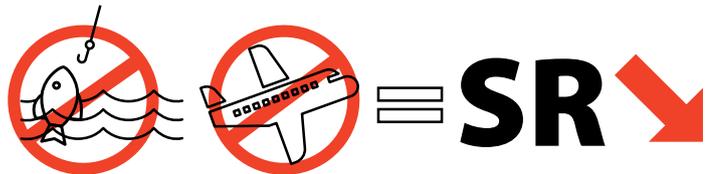


US\$25.9M

Innovative 'Debt Swap' to Finance Climate Adaptation in Seychelles will:

- Finance marine and coastal management to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change
- Capitalize an endowment to finance work to support adaptation in the future
- Repay Impact Investors

The Seychelles' economy is highly vulnerable to external shocks being heavily dependent on tourism and fisheries. Global trends such as over fishing, health advisories, fuel and basic commodity price hikes may have a negative impact on tourist arrivals which in turn would have a significant negative impact the country's economic outlook.

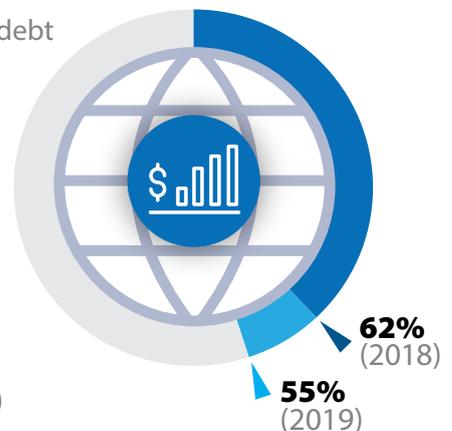


In 2019, Seychelles' strong macroeconomic performance continued with growth estimated to reach ~4%. Tourism continues to be a major driver of economic growth with tourist arrivals recording an impressive growth of 6%. Overall inflationary trends have been declining since 2018 and the Government is committed to a primary fiscal surplus target of 2½ percent of GDP through 2022, by steadily reducing the public debt-to-GDP ratio over the medium-term and implementing permanent measures envisaged in the 2020 budget.

Seychelles Government's debt to GDP reduced to **55%** (2019) from **62%** (2018)

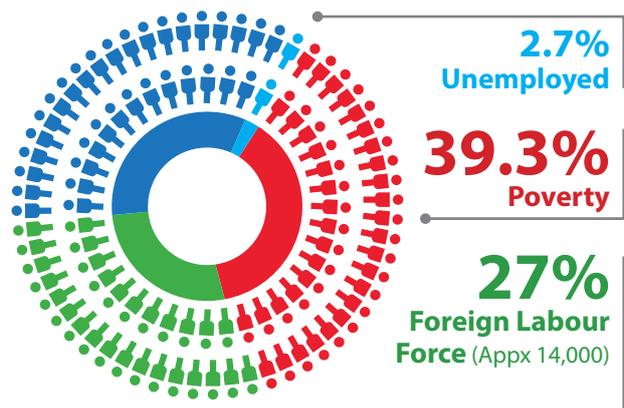


Inflation Rates are a healthy 1.69% (2019)



Poverty and Employment

National estimates indicate that the poverty rate is 39.3% (2015 report) and that inequality remains significant. Unemployment rates are currently just under 3% (2019 estimate) with government introducing multiple schemes in the past year to encourage jobs seekers. The growing influx of foreign labour due to demand outweighing the supply adds additional stressors to the socio-economic environment.





Key Results





SEYCHELLES HAS BEEN part of UNDP's global Biodiversity Finance Initiative (Biofin) since its inception, and recently saw the roll-out of sustainable financing solutions for investment in biodiversity conservation, that have now been endorsed by Cabinet and will be implemented in 2020. The UNDP BIOFIN Phase 1 project supported development of sustainable financing solutions to increase investment in biodiversity conservation, some of which have been approved by Cabinet for implementation in January 2020. Furthermore, Seychelles was among the 24 pilot countries under UNDP's Global Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) project. Through UNDP led support, Seychelles now has an ABS Policy document that was formally endorsed by Cabinet, which will serve as a legislative and institutional framework to fulfill the country's obligations under the Nagoya Protocol to protect and preserve indigenous genetic resources.

