

## SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY

### OPERATIONAL PHASE 6

2015-2018

*Projects for the People and for the Community*



**REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

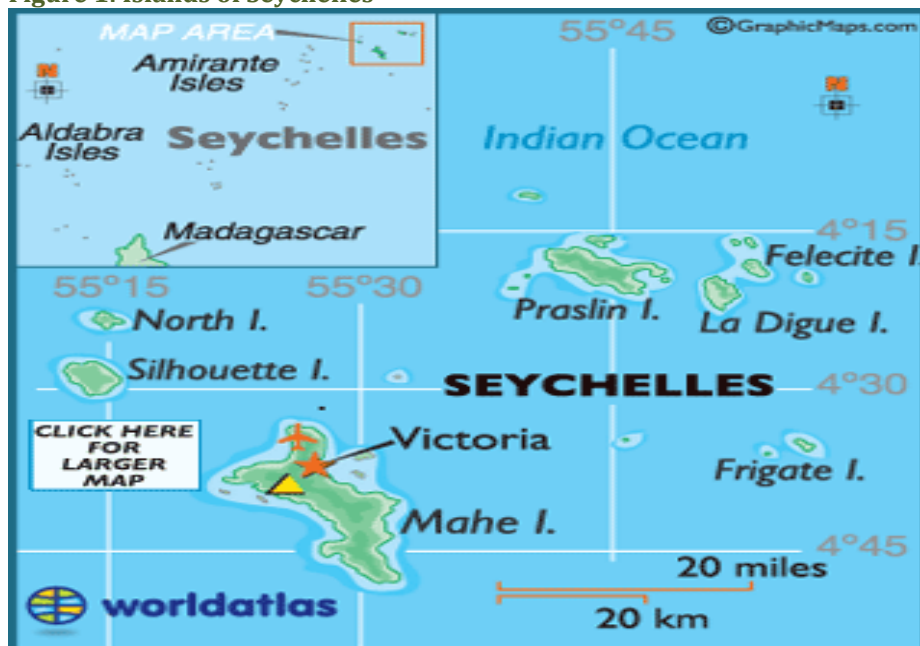
ADB	African Development Bank
CBA	Community based Adaptation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBR	Community based REDD+
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
COMDEKS	Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative
COMPACT	Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation
COP	Conferences on the Parties
CPD	Country Programme Development
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRDM	Division for Risk and Disaster Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMPS	Environment Management Plan of Seychelles
EPI	Environment Performance Index
EVI	Environmental Vulnerability Index
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
EU	European Union
ICCAs	Indigenous Community Conserved
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAPA	National adaptation programmes of action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy & Action
NC	National Coordinator
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSC	National Steering Committee
OP	Operational Phase
P3DM	Participatory 3 Dimensional Modelling
PV	Photovoltaic
SADC	South African Developing Countries
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGP	Small Grant Programme

SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SSDS	Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services

## COUNTRY

By definition Seychelles can be classed as a young country with a comparatively small population, and it is a remote, small island-state with middle-income country characteristics and a population growth of about 0.4% per year. Seychelles comprises 115 tropical islands spread over 1.374 million square kilometres in the western Indian Ocean, covering 455.3 square kilometres in land area. Habitation is limited to 10 of the islands, and approximately 90% of the population of Seychelles lives in the largest island, Mahé (60% urbanised), where the capital, Victoria, and the main fishing port are located. Tourism and fisheries are the mainstays of the Seychelles economy thus it is important to

**Figure 1: Islands of Seychelles**



Source: World Bank

maintain a healthy state of both the terrestrial and marine ecosystem for sustainable socio-economic development and well-being of the country. There is a strong link therefore between the landscape and seascape conservation for sustaining economic development.

Much of the administrative work of the government and Ministries are centralised but are supported by structures at local districts which include the District Administration Offices and some task forces. Civil society and NGOs (notably, LUNGOS, BIRDLIFE and Red Cross Society) are increasingly playing important roles in the affairs of the country. Seychelles is a member of the United Nations, Commonwealth, African Union, La Francophonie, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Southern African Development Cooperation (SADC) and the Indian Ocean Commission. It is presently in the process of finalising the necessary protocol to become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

## OP6 RESOURCES (ESTIMATED US\$)<sup>2</sup>

**Core funds: \$400, 000**

**OP5 remaining balance: 0**

**STAR funds: Not yet indicated**

**Other Funds to be mobilised: TBD**

### **Co-financing:**

NGOs are expected to raise at least *20% in Year 1, 25% in Year 2 and 30% in Year 3*

CBOs are expected to raise *10% in Year 1, 15% in Year 2 and 20% in Year 3*

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<sup>2</sup> The level of SGP OP6 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF6 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). Note that countries with remaining OP5 balances that have not been pipelined, will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP6 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.



## 1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Summary of country programme

#### 1.1.1 Most important national results and accomplishments up to OP5

Though initiated in 1992, the SGP country programme was officially launched in Seychelles in 2010 with the aim of increasing the number of community-based groups into environmental management and to reinforce and continue in the conservation of environment, especially biodiversity so as not to regress on progression made thus far. Until now the country has undergone two operational phases i.e. OP4 and OP5.

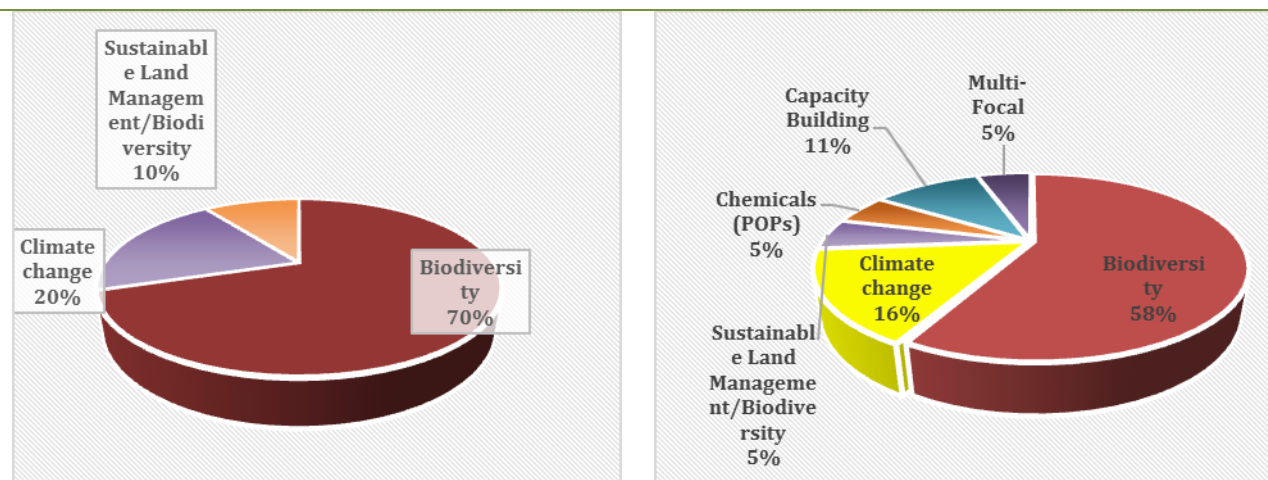
The National Steering Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the programme and projects implementation under the SGP consist of representatives from Government, the GEF Operational Focal Point as well as a UNDP official and Non-Governmental

**Table 1: Projects funded under GEF-4 & GEF-5**

Thematic Area	OP4	OP5
Biodiversity	7	13
Climate change	2	5
Sustainable Land Management/Biodiversity	1	1
Chemicals (POPs)		1
Capacity Building		2
Multi-Focal		1
<b>Total Projects</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>TOTAL funding committed (US\$)</b>	<b>474,610</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>

**Source: GEF SGP Seychelles – inclusive of the AUS AID –SGP SIDS CBA projects**

Organisations (NGOs). As expected, Seychelles has a programme portfolio that is heavy in biodiversity conservation (as illustrated by figure 2 and figure 3). It also started supporting adaptation projects in partnership with the Australian AID. The latter funded Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) Community Based Adaptation projects that seek to enhance the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts whilst conserving and enhancing the natural resources and ecosystems upon which vulnerable local populations depend. As demonstrated by table 1 and figure 2 and figure 3 below a number of projects (23 in total) were funded under the SGP over the two operational phases (4&5) worth a total sum of US\$ 1,774,610. The number of projects funded under the SGP has increased from 10 in OP4 to 23 in OP5. The almost doubled number of projects under OP5 is due to the tripling in funding from US\$ 474,610 to US\$ 1,300,000 respectively. Under OP4 the projects were concentrated mainly within three thematic areas, however, under OP5 the number of thematic areas have increased significantly (see table 1 and figure 2 and figure 3).



The duration of the projects varies, but most of the projects under OP4 have already been completed or almost completed. On the other hand, many projects under OP5 are still on-going. Among the SGP projects, there have been nationally recognised ones, which have been implemented successfully and have had major positive impacts on environment, species, habitat and the community, in general. This includes the biodiversity projects such as endangered species and spaces, conservation of threatened marine biodiversity, ecology of sharks, conservation of species and habitats, rehabilitation and sustainable management of marsh, rainwater harvesting, rehabilitation of degraded forest land, conservation of rare local food crops, installing Photovoltaic (PV) Energy and rehabilitation, managing and protecting our rivers.

When evaluating the success of the two previous operational phases (OP4 & OP5), only one project is not expected to be completed. Furthermore, the benefits are huge given the diversity of projects as stated previously. The community participation in these projects, although at times disappointing, but the benefits generated are significant as illustrated below. In addition, the projects have touched people from all walks of life from the grassroots to scientific community. Two critical themes that emerged strongly from most projects are education and empowerment; Education in terms of knowledge sharing and awareness, especially about conservation and sustainability of the environment. Empowerment has also been the basis of most projects where the targeted groups were encouraged to partake in the initiatives, Table A1 and table A2 in the appendix highlight the most important national results achieved so far under the two previous CPS.

One project with notable impacts across the communities and across sectors is the rehabilitation, management and protection of our rivers, under the project theme “Our **River Our Heritage**”.

Though it may have not taken a global dimension, it has had some indirect global impact, and certainly, viewed as important initiatives to mitigate the problems of species loss and habitat degradation/pollution of rivers in the communities.

Seychelles’ rivers are both a vital source of fresh water supply for the population and home to several endemic species of fish, crabs, snails and insects. This project is important to the GEF Small grants programme in Seychelles because it has contributed directly to the first objective: “reduce threats to local

biodiversity” as well as to two key outputs under outcome 1.2, “reduce habitat destruction and encourage restoration of habitats and species” including:

- improved public awareness of habitats in their communities, the impacts of habitat destruction and benefits of restoration/ conservation
- more community members engaged in local habitat and species restoration activities

Another project with similar national impact, but with global potential is the rainwater harvesting. Both projects have the same goal i.e. to preserve our water. The later project falls under the GEF focal area of climate change. Water supply is a global concern and with the El Nino La Nina phenomenon, which is associated with extreme weather condition and impacting on rainfall pattern hence causing severe drought in some areas, while increasing flood in other areas is a cause for worry. Seychelles is no exception to severe weather condition in the form of drought or flood. With limited water storage capacity and the reliance on desalination water (which consume a lot of energy to produce hence contribute further to climate change), the rainwater harvesting project although operating on a small scale had significant impact. The project through its implementation is empowering people to harvest and use rainwater as an alternative to treated water for non-consumption uses. Nowadays many homes have water tanks to collect and store rainwater. This project has helped many people to be more self-reliant about water supply (a useful adaptive strategy for climate change), and also reduce their consumption of treated water (and their contribution to the carbon footprint of the treated water system). On a global scale, this project has great potential to be replicated in other countries with similar problem like Seychelles.

### 1.1.2 Link of accomplishments to achieving global environmental benefits

#### Biodiversity

Some of the projects although small in nature, have great potential for global environmental benefits. One important aspect of these projects that can help achieve their global objectives is the involvement of schools through the support of the Ministry of Education. By exposing school children with hands-on experience through on-field participation in these projects are developing a sense of appreciation of the local/global environment and why it should be protected. It is interesting to note that through their participation in these projects the schools children are taking their on-field experience home and at their respective schools as well. The global awareness about the necessity to protect the environment is gathering momentum, especially through the growing number of wildlife clubs in mostly every primary and secondary school in Seychelles and is spreading to the post-secondary schools as well. One good example to illustrate that is **‘Our river, our heritage’**, which aims at protecting an important source of life and that is fresh water. Protecting the fresh water resources (which is also a natural habitat for several endemic species of fish, crabs, snails and insects) helps reduce threats to local biodiversity and at the same time reduce habitat destruction and encourage its restoration. In this project there was active participation of the schools and this has strengthened the position of the Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles in spearheading a national campaign to improve community participation in river conservation for both the benefit of wildlife AND for people, all of whom rely directly and/or indirectly on rivers for their water supply. Furthermore, as stated in the GEF report, this project has synergies with a new GEF funded project being launched by the UNDP Project Coordinating Unit, which looks at improving ecosystem management to secure a clean and sustainable

water supply for Seychelles. It will also contribute towards Seychelles' Water Development Plan (2008-2030), particularly for the following goals:

- Water quality management starting from source; mitigating the negative impacts that development in catchment areas may entail
- Effective management of water demand, production and conservation

This project will also contribute to the achievement of several **global GEF results**: 5 rivers have been adopted in the district by Wildlife Club members and the communities.

Apart from the aforementioned project another important one is the conservation of rare local food crops. This project has as objective to save old and local food crops and other plants from possible extinction. Traditionally many Seychellois families used to rely on those food crops as staple food, which is also a guaranteed source of food security. With modernisation of society and new economic development those once reliable source of food security gradually disappeared from the home back garden and replaced with imported food products. Many of those food crops were facing extinction and the imported ones are not as nutritional as the local ones. This project is reviving an important part of our cultural heritage and at the same time enriching the biodiversity of the country with those rare plants.

Other important lesson learnt from the implementation of these projects includes the direct involvement of the targeted groups in the projects. This is crucial as demonstrated by the project on spinefoot rabbit fish spices, which are heavily targeted by artisanal fishermen. As the catch was very high the stock of these species of fish was in danger of depletion. This project had two important global benefits:

- the urgency to mainstream marine life in management planning
- having home grown project by fishers organisations makes their members more aware of issues happening in the fisheries in which they are involved

## Climate change

Climate change is a topic that interests everybody as it is a threat to our daily living and the future of this planet. While Seychelles is a small country that contributes insignificantly towards the increase in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, it is still doing everything to limit the emission of CO<sup>2</sup> in the atmosphere. Seychelles has gone a long way in promoting the use of renewable energy, in particular solar energy. Recently Seychelles has intensified its campaign to popularise the use of solar energy taking it to the household level as well. The government policy on renewable energy is to encourage as many businesses and households to generate their own energy through the installation of PV system as a means to reduce the reliance on electricity generated by fossil fuels. It is interesting to note that the use of solar energy started on a small scale like the Aride solar project funded under the SGP and then spread to a more national/global level. The global contribution of such projects although small, is quite significant. The Aride project in particular has the following outcomes:

- Reduced reliance on diesel from 350 litres to 60 litres/ month (cost savings to the institution)
- Reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 6 tonnes
- Reduced air and noise pollution.
- Reduced risk of oil spillage.

As with other projects under different thematic areas, this project and others have a strong education and awareness component. Schools through their Environment Clubs were targeted and participated. Making people aware of the danger posed by climate change and means to adapt to it is paramount as too often these things are being taken loosely. Another project with global importance in that respect is the rainwater harvesting, which initially started as a school project and now have been extended to the homes, businesses and the other islands as well. To facilitate the collection of rainwater, special plastic barrels and fibreglass tanks were sold at subsidised price to anyone who wished to purchase one. The price was made affordable so that even low income families could purchase a barrel.

These projects are in line with and complement the UNDP's initiative on climate change funded by the Adaptation Fund. Currently the UNDP in Seychelles is implementing a project to reduce the vulnerability of the Seychelles to climate change, focusing on two key issues—water scarcity and flooding. ***The UNDP project will reduce these vulnerabilities by spearheading ecosystem-based adaptation as climate change risk management—restoring ecosystem functionality, and enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustaining watershed and coastal processes in order to secure critical water provisioning and flood attenuation ecosystem services from watersheds and coastal areas.*** It is gain an opportunity for the Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles (WCS) to support UNDP and the government in public awareness and sensitisation and the conservation of rivers and biodiversity in Seychelles.

Being one of the first country in Western Indian Ocean to apportion segment of its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as marine protected areas, and almost half (47%) of its terrestrial territory designated as protected areas under the law. Environment conservation is implemented by different actors notably the government, civil societies and private sector. In terms of financial support for the protection of the designated areas and the environment as a whole beside the GEF, other actors are the government, international organisation like the European Union, The Australian Aid, and a few others. Despite the aforementioned achievement, the biodiversity and natural environment of Seychelles is facing major challenges from both natural causes and economic development; climate change, biological invasions, commercial overexploitation of certain species of fish, forest fire, encroachment in protected areas, over development of the coastal areas are some of the major threats. Forest fire is the biggest threat to terrestrial ecosystem in Seychelles. With the increase frequency of forest fires many native forests have been destroyed, especially on Praslin Island where endemic palm forests, were destroyed.

## 1.2 An overall situation analysis for the SGP country programme in OP6

The overall performance of the Seychelles' economy since independence has been remarkable, especially regarding the per capita income. Over the forty years that followed independence, Seychelles has achieved a fifteen-fold increase in GDP per capita from some USD 1, 000 in 1976 to USD 14, 918 in 2014, the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Since the mid-1990s, Seychelles has been ranked as an upper-middle-income country by UNDP.