Through UNDP-GEF funded programmes, major strides have been made in protected areas, and biodiversity conservation especially in the marine landscape in line with **SDG 14 Life Below Water** and **SDG 15 Life on Land**. With the support of the UNDP-GEF Protected Areas project, the institutional capacity for the Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SEYCCAT) has been built in prior years. SEYCCAT is now instrumental in the grant finance landscape related to sustainable fisheries. The Government of Seychelles launch of sovereign Blue Bonds also complements BIOFIN's innovative financing solutions in the marine sector. In collaboration with the UNDP-GEF's Outer Island Project the Phase 1 Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) was also completed. The MSP maps out the sustainable management zones of Seychelles' vast EEZ. With the MSP, Seychelles has pledged 123,700Ha of its terrestrial and marine resources under conservation, far exceeding the targets. The Cabinet of Ministers approved the



long outstanding protected area legislation, the Nature Reserves and Conservancy Act that further strengthens the management of the protected area sites. This has also given impetus to the Seychelles National Parks Authority in their bid to move towards financial autonomy with the roll-out of an automated ticketing system expected in early 2020.

Throughout 2019, the UNDP programme in Seychelles remained a keen advocate for **SDG 13 Climate Action**, supporting both mitigation and adaptation measures, championing the uptake on energy efficient appliances and increased awareness of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs) amongst households; and supporting the



© UNDP / Kadir van Lohuizen / NOOR



launch of a curriculum guide to support Climate Action into formal education that educators found informative and encouraging. In addition, adaptation measures in the district of Baie Lazare

and Baie Ste Anne Praslin benefitted the farming community with enhanced water storage capacity and efficient technologies to boost productivity of farms.



Mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals





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+ 01

Towards inclusive growth and poverty alleviation

IN SEYCHELLES, FOLLOWING the establishment of a Multi-Dimensional Poverty Task Force in 2018, comprised of the Ministry of Family Affairs and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and chaired by the then Secretary of State for Poverty Alleviation, several pilot studies were conducted in various districts poverty and labour, with technical input from UNDP. In February 2019, the NBS presented the initial results of the multi-dimensional poverty pilot study, which adapted the quarterly Labour Force Survey; and, in July 2019, Seychelles hosted the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) in which UNDP participated.

The MPPN, which is a forum to assist government agencies in poverty analytics, has assisted Seychelles understand how the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) tool may be usefully deployed in monitoring and implementing policies for poverty reduction; and facilitated strengthening South-South cooperation among countries of the Peer Network. The UNDP

in Seychelles provided modest financial support for further development of the MPI tool in November 2019. Through continued engagement, the UNDP will collaborate with the NBS to consider ways to broaden the focus of the MPPI for it to be an effective monitoring tool for policies and programmes relevant to inclusive development. To date, the MPI work completed by NBS highlights the vulnerabilities of small island states that are categorized as high-income countries, with approximately 4000 families found to be multi-dimensionally poor in two or more areas.





Courtesy: Torsten Dickmann / Seychelles Tourism Board

+ 02

Gender Equality

SEYCHELLES CONTINUES TO make positive progress in indices relating to gender. This is well reflected in sectors such as Health and Education. Furthermore, women are also well represented across government, the judiciary and the parliament. UNDP in Seychelles strongly advocates for gender parity- and as evidenced in most projects and over the course of the programme women's participation and engagement remains high.

Women are found to be well represented across all sectors. This is also evidenced in the increased participation of women in the 5 watershed committees comprising 54% of members in 2019. In the agricultural district of Baie Lazare, the Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) project provides training for women in various areas ranging from river monitoring to environmental reporting thereby ensuring gender mainstreaming in climate action. Women's participation in workshops, training has always been high – and is now evidenced by the increased number of women taking the lead in environmental management. Through the ongoing UNDP-GEF projects and partnership with University of Seychelles (UniSEY), more young women and girls have been trained in sustainable farming practices. In addition, the Blue Economy roadmap

also highlights the need for women to take leadership roles in marine and protected areas. All ongoing GEF projects undertook a Gender Assessment and have a gender action plan to further track gender mainstreaming, including its results and development impact.

The challenge for all ongoing UNDP-GEF projects has been to report on tangible Gender results as project log frames were completed well before gender mainstreaming became mandatory and do not include indicators to track or monitor gendered results. For Seychelles, although there has been no official reporting on alternative livelihoods created, the capacity building, training and enabling environment can be said to have created opportunities for many women. It is expected that with the Gender Assessment and Action Plan now in place for all the UNDP-GEF projects, gender-based monitoring and reporting will be better facilitated and captured in the upcoming Project Implementation report (PIR) cycle.



Photos this page: © UN Women / Ryan Brown



+ 03

Sustainable energy

THE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY (RE) project, which ended in June 2019, contributed to increased efficiency of household and SME appliances. Efficiency improvements were achieved primarily through one-off measures including VAT exemptions and light bulb exchanges. The development of the Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for residential resource efficient technologies was a key policy milestone and enabled the uptake of energy efficient appliances. Through successful communications activities, the project also contributed to changing public perceptions about resource efficiency and increasing the uptake in efficient appliances.

With the increased shift by government towards implementation of the MEPS and renewable energy sources, this upward trend continues. Under the MEPS, several suppliers for energy efficient appliances have benefitted from training; and importers and retailers were sensitized and trained; and, now have the technical capacity needed for the procurement, marketing and servicing of resource efficient technologies. Furthermore, support was provided to the Ministry of Finance in maintaining the Seychelles Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programme (SEEREP) scheme under the Resource Efficiency project to encourage households to embrace energy efficient appliances and renewable energy technologies (RETs). The participation of key institutions such as the Revenue Commission, Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Standards

ensured that the MEPS roll out was complemented by technical capacity development and the adoption of the highest energy standards.

The Energy Efficiency Strategy and Energy Efficiency Implementation Plan were also finalized with the active participation of commercial banks and other financial institutions providing financial incentives for RETs and rebate schemes for solar water heaters, in complement to the photovoltaic rebate scheme established under the UNDP Renewable Energy project.

Meanwhile the outputs regarding proper regulatory and market transformation actions were not achieved, which were intended to enable sustained transformation in resource efficient appliances markets by mitigating the risk that key gains could be reversed once VAT incentives ceased and light bulb exchanges ended.

The primary reasons for non-achievement include the wider market and regulatory complexities of implementing a Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labels, which is often difficult for many governments and particularly for a small island states like Seychelles with limited human resource and financial capacity for standards implementation and monitoring. In addition, a large share of Seychelles' households benefit from relatively low and subsidized electricity rates, and this diminishes the market incentives for investments in energy efficient products which is key driver for use.



+ 04

Climate change resilience and adaptation

SEYCHELLES HAS MADE significant progress in addressing climate change through adaptation and mitigation measures. UNDP supported SDG 13-Climate Action, by supporting the scaling-up adaptation interventions. The construction of rock gabions provided an integrated solution for natural water filtration system for end-users downstream; and helped curb soil erosion and flooding during heavy rainfall whilst also increasing water availability to the farming community. In addition, flood control measures were strengthened in the wetlands both at Anse Royale and North East Point with an additional 100+ ha reprofiled which will provide increase water capacity, improve the ecosystem and aesthetically enhance the beauty of the wetland.

At the global level, Seychelles has been commended for championing the Blue Economy and committing to preserve 30% of its Exclusive Economic Zone for marine conservation. The Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA) has, with the support of UNDP-GEF Protected Area Finance project, made progress in establishing financial autonomy for the SNPA through an automated ticketing system which will be rolled out in early 2020. The Cabinet of Ministers has also approved the long outstanding protected

area legislation, the Nature Reserves and Conservancy Act that further strengthen management of the protected area sites.