With respect to the environment, Seychelles ranks 52<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries in the 2011 Environmental Performance Index (EPI). On the EPI, Seychelles outperformed many developed countries, and along with Mauritius and Madagascar, are the leaders in the Indian Ocean islands with respect to environmental protection and sustainability. However, the Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI) ranks Seychelles as



highly vulnerable with an EVI score of 355. Despite the many improvements in environmental management, many challenges remain and need to be addressed.

In Seychelles, the natural hazards that should be the focus of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies are the increasing intensity and frequency of rain causing:

- Flood and
- Landslides

Flooding and landslides are considered major natural hazards and past trends illustrate major economic losses (50% and 13% each). Indeed, there has been major damage in terms of landslides and flooding this past year. Though there have been a minimum number of lives lost and injured, local authorities have considered the situation serious.

**Flood:** In the context of Seychelles, flood is classified as ‘extensive’ as it occurs frequently, and with most heavy rains in some geographical areas and would normally cause manageable damage and loss besides health risks attributed to septic tanks, chemical spillages and pests like mosquitoes. However, flooding, especially in the coastal zones where there is an estimated 80% of settlement and business infrastructure and resources, would have significant indirect costs like disruptions to everyday lives and major tourism sector. But they have not yet been quantified.

**Landslides:** The landslides are less frequent and they cause loss to major infrastructure including homes, retaining walls, roads, electrical and water networks, as indicated by the ‘loss data’ compiled. With the intensifying nature of the rain (result of climate change), the events are becoming increasingly serious.

**Storm and Tsunamis:** Though Seychelles is classified as being outside the cyclone belt and is also geographically away from potential earthquake and tsunami epicentres, the country is now experiencing more intensified storm surges and effects of tsunami. With changes in the weather pattern, unfortunately Seychelles is no longer being considered as lying outside the cyclone belt. Recently (April 2016), the island of Farquhar was hit by the same cyclone (of high intensity about 350 km per hour) three times and cause major damages to its infrastructure. This is clear evidence of climate change impact.

The Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 reached the Seychelles. According to a team of Geological Survey of Canada, the highest flood levels on Mahe ranged from 1.6 m to more than 4.4 m above mean sea level. On Praslin, they ranged from 1.8 m to 3.6 m. Maximum withdrawal of water was not recorded by the tide gauge at Mahe, because the stilling well went dry, but there are evidence from observers that it dropped as much as 4 m below mean sea level. The direct losses to infrastructure including the main fishing port were estimated at USD 30 million, which was an estimated 3.5% of GDP. As the indirect losses (socio-economic disruptions) were not fully assessed, the total costs to the country are believed to have been understated. With an estimated 80% of settlement and socio-economic infrastructure in the coastal zones and low plateaus, the whole country is considered as highly vulnerable to the tsunamis hazards.

Based on the climatology of tropical cyclone storm tracks from 1972 to 2001<sup>3</sup>, the Seychelles is generally out of the major storm tracks. According to the records, cyclones are extremely rare in the major three

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<sup>3</sup> JICA Report, 2013.

islands, Mahe, Praslin and La Digue. Tropical cyclone trajectories do not come close to those islands of the Seychelles located close to the equator, although there have been a few incursions<sup>4</sup>.

However, Seychelles is also increasingly experiencing storm surges, much attributed to the climate change and related phenomena like ‘El Nino’. The storm surges have been recently causing major catastrophic effects in terms of flash floods and landslides. Severe storms have been hitting Seychelles initially with a four-year return period but they have been recurrent, annually, in the last few years. Major storms hit the Praslin International airport and caused major damages to its infrastructure in 1994, and more recently, brought with them torrential rain causing major losses and damages in 2013 at an estimated cost of USD 9.5 million.

At present, many experts feel that it may be beyond technical capabilities to predict how climate change will influence tropical cyclone/depression intensity or storm tracks. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Study Team analysed 18 years (1993-2010) of tide observation data at Pointe Larue, Mahe, and obtained the probability curve of extreme high tide. In this extreme high tide, both astronomical tide and storm surge are included.

The definition for ‘extensive’ disaster would fit the local context satisfactorily as the flood and landslides have frequencies about or below 10 times during most calendar years. Therefore, both the flooding and the landslides are best classified as ‘extensive’ hazards. The ‘extensive’ disaster would not be a better fit for events like tsunamis of 2004 and the ‘avalanche’ of 1862 that caused major damage and disruption to socio-economic activities, and the latter claimed many lives.

Data, in terms of impact, losses and damage for the major disaster events of 2013 and 2014, are particularly well captured and documented. The recent “Seychelles Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment (DaLA)” report of July 2013 depicts the impact of the January 2013 flood that caused damage to over USD 9.3 million and post disaster recovery and reconstruction of over USD 30 million.

From the Seychelles Risk Profile developed by Denis Chang Seng and Guichard Gulliande (UN, 2008), the past storm surges, heavy rain and floods have caused damages and loss of around USD 1.7 million in the past, but the new storm and rain with much greater intensity are recently causing damage and losses in excess of USD 10 million and the recovery and reconstruction are in excess of USD 30 million, equalling the 2004 tsunami disasters.

Seychelles is prone to risks and major natural disasters date back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the landslides referred to as ‘lavalas’ (avalanche). Following the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 (including El Nino) and other storm surges, heavy rains, landslides, and recent flash floods that seem to become more intensive and extensive, the government has institutionalised disaster and risk management by creating the **Division for Risk and Disaster Management (DRDM)**, and subsequently, **the Division for Climate Change, Adaptation and Information**. Though the DRDM was initially attached to the President’s Office to give it the highest level of importance, the Division is now in the portfolio of the Ministry of Environment. The DRDM is a fully-fledged risk and disaster management national coordinating body and its functions are guided and supported by the National Risk and Disaster Management Policy (finalized in April 2008) under

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<sup>4</sup> The Seychelles National Climate Change Committee, 2009. *Seychelles National Climate Change Strategy*, p.96

the United Nations funded project. The Division for Climate Change, Adaptation and Information is in the portfolio of the Minister for Environment and Energy, and as a Division, great importance is attached to it.

Other institutions and organisations that play key roles and form part of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) framework include some government ministries/agencies like the Ministry of Environment and Energy, Fire Brigade ... and civil society like Red Cross.

Other supporting bodies include the following:

- ***Advisories and Warnings.*** The Early Warning Centre at the Seychelles National Meteorological Service (SNMS) issues advisories and warnings during the disaster to warn people of the on-going heavy rains and of locations that are considered dangerous
- ***National Flood Task Force (NFTF).*** In the past the President convened extraordinary Cabinet meetings (like in the case of DaLA to review the situation on the ground). This situation had led to the establishment of a more permanent National Flood Task Force to enable high-level coordination among ministries and agencies and to mitigate the impact of any possible secondary disasters.
- ***National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF).*** Seychelles also set up a NDRF in order to raise funds both locally and internationally (for both monetary and in-kind contributions) for the families who were left without a home during the floods, those who will need to repair their homes, as well as for the surrounding infrastructure.
- ***National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC).*** The NEOC was activated with all staff called in to DRDM. This was necessary to better coordinate crisis situations and other mundane risk and disaster management activities like calls received during the disaster overloading the DRDM lines.

The Government of Seychelles has been placing great emphases on disaster and risk reduction, and has been a strong advocate of climate change adaptation, locally and globally. To further strengthen risk and disaster management, DRDM presented a Disaster and Risk Management Bill/Act to Cabinet and to the National Assembly in July 2014 for approval, and it will be implemented, soon, after ratification. This adds a new dimension to the DRR, DRM and CCA operational frameworks and will essentially contribute to the attainment of sustainable development in line with Seychelles Vision 2020 and Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy (SSDS) 2012-2020 through strengthening of national capacities to reduce risk and build community resilience to disasters.

Its core strategies are articulated in policy and strategy frameworks such as the SSDS 2012-2020, which is a framework designed to promote and realise a knowledge-led and innovation-driven approach to sustainable development that guarantees an increasing quality of life inclusive of the natural environment, and achieve a balance between the social and economic needs of present and future generations whilst conserving the integrity of the natural capital.

The Government of Seychelles has long recognised that building resilience to disaster is an on-going process of iterative review and improvement to meet changing circumstances. It furthermore recognises the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and its *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015* as

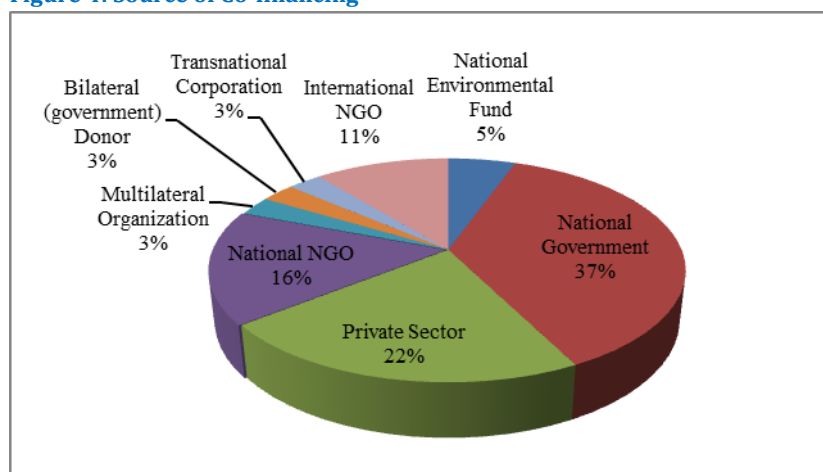
providing a sound, comprehensive framework for the elaboration of national initiatives and programmes to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction across development sectors and to enable the effective elaboration and implementation of the disaster risk management cycle in the Seychelles.

Seychelles is signatory to a number of multilateral agreements, and those related to DRR/CCA.

The SGP country programme Strategy has not been undertaken in isolation, and for ownership purposes, inclusion, up scaling and greater impacts, has required working with and contribution from all stakeholders and other partners, be it in cash or in kind. With increased demand for small grant projects and reduced funding under GEF 6 cycle, the OP6 has to leverage on other sources of financial or non-financial support.

During the past two operational phases co-financing has been an important component for most SGP projects and this is expected to continue under OP6. Figure 4 gives a summary of the main sources of co-finance under the previous OPs. Government remains the largest source of co-financing followed by the private sector. As for international co-financing, this constitutes about 20%.

Figure 4: Source of Co-financing



Source: GEF Seychelles

Beside the government of Seychelles, which is the natural partner of OP6, there are other major partnerships and existing sources of co-financing as illustrated below.

- Very good partnerships have been built with a diversity of local organisations including schools, other NGOs, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Seychelles Fishing Authority, Ministry of Education and Seychelles National Youth Council.
- As for the private sector, according to Sustainability for Seychelles (S4S), most Five Star Resorts in Seychelles are linked to a conservation/environment NGO. For example, Banyan Tree Resort and the Marine Conservation Society Seychelles (MCSS); Desroches Island Resort and the Island Conservation Society (ICS), La Briz Resort and Nature Protection Trust Seychelles (NPTS), Denis Island Resort and Green Island Foundation (GIF) to name but a few.

Constance Ephelia Resort on Mahé regularly contributes to S4S activities to promote sustainable living in Seychelles. Coco de Mer hotel and Pirogue Restaurant and Bar on Praslin has a fair exchange with the Terrestrial Restoration Action Society of Seychelles (TRASS).

Banyan Tree Resort, Seychelles has a Green Imperative Fund (GIF) whereby guests make voluntary contributions for each night spent in the Resort. Other Resorts have begun implementing similar initiatives. Several Resorts in Seychelles participated in the annual clean-up activities to commemorate Earth day in April, Environment Day in June and Clean-Up the World in September.

- The UNDP in Seychelles, which is already supporting the implementation of projects to reduce the vulnerability of the Seychelles to climate change, focusing on two key issues—water scarcity and flooding. It is also a key member of the SGP National Steering Committee member and is supportive of all SGP initiatives at country level. The SGP national coordinator provides good guidance and support for implementation. An important project with potential for co-financing that the SGP grantees can benefit from is the country's large –size GEF funded project entitled 'A Ridge to Reef Approach to Landscape and Seascape Planning and Management in Seychelles'. This project which has as objective to *strengthen ecosystem resilience through a ridge-to-reef approach, including low-carbon sustainable development pathways promoted through SFM, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable blue economy approaches* is worth some USD 6.9 million. This proposed project will also leverage on works already being carried out by certain environmental NGOs.

However the STAR component (USD 2.7 million) of this project has been allocated to another regional initiative entitled SWIOFISH to be implemented mainly by the Government's Blue Economy department under the Ministry of Finance, Trade and Blue Economy as well as the Seychelles Fishing Authority under the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture. The SGP NC has begun discussion with the mentioned partners on the subject.

- Apart from the government, UNDP and other international donors will continue to support national environmental initiatives in the future. One important international donor partnering with the SGP is the Australian Aid or DFAT. The later has been supporting a few projects worth US \$ 120,000 during the past two years and this collaboration is expected to continue under OP6.
- Another project that SGP can benefit from under the grant maker+ is the SWIO-Fish. This project is worth about US\$ 24 million and it will start this year (2016).
- SEYCATT is another new initiative that sprung from the Seychelles debt swap programme and looking at funding projects that target coastal and marine activities. The SGP is a member of the SEYCATT Committee which is chaired by the Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.

### 1.3 Effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6

The success of the two previous operational phases (OP4 & OP5) is the building block for further achievement for subsequent OP. Already some 33 projects worth about US\$ 2 million have been implemented quite successfully. As mentioned previously, only one project is not expected to be completed. The benefits and experiences accrued are huge given the diversity of projects, the network that's been established with other NGOs, government and private sector, involvement with the community and schools, linkages with other large scale projects such as the new GEF funded project being launched by the UNDP Project Coordinating Unit, which looks at improving ecosystem management to secure a clean and sustainable water supply for Seychelles through EbA approaches, climate change mitigation projects, energy resource efficiency, enabling activities in phasing out the use of mercury and others to come . The sustainable water supply project will also contribute towards Seychelles' Water Development Plan (2008-2030). Furthermore, as indicated earlier, most Five Star Resorts in Seychelles are linked to a conservation/environment NGO and a good source of co-financing. Some conservation/ environment NGOs e.g. Nature Seychelles (formerly Bird Life Seychelles), Island Conservation Society, S4S have well established network locally and internationally with funding partners. A new initiative, the agroforestry



project in collaboration with the FAO has been launched recently (2016). Under this project, farmers are learning new methods and models of the agroforestry to grow trees among crops hence preserve the environment in a sustainable way while still continuing with their food production. This project is receiving technical and financial support of FAO worth US\$ 300,000 for 2½ years and 7 farms on Mahe and Praslin are participating. All these are solid foundation for successful implementation of OP6.

In addition, some NGOs in the field of environment are already involved in academic research with institutions locally e.g. UniSey and internationally as well. The invaluable support to SGP from the government through the Ministry of Environment and Energy and the Seychelles Fishing Authority, the UNDP is phenomenal. Through these partnerships knowledge sharing are being extended and the local NGOs are also benefitting from international expertise, which is an invaluable ingredient for further improvement and scaling up, hence contributing more towards the global environment conservation.

Under OP6, the SGP initiative will also seek to place great emphasis on building synergies with other projects being funded and/or implemented by UNDP/GEF. This will not only guarantee continuity of the projects, but scope for enlargement/upgrading to national/global level and possibility for further support in terms of financing and capacity building. Communities are also important implementers of such projects and the SGP can assist in supporting access to funding as a delivery mechanism.

Table A1 & A2 in the Appendix can be referred to for evidence of past projects, which have successfully been implemented during the previous two OPs. All these are proof that there already exists a solid foundation for the effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6.

## **2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE**

### **2.1. Ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks**

Seychelles, being a Small Island Developing State, is playing an active role in biodiversity conservation and climate change by ratifying several conventions to date. So far the country has signed and ratified all three Rio global environmental conventions, which include the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD. Nonetheless, Seychelles is not a party to the Nagoya Protocol. To demonstrate its commitment as an active member of the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work under the CBD, several of the recommendations and requirements of the said protocol and associated ones have been integrated in various pieces of legislations and are binding by law. It is to be noted that the National Climate Change Strategy (2009) which focuses primarily on addressing climate change impacts in Seychelles also includes biodiversity and forestry sectors. As for the UNFCCC, Seychelles completed its second National Communication in 2011 just after the country launched its National Climate Change Strategy in 2010. The main national framework for implementing the UNFCCC is entrenched in several national legislations and policies including the Energy Act 2011 and the Energy Policy 2010-2030. In regards to the UNCCD, it was not until the year 2000 that Seychelles was truly engaged in its implementation. Among the main national legislative framework for the implementation of the UNCCD include the Environment Protection Act (1994) and the Environmental Impact Assessment regulations.

**Table 2: List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes**

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1992
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	1 <sup>st</sup> 1998 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2015
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	1 <sup>st</sup> November 2000 & 2 <sup>nd</sup> April 2013
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1997
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	October 1994
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	June 2008
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2005
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	February 2015
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies <sup>5</sup>	
Minamata Convention on Mercury	January 2015
<b>Others</b>	
Kyoto Protocol	July 2002
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea, (OILPOL)	
Davos Convention (promoting the tourism industries reduction of the carbon footprint through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)	

At the regional level, Seychelles is actively supporting the following programmes: COMESA's Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) process driven by New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and African Union: The Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) initiated by SADC: *Elargissement et Pérennisation du Réseau de Protection des Végétaux* administered by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC).

## **2.2 Opportunities to promote the meaningful involvement of communities and civil society organisations in the development of environmental priorities**

Conservation areas such as Nature Reserves, Special Nature Reserves, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and National Parks cover about 51% of the total land area of the Seychelles. However, the country faces many challenges (from development e.g. coastal tourism development) when it comes to protecting the environment as will be explored below.