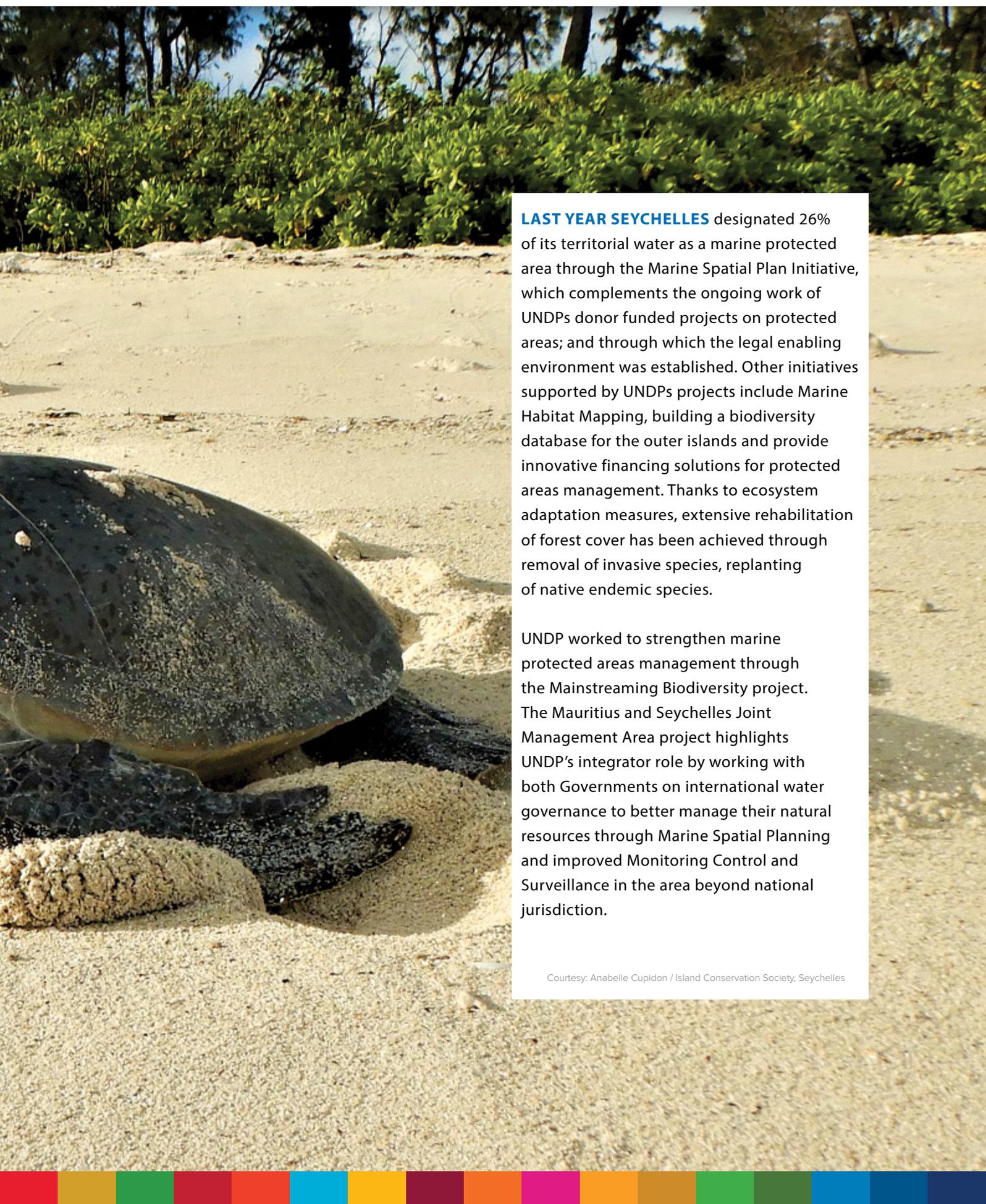
UNDPs projects also contributed to **SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities**. A national policy and institutional framework for disaster and climate risk management measures is now in place for Mahe, Praslin and La Digue Islands. In La Digue, a Shoreline Management Plan was launched in November 2019 by the Government, UNDP and the European Delegation to support adaptation to climate change by increasing coastal and flood protection in vulnerable areas. Other initiatives in La Digue included addressing soil salinity and saltwater intrusion, protecting the wetlands; and enhancing farm ponds and streams for flood control. The UNDP EbA project influenced the Land Use Plan for Anse Royale; and improved the waterflows in watershed on Mahe and Praslin Islands. River profiling and wetland rehabilitation were commenced in 2019 and are ongoing in Baie Lazare, Anse Royale and North East Point for water provisioning, flood attenuation and total rehabilitation on another 100+ ha. While it is premature to quantify the development impact, increased resilience to climate change impact is expected.



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05

Ecosystems, biodiversity, marine and coastal zone management





LAST YEAR SEYCHELLES designated 26% of its territorial water as a marine protected area through the Marine Spatial Plan Initiative, which complements the ongoing work of UNDPs donor funded projects on protected areas; and through which the legal enabling environment was established. Other initiatives supported by UNDPs projects include Marine Habitat Mapping, building a biodiversity database for the outer islands and provide innovative financing solutions for protected areas management. Thanks to ecosystem adaptation measures, extensive rehabilitation of forest cover has been achieved through removal of invasive species, replanting of native endemic species.

UNDP worked to strengthen marine protected areas management through the Mainstreaming Biodiversity project. The Mauritius and Seychelles Joint Management Area project highlights UNDP's integrator role by working with both Governments on international water governance to better manage their natural resources through Marine Spatial Planning and improved Monitoring Control and Surveillance in the area beyond national jurisdiction.