<sup>5</sup> Please identify existing IW regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>

Seychelles sustainable development priorities, which target mainly the environment, are laid down in the SSDS 2012 – 2020. The document is the cornerstone of all sustainable development priorities of the country. These priorities are organised under thirteen thematic areas which is in line with the Mauritius Strategies for Implementation (MSI) thematic areas. The overarching goal of the SSDS is to conserve the environment of Seychelles through sustainable use of resources. Under each thematic area there is a set of goals and strategic objectives to be achieved and capacity building and community participation featured highly as important components in achieving those set targets. Seychelles environmental priorities are also well captured under the SDG goals 6, 7, 13, 14 & 15. Community participation through the engagement of Civil Society Organisations based on their activities in the domain of marine and terrestrial species (landscape and seascape) conservation, biodiversity research, public education and awareness are some of the activities directly targeting community involvement. Some of the NGOs are also responsible for the management of islands and their ecosystems.

It is interesting to note that most of the NGOs/CSOs/CBOs which have benefited from the GEF funding under the SGP are strongly community oriented in that their projects/activities either target specific groups in the community e.g. fishermen, farmers ... or the wider community at large including the private sector e.g. the rain water harvesting project. Table A1 & A2 in the appendix can be referred for further details of the different type of projects funded and their target groups. With the SSDS in place and its emphasis on community participation as one of the key factors in achieving its set objectives there are scope for greater synergy between the government and NGOs/CSOs/CBOs to collaborate their effort in achieving these goals.

As the SSDS is the main official national document guiding the Seychelles environmental priorities since 2012 to 2020, it is important that the projects under OP6 and subsequent operational phases are strongly link to those priorities. This will not only guarantee continuity of the projects, but scope for enlargement/upgrading to national level and possibility for further support in terms of financing and capacity building. A good example of projects which started on a small scale and now is being implemented at national level with government support is in renewable energy (solar) using PV system. Another project with similar characteristics is the rainwater harvesting. Today with the support of the government all homes and businesses are encouraged to have such facility in place to collect rainwater. To substantiate these initiatives Government is putting aside special grants to facilitate the purchase of PV system, on the other hand special barrels and fibreglass tanks are being sold at subsidised price as well.

Among the seventeen SDGs, five are directly related to environment protection as illustrated in table 3 below. Table 3 gives an evaluation of the country needs (as per the SSDS 2012-2020) in terms of capacity building to achieve the SDGs environmental targets. As stated in the SSDS document, given the sensitive nature of the physical and natural environment of Seychelles, there is enormous pressure placed on the ecosystems from increasing demands for natural resources (such as food, fish, construction materials, etc.), water and energy, growth in solid waste, and intense competition for land use. Furthermore, as indicated in the same document, degradation of fishing grounds and impacts on coral reefs continue to be a growing issue in the coastal zone, coupled with the effects of global warming, this is expected to exacerbate the situation even more.

**Table 3: SDGs environmental target**

	SDG Goals	Capacity building requirement	Community/CSO participation
<b>Goal 6</b>	<b>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate capacity for capture and storage of potable water.</li> <li>• Old distribution network</li> </ul>	
	Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .</li> </ul>	
	Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally, by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution from ageing sewer systems and lack of appropriate sewerage treatment systems for several population centres around Mahé</li> </ul>	
	Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity, by 2030		
	Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate, by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of human capacity to manage water, sanitation and waste in Seychelles</li> </ul>	
	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, by 2020		
<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services, by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricity generation is still largely based on diesel generators</li> <li>• Uses of renewable energy are still limited</li> </ul>	
	Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targets of 15% of electricity generated from renewable energy by 2030</li> </ul>	
	Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030		
<b>Goal 13</b>	<b>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>		<p>A number of NGO's are involved in climate change indirectly, either through advocacy, research projects or adaptation initiatives.</p> <p><b>CBO:</b> Local community involvement in climate issues has been through existing consultative platforms such as the District</p>

			Development Consultative Committees, community-based NGO's such as those focussing on eco-tourism and coastal zone management.
<b>Targets</b>	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation and mitigation measures constrained by inadequate data, limited financial resources and weak technical, human and institutional capacity</li> </ul>	
	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of resources and capacity to implement the National Climate Change Strategy, in particular adaptation measures</li> </ul>	
	Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of UNFCCC article 6 on Education, Training and Public Awareness requires capacity</li> </ul>	
<b>Goal 14</b>	<b>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>		<b>NGOs</b> focused on coastal zones are mainly found at community level. Some NGOs focus on coastal conservation initiatives such as turtle protection, coral reef management and coastal fisheries. They also organise campaigns to influence public opinion and government position on certain issues.
<b>Targets</b>	Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution, by 2025		
	Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans, by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of updated and viable management plans in the domestic fishery to ensure sustainable management of the marine resources.</li> </ul>	<b>CBOs:</b> Involvement of local communities in land use and coastal zone management is often limited to environment impact assessment activities or the preparation of land use plans. At district level there are district level



			committees where the involvement and role vary from district to district. Some districts have community-based NGOs which focus on coastal zone management.
	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels		
	Effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in imposing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance programs in the fisheries sector due to lack of trained personnel, of equipment (boats, engines etc) and of financial support</li> </ul>	
	(IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics, by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of capacity (trained personnel) both at the institutional (SFA, MTC) and grass root level (Fishers Associations)</li> </ul>	
	Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information, by 2020		
	Prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation, by 2020		
<b>Goal 15</b>	<b>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	Ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements, by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of a biodiversity policy and outdated legislation for the protection of biodiversity with poor institutional support for implementation.</li> </ul>	
	Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally, by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of institutional capacity to enforce biodiversity laws and to control the spread of alien invasive species.</li> </ul>	
	Combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world, by 2020		
	Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development, by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of sustained financing for biodiversity conservation as many initiatives are project-based and time-bound.</li> </ul>	
	Take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of effective tools and</li> </ul>	

	habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	<p>measures to address emerging threats to biodiversity such as the increase in alien invasive species and climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited capacity to manage timber plantations, as well as lack of collaboration and effective partnerships between stakeholders.</li> </ul>	
	Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources		
	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products		
	Introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species, by 2020	Same as above	
	Integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts, by 2020		

### 2.3. Potential for complementary and synergy of selected OP6 strategic initiatives

As part of the OP6 strategic directions at the national level, in table 4 below a short summary is provided, describing the potential for complementary and synergy of selected OP6 strategic initiatives with:

- Government funded projects and programmes (put summary or bullet points in column 3 of Table 4 below):
- UNDP CO/UN System projects and programmes to implement the CPD, UNDAF, Strategic Plan etc.(put summary or bullet points in column 4 of Table 2 below):
- GEF funded projects in the countries, i.e. National Portfolio Formulation Exercises (NPFES), ongoing and planned FSPs, MSPs, and Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) as relevant(put summary or bullet points in column 3 of Table 4 below):
- Other major Donor projects and programs (put summary or bullet points in column 3 of Table 4 below):
- Other NGO-led/funded projects and programs (put summary or bullet points in column 3 of Table 4 below):

**Table 4: SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results**

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche <sup>6</sup> relevant to national priorities/other agencies <sup>7</sup>	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation	<p><i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i></p> <p><i>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</i></p>	<p>Role of the SGP in community landscape/seascape will be to support the work of the government and civil society and some businesses through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) tax and other international partners and agencies in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ management of protected areas including marine protected areas;</li> <li>○ conservation and management of biodiversity;</li> <li>○ <i>Management of flash floods, landslides and red earth increasingly flowing in the coastal areas</i></li> <li>○ <i>capacity building in the conservation and management of protected areas and biodiversity;</i></li> <li>○ <i>promotion of education and awareness as it relates to biodiversity and protected areas.</i></li> <li>○ <i>Protecting endangered species</i></li> <li>○ Controlling pests such as hairy caterpillars and weeds and creepers (lalyann)</li> </ul> <p>Potential for complementary and synergy with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SSDS 2012-2020 in particular; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Goal 1 (4.5):</b> Conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity to ensure sustainable use and equitable benefits to the people</li> <li>○ <b>Strategic objective 2:</b> To establish a network of protected areas that conserves a representative sample of biodiversity and maintains key ecological processes across</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>With regard to community landscape/seascape conservation, the SGP CP finds thematic alignment primarily within the area of Natural Resource Management focusing on biodiversity, protected areas and climate change adaptation. More specifically, the work of SGP aligns with UNDP CO initiatives as related to the following policy areas :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seychelles Biosecurity policy (draft) is being developed through an international project on Biosecurity with the UNDP/GEF</li> <li>○ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) which establishes measures to prevent further loss of agricultural land through factors that encourage</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> “Niche” refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

<sup>7</sup> Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

		<p>the landscape and seascape</p> <p>2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)</p> <p>3. <i>Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy Framework and Action Plan;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Integrated Water Resources Management</li> <li>○ Seychelles National Risk and Disaster Management Policy (NRDM Policy)</li> <li>○ Risk and Disaster Management Act (2014)</li> <li>○ Climate Change Strategy 2009</li> <li>○ Environmental Protection Act of 1994</li> <li>○ Town and Planning Act of 1972</li> <li>○ National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act (1969, as amended)</li> <li>○ Fisheries Act (1987) reviewed 2014</li> <li>○ Environment Management Plan of Seychelles (EMPS 2000-2010)</li> <li>○ Maritime Zones Act, No. 2 (1997) ; Maritime Zones (Maritime Pollution) Regulation</li> <li>○ (1981);</li> <li>○ National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act of 1969 (and Amendments);</li> <li>○ Protected Areas Act (1967);</li> <li>○ Land Reclamations Act (1961)</li> </ul>	<p>desertification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ International Convention to Combat Desertification</li> <li>○ Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer</li> <li>○ Convention on Biological Diversity</li> <li>○ Climate Change Convention</li> <li>○ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol 1992/ 1997</li> <li>○ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Nairobi Convention</li> <li>○ Davos Convention and UNCCD, promoting the tourism industries reduction of the carbon footprint through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions</li> </ul>
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i>	<p>Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology relevant to national priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Implementation of sustainable farming practices</li> <li>○ Rehabilitate degraded lands but also to adapt to the changing climate which requires strong consideration for sustaining ecosystem services within and adjacent to farms</li> <li>○ Approach for sustainable farming with multiple benefits from climate resilience to farm productivity</li> <li>○ Uses ecological concepts and principles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) which guides the trade in plants and plant products through sanitary and phytosanitary guidelines</li> <li>○ FAO's International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-</li> </ul>

		<p>for the design and management of sustainable agro ecosystems where <b><i>external inputs are replaced by natural processes</i></b> based on and <b><i>enhancing natural soil fertility and biological control</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An agriculture that <i>sustainably increases productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes greenhouse gases (mitigation) while enhancing the achievement of national food security and development goals.</i></li> <li>○ Build, innovate and adapt on traditional knowledge</li> <li>○ Diversification of agro agriculture initiatives</li> <li>○ capacity building for the implementation of sustainable agriculture and farming practices</li> <li>○ Agriculture risk management - Development of insurance cover in agriculture in the event of natural disasters;</li> <li>○ Capacity Building in Good Agriculture Practices;</li> <li>○ Supporting coordination of stakeholders in agriculture, health and food safety;</li> <li>○ Education, Awareness and Capacity Building on Climate Change - Linking of food agriculture practices to Food Safety and Security</li> </ul> <p>Potential for complementary and synergy with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SSDS 2012-2020; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)</li> <li>○ National Integrated Water Resources Management</li> <li>○ Seychelles Climate Change Strategy 2009</li> <li>○ The Agricultural Development strategy (2007-2011)</li> <li>○ The Food Security Strategy 2008-2011 launched May 2008 and was developed in response to the global food and economic crisis coupled with the IMF imposed economic restructuring programme for</li> </ul>	<p>PGRFA) which provides for access and benefit sharing in the use of Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture through a multi-lateral system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) that addresses issues of biosecurity and biosafety as concerns the production and trade of meat and meat products</li> <li>○ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) which establishes measures to prevent further loss of agricultural land through factors that encourage desertification</li> <li>○ At the regional level, Seychelles is actively supporting the following programmes: COMESA's Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) process driven by NEPAD and AU</li> <li>○ The Regional Agricultural Policy /RAP initiated by SADC</li> <li>○ Elargissement et Pérennisation du Réseau de Protection</li> </ul>
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		<p>Seychelles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Seychelles Biosecurity policy is being developed through an international project on Biosecurity with the UNDP/GEF. The project aims to establish a biosecurity service for Seychelles as one of the outcomes of the complete project</li> <li>○ The National Medium Term priority Framework was developed in collaboration with FAO to identify priority areas where FAO can support the Seychelles Agricultural sector</li> <li>○ Replanting and enhancing community participation in rehabilitation of degraded forest lands</li> <li>○ Conservation of rare local Food Crops for diversity</li> <li>○ Conserving marine mammals around Seychelles while maintaining sustainable use of marine resources against a background of urban development, petroleum exploration - Marine Conservation Society Seychelles</li> <li>○ National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy</li> </ul>	<p>des Végétaux administered by The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)</p> <p>National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy and work to promote the use of ecologically and technologically appropriate agro-forestry.</p>
Energy access co-benefits	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i>	<p>Energy access co-benefits relevant to national priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy photovoltaic (PV) system installation around the country</li> <li>• Access to other solar energy producing or energy alternative systems like solar panels</li> <li>• Promoting energy savings systems such as energy savings bulbs and other electronic equipment</li> <li>• Introduction of windmill for clean energy production</li> <li>• Promoting importation and use of electric and hybrid cars</li> <li>• Exploring bio-mass using wastes for energy production</li> </ul> <p>Potential for complementary and synergy with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Policy of Seychelles, 2010-2030;</li> </ul>	<p>With regard to energy access co-benefits, the SGP CP finds thematic alignment primarily within the area of <b>transformation shift towards a low emission and resilient development path</b> focusing on renewable energy such as photovoltaic. More specifically, the work of SGP aligns with UNDP CO initiatives.</p> <p>There is also a link with other energy thematic areas such as energy production using the windmill.</p>

		<p>SSDS 2012-2020</p> <p><b>SSDS 11.5 Goal 1:</b>To Promote Sustainable Energy Demand and Supply  <b>Strategic objectives 1:</b>To promote Energy Efficiency in all sectors of the economy  <b>Strategic objectives 2:</b>To promote alternative and renewable energy at national level</p> <p>Proposed activities:  Collaborate with UNDP energy efficiency and PV projects to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. organise workshops on energy-efficient appliances for consumers, importers, technicians and students</li> <li>2. Phase out incandescent light bulbs of 75W, 100 W and above, and Promote more efficient lamps such as LED, etc.</li> </ol>	<p>Seychelles is also embarked on the introduction to electric and hybrid motor vehicles as a way to more affordable access and reduction of carbon footprint and high costs of fossil fuels, locally.</p> <p>Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)</p> <p>United Nations Framework for Climate Change Conventions (UNFCCC)</p> <p>International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)  - IRENA develops comprehensive solutions, such as fostering all types of renewable energy and consider various renewable energy policies on the local, regional, and national level</p>
Local to global chemicals coalitions	<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</i>	<p>Local to global chemicals coalitions relevant to national priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the policy on imports, distribution and use of chemicals in Seychelles</li> <li>• Controlling the release of Chemicals/POPs into Seychelles environment: Have already had a fruitful collaboration between Lions Club Paradise Seychelles, Public Utilities Corporation, the Custom Authority and Seychelles Fire &amp; Rescue Services Agency</li> <li>• Improved management and disposals of wastes including heavy oil, car batteries, sewerage, pesticides and other chemicals</li> </ul>	<p>GP SCP initiatives in the area of local to global chemicals coalitions are also related to UNDP CO work in the area of Sustainable Production Technologies as well as Urbanisation</p> <p>Links to:  Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, LBSA</p>

		<p>used such as in car spraying, and other commercial uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study on level of mercury in marine fish species that is ongoing</li> <li>• Collection and exportation of car batteries and heavy fuel wastes</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p>Potential for complementary and synergy with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Master Plan (2010-2025)</li> <li>• Solid Waste Master Plan 2011-2020</li> <li>• Sanitation Master Plan 2010-2025</li> </ul> <p>Pesticides Control Act (1996) - regulate the manufacture, distribution, use, storage and disposal of pesticides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the enabling activities to phasing out the use of mercury</li> <li>• Working with farming community for safer use of pesticides and promote organic farming</li> </ul>	<p>Protocol-Nairobi Convention, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</p>
CSO-Government dialogue platforms	<p><i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i></p>	<p>Role of the SGP in CSO-Government Dialogue Platforms will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Engaging Civil Society in Environmental Management and Sustainable Development issues</li> <li>○ facilitation of dialogue by leveraging on existing networks to more fully engage civil society;</li> <li>○ Work with established partners in development to enable more CSOs dialogue platforms to contribute towards policy development and planning;</li> <li>○ work with other UN agencies, the government and partners to facilitate consultative processes</li> </ul> <p>Potential for complementary and synergy:</p> <p>Various Ministries such as Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Agriculture and Fisheries, Community Development, Youth &amp; Sports, Civil Society Engagement Platform (CEPS<sup>8</sup>), Other Public and Private Bodies</p>	

<sup>8</sup> Citizens Engagement Platform Seychelles

<p>Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)</p>	<p><i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i></p>	<p>Role of the SGP in Social Inclusion will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Promote gender, youth and ‘grassroot’ people in SGP and partnership funded projects;</li> <li>○ Provide for the more at risk and disadvantage groups such as isolated communities or inner island communities, the disabled, through the SGP funded projects</li> </ul> <p>The draft Gender Policy place emphasis on women participation at high level decision-making positions. To achieve this objectives a set of targets have been identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen lobbying and advocacy for gender parity in and through the media and civil society including participating in a multi-sector 50/50 women in decision making campaign.</li> <li>2. Determine the barriers, future trends and conditions required for women’s participation in politics and community / national decision-making.</li> <li>3. Facilitate the establishment and maintenance of support structures for women in politics and leading community groups.</li> <li>4. Promoting more females in the traditional male dominating businesses like fishing</li> </ol> <p>This will guarantee that women have a voice at the higher level of decision-making hence ensure they’re not being excluded or marginalised</p> <p>Potential for complementary and synergy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Citizens Engagement Platform Seychelles (CEPS)</li> <li>○ Ministry of Community Development</li> <li>○ Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funded projects</li> <li>○ Gender Secretariat</li> </ul>	<p>The engagement and involvement of civil society and social inclusion (gender, youth and indigenous peoples) are integral part of the philosophy and projects funded under SGP and its partners. They are furthermore aligned with UNDP programmes developed, ensuring that the impacts touch the whole community, and most importantly, those most affected and at risk. It is this social inclusion that makes SGP and UNDP programmes and projects, meaningful.</p>
<p>Contribution to global knowledge management platforms</p>	<p><i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i></p>	<p>Contribution to knowledge management platforms relevant to national priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Education and awareness of implementation</li> </ul>	<p>The sharing of experiences and lessons learned in all SGP, UNDP and partner</p>

		<p>of environmental management and sustainable development practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Knowledge and Best practice Fairs – Environmental Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring knowledge and experiences and lessons learned in all SGP funded projects are documented and shared, accordingly</li> <li>• development and production of knowledge management material;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Most of the projects will have an element of data collection and analysis. Disseminating the findings to the public through knowledge fairs, workshops, publications are some of the means of contribution to GEF KM initiative.</li> <li>2. Educational awareness targeting the communities and the schools through their direct/indirect involvement in the projects.</li> <li>3. Environmental education is now part of the school curriculum so it's easy to target the school directly.</li> <li>4. There will be progress report at mid-term and project closure to be submitted to the local GEF office on lessons learned and other findings</li> </ol>	<p>funded programmes and projects are vital to people and they best learn and improve future undertakings through these information and good or bad practices.</p>
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### 3. OP6 strategies

#### 3.1. Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

There are provisions for OP6 cross-cutting projects outside of specific landscape/seascape areas of focus to utilise up to 30% of the SGP OP6 grant allocations (Core and STAR) once the criteria for prioritisation and selection of such projects are agreed upon, as described in the “Call for Proposals for OP6 Country Programme Strategy Development Process.” However, despite the opportunity given to stakeholders during CPS development consultation process to explore this possibility, there were not many project ideas outside the landscape/seascape by the workshop participants and other stakeholders, but a number of stakeholders felt the need to shift some of our focus from biodiversity conservation to other areas within the OP6 initiatives or other socio-economic areas of local or global impacts. However, this observation was not pursued at great length in the OP6 strategy development process. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the SFA, the SAA in collaboration with the fishing and farming communities had initially come up with an interesting initiative for SGP support to build consensus among the fisheries and agricultural value chains through Participatory 3 Dimensional Modeling (P3DM) which is a sub-component of a larger international project with the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA). Health and



the environment with greater women implication was also explored in the process. There are also one or two important initiatives that have been identified to support the effective implementation of OP6 as part of the strategy to effectively make use of the limited fund for this phase. These initiatives are mainly related to cross-cutting themes and include the following:

**Collaborations, joint projects and synergy** continue to be critical among both potential and existing grantees. For potential grantees, there is a need to have collaborated and joint approach in both project identification and proposal writing to ensure that the projects applied for are not only in line with the programme's strategic initiatives and that applications submitted are properly completed, and that will have greater impact. One project can target two more communities with common vision, similar issues and successful impacts can have ripple effects in multiple landscapes.

Collaboration and joint projects are also required for some existing grantees, especially in the area of capacity and technical knowledge relating to conventions and national planning frameworks as well as various thematic issues. This will assist in enabling CSOs to be more engaged in contributing to the development of national environmental policy and planning and readily available technical knowledge and expertise required, thus be more involved in national or local decision-making. An example can be joint collaboration between recycling and composting.

**Civil Society and other Grantees' Capacity Building** continue to be critical among both potential and existing grantees. For potential grantees, there is a need to build capacity in both project identification and proposal writing to ensure that the projects applied for are in line with the programme's strategic initiatives and that applications submitted are properly completed. There are also concerns that the writing templates and project completion reports are complex and can be made simple for grass roots community-based organisations such as the Val D'Andorre farmers.

Capacity building is also required for some existing grantees, especially in the area of awareness and knowledge relating to conventions and national planning frameworks as well as various thematic areas. This will assist in enabling CSOs to be more engaged in contributing to the development of national environmental policy and planning. A knowledge session can be organised to help potential grantees understand deeply the SGP modalities and thematic areas using the Thematic Guidance notes provided at the onset of OP6.

**Research and Knowledge Management** are areas of focus for OP6 with the call to focus some of the STAR funds, if available, on research, education and awareness building; seen as a critical cross-cutting project for implementation, together with marketing in agriculture or fisheries products, all of which can actively engage past and present grantees and provide an opportunity for highlighting their work and the SGP programmes on a local (community), national and regional level. Strong call for more research in areas such as imports that are impacting on the environment, chemical management, soil fertility are coming from stakeholders and interest groups around the country.

### 3.2 Landscape/seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies<sup>9</sup>

As a small island developing state, most projects implemented have geographical spill-over, national impacts and benefits, and indirectly contribute to the global fight for better and sustainable environment and socio-economic developments. Classical examples include past and ongoing projects such ‘our river, our heritage’, engaging civil society in sustainable waste management, promoting rainwater harvesting, rehabilitation of degraded forest land, PV system on Aride island special reserve, addressing soil salinity to increase food production and the revamping of the root crops by the Val D’endore farmers. As a result, it is not always necessary or required to take a landscape/seascape approach. The SGP country programme strategy for Seychelles has and continues to cover much of the country’s territory consisting of the main inner islands, including Mahe, Praslin, La Digue and Silhouette as illustrated in the map in figure 1. As in any small island setting, a ridge to reef approach is always the way forward noting that everything that happens at the top of the mountain may have negative (or positive) impacts at the coast. The process for prioritisation of strategic initiatives in which most of OP6 grant making was focused involved consultation across a wide range of stakeholder groups. A number of one on one and other informal consultative meetings, and two major stakeholder workshops were held with various potential grantees and stakeholders to engage them on the SGP and gain feedback on their local, national and environmental priorities as well as the areas in which their organisations are engaged. The main stakeholder workshop included policy makers, project facilitators and beneficiaries, and funding agencies. The report is included in Annex 1 and highlights key focus areas and project ideas from the participants. Furthermore, additional sessions were conducted with the National Coordinator and the National Steering Committee to discuss and provide input towards the prioritisation of initiatives, project ideas and development of the CPS.

The OP6 strategic initiatives to be prioritised for support in the selected landscape/seascape are described below.

#### **Consideration of Pipeline Projects**

The SGP will continue to work with potential grantees with projects in the pipeline from OP5 on conditions that they are reviewed to respond to the OP6 guidelines and strategies; this would require following through on applications which have not yet reached the approval stage to ensure that these are completed in a timely manner and processed through both the technical sub-committee and the National Steering Committee.

#### **Revision of MOAs and deadlines for OP5 projects**

On-going OP5 projects; the new NC has made it her priority this year to follow through projects which were either slow performing or stalled for a reason or another and re-engaging the concerned grantees in catching up, through an amendment of their agreements so that all OP5 (+ one OP4) projects can pick up and complete implementation by the end of 2016. A strong emphasis on increased monitoring and support from the local GEF office is also required.

#### **Geographic Focus**

Similar to OP5, the SGP will continue to place increasing emphasis for grant support on geographic locations on Mahe, Praslin, La Digue, Silhouette and other inhabited smaller islands if necessary, which in

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<sup>9</sup> Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascape selection and assessments.

the past have not benefitted to the same extent from projects which were mainly on biodiversity conservation. This will entail more CSO / CBO projects including those areas which are more impacted by flash floods, soil erosion, waste and chemical management. In Seychelles it is neither practical nor realistic to have projects distributed evenly geographically, as over 50% of the land is already conserved or committed for conservation under the national parks concept, and often need less attention and interventions. Geographical distribution of projects is also dependent on interest groups and grantees, and the most climate change impacted areas.

## **Strategic Initiatives Prioritisation**

Given an appreciation of national priorities together with feedback from a wide cross-section of stakeholders, the SGP has attempted to prioritise the strategic initiatives for Seychelles and to some extent, the project ideas and the types of projects to be executed. This will guide the National Steering Committees in the review and approval process. The prioritisation of Strategic Initiatives together with the proposed number of project ideas (as also illustrated in table 4) to be granted (based on funding available and potential co-funding) is outlined below:

### ***Priority 1*** – Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation – Seven (7) projects ideas

The types of projects that will be the focus of this priority include those related to biodiversity, land use (including the P3DM concept), rehabilitation, loss of species, coastal zone management and marine protected areas and species. Sustainable livelihoods development will also be an important component in this priority.

### ***Priority 2*** – Climate Smart Innovative Agro-Ecology – Seven (7) projects ideas

The project areas of focus under this strategic initiative include implementation of sustainable farming practices and promotion of livelihoods in sustainable agriculture. Research and water irrigation will also be a focus under this priority as well as organic farming

### ***Priority 3*** – Low Carbon Energy Access benefits – Five (5) project ideas

For this strategic initiative, the focus will be on projects in the area of alternative energy, recycling and as well as waste valorisation and sustainable energy use.

### ***Priority 4*** – Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions – Six (6) project ideas

The focus here is on projects which promote education and awareness of the effects of POPs, ODS and other hazardous chemicals and the reduction in their use. These also include using less or no dangerous pesticides in agriculture, promotion of mercury-free energy saving light bulbs...

While this prioritisation will provide a guide to the SGP it is also necessary to allow for some level of flexibility given shifting national priorities and changing circumstances which may not have been foreseen during planning or may emerge during OP6 lifetime. It is projected that between three and four calls for proposals will be put out per year in OP6 with probably two or three projects being approved per year. We

do not expect 25 project ideas to be implemented unless we link projects and project ideas, and there are collaborations or joint ventures on overlapping areas and/or through scaling up process.

While projects generally relate to a specific strategic initiative, the symbiotic relationship between most environmental concerns means that there will be overlapping areas and some projects may adopt a multifocal approach. SGP will work with grantees to identify and understand these overlapping areas and ensure that where a project under one strategic initiative is connected to another initiative, this link is identified and explored for greater impact.

The mobilisation of funds will come from continuing the strengthening of relationship and partnerships with various stakeholders who have been working in related areas to SGP and have the resources to fund and/or co-fund projects. These include the local private sector, engaged both through business associations as well as directly, with a particular focus of companies in the energy and energy related industries, whose programmes often support environmental initiatives. As outlined previously the Government of Seychelles and other private/independent donors have also been prioritised as a stakeholder to provide resources for project execution. Limited resources are earmarked for project ideas outside that landscape/seascape following the stakeholder workshop as most focus areas and project ideas are linked with one or more of the strategic initiatives under OP6. However, short studies and research as proposed by the potential grantees can be incorporated, accordingly, into the focus areas and project ideas for OP6.

### 3.3. Grant-maker+ strategies<sup>10</sup>

#### 3.3.1. CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are well developed with 58 civil society organisations<sup>11</sup>, operating under the representative umbrella organisation of CEPS, the Citizens Engagement Platform. The last two decades has seen it consolidate its role as the national focal point for civil society in Seychelles, establishing collaborative partnerships with international organisations like the IMF, ADB, World Bank, EU of world repute. CEPS and its predecessor LUNGOS has played a key role in voicing the needs and concerns of the country's civil society and in advocating greater civil society involvement in national development and decision-making. It dedicates itself to facilitating the role and capacity of Civil Society to effectively contribute in policy processes and national development initiatives and this is achieved by its presence on a number of National boards and Committees. In June 2008, the CSOs under the umbrella of LUNGOS set the cornerstone for a more participatory civil society through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Seychelles Government.

Of the 58 registered civil society organisations, a significant number is inactive. There exist approximately 9 NGOs classified as “environmental NGOs”. They have well developed administrative and management systems and are highly skilled in environmental management. They currently manage projects of up to US\$ 1 million funded by international donors e.g. IUCN, GEF, UNDP, American AID amongst others.

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<sup>10</sup> The OP6 Grant-maker+ strategies and related activities may either be outside of the selected landscape/seascapes, or promote partnership building, networking and policy development within the target areas.

<sup>11</sup> LUNGOS statistics August 2009

Community-based Organisations (CBOs) on the other hand are not that well developed and have been largely left out of the participation and active involvement in national decision making processes. Many have been formed under the auspices of the SGP or resulting SGP projects. One of the aims of SGP Seychelles will be to further address capacity building issues by encouraging a more inclusive approach to communities and addressing the lack of a support structure for NGOs and CBOs and the need for a thriving network to help make more groups viable and sustainable in the long term. Currently a CBO network has been formed and supported by the S4S strategic project and we expect to keep the group active through diverse networking or exchange activities within the communities where they operate and at national level.

#### 4.2.2. Policy influence

SGP will continue to use and share lessons learnt, and best practices from on the ground actions with relevant government departments and agencies and contribute meaningful experiences to national consultation processes that will guide decision –making and feed into policy revisions. Where necessary, SGP will use its network of NGOs / CBOs, NSC members (including the OFP) and partners to participate actively in any community or national level consultations and decisions. As all projects submitted need to identify links with national strategies like the Sustainable Development Strategy, Climate Change Strategy...the feedback received following implementation will influence the way people see the policy as it is on paper and the actual implication on the ground.

#### 3.2.3. Promoting social inclusion<sup>12 13</sup>

Women and men in Seychelles enjoy full economic, political and civil rights. Seychelles is among the top countries in the SADC region to have met targets for women representation at all decision making levels. Currently there are 43.8 per cent women in the National Assembly, 23 per cent at ministerial level and 38.5 per cent at chief executive levels. However, the low capacity of institutions with responsibility for gender mainstreaming continues to hamper efforts aimed at achieving gender parity.

Until now civil society in Seychelles is actively involved in gender and related issues. Through direct engagement of a wide variety of non-governmental organisations at both national and community level a number of programmes/activities are organised in support of women. Some of those NGOs to name, but a few are: Les Li Viv a Church-based NGO supporting young mothers, WASO for economic empowerment, Alliance of Solidarity for the Family (ASFF) for reproductive rights, Entreprendre au Féminin Océan Indien Seychelles chapter (EFOIS) for women craft workers and artisans, Seychelles Association of Women Professionals (SAWOP) assisting in personal development of their members, Women Trust Fund, and

<sup>12</sup> Through the CBD COP10 and 2020 Aichi targets, state parties agreed in 2010 to expand the global coverage of protected areas from 12% to 17% by 2020 (including through “*other effective area-based conservation measures*” such as ICCAs). Both the UNDP 2012-2020 Strategic Framework on Biodiversity and Ecosystems, as well as the GEF-6 Strategic Framework, further recognize the central role of ICCAs in reaching the Aichi targets and national sustainable development priorities. In this context, in 2014 the Federal Government of Germany provided additional co-financing of \$16.3M to support a ‘Global ICCA Support Initiative’ to be delivered through the SGP in at least 20 countries (to be also articulated in the present OP6 CPS).

<sup>13</sup> In the case of the SIDS-CBA funded by the Government of Australia, an additional focus will be placed on the needs of peoples with disabilities as a sector especially vulnerable to disasters and climate change. As articulated under the UN Convention on the Rights of Peoples’ with Disabilities (UNCRPD), all UN agencies are encouraged to develop projects and approaches to consider the needs of this target population.



SOROPTIMISTS Seychelles which help to fund charitable activities and groups<sup>14</sup>. Information obtained from CEPS, the national platform for NGOs in Seychelles, indicates that women are in general very active in NGOs through their participation in various activities and programmes organised and their membership. In terms of members women appear to be over represented compared to men. Currently through their participation in NGOs/CBOs directly or indirectly women are already being empowered. This will be maintained under the OP6 phase as well. Having said that, special attention is however required to the incorporation of gender awareness into policies and programs through gender sensitive indicators for monitoring and evaluation. The SGP reporting templates does request for disaggregated information.

As stated previously involvement of schools in biodiversity projects in Seychelles is well grounded. At the moment there is a growing number of wildlife clubs in mostly every primary and secondary school in Seychelles and are also spreading to the postsecondary schools. The engagement of schools in global environment protection is expected to be strengthened under the OP6 by extended a greater collaboration with the Ministry of Education, the NGOs and the SGP committee. The global awareness for the protection of the environment is gathering momentum among the school children. Some schools have their own medicinal gardens, while others are implementing the rainwater harvesting project. The Seychelles chapter of the SIDS Youth AIMS Hub (SYAH) is also a shooting, active Youth-led NGO, focused on advancing and implementing youth-led sustainable development in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) found in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, and South China Sea (AIMS) region. They are interested in networking with other youth groups and partners and actively involved in restoration actions, promoting climate change education and sustainable living in the country. SGP is also committed to assist projects and programmes that touch the lives of less able individuals or groups in the community.