Courtesy: Anabelle Cupidon / Island Conservation Society, Seychelles

Through the ongoing UNDP donor funded projects, great strides have been made in Seychelles to promote biodiversity conservation. UNDPs interventions have helped Seychelles gain international recognition for environmental best practice and contribute to attaining targets related to **SDG Goal 14 - Life Below Water** and **SDG Goal 15 - Life on Land**.

The Ecosystem-based Adaptation Project also supported the development of an Integrated Shoreline Management Plan (ISM) for North East Point and an official policy paper was presented to cabinet for approval. The ISM Plan considers the coastal system in a holistic manner, including: the reef, beach and berm/dune system; and the coastal wetland and associated watershed. Wetland restoration work is now ongoing and aims increase flood storage capacity thereby reducing the likelihood of coastal flooding that affects residents' properties during heavy rainfall.

According to the SDG Baseline Report Seychelles is fully on track to achieve the targets laid out under **SDG Goals 14** and **15**.

Limited progress was made for the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+) project Component 2 – Enhanced hydrological dynamics and productivity of stream channels and wetlands and increased flood buffering capacity; and Component 3 – Enhanced Beach Berms. This was due to land ownership, planning permission and community buy-in challenges. Furthermore, access to private land and wayleaves proved to be a major challenge during implementation. In addition, there was an underestimation of the cost of the civil works to be undertaken on La Digue, which required amendment of the project document, and securing bridging funds, which were generously provided through the Government of Seychelles Environment Development Fund in late 2019.





+ 06

Sustainable consumption and production

UNDP'S WORK WITH Climate-Smart Agriculture and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation has benefitted the largest farming community on Mahe and on Praslin islands. The project interventions have increased water storage capacity providing respite from climate-change-induced drought or floods, introduced the use of climate-smart technologies that are expected to improve

crop production and yield, and brought the community together to rally behind the preservation and management of their watersheds. This work has direct influence on various SDGs especially **SDG 12 - Sustainable Consumption and Production, SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation.**



+ 07 Innovations

Sustainable Financing Solutions

Tourist levy from Cruise Ship and Air arrivals to be secured for Biodiversity Conservation.

Automated Ticketing Systems- that will enable the SNPA to collect revenues and reinvest in protected areas and be financially sustainable.



Courtesy: Torsten Dickmann / Seychelles Tourism Board

Affordable and Clean Energy Access:

Bulb Exchange - was an innovative way to introduce households to LEDs. This initiative was well received on the 3 main islands



+ South–South and Triangular Cooperation

SEYCHELLES IS A MEMBER of the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) and hosted the 7th Annual meeting in 2019 in collaboration with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). This south-south network has enabled Seychelles develop nationally relevant set of multi-dimensional indicators and understand how

MPI can be an effective tool in planning. Under the Ecosystem-Based Adaptation project, and with the support of the French Embassy – an exchange programme was facilitated with Reunion Island to train and support the Seychelles Fire Services Agency and the Seychelles National Parks Authority to respond to forest fires especially caused by climate change.

+ Lessons learned and Perspectives

TO DE-RISK RELIANCE on vertical funds, while continuing to tap into the vertical fund mechanisms such as the Global Environmental Facility and the Adaptation Fund, the Seychelles programme will need to actively explore alternative finance including expansion of cooperation with bilateral actors and build new private sector relationships. Government cost-sharing discussions beyond the existing parallel co-financing provided for some projects will need to be pursued to ensure core functions are sustainable.

For programming, as noted in the UNDP HDR 2019, inequality matters. While Seychelles is ranked as a high-income economy, the gap between the rich and the poor has increased with almost 4000 households below the poverty line. UNDP needs to better engage with this priority in line with **SDG 1** and **SDG 10** to address poverty, inequality and social inclusion.

+ Partners, income and expenditure

Partners

UNDP'S SUPPORT TOWARDS the achievement of the sustainable development goals in Mauritius and Seychelles relies of strong and sustained partnerships with government agencies, IFIs, civil society and other development partners.