#### 3.2.4. Knowledge management plan

The objective of SGP's Knowledge Management efforts is to replicate good practices by building on lessons learned from both successful and unsuccessful projects. Intended beneficiaries include project teams, CPS partners, governments, donors and international NGOs for:

- Analysis of lessons learnt to generate new knowledge
- Dissemination of knowledge products and services through the existing SGP and other mechanisms
- Knowledge uptake to ensure that knowledge products and services are used and, if necessary, adapted and further improved to suit local conditions

An important element in the award procedure of the SGP is for the recipients i.e. the respective NGOs/CBOs to work in close collaboration with Government in that case the Ministry responsible for environment. This is important because the proposed projects have to be in line with the country's environment priorities as set by the Government in its policies and strategies. Furthermore partnership with other NGOs or private sector is also wildly encouraged as this will generate greater synergy hence impacting on a wider spectrum of the community; it will also guarantee sustainability of the project and scope for co-financing. Mid-way during the project and at the end of the project cycle an evaluation report will be produced and submitted to the local GEF office. Information about those projects (lessons learnt, challenges, best practices and other key findings) will be disseminated by the existing network coordinated

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<sup>14</sup> MDG Report 2013

by the local GEF office. Other means are also used to communicate this information to other NGOs/CBOs including the annual meeting and during training session organised by the GEF office. On a wider scale in an attempt to touch a larger audience, some NGOs use other mechanisms to disseminate their information in the form of publications, exhibition, workshops, media spot, outreach events and awareness campaign. In as much as possible the public are encouraged to participate as a means to enhance their knowledge about the particular project e.g. the farmers' community, fishermen, youth groups... This is done by outreaching or organising meetings at the community level. Most of these projects also target the schools (both children and their teachers). SGP equally participates in national fairs to increase visibility and invite participation to its project or programme activities. As mentioned previously some of these projects e.g. rainwater harvesting and use of renewable energy are now being implemented at national level and are achieving great results.

The Seychelles CPS will systematically carry out knowledge management from two levels:

### **1-Programme level: Operations**

Seychelles is a SIDS and only joined the SGP family in 2009 after a two year delay on Operation Phase 3. And with the added pressure of only one year to set up the programme, start the implementation phase and deliver on grants, the Seychelles SGP is in good position to have a process of collating and sharing lessons learnt from this setting up phase with new countries joining the SGP. This is especially so for SIDS operating on different islands from the main UNDP Country Office. This information will be collated and shared through the SGP mechanism targeting the new countries due to join the SGP group in Operational Phase 6 especially as the GEF SGP is targeting SIDS and Least Developed Countries. This information will complement and enrich the current Global SGP practice of sending new NCs to mature country programmes for their orientation. SGP Seychelles is currently completing the writing and will soon publish its first book about the journey of the programme and projects from 2009 to 2016. A video will also come out of the process by the end of the year 2016.

### **2 - Project Level**

Knowledge at project level will be collated on a continuous basis as monitoring of the project takes place through interviews with grantees and project partners and from reports. Any corrective steps taken to address specific problems will be captured in the M&E project report.

At project evaluation stage this will be drawn out from all projects and the tacit knowledge will be turned into explicit knowledge material which will be shared with all project partners through leaflets and other outreach material to be developed by the project participants themselves. This will then feed into the national environment management framework.

At the end of the programme, SGP Seychelles will hold a national dissemination seminar/workshop for all grantees, project participants and partners. Face to face interaction between the different project groups will facilitate knowledge sharing and lend better or improved project proposals as new proponents learn off existing projects. By the end of the three years of the CPS, it is expected that Seychelles SGP will have established a Knowledge Network for grantees, project participants, registered communities, technical

experts, participants from non-GEF funded projects, which will become a forum for the continued exchange of good practice in environmental management in the Seychelles.

### 3.2.5. Communications Strategy

The approach to communication and engagement with stakeholders will be in three main areas:

#### Direct Communication with Specific Stakeholder Groups

The SGP recognises that for specific stakeholder groups there is a need for more targeted, direct engagement and communication to establish and sustain partnerships. The private sector and public offices and organisations, are groups that need one on one meetings and personal communication to promote engagement. The SGP National Coordinator, together with NSC members will engage these stakeholders in one-on-one meetings throughout the OP.

#### Electronic Communication including Social Media

Communication using social and other electronic media is a necessity to engage specific groups, particularly youth. SGP will use and encourage grantees to use key social media including Facebook, other electronic communications to engage with a wide cross-section of stakeholders on a continuous basis for both provision of information related to the SGP, as well as awareness building and knowledge sharing on specific thematic issues. The SGP-UNDP data base is also a good channel for sharing activities happening at country or regional levels.

#### Public Events and Consultations

SGP will identify opportunities to participate in key public events and consultations being hosted or facilitated by various stakeholders in the SGP network including project beneficiaries, public and private sector. This will allow for engagement with broader audiences on the SGP and its contribution to achieving national priorities. The use of local media such as local TV network, local radio stations and local newspaper is planned, and they are effective sources of information dissemination.

## 4. Expected results framework

### 4.1. SGP OP6 global programme components

**Table 5: Consistency with SGP OP6 global programme components**

1 OP6 project components	2 Outcomes	2 Activities	3 Indicators	4 CPS Targets	5 Means of verification
<u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 1:</u> <i>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</i>	<p>SGP country programmes:</p> <p>1.1 Improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches across the country</p> <p>1.2 Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</p>	<p>The typologies of Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation include conservation, risks reduction and other sustainable use of resources. Key CPS activities in terms of project ideas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increasing public awareness and educating the local communities in understanding the management and prevention of landslide and flashfloods in order to reduce infrastructure damages/destruction and red earth and other foreign objects being swept in the sea during rainy seasons</li> <li>○ Research to establish the impact of certain products such as pampers, electronic items and plastic bags on the</li> </ul>	<p>Number of landscapes/seascapes with community-oriented approaches established, in support of critical protected areas, related productive landscapes/seascapes, and indigenous community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) and SAPs</p> <p>Hectares of landscape/seascape covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems</p> <p>Research conducted on selected imports and their impact on waste management, health and conservation</p>	<p><i>Target 20 of hectares of seascape and landscape in support of protected and productive areas spanning the inner islands</i></p> <p>At least three districts benefits from landscape and seascape conservation with improved, community-oriented conservation and sustainable use practices</p> <p>1 to 3 target areas for approx. 70% of OP6 grant-making resources</p> <p>Landscape – mountain</p> <p>Seascape – sea grass to corals</p> <p>Landscape/seascape – from upper watersheds to coastal mangrove (water salinisation)</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>

		<p>environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Marine lives conservation - Improving and sustaining conservation status of marine lives specially threatened marine species and coral reefs</li> <li>○ Sustainable fisheries and utilisation including fish aggregate devise recycling and fisheries management plans</li> <li>○ Invasive alien species (increase occurrence with climate change both terrestrial and marine)</li> <li>○ Project in collaboration with tourism establishment to produce and promote local fruits and vegetables</li> <li>○ Restoration and protection of coastal zones</li> <li>○ Building consensus among fisheries &amp; farming communities through participatory 3 dimensional modelling (P3DM)</li> </ul> <p><i>Approx. 7 project ideas to cover</i></p>	<p>Number and typology<sup>16</sup> of landscapes/seascapes:</p> <p>List of IW SAPs supported in river/lake basin management and coastal and ocean management (e.g. in the areas of habitat management, fisheries and land-based pollution)</p> <p>Number of farmers selling their products to local importers</p> <p>Number of project beneficiaries/implementers for capacity building</p>	<p>At least 30% of project beneficiaries/implementers have undergone some form of capacity building related to the project management and implementation</p> <p>At least 10% of farmers selling their products to local importers</p>	
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		<p><i>the inner islands and typology of projects<sup>15</sup> covers both landscape and seascape.</i></p> <p><i>Two projects per year under OP6 will be identified based on call for projects and eligibility and selection criteria</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Institutional capacity-building and technical assistance for species and habitat conservation in fishing and coastal communities faced with biodiversity and fishing stocks loss</li> <li>○ Capacity-building and technical assistance for community-based efforts to improve water use efficiency in agricultural and household use, to combat salinisation of soils and depletion of trans-boundary surface and</li> </ul>			
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<sup>16</sup> Typology here means the kind of landscape (mountain, low-lying plain, valley, riverine, etc.) and seascape (wetland/mangrove, river basins, bays, seagrass to corals, etc.). There could also be a combination of a landscape with a seascape (i.e. from upper watersheds to coastal mangrove, seagrass and coral ecosystems) which is actually preferred as it covers the continuum of related ecosystems and communities. For the other initiatives, typology means the practice/technology utilized such as solar, mini hydro, wind, biogas, clean efficient stoves, etc. for energy access and co-benefits and organic farming, silvipasture, agroforestry, etc. for climate smart innovative agro ecology.

<sup>15</sup> The estimated number of OP6 projects should distinguish between the utilization of OP6 core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF STAR resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.



		groundwater			
<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 2:</u> <i>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p>	<p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely across the country</p>	<p><i>Outline of proposed agro-ecology practices, climate resilience, including integration into priority production landscapes and seascapes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Build increased capacity to address for the implementation of sustainable agriculture and farming practices improve farming techniques using less harmful pesticides and promote organic farming and water irrigation to protect plants against increased adverse water systems</li> </ul>	<p><i>at least 3 projects targeting 1 to 3 areas for approx. 30% of OP6 grant-making resources</i></p> <p>12 farmer-leaders involved in successful demonstrations of typologies of agro-ecological practices incorporating measures to reduce farm based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change. 20 farms assisted with techniques to improve farming and develop irrigation system that will withstand the climate change effect of flooding and flash floods</p> <p>Reinforce the existing networking platform and information dissemination with periodic publications, workshops and use of local media</p> <p>One research covering all five regions on Mahe and</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
		<p>The typologies of agro-ecology practices include risks reduction and other sustainable farming practices. Key CPS activities include:</p> <p>Review existing forest policy and related legal and regulatory frameworks to be in line with national and international norms and practices</p> <p>Priority geographical areas and sites, targeting problem areas intervention options identified for SGP funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Build increased capacity to address increasing frequency of climate impacts and pests on agriculture and livestock products to boost outputs and reduce risks of stock damages or losses</li> <li>○ Reduce degradation of agricultural land through</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○</li> <li>○</li> </ul> <p>Number of farmer-leaders involved in successful demonstrations of typologies of agro-ecological practices incorporating measures to reduce farm based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change. Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate-smart agro-ecological practices</p>		

		<p>effective natural resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ approach for sustainable farming with multiple benefits from climate resilience to farm productivity</li> <li>○ capacity building for the implementation of sustainable agriculture and farming practices</li> <li>○ Increase and/or maintain the areas (hectares) of high conservation value forests</li> <li>○ Water irrigation to protect plants against increased adverse water systems</li> <li>○ Research to establish the soil quality and required actions to improve them:</li> <li>○ improve farming techniques using less harmful pesticides and promote organic farming</li> </ul> <p><i>Approx. 7 project ideas to cover the inner islands and typology of projects<sup>17</sup> covers both landscape and seascape.</i></p> <p><i>One project every second year under OP6 will be identified based on call for projects and eligibility and selection criteria</i></p>	<p>Number of farms assisted with techniques to improve farming and develop irrigation system that will withstand the climate change effect of flooding and flash floods</p> <p>Effective information dissemination on good farming practices and other success stories on introduction of climate change resilience crops and farming practices</p> <p>Number and geographical spread of research to establish the soil quality and required actions to improve them</p>	<p>inner islands like Praslin, La Digue and Silhouette to establish the soil quality and required actions to improve them</p>	
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<sup>18</sup> The estimated number of OP6 projects should distinguish between the utilization of OP6 core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF STAR resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 3:</u> <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p>	<p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in the country with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries</p>	<p>The typologies of Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits include access to and use of more affordable energy and reduce reliance on fossil fuel. Seychelles is already undertaking few initiatives under the Energy Commission supervision to produce, adopt and use more low carbon emission (alternative to fossil fuel) energy. CPS activities include in terms of project ideas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Biogas pilot project to undertake the potential of development low carbon energy from this source</li> <li>○ Geographical distribution of PV especially in secondary roads, on fishing boats and in local communities</li> <li>○ Further distribution of rain water harvesting to reduce the desalination energy consumption</li> <li>○ Alternative source of energy by farmers to replace diesel energy in production including the production of</li> </ul>	<p>Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</p> <p>Number of households achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued<sup>19</sup></p> <p>Number of and distribution of PV especially in secondary roads, on fishing boats and in local communities</p> <p>Number of pilot project undertaken to better understand the potential of development of low carbon energy from sources other than fossil fuel</p>	<p><i>At least one innovative typology</i></p> <p><i>At least (insert appropriate country target number) households and businesses achieving energy access Co-benefits such as resilience, ecosystem effects, income, health and others rigorously estimated<sup>20</sup></i></p> <p>At least 100 PV lights distributed especially in secondary roads, on fishing boats and in local communities</p> <p>At least one pilot project undertaken to better understand the potential of development of low carbon energy from sources other than fossil fuel</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p> <p><i>AMR, country reports</i> <i>AMR, global database, country reports</i> <i>Special country studies<sup>21</sup></i></p> <p>Country Programme</p>
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<sup>19</sup> Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

<sup>20</sup> Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

<sup>21</sup> Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

		<p>‘gallette’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Revive and revamp the use of energy savings equipment like light bulbs</li> </ul> <p><i>Approx. 5 project ideas to cover the inner islands and typology of projects<sup>18</sup> covers both the community</i></p> <p><i>One project every second year under OP6 will be identified based on call for projects and eligibility and selection criteria</i></p>			Strategy Review (NSC inputs)
<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 4:</u> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p>	<p>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in Seychelles in at least the six main inner islands for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner</p>	<p><i>Outline of innovative tools and approaches through the following activities to be based on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>pesticide management</i></li> <li>• <i>solid waste management (plastics, e-waste, medical waste and so on),</i></li> <li>• <i>heavy metals management, and</i></li> <li>• <i>local to global chemical management coalitions</i></li> <li>• <i>Reviving recycling projects like glass recycling</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted chemical and waste management solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</i></p> <p><i>Number of individuals and businesses adopting and applying the waste management good practices with locally adapted community solutions</i></p> <p><i>Target farmers, motor</i></p>	<p><i>At least one project based on typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted chemical and waste management solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</i></p> <p><i>At least 10 of most polluting businesses and/or individuals adopting and applying the waste management good practices with locally adapted community solutions</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>

<sup>18</sup> The estimated number of OP6 projects should distinguish between the utilization of OP6 core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF STAR resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research to establish impacts of selected waste and chemical uses and disposals such as pesticides, car batteries, electronic equipment</li> </ul> <p>Approx. 6 project ideas to cover the inner islands and typology of projects<sup>23</sup> covers both the community</p> <p>Two project every second year under OP6 will be identified based on call for projects and eligibility and selection criteria</p> <p>Typology of community oriented solution with successful demonstration for scaling up and for national adoption and applications.</p> <p>The focus will be mainly on toxic waste management and one of the projects will have an element of education and awareness building of chemical and toxic waste handling, use, disposal and general management.</p>	<p>mechanics, manufacturing sector, hotels and restaurants</p> <p>Number of research to establish impacts of selected waste and chemical uses and disposals such as pesticides, car batteries, electronic equipment</p>	<p>One research to establish impacts of selected waste and chemical uses and disposals such as pesticides, car batteries, electronic equipment I the Providence and Le Rocher industrial zones</p>	
	5.1 SGP supports	Outline of CPS focus for “CSO-	Global level OP6 priority		Individual

<sup>23</sup> The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 5:</u> <i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i></p>	<p>establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, with at least CEPS</p>	<p><i>Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms” as part of expanded OP6 Grant-makers+ role</i></p> <p>CPS focus for CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms will continue to build on the dialogues undertaken in OP4 and OP5, and includes dialogue that contributes to the development of local or regional policy; addresses specific environmental concerns affecting the country, the community and the most at risk groups. CPS is to maintain its already good rapport with CEPS and the Government.</p>	<p><i>Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</i></p> <p><i>Target CSOs and NGOs in “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms” initiated</i></p> <p>Dialogues per year and will be very much a public-private-partnership (PPP), with representatives from every segment.</p> <p><i>Project for the following beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability disaggregated:</i></p> <p>Number of women led projects.</p> <p>Number of youth organizations as well as those of the disabled that participate in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development</p>	<p><i>* CPS to specify thematic and/or geographic focus for platforms</i></p> <p><i>CSO networks strengthened with all 58 members of CEPS</i></p> <p>We anticipate at least three dialogues per year and will be very much a public-private-partnership (PPP), with representatives from every segment.</p> <p><i>Target is one project for the following beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability disaggregated)</i></p> <p>Number of women led projects.</p> <p>Number of youth organizations as well as those of the disabled that participate in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development</p>	<p>project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
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<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 6:</u> <i>Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</i></p>	<p>6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners</p> <p>6.2 IP Fellowship programme awards at least 12 fellowships to build capacity of IPs; implementation of projects by IPs is supported in relevant countries</p> <p>6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</p>	<p><i>Outline of CPS approach to social inclusion, including assumptions with regards to national content for supporting vulnerable and marginalized populations</i></p> <p>The CPS approach to social inclusion, for supporting vulnerable and marginalized populations includes: Targeted engagement with various vulnerable groups and marginalised populations to provide SGP programme information, encourage them to become involved and submit projects to the SGP. Specific groups include: <b>Women</b> civil society groups, local organisations and community women's groups / <b>Youth</b> groups including schools &amp; organisations / <b>Persons with disabilities</b> including National Centre &amp; school for persons with disabilities. It is SGP intention to incorporate UNDP's SESSs into all projects to be funded by GEF SGP. However, one project may target exclusively a group or groups at risk and seek to build their capacity to overcome one of their major threat or challenge.</p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i></p> <p><i>Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</i></p>	<p><i>Target at least two group of beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability disaggregated)</i></p> <p>At least two women led projects.</p> <p>At least one youth organizations as well as those of the disabled that participate in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
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<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 7:</u> <i>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i></p>	<p>7.1 Digital and/or physical library documentation of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in all 23 districts</p> <p>7.2 Indian Ocean Region and African Community Innovation Exchange Platform promotes regional exchanges on global environmental issues in IOC, SADC and COMESA</p>	<p><i>Connections between CPS and global priorities for the digital library and SSC Innovation Exchange Platform</i></p> <p><i>(i.e. examples of tested technologies, comparative advantage and experience of SGP country programme)</i></p> <p>1 Knowledge Fairs held with experiences and lessons learned captured and disseminated during OP6</p> <p>2 Knowledge on social media held with experiences and lessons learned captured and disseminated during OP6</p> <p>4 Newsletters produced and disseminated during OP6</p> <p>2 Case-Studies produced and disseminated during OP6</p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i></p> <p><i>Maximizing knowledge-based programmes, locally and regionally</i></p>	<p><i>Target all countries of IOC, SADC and COMESA of country innovations to be shared and disseminated at the global level*</i></p> <p><i>* Examples may be drawn from OP6 period, as well as earlier SGP Operational Phases (including Upgrading country programmes)</i></p>	<p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
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## 5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

### 5.1. M&E Plan at the country programme level

Monitoring and Evaluation are different, but overlapping processes that allow for the maintenance of financial accountability, sustainability, allow for replicability, and provide opportunities for eliciting and communicating lessons learnt during implementation.

GEF SGP firmly believes in participative monitoring and evaluation and sees it as a process which enables capacity building, understanding and applying lessons learnt. M&E is done at three levels which feed into one another: project level into Programme level and then into the global level.

#### 1 - Project level:

Monitoring allows participants to monitor and keep track of project activities during the life of the project. The periodic collection and analysis of this data, by means of site visits, interviews ... etc., serves the purpose of ensuring each project is achieving its objectives and gives early warning if changes are required to improve efficiency of the project.

The Seychelles CPS will seek to have each approved project contain an agreed Monitoring and Evaluation plan which will be useful so that from the outset all participants in the project are each aware of their responsibility for monitoring and thus increase community ownership of the project. A good M&E Plan requires indicators based on sound baselines. The Seychelles CPS recognises that obtaining good baseline information may be problematic for some community groups. As such the CPS will consider proposals with this as a preliminary project activity or may be part of the planning grant activities, as allowed for by GEF SGP. The Monitoring Plan will be linked directly with the reporting requirements of the GEF SGP which means there will be an intermediate and a final report, also linked to disbursement of funds.

#### 2- Programme level

Given that Seychelles is relatively small in size, and that most projects are expected to be on the four main residential islands of Mahe, Praslin La Digue and Silhouette, the National Coordinator, accompanied by NSC members and grantee shall visit each project before each disbursement of funds to ensure project funds are being used as planned, verifying that projects are indeed achieving expected results. Synergies will be developed with other donors running programmes in areas and site visits taken at the same time, as much as possible so as to reduce M&E costs at programme level, and act as capacity building for the NC at the same time building networking alliances. Project and/or site visit reports will feed then into the SGP database, oneUNOPS payment systems, financial reports and Annual Performance and Review Assessment; all of which are used by CPMT to monitor and assess the country programme's financial accountability, the portfolio of projects and procedures and mechanisms.

Evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project and programme cycle at both project and programme level both in consultation with the project participants, project partners. This approach is favoured by the Seychelles CPS as it allows the participants themselves to assess and voice their perception of the impact of the project on the community itself, the immediate environment and also allow discussions which broaden the impact to show the connection to global environment concerns

in the GEF thematic areas. The Seychelles CPS will seek project proposals containing at least one outreach material produced at the end of the project demonstrating the expected impact of the project. Dissemination will be encouraged within the project itself and to the wider community. This will then be collated and at programme evaluation it will be disseminated at national level via a national seminar.

## **5.2 M&E of individual SGP grantee partners**

As it relates to M&E of individual SGP grantee partners, all grantees are exposed to an initiation session prior to disbursement of funds, which explains the approach to M&E at all levels and reinforces the importance for effective M&E throughout the projects. Project baseline data will be collected prior to project execution against which achievements can be measured.

The NSC plays an active role in the M&E component and will be leaning on partners, including technical experts, to support the M&E process. Site visits are conducted prior to the start of the project and these will include the SGP team, NSC and relevant experts identified. Additional ad hoc site visits are conducted throughout the project execution phase and especially where there are concerns identified with a particular project or grantee organisation or even informal visits during project activity or events on site.

Reporting is required from the grantee before the disbursement of additional tranches of funds and a final project report and financial report must be submitted at the end of the project. Based on the capacity of the grantee, up to 10% of the total project budget will be required to be used for project evaluation and the production of a lessons learnt report in addition to the final reporting requirements. This is covered in the project's management costs.

As regards to possible partnerships with other grant-makers, foundations and academic institutions, the University of Seychelles (UniSey) could be a well suited candidate. UniSey is currently offering a degree programme in environmental science since 2012. This programme has been running for almost five years now and already the first cohort of graduates has been produced and most of them are now working in the field of environment. UniSey is currently working in close collaboration with some environmental NGOs in Seychelles, in particular the Island Conservation Society (ICS) in developing their research capability. ICS led by Dr. Gerard Rocamora had good track record and extensive experience in environmental research. Furthermore, some students from UniSey are being sent for work attachment with certain NGOs (like the Seychelles Islands Foundation) as part of their curriculum to get hands-on experience. UniSey is a solid potential partner for some CSOs to collaborate with both as an academic platform and a grant-maker in the area of research and consultancy.

## **5.3 Local stakeholders and community members participation in setting project objectives and outputs**

The SGP niche for the Seychelles Country Programme Strategy was determined through a participatory process of stakeholder consultation and came up with objectives in each of the GEF thematic areas. However, it is worth noting that the participants identified the priority areas as Biodiversity conservation, climate change and sustainable land management.

A first stakeholder workshop was held in 2015 in partnership with the Mangroves for the Future initiative to determine national issues of concern for the Seychelles environment. A final SGP stakeholder workshop was held in May 2016 to develop a framework for Seychelles' SGP, discuss and agree the geographic and thematic focus; as well as objectives and outcomes. The following stakeholder groups attended:

***NGOs***

Citizens Engagement Platform (CEPS)  
Nature Seychelles  
Aux Cap Environment Club  
Apostleship of the Sea  
Seychelles Islands Foundation  
Island Conservation Society  
Roche Caiman Environment Action Team  
Round Table of Seychelles (NSC)  
Fiends of Africa (NSC)  
Marine Conservation Society, Seychelles  
Women Trust Fund  
Fiends of Prisons  
Artisanal Shark Fishermen  
Anba Lao  
Val d'Andor Farmers' Association  
Anse Boileau Farmers' Association  
Baie Ste Anne Farmers' Association  
Green Islands Foundation  
Lasosiasyon Peser La Digue  
Sustainability For Seychelles

***Government departments***

Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change (NSC) - CAMS  
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; SFA & SAA  
Public Utilities Corporation - IWRM

***Others:***

International Partners  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP - NSC)  
Mangroves for the Future MFF (IUCN)  
UNDP – Project Coordinating Unit

The first exercise undertaken in the workshop was an open brainstorm of all of the pressing environmental problems facing Seychelles at this point in time. All participants contributed actively to this exercise. By far the largest number of problems was related to the broad themes of climate change and biodiversity. Also waste management, coastal erosion, education and lack of sound baseline studies and education came out strongly. Based on this, the participants agreed that our SGP should focus primarily on these issues. It was agreed by all present that because Seychelles is such a small country, that the geographic focus should include the entire archipelago as one ecosystem.

Following the workshop, a report including these recommended thematic and geographic foci was

circulated to all stakeholders for feedback by email, including those who were unable to attend and presented apologies. These included:

- Representative for the Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy (SSDS)
- A few relevant Non-Governmental or Community-based Organisations: ( SYAH, LMHA, PFA, ...)
- Several relevant departments from the Ministry of Environment
- Ministry for community Development and Youth
- A few NSC members

## 5.4 M&E Plan at country programme level

**Table 6: M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level**

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under core grant, country allocation	At start of operational phase 6
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis <sup>23</sup> to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) <sup>24</sup>	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) <sup>25</sup> Survey (based on	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July

<sup>23</sup> The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

<sup>24</sup> The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

<sup>25</sup> The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.



ACR)	results to donor			
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

## 6. Resource mobilisation plan

Resource mobilisation is a key operational strategy of the SGP programming which is closely linked to the long term sustainability of the Programme in the country. It allows SGP to increase the number, size and impacts of its projects, while continuing to pursue GEF objectives. The country resource mobilisation strategy has the aim of

- Assisting with the administrative and operational costs of the country Programme
- Providing financial support for components of projects which are not eligible for funding by GEF, for example baseline studies, income generating or alternative livelihood components.
- Encourage community investment in projects and so empower communities to ensure the success of the Project.
- Empowering communities by building capacity to bring in partners to projects, thereby accessing alternative funding which will ensure long term sustainability of projects beyond the SGP funding period.

Co-financing can be done ‘In kind’ comprising of technical expertise, equipment, use of facilities or resource, time and ‘in cash’.

SGP Seychelles recognises the potential of its partners, local and international, as potential investors in the development of the Small Grants Programme in the Seychelles. Resource mobilisation will be done at two levels:

### 1 Programme level

The SGP recognises the Government as an important influential partner that can ensure the success of SGP Seychelles. This is recognised and the relationship between the two is excellent; with the Government having three representatives on the SGP National Steering Committee instead of just one. The Government of Seychelles in 2007 approved the allocation of \$400,000 from the Country Resource Allocation Framework funds to the SGP. This therefore allows SGP Seychelles to fulfil the SGP Global requirement to the 1:1 co-financing ratio as promised to the GEF Council. In this new phase, the Government can assist the SGP in sourcing out other funding possibilities that can match or leverage funding for fulfilment of SGP objectives. Further discussions and negotiations is required on the part of the NC and the NSC.

SGP aims to make full use of its partnership with Government and assist in the development of Government role as facilitator for the Programme as well as for projects. For example, potential projects requiring specific technical advice only available from Government sections, like the Planning Authority, assistance from the Seychelles Agricultural Agency, the Seychelles Fishing

Authority, and the Wetlands unit...the SGP National Steering Committee can assist with facilitation between the parties.

Seychelles has excellent links to a large number of countries through bilateral agreements. Among the biggest contributors to the local economy are: the United Arab Emirates contributing €10.25million, China, €7.45 million, South Africa €2.45 million. At least 23 other countries contributed amounts between €8,000 and €328,000 in various fields such as health, social, tourism, education and military.

Contributions from multilateral agreements have yielded €5.43 million in environment (the major contributor being GEF/UNDP) €0.65 million in infrastructure (African Development Bank), €97,000 in governance; €27,000 in social affairs from UNFPA.

The above figures from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (September 2009) reveal a pattern of high investment in environment sector from multilateral donors which is not reflected in the bilateral agreements' donations. It is thus the SGP strategy to involve the bilateral parties more in the role SGP plays in the conservation of the environment while addressing community and poverty issues. SGP aims to demonstrate the link between environment and social issues and so engage bilateral parties who are keen investors in social affairs. That way additional funding can be leveraged for the programme and for individual projects too.

SGP Seychelles will also seek to maximize the use of multilateral partners in the development of the country programme. SGP will seek to obtain co-financing from UNDP, also the implementing agency for SGP, from the various funds it has access to. SGP will also seek to build synergies with other projects being funded and/or implemented by the UNDP. UNDP can assist by acting as the facilitator between projects operating within the same areas as SGP Projects or involve SGP in regional projects as a grant maker or delivery mechanism and even in M&E sessions. That way site visit can be scheduled together and so costs shared between programmes; national events e.g. advertising can be shared; impact assessment carried out to take into account other programme impacts.

The Seychelles SGP National Coordinator will apply to the United Nations Volunteer for assistance with the Programme implementation. Given the current world economic downturn and SGP Seychelles being a new country joining the global SGP programme, application will be made for the participation of a UNV who will provide valuable support to the Programme as a Programme Assistant. SGP is looking to requesting the participation of Seychelles to the UNV programme so that in the future we can benefit from local internship or UN Volunteers.

The SGP National Steering Committee has committed itself not only to assist the National Coordinator with resource mobilisation for the programme but made a firm commitment to co-finance the operation and administration cost of the Programme, namely with the costs of NSC meetings. Some Members have agreed to host the meetings in their institutions and provide refreshments for meeting participants. Transport to the venue can be shared in carpooling.

## **2 Project level**

For co-financing at project level there will be a distinction made between NGOs and CBOs:

All projects from NGOs will be expected to raise at least 20% co-financing in the first year of the Programme. This will increase to 25% in Year 2 and 30% in Year 3 of the CPS.

All projects submitted by CBOs will be expected to raise 10% co-financing in Year 1 of the Programme and this will increase to 15% in Year 2 and again increased to 20% in Year 3.

The rationale behind this is that while Non-Governmental Organisations in the Seychelles are well established, Community-based Organisations are nascent. The overarching goal of the Seychelles SGP is to encourage the formation of CBOs, build their capacity so they can participate fully in programmes to address environmental concerns. Given this will take time, it is thus logical that co-financing ratios for CBOs are lower than that of NGOs until the final year when everything will level out with both needing to meet the same ratios.

The country programme will seek to assist potential grantees in seeking partnerships with local businesses, philanthropists and individual experts that may serve as co-financiers of projects within their locale.

## 7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

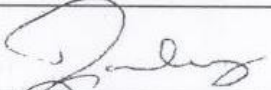


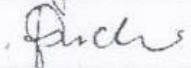
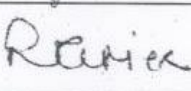




### 7.1 Risks identified and mitigation measures in OP6

**Table 7: Description of risks identified in OP6**

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Change in key players such as NSC members, National Coordinator, Head of approved SGP projects	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	This is inevitable in SIDS, and is best addressed by alternate members or succession plans for all partners
Lack of co-financier leading to financial risks or project failures or suspension	Medium	Low	The strategy is to seek and established firm co-financier prior to any project commitment and launch. Will seek to source multiple financiers for any big project and have a local CSR partner as fall back. Letters of commitment are advisable.
Approved and fully funded SGP projects not completed successfully	Low	High	The project monitoring and evaluation will be firmly rooted in the SGP processes and will be an integral part of the project implementation. SGP has provisions already in place to disburse funds on strict criteria

## 8. National Steering Committee Endorsement

*Note: The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.*

NSC members involved in the CPS processes	Signatures
Mr. Daraius Oliaji, Chairperson	
Mr. Wills Agricole GEF OFP	
Mrs. Nicole Tirant-Gherardi	Absent with Apology
Ms. Jeannette Larue	
Mr. Dan Frichot	
Mr. Albert Napier	
Mrs. Patricia Baquero	
Dr. Frauke Fleischer-Dogley	
Mr. Roland Alcindor, UNDP	
Ms. Lyndy Bastienne, NC	



NSC on project site visit



## ANNEX 1 - Evaluation of GEF SGP stakeholder workshop – CPS Development: May 31, 2016



**SGP Stakeholder workshop**

24 participants responded to the feedback form about the workshop with the following result;

- What was good about this workshop?**

	Excellent	Very Good	Good
- Time Management;	16	5	3
- Logistic – venue... food	12	7	5
- Facilitation, participation...	15	7	2
- Others..... Group work very good (2), discussions, debates(2)			

- What was not so good?**

Sometimes people went off topic but still useful, limited space set out for group work, key persons arrived 30 mins late but facilitators was good at catching up with time, we expected more from the consultants, disappointed to hear of global budget cuts to now only \$400'000.00.

- Suggest one or two areas for improvement or suggestion for the next workshop?**

Print slides, keep focus on main subject, case study or grantee presentation of a good project, invited guest should respect timing, Venue technician should assist setting up, more active participation from CEPS to link envt to other areas, more CBOs / NGOs participation

- Any other comment?** Very participatory, earlier group work resulted in good feedback, excellent organisation, more links to SDG in presentation, more presentation on document review & findings from consultants, an excellent workshop, great discussions, thank you for inviting me, excellent & efficient organising, healthy food, thank you.