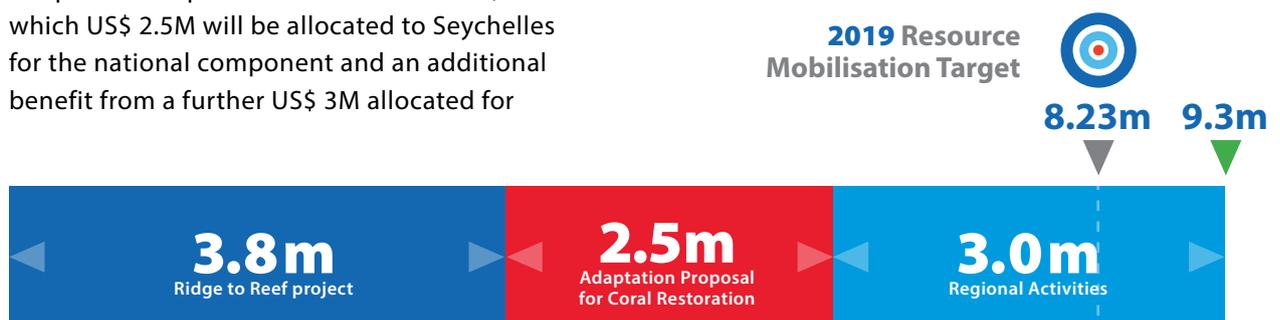
Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change	Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Finance Trade Investment and Economic Planning	National Assembly
		Ministry of Family Affairs		Department of Blue Economy
Civil Society Engagement Platform for Seychelles (CEPS)	Poverty Alleviation Secretariat	Seychelles Energy Commission	National Bureau of Statistics	

Resource Mobilisation and Programme Delivery

IN 2019, UNDP IN SEYCHELLES mobilized significant resources totalling US\$ 9.3M that far exceeded the IWP target.

This includes: GEF-6 allocation to the Ridge to Reef project for US\$ 3.8M approved in December 2019; together with Mauritius, finalization of the Adaptation Proposal for Coral restoration, of which US\$ 2.5M will be allocated to Seychelles for the national component and an additional benefit from a further US\$ 3M allocated for

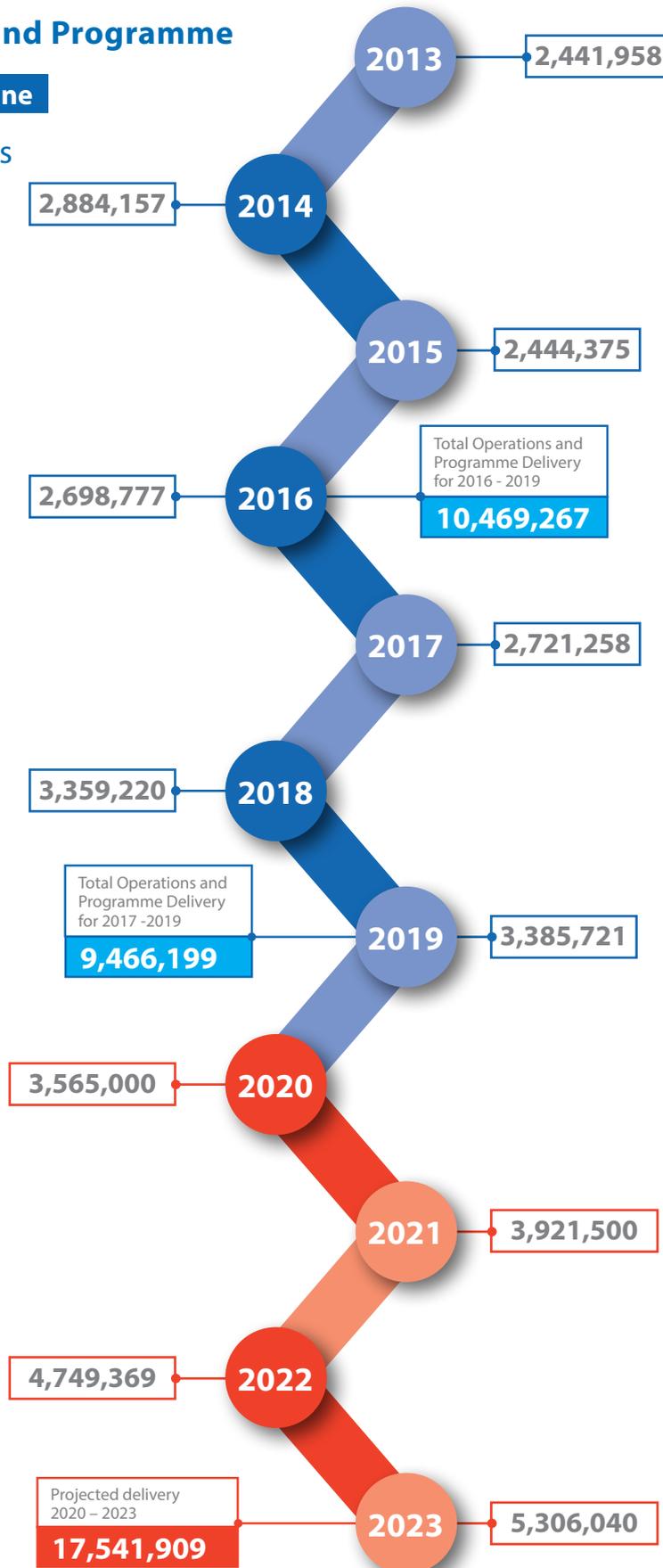
regional activities. In 2019, work also commenced to develop the project concept to access US\$ 6.5M from the GEF-7 allocation in 2020; and a further US\$ 2.5M for the Chemicals and Waste Management portfolio for Seychelles.