## Stakeholder Workshop Programme



### GEF Small Grants Programme, Seychelles - Country Programme Strategy Operational Phase 6 (OP6)

**Stakeholder Workshop – Tuesday May 31, 2016 - SFA Training Room, Victoria**

#### Workshop Objective:

- To look back at OP5 interventions, achievements, challenges and way forward into OP6
- To finalise the dialogue process with GEF-SGP stakeholders and discuss the way into the 6<sup>th</sup> Operational phase through finalization of the country programme strategy
- To align the focus of the GEF SGP with national and GEF priorities and discuss project ideas for OP6 cycle

#### Agenda

Time	Agenda item	Presenter/ facilitator
08.15	Workshop registration	
08:30	Welcome, introduction of facilitation team, and overview of objective and agenda for the day	National Coordinator, Lyndy Bastienne (LB)
08:40	Chairperson Opening remarks	NSC Chair, Mr. Daraius Oliaji
08:50	Official Opening by GEF Operational Focal Person	OFP – Mr. Wills Agricole
09:10 – 09:20	GEF SGP Video (Global)	10 mins
09:20 – 09:45	SGP Seychelles in OP5 + Discussion	NC + Participants
09:45-10:00	<b>Tea / Coffee - Health Break</b>	
10:00 – 10:45	GEF SGP in OP6; The Country Programme Strategy (CPS) Overview of the process and focus on Thematic Areas	A & A Legal & Economic Consultancy Services; Dr. Gerard Adonis, Mr. William Zarine
10:45 – 11:15	Discussion	Plenary
11:15 – 12:00	Group Activity; Community Project ideas around the thematic areas	All
12:00 – 13:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
13:00 – 14:00	Group Activity continues + Presentations	All
14:00 – 14:15	Prioritising actions from the project concepts	GA, WZ, LB
14:15	Workshop evaluation and conclusion	LB



**Community ActionGlobal Impact**

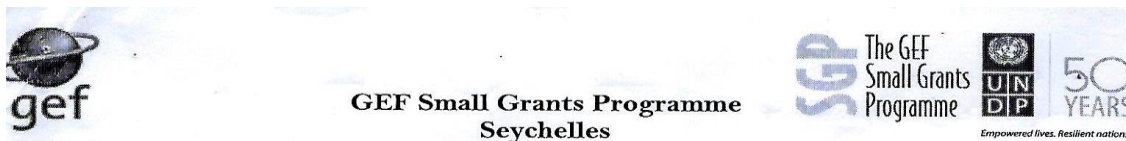
GEF Small Grants Programme, Seychelles      UNDP Technical Management Unit    1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Le Chantier Mall  
P.O. Box 310 – Victoria Mahe, Seychelles      Tel: (+248) 4324559 - +248 2521876

[gefsgp.seychelles@gmail.com](mailto:gefsgp.seychelles@gmail.com)

[www.sgp.undp.org](http://www.sgp.undp.org)

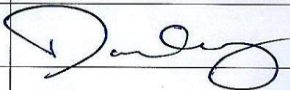




## Stakeholder Workshop Participants



### Attendance List for Country Programme Strategy / Stakeholder Workshop Tuesday 31<sup>st</sup> May 2016

SFA Training Room, Victoria, Mahé: 08:30 – 15:00

NSC Members attending	
Member	Contact & Signature
1. Mr. Daraius Oliaji, Chairperson - Businessman, Round Table of Seychelles	
2. Mr. Wills Agricole, Principal Secretary Department of Climate Change, GEF Operational Focal	✓
3. Ms. Jeannette Larue, Special Advisor, Government Representative: PECO	AA
4. Mr. Dan Frichot, Director General, Government Representative: Community Development	
5. Dr. Frauke Fleischer-Dogley, Chief Executive Officer, Seychelles Island Foundation	✓
6. Mr. Albert Napier, National Director, NGO Apostleship of the Sea	✓
7. Mrs. Patricia Baquero, Project Coordinator, NGO Friends of Africa	
8. Mrs. Nicole Tirant-Gherardi, NGO ACCESS	AA
9. Mr. Roland Alcindor, Programme Manager, UNDP	✓
10. Lyndy Bastienne, National Coordinator	
Name & Organisation	Contact
11. D. Rowat MCSS	david@mcss.sc
12. MONICA SERVINA - WOMEN TRUST FUND	mservina
13. MARJA KARJALAINEN - FORB	mkarjalainen77@gmail.com
14. Patricia Baquero NSC MAC/AFA	p.bacquero@papa.sc
15. Elisa Socrate - SFA	esocrate@sfa.sc
16. BARRY NAKICK SAA + BSAA	barrynakick@yahoo.com
17. Clifford Burtch - ASAA	2710389
18. Claude Nicolas - ASAA	2570957
19. Rodney Quatre PCU-GCCA	2818506
20. ERIC BLAIS - Nature Sey	2511713/4601100
21. JUDE BISOUX - Amba Lao	judebijoux@gmail.com
22. Juliana Brutus - VFA	2769857
23. STEVEN ROSELINE - ABAA	2593140 steven.roseline@hotmail.com
24. TANIA ESPARON - AuCAP envt club	2726606 tania.esparon@pmcauto.co
25. ROBERT LAJOIE - AuCAP envt. club	2713965/2515798 RLA/pu@scsa.sc

27. WILLIAM ZARINE CONSULTANT	PK: 2522108 zconsulting50@gmail.
28. GERARD ADONIS - CONSULTANT	2723952 ged16a@yahoo.co.uk
29. SELBY KENNY - MFF	MFF
30. JENNIFER APPOO - GIF	GIF 2813311
31. SANDRA ADOLEME - IWRM	
32. BETTY SERAPHINE - PCU/EBA	
33. MICHEL PIERRE - CEPS	
34. JUSTIN PROSPER - MEECC / ANBA LAO	
35. RAY PAYEI - LPLD	
36. VANESSA ZIALOR S4S	

## **Speech of NSC Chairperson, Mr. Daraius Oliaji**

Principal Secretary for Energy and Climate Change and GEF Operational Focal Person, Mr. Wills Agricole

Colleague Members of the SGP National Steering Committee

National Coordinator, Consultants, grantees and partners of the GEF Small Grants Programme

Good morning and I welcome you to today's SGP Stakeholder workshop as we finalise the Country Programme Strategy

It is again a pleasure for me to address you on this opportune day, in my capacity as the Chairperson of the National Steering Committee. It is not my intention to host a long speech but allow me to share a few introductory words this morning.

In the SGP Operational Phase 5, the NSC approved a record number of projects to undergo implementation on selected sites in the community including two larger national strategic projects; 23 in all compared to 10 in Phase 4. Many have come to realise their target outcomes such as the setting up of a national herbarium in our National History Museum, which is also hosting the first ever shark collection in Seychelles. Other achievements include capacity building, community & stakeholder engagement in sustainable waste management, awareness of rivers and biodiversity as our heritage... Many are under way to meeting their targets while we must also admit that a few are struggling to get there. But I assure you that all OP5 projects *will* complete implementation by end of this year, to make way for new OP6 initiatives.

SGP Seychelles has grown over the seven years in action. In the process we have seen many Community-based organisations spring out and some very interesting concepts facilitated by the SGP office (Miss Bonnelame at the time) and continuing the good works now by Miss Bastienne). Not forgetting other community mobilisation efforts as well by national NGOs such as S4S, PCA, MCSS, GIF, WCS, TRASS... and we thank them for this.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me iterate that SGP did not go without challenges, both at programme and project levels; the NC may later touch on these.

Throughout the day, you will get acquainted with the seven new strategic initiatives replacing the previous five thematic areas. And as key partners, knowing your community needs better, you will contribute insights into new project ideas pertaining to those new initiatives as a way forward to committing the limited OP6 funding cycle.

To you all volunteers out there, I salute your efforts and I thank you for giving your time and energy to make things happen for your community, for the country and for the world to see. You are an inspiration for us all.

To the Government, I thank you for your continued support in making available resources to our grantees. We welcome other initiatives from the private sector to step in, now that the CSR is in play. Let us work together with the SGP in promoting the bottom - up approach in community decision-making to guarantee sustainable environmental, social and economic development of your communities, for our country and for the global village we live in today.

On behalf of the SGP NSC, I thank you all for your participation and have a pleasant day!



## **Speech of GEF Operational Focal Point, Mr. Wills Agricole**

Chairperson and Members of the SGP National Steering Committee

Representative, Consultants, dear grantees, partners and friends of the Small Grants Programme

Good morning to you all and welcome to another Stakeholder meeting of the SGP in Seychelles.

Launched in 1992, and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a corporate programme, the GEF Small Grants Programme is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership, and is executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). For many years, the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) has provided strategic support to sustainable development efforts in SIDS in a variety of ways. SGP is active in all the SIDS regions, - the Pacific; the Caribbean; and the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas (AIMS) - providing critical funding to communities and local CSOs to implement multi-objective projects for environmental protection, sustainable livelihoods and local empowerment.

GEF SGP aims to support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action. To this end SGP provides technical and financial support to nongovernmental and community-based organizations in developing countries to generate sustainable livelihoods that mitigate climate change, conserve biodiversity, protect international waters, reduce the impact of persistent organic pollutants and prevent land degradation. Since its creation, GEF SGP has provided over 19,770 grants to communities in 132 developing countries.

It is my pleasure to be here launching this important workshop in my capacity as the GEF Operational Focal Person for Seychelles. This reaffirms the Commitment to strengthen the partnership that exists between the Government and the GEF's corporate programmes like the SGP. The SGP opened its doors in Seychelles back in 2009 and again yet another Operational phase comes into play for our NGO communities. It was a memorable year, in which community based organizations in Seychelles started to benefit from small grants to implement projects that contribute d to sustainable development, improved livelihoods and global environmental.

So today we celebrate the efforts of a number of people who with their determination and enthusiasm have worked hard to take this important step then. I believe a lot has been achieved in Phases 4 and 5 while I'm sure they are not gone without its many challenges. So far the total number of projects funded by SGP for Seychelles now stands at forty-one to the value of nearly USD 2 Million grant funds which has mobilized and leveraging quite an amount in local co-financing. Given that the Seychelles islands are positioned in a biodiversity hotspot in the Indian Ocean, I noticed that the SGP Seychelles' portfolio has mostly focused on biodiversity conservation. However, there is a great effort to diversify the current portfolio.

Of particular importance, is the number of community-based organisations formed through the SGP outreaching activities or brought to life through on-the initiatives. We have seen them grow from seven groups in 2009 to now 20 registered CBOs, some of which are already accessing SGP or other grants that contribute to building capacity, addressing environmental issues in the community, practicing good governance or implementing projects that contribute strategically to our national development processes. Last week we celebrated World Biodiversity Day.

As the new Country Programme Strategy (*CPS*) is currently showing us, in OP4 70% and in OP5 almost 60% of Seychelles SGP projects were focused on the Biodiversity conservation thematic area. This shows that Seychelles *is* truly committed and recognises the need to reduce biodiversity loss and protect the resources that we all so depend on.

Let me quote the message of the UN Secretary General on the occasion: "Reversing the anticipated expansion of sectors that both depend on and affect biodiversity – including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture –

will pose a significant challenge to halting biodiversity loss in the coming decades. Reversing these trends will require action by all sectors and stakeholders; from UN Member States and agencies to civil society, academia and businesses. We need better research, and we need to act on the evidence that biodiversity is integral to achieving social and economic goals” UNQUOTE.

But of course ladies and gentlemen, you do not have to do it alone, the government and relevant agencies can assist and support your community efforts.

Despite the need to conserve biodiversity, we also hope that in this phase we will see a better spread of projects in all other focus areas, although the funding level is relatively low this time. Together we need to find other sources of funding to complement this cycle either through the STAR allocation or through the SGP’s grant making + activities.

In this new phase, we expect our civil society organisations not to only look at SGP as a funding mechanism but to also use this opportunity to address real needs for the community and come up with innovative concepts so as to meet our objective in achieving global impacts from our local actions.

We indeed acknowledge your commitment and volunteer contributions within your community, and today, on behalf of the government I pledge our stronger partnership to help you realise your dream for increased environment citizenship in Seychelles. You are the agent of change that we count on, the guardians of good governance and accountability and partisans to better decisions at community level.

We recently saw the UNDP mobilisation for the SDGs, the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The SGP is equally party to the 17 SDG goals. As such we are hopeful that as CSOs you will use this funding opportunity to implement and push forward the SDG agenda across the country through your participatory approach ensuring ‘no one is left behind in OP6.

With these said, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to thank you for making the time to be present and participate in today’s SGP stakeholder workshop, and, it therefore gives me extra pleasure in declaring this workshop “officially open”. Have a fruitful learning and working day.

Thank you!

## **Annex 2 - Final Stakeholder Workshop Report summary**

### **GEF Small Grants Programme, Seychelles – Country Programme Strategy**

#### **Operational Phase 6 (OP6)**

#### **Stakeholder Workshop – Tuesday May 31, 2016, SFA Training Room, Victoria**

#### **1. Welcome Note by SGP National Coordinator, Ms. Lyndy Bastienne**

- 1.1. High level overview of GEF SGP and current situation OP6 Country Programme Development. She also outlined the SGP Funding and SGP projects upto OP5.
- 1.2. Rational of the Stakeholder Workshop in the process of formulating OP6
- 1.3. Highlight of workshop Agenda and expected outcomes. They include the establishment of key focus areas, key project ideas and priority focus for OP6.

*\*All participants were handed a folder with project factsheets, SGP OP6 Brochure and other materials*

#### **2. The Chairperson of the National Steering Committee (NSC), Mr Darius Oliaji gave his opening remarks stressing on the following issues and messages:**

- 2.1. Projects approved and implemented in OP5, which stand at 23, and amongst are two strategic projects
- 2.2. Project performance have sometime met with challenges and some projects which have struggled, and their challenges are believed attributed to ownership, focus and commitments and support/monitoring
- 2.3. The 7 years of SGP in Seychelles has been generally fruitful and has had national and international impacts
- 2.4. Good work of the National Coordinators was articulated
- 2.5. Great partners such as TRASS, S4S...
- 2.6. OP 6 strategic initiatives replacing the previous OP5 thematic focus
- 2.7. Special thanks to SGP projects implementers, most of whom have been undertaking the activities on a voluntary basis
- 2.8. Call to continue to build on growth and sustainability

#### **3. Official Opening of the Workshop by GEF Operational Focal Person (OFP), Mr Wills Agricole:**

- 3.1. Welcome note to all participants and stakeholders
- 3.2. Emphasized that SGP has supported Small Island Developing States (SIDS) development efforts and programmes, and in the process, has provided critical funding for environmental protection and sustainable development programmes
- 3.3. Assist communities, CSOs, etc... in sustainable livelihood
- 3.4. Have to celebrate efforts of a number of people supporting 41 projects to the value of near US\$2M, to date
- 3.5. There have been challenges, and they include successful programme completion in few cases, enough funding, and project geographical coverage
- 3.6. Diversifying portfolio, with a shift from biodiversity conservation to other socio-economic areas



- 3.7. Quote from the 'Biodiversity Day' message from the UN Secretary General ....
- 3.8. The importance to continue to source other funding to complement SGP
- 3.9. Great to continuously see participants pledge to continue to be the 'agent of change'
- 3.10. Pronounced on OP6 and UN SDS stressing that no one should be left behind in OP6  
.... and 'The Workshop was declared Officially Opened'

#### 4. GEF SGP Video:

Was shown and this gave all workshop participants and other stakeholders present a more objective and global view of the SGP programmes, including initiatives and projects undertaken in other countries, with messages from key leaders in GEF SGP, globally

#### 5. Presentation of OP5 achievements, challenges and way forward into OP6 to Workshop Participants by National Coordinator, Ms. Lyndy Bastienne

- 5.1. Contextualizing OP5 and highlighting the five thematic areas, namely,
  - Biodiversity conservation
  - Abatement of Climate Change
  - Protection of International Waters
  - Prevention of Land degradation
  - Elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- 5.2. In GEF 5, Seychelles is classified as a Category 1 programme with an allocation of \$1.2 million. SGP will continue with the same approach while making the main thrust of the country programme strategy to mobilize community groups to tackle environment problems at community level by assisting groups with putting in the required structures and governance to enable access to SGP grants.
- 5.3. NC stressed the importance of choosing projects that can be successfully implemented and implementing agents who are committed, have the time and be focus on their project plans. It was equally observed that there may have been a lack of control, monitoring and follow up from local GEF SGP team, a situation that the National Coordinator has pledged to address.
- 5.4. In general the fund (in excess of US\$1M allotted to OP5 were funds well used and there have been projects like the revamping of the local tap root crops, our river our heritage, sharks education, solar energy or PV system, sustainable waste management... have been successfully implemented.
- 5.5. Finally, NC requested the serious inputs of the workshop participants to support the process of establishing project ideas that will be the basis of OP6.

#### 6. Presentation by Consultants (Dr Gerard Adonis and Mr William Zarine): Developing the OP6 Country Programme Strategy

- 6.1. Brief reiteration of the GEF SGP Programme introduction to Seychelles and its general aim, focus in terms of thematic areas and project outputs

- 6.2. Introduction to OP6 and the landscape/seascape concept and approaches – emphases on the need to have synergy, transparency, focus, impacts in our project proposals and implementation
- 6.3. Presented OP6 strategic initiatives:
  - Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation
  - Innovative Climate Smart Agro-Ecology
  - Energy Access Co-Benefits
  - Local to Global Energy Coalitions
  - CSO – Government Dialogue Platforms
  - Social Inclusion (Gender, Youth, Indigenous Peoples)
  - Contribution to Global Knowledge Management Platform
- 6.4. Presentation of some preliminary project ideas based on informal discussions/interactions with stakeholders and some desk researches. They include but not limited to:
  - Management of Protected Areas and Biodiversity
  - Protecting endangered species against controlling pests
  - Management of flashfloods, red earth carried to the sea, landslides
  - Rehabilitation of degraded land, including agricultural land
  - Promoting and proper use of chemicals
  - Enhancing toxic waste collections and disposals
  - Policy reviews of chemical importation, uses and disposals
  - Supporting more studies on areas of chemicals and waste management and their impacts on the environment and the people
- 6.5. Expectations and end results from today's workshop ... in terms of focus areas, projects ideas and prioritization
- 6.6. Reference was made to the 'group work', which was the next activity
- 6.7. Discussions were made around the Consultant and NC presentation, and were mainly focused on clarity as to whether the groups were to come up with firm project proposals at this point, or whether it was more appropriate to come up with project ideas. This was done against the backdrop that though the workshop participants were very representative of the local community, local CSOs, local NGOs, there was no guarantee that all stakeholders or groups were represented. Participants were also voicing the need to bring more synergy to the projects (avoiding silos) and groups get more together to have projects pulled together to have greater impacts in terms of implementation and outcomes/outputs. These were interesting proposals as they were in line with the philosophy of OP6.
7. Group Work: Community Project Ideas around the Thematic Areas
  - 7.1. The workshop participants were briefed on the group work and were given a framework that guided the discussions as per appendix 2. Groups were to incorporate the three cross-cutting initiatives in the four main core strategic initiatives.
  - 7.2. Participants were divided into three groups based on interest/expert areas and one group was given the task to discuss two strategic issues that were very much co-related and have some commonalities.
  - 7.3. Rapporteurs were established to present the group project ideas and priority areas at the end of the group sessions and the different presentations are illustrated in appendix 4.
  - 7.4. The main project ideas and priority areas are summarized below and will be further scrutinized for the purpose of incorporation into the OP6 Country Programme Strategy:
    - Management of Protected Areas and Biodiversity

- Protecting endangered species against controlling pests
- Management of flashfloods, red earth carried to the sea, landslides
- Rehabilitation of degraded land, including agricultural land
- Promoting and proper use of chemicals
- Enhancing toxic waste collections and disposals
- Policy reviews of chemical importation, uses and disposals
- Supporting more studies on areas of chemicals and waste management and their impacts on the environment and the people.