Note: figures are in USD

Operations and Programme

Delivery Timeline

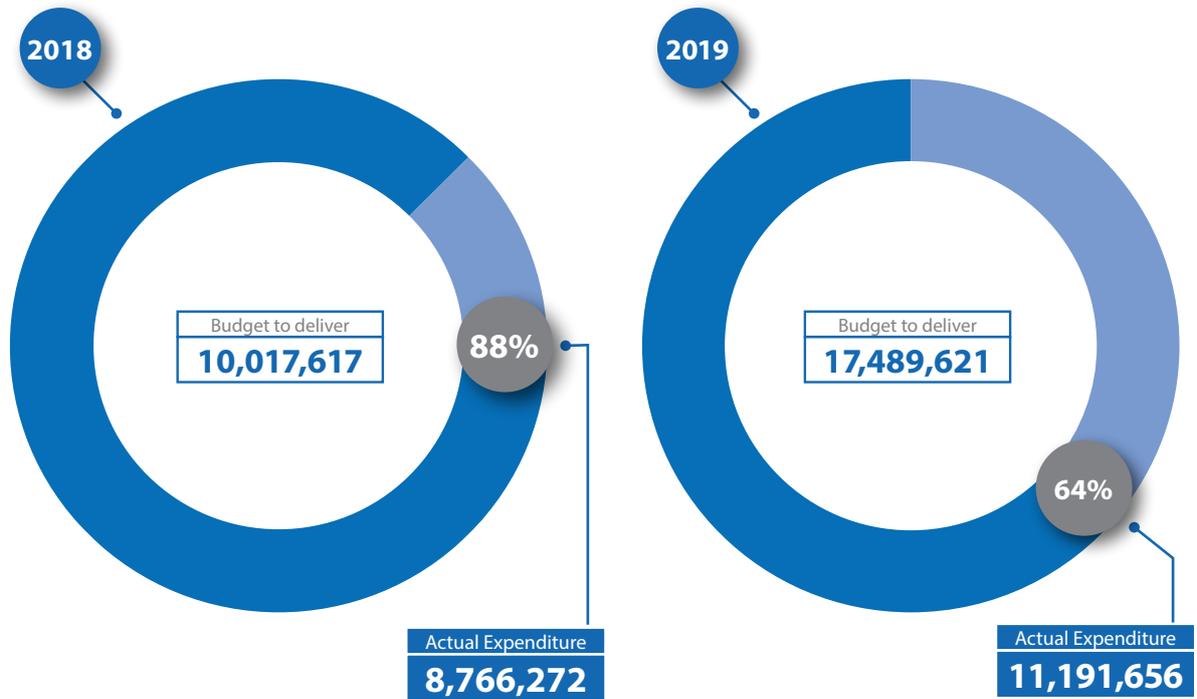


Note: figures are in USD

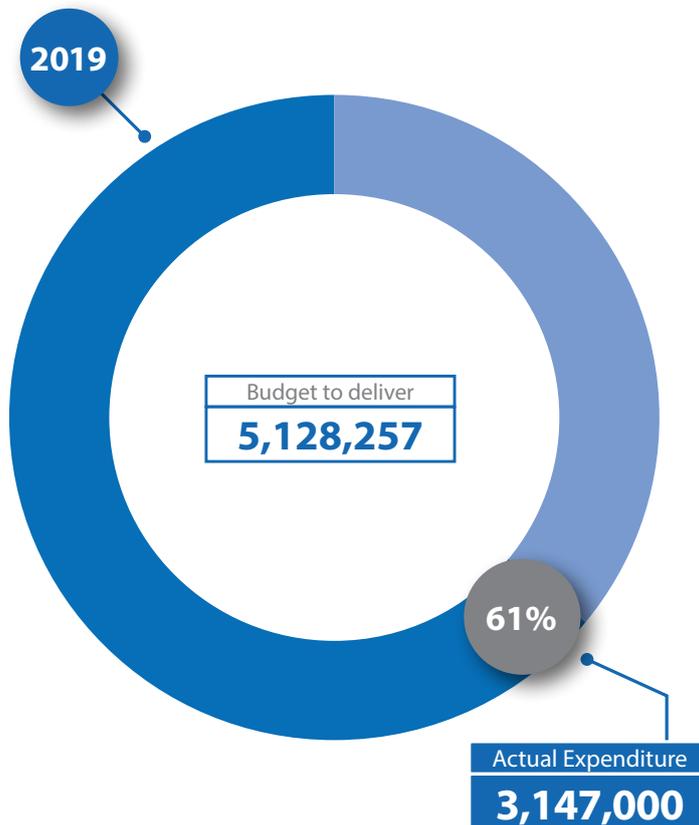
Programme

Budget vs Expenditure

 Mauritius and Seychelles



 Seychelles



Note: figures are in USD

Distribution of donors



Mauritius and Seychelles



Programme Cost Sharing

157,950



Programme Resources

24,519



GREEN CLIMATE FUND

1,552,270

Target for Resource Allocation from Core (TRAC)

682,094

Thematic Trust Fund (TTF)

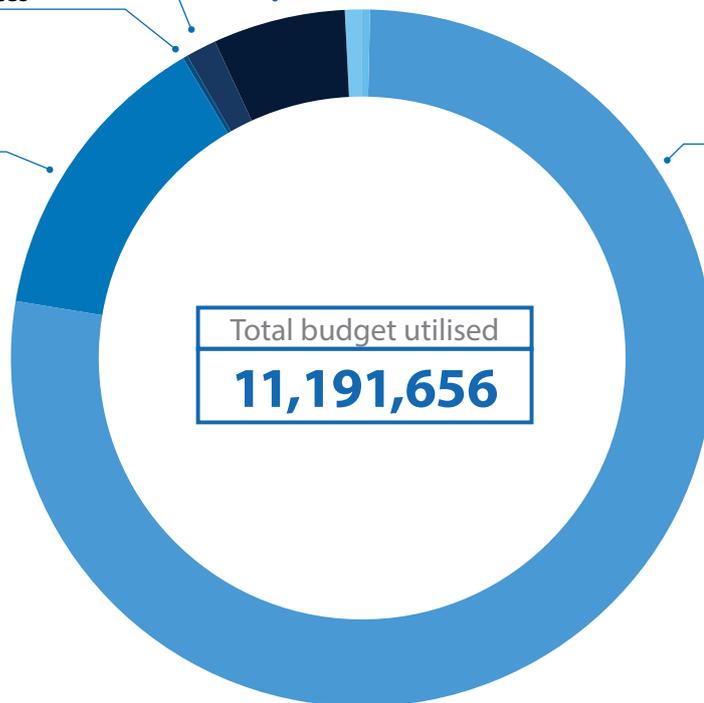
88,473

European Commission

40,591



8,645,760



Seychelles

Total budget utilised

3,147,000



European Commission

40,591



Target for Resource Allocation from Core (TRAC)

172,380



Global Environmental Facility

2,785,049



Thematic Trust Fund (TTF)

88,473



Programme Cost Sharing

60,507

Note: figures are in USD



+ Operations

THE COUNTRY OFFICE continued to pursue efficiency and acceleration of programme delivery using Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) secured by regional offices in Addis Ababa and Bangkok; to procure services for time-sensitive tasks such as spot check audits under HACT. The country office also used the Crisis Bureau roster to enable a fast tracking of Technical Assistance procurement which enabled accelerated delivery and project implementation. The use of the LTAs considerably shortened procurement timelines and enabled the country office to meet the various deadlines for project and concept development.

During 2019, the country office, which receives minimal core resources and maintains a small staff complement, received detail assignment support from country offices including Madagascar, Eritrea, Djibouti, Belarus, Somalia and the Istanbul Regional Centre to strengthen core office programme oversight, accountability and communications support; and provide peer to peer exchange and learning. As a result, the country office delivered 108% of the Integrated Work Plan target, and achieved acclaim status for 3 of 4 quarters in the Comptrollers Integrated Financial Dashboard. ■



Courtesy: Island Conservation Society, Seychelles



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