## 8. Group Work Main Discussion Points

### 8.1. Group 1: Community Landscape/Seascape

- Focus on projects that have connectivity between land and water bodies and that services are dependent on both such as reefs, land habitats, coral rehabilitation, etc...
- Mitigate loss of biodiversity (seeking alternative job for demersal fishing), co-management zones, closing seasons...
- Sustainable eco-tourism promotion and exploration, cultural tourism (community-based)
- Data collections for both fisheries and agriculture
- Organic farming
- Improving drainage systems
- Fish Aggregative Devices
- Rehabilitating coastal areas
- Tourism corporative in promoting the use of local products rather than imports
- Marshland/River , beach protection and rehabilitation
- Joint recycling products
- Valorization of industry (Tourism establishments will help with Ministry's efforts)
- Biodiversity in school curriculum
- Assessment of current knowledge of biodiversity in industry
- Promoting and encouraging income-generating activities
- Focus on connectivity of project ideas and projects when prioritizing; reality check

### 8.2. Group 2: Low Carbon Emission and Chemical/Waste Management

#### 8.2.1. Low Carbon Emission

- Increased focus on energy saving practices such as greater outreach of products and services such as PV in key contact points such as schools, hospitals and other public places
- Encourage more use of energy saving machineries and equipment such as bulbs, power tools, household and commercial equipment ... and complement ongoing initiatives and projects
- Education and awareness campaigns
- Replacement of using woods to more efficient and low carbon energy for commercial activities such as the production of 'galet' by farmers

#### 8.2.2. Chemical/Waste Management

- Project to look at environmentally unfriendly products and their impacts ... such as baby nappies (pampers), take away boxes, plastic bags. An opportunity to push the use of bio-degradable or recycled alternatives

- Food items being imported ... a study to see the various goods being imported and whether good or bad for the country/society
- Track and assess the chemicals being disposed including batteries, electronic devices
- Revamp recycling and waste collection and disposal initiatives

### 8.3. Group 3: Climate Smart and Innovative Agro-ecology

- Project to improve irrigation on farms and field demonstration
- Re-introduce traditional cultivation methods through education
- Reducing water impact directly on farm through affordable means such as greenhouse, drip irrigation, raised beds...
- Crop selection to achieve those that have the ability to adapt to longer period of water logging for selected areas
- Contouring and terracing practices revamped and reintroduced
- Cover crops (on low level areas) to preserve soil and its nutrients ... eg sweet potatoes
- Maintaining water quality in soil by looking at irrigation system that are more efficient in water usage (duplication system)
- Reducing water losses from soil
- Conservation of diversity further strengthened ... including home gardens traditional vegetables/fruits such as 'pipangai', 'kalbas', etc...
- Marketing the local agricultural products and ensure consistent and continuous supply as a way to reduce reliance on imports
- Looking into organic farming; setting standards, criteria and labeling

## 9. Workshop Evaluation and Conclusion

- 9.1. NC re-emphasised the importance of this stakeholder workshop and acknowledges her appreciation for the participants who have made time to be in the workshop.
- 9.2. It was pointed out that the Consultants will pull together the country strategy document for OP6, and will be looking to finalize the document by 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016.
- 9.3. Participants were given the evaluation form for completion, and the few of them who had to leave after lunch were to undertake theirs online, in the coming days. The evaluation outcome is illustrated in appendix 3.



Stakeholder workshop group work

## APPENDIX 1

### Framework for Group work:



### **Basic Concept Note Form for SGP Group Exercise for OP6 CPS stakeholder workshop**

- 1). Project Title.
- 2). Organisation.
- 3). Project duration 12 months
- 4). Project Concept / idea:
- 5). Objective:
- 6). Expected Results / Outcomes and impacts:
- 7). Deliverables / Activities:
- 8). Relevance to OP6 Thematic areas:
- 9). Project Management or implementation arrangement:
- 10). Budget / Financing Plan

## ANNEX 3:

### Stakeholder Workshop Group Presentation

#### Group Work Presentation 1:

##### Group Rapport: Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation

1. ***Connectivity between the two systems***
  - 1.1. Run off
  - 1.2. Species which are dependent on both ecosystems
2. ***Coral Reefs***
  - 2.1. Reduce pressure and promote resilience
  - 2.2. Restoration ... E.g. Coral replanting
  - 2.3. Mitigate loss of bio-diversity ... E.g. Alternative job for fishermen, value addition, eco-tourism
3. ***Sustainable Fisheries and Utilisation***
  - 3.1. Have Fisheries (Co-)Management Plan (including National Plan of Actions for Sharks)
  - 3.2. Aquaculture and getting co-funding from other donors
  - 3.3. Using fishermen to collect data
  - 3.4. Fish aggregating device (FADS) recycling of these
  - 3.5. Build eco-FADS
4. ***Restoration of Coastal Areas***
  - 4.1. Elimination of invasive alien species (IAS)
  - 4.2. Restoration of wetlands and marshes
5. ***Tourism Establishment Cooperation***
  - 5.1. Use of local products
  - 5.2. Plant local fruits and vegetables
  - 5.3. Joint recycling/composting with local communities
  - 5.4. Valorisation of environment ... E.g. Information boards maintaining trails
6. ***Education and Awareness***
  - 6.1. Teaching about bio-diversity
  - 6.2. Assessment of current knowledge of bio-diversity within community
7. ***Control of Pest***
  - 7.1. Could be done using local methods/knowledge

#### Group Work Presentation 2:

##### Group Rapport: Low Carbon Energy Access Co-Benefits

1. ***Prison Project***
  - 1.1. Introducing renewable energy; PV, energy – saving bulbs, water conservation...
  - 1.2. Rain water harvesting



- 1.3. Village secondary road street lights using alternative 'solar energy' and empowering local community to obtain lights
- 1.4. Farmers Association can use alternative source of energy – E.g. PV instead of diesel, wind mills for water pumping...
- 1.5. Including government institutions such as school or health centre to switch to solar/PV projects – get an NGO to take lead.

**Group Rapport: Local/Global Chemical Management**

**2. *Chemical Management Strategy***

- 2.1. Research/Study to identify quality of certain items brought into the country in terms of human/health/environment impact
- 2.2. Identify food products that can be produced locally instead of imported ones, and encourage locally produced food .... E.g. Fish, poultry...
- 2.3. Study to identify chemicals in products such as meat, fish, etc...
- 2.4. Where chemicals are disposed – study to identify disposal of chemicals by government and other items like small batteries, electronic devices
- 2.5. Plastic bag phasing out ... to use eco-bags. Getting an NGO in the market selling eco-bags such as bio-degradable bags
- 2.6. Reviving the project of glass re-cycling, and proposal for waste segregation for re-cycling

**Group Work Presentation 3:**

**Group Rapport: Climate Smart Agro-ecology**

**1. *Improving agriculture production and crop protections***

- 1.1. Improve drainage facilities on farms against flash flood (also entails capacity building and field demonstration)
- 1.2. Cultivation method – raising bed instead of flat productive method
- 1.3. Tropical grains for sustainable production
- 1.4. Crop Selection – withstand flood and waterlog stress
- 1.5. Contouring and terracing
- 1.6. Cover crops
- 1.7. Salt tolerant seeds
- 1.8. Organic farming; setting standards, criteria and labeling

**2. *Irrigation System***

- 2.1. Relook at irrigation system currently in use
- 2.2. Crop selection for salinity tolerance
- 2.3. Reducing water loss from soil by using manure
- 2.4. Reduce climatic impact on production system and production

**3. *Prioritising***

- 3.1. Look at combined projects
- 3.2. Looking at soil resources, evaluation of this resource
- 3.3. Linking health to chemical ... taken up in local food

3.4. Capacity assessments for NGOs

3.5. Income farming activities, value added products, packaging (including fishers and facilities to improve and encourage women fishermen)

#### **Other Summary Issues:**

- Disposing E-Waste and collections such as batteries
- Sorting waste; collection issues
- Tropical greenhouse for farmers
- Green farms like windmill
- Improve environmental literacy especially for mothers (educate a mother, educate a whole family)
- Communication and information dissemination on projects and other great initiatives under SGP – including marketing for livelihood
- Look at traditional food crop losses ... use traditional methods to revive
- Agro-forestry projects
- Public food gardens
- Adopt practice of crop selection and focus crops in geographical areas where they do best

#### **Brief of the presentation of SGP OP6 CPS Draft Document to NSC**

The CPS draft has been in circulation to the NSC members from March 2016 in order to obtain agreements and guidance on the content for national implementation. The Summary sheet from the CPMT was used as the guidance document for comments.

The consultants equally met with the NSC team in their meeting in June 2016 to share their experience of the whole process, finalise the content with members and discuss the way forward in applying the document as the Guide to implementing the SGP programme and projects in Phase 6. Finally as an indication of agreement to the whole process and the content of the document, NSC members signed the Seychelles OP6 Country Programme Strategy as *the* document for use in the next four years of implementation.

#### **The ‘parcours’ as described by the consultants:**

The journey to draft the SGP OP6 CPS has been an enriching experience. The work started in early January 2016 following signing of the contract the previous month. The first few weeks that followed was the most challenging and tedious as we had to come to terms with the terms of reference and ensure that we understand fully what was expected to deliver based on the template provided.

The initial task was to agree on a work plan, which started with an aggressive data gathering process and desk top review. Once all the relevant documents and data were identified and collected through desk research, the next stage was to read all of them thoroughly with understanding. This process took almost two months to complete. It’s important to note that during the data gathering process we also consulted with several stakeholders to get their views and inputs on some important matters.

All along this process, we have remained in close contact with the NC who has been of great help and guidance. To note, the SGP OP6 CPS Seychelles has not been developed in isolation, but we

consulted previous CPS and received guidance from other SGP countries' work in progress through the NC networking.

The first draft CPS was completed and submitted to the NC in March 2016 for feedback, which came with a CPS 'Summary sheet' After the peer review, the draft was amended accordingly as per the comments and recommendations and re-submitted to the NC for validation. A one day workshop was organised in late May 2016 to validate the document, further inform stakeholders and have their final inputs. Several important recommendations came out of the workshop, especially new project ideas, which have been incorporated. A revised draft CPS was produced after the workshop for a second round of peer review; it was equally circulated to the CPMT for their views and pre-approval. This was approved in principle with some minor adjustment and the current final version was submitted on July 15<sup>th</sup> 2016 for final approval by the Country Programme Management Team...

## ANNEX 4: PROJECT FACT SHEET

### GEF 4 Projects

Grant Recipient	Project Name	Contacts
1.Green Islands Foundation (GIF)	Increasing public awareness and educating the local communities in understanding the behavioural ecology of sharks in order to reduce conflicts between fishermen and dive operators in Seychelles - \$50,000.	<a href="mailto:gm@gif.sc">gm@gif.sc</a> <a href="mailto:jappoo@gif.sc">jappoo@gif.sc</a>
2. Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles (WCS)	Endangered species and spaces: Outreach Program for children and youth and the community – \$50,000.	<a href="mailto:wildlifeclubsofseychelles@gmail.com">wildlifeclubsofseychelles@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:brenda_andimignon@hotmail.com">brenda_andimignon@hotmail.com</a>
3.Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles (MCSS)	Conservation of threatened marine biodiversity of N.W. Mahe through increased public awareness and community involvement in a multi - species acoustic tracking programme - \$50,000.	<a href="mailto:info@mcss.sc">info@mcss.sc</a>
4. Nature Seychelles	Studying the impacts of climate change on hawksbill turtles <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> on Cousin Island Special Reserve, raising awareness, and piloting mitigation measures - \$41,250.	<a href="mailto:projects@natureseychelles.org">projects@natureseychelles.org</a>
5. Lasosiasyon Peser Praslin (PFA)	Piloting participatory research in a fisheries co-management set-up: the case of the Praslin rabbitfish spawning aggregation fishery - \$49,360. (One item outstanding for completion)	<a href="mailto:pfa@seychelles.net">pfa@seychelles.net</a>
6. Plant Conservation Action Group (PCA)	Building Capacity in Organizations and Communities for Conservation of Species and Habitats - \$50,000.	<a href="mailto:pca.seychelles@gmail.com">pca.seychelles@gmail.com</a>
7. Seychelles Scouts Association (SSA)	Rehabilitation & Sustainable Management of the North-East Point Marsh - \$50,000.	<a href="mailto:seyscouts.coordinator@yahoo.com">seyscouts.coordinator@yahoo.com</a>
8. Sustainability For Seychelles(S4S)	Promoting Rainwater harvesting on the island of La Digue - \$50,000.	<a href="mailto:martinzanlwi@gmail.com">martinzanlwi@gmail.com</a>
9. Atelye Pour Aprann Nouvo Artizana (APANA)	Training element - Glass Recycling Project - \$34,000.	<a href="mailto:lucrluck@intelvision.net">lucrluck@intelvision.net</a>
10. Terrestrial Restoration Action Society, Seychelles (TRASS)	Replanting and enhancing community participation in rehabilitation of degraded forest lands: a demonstration project at Pt. Chevalier, Praslin, Seychelles - \$50,000.	<a href="mailto:boismare@gmail.com">boismare@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:elvinahenr@gmail.com">elvinahenr@gmail.com</a>

### GEF 5 Projects:

11. Les Mamelles Heritage Association (LMHA)	Conservation of Biodiversity and preservation of artifacts of cultural importance along the Dan Miska nature trail in the district of Les Mamelles. – \$50,000.	<a href="mailto:gerrykiwale@yahoo.fr">gerrykiwale@yahoo.fr</a> <a href="mailto:Rosalie.bernadette@gmail.com">Rosalie.bernadette@gmail.com</a>
12. Val D'endore Farmers Association (VDFA)	Conservation of rare local Food Crops for diversity in the region of Val D'endore – \$50,000	<a href="mailto:valdendoref@hotmail.com">valdendoref@hotmail.com</a>

13. Island Conservation Society (ICS)	Renewable energy PV system installation on Aride Island Special Reserve – \$50,000	<a href="mailto:science@ics.sc">science@ics.sc</a>
14. Sustainability for Seychelles (S4S)	Engaging Civil Society in Sustainable waste Management - Strategic Project - \$150,000.	<a href="mailto:martinzanlwi@yahoo.com">martinzanlwi@yahoo.com</a>
15. Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles (WCS)	Our rivers, Our heritage - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:wildlifeclubsofseychelles@gmail.com">wildlifeclubsofseychelles@gmail.com</a>
16. Plaisance Community outreach Committee (PCOC)	Engaging the Plaisance Community in establishing , maintaining and managing a biodiversity hub in the district – \$50,000	<a href="mailto:projects@ceps.sc">projects@ceps.sc</a>
17. Artisanal Shark Fisher's Association (ASFA)	Securing traditional livelihoods through sustainable management of the artisanal shark fishery - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:asfasec@outlook.com">asfasec@outlook.com</a>
18. Lions Club of Paradise Seychelles (LCPS)	Controlling the release of Chemicals/POPs into Seychelles environment: A Collaboration between Lions Club Paradise of Seychelles, Public Utilities Corporation and the Custom Authority – \$50,000	<a href="mailto:p.murugaiyan@env.gov.sc">p.murugaiyan@env.gov.sc</a>
19. Sea Level Rise Foundation (SLRF)	Capacity Building Through Stakeholder workshops - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:jeanettelarue@hotmail.com">jeanettelarue@hotmail.com</a>
20. Marine Conservation Society Seychelles (MCSS)	Conserving marine mammals around Seychelles while maintaining sustainable use of marine resources against a background of urban development, petroleum exploration - Strategic Project - \$150,000.	<a href="mailto:david@mcss.sc">david@mcss.sc</a> <a href="mailto:info@mcss.sc">info@mcss.sc</a>
21. Silhouette Island Foundation (SIF)	Nationwide educational outreach, awareness raising, and institutional capacity building to conserve the Sheath-tailed Bat - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:science@ics.sc">science@ics.sc</a>
22. Environment Educators Association of Seychelles (EEAS)	Knowledge and Best practice Fairs – \$50,000	<a href="mailto:martinzanlwi@yahoo.com">martinzanlwi@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:abi_march@yahoo.co.uk">abi_march@yahoo.co.uk</a>
23. Terrestrial Restoration Action Society, Seychelles (TRASS)	Reforestation of Midland Watershed for improved benefits to downstream communities - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:elvinhenr@gmail.com">elvinhenr@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:boismare@gmail.com">boismare@gmail.com</a>
24. Plant Conservation Action Group (PCA)	Restoring Seychelles Native Biodiversity through the Involvement of Local Communities: Rehabilitation of Endangered Glacis Vegetation - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:Pca.seychelles@gmail.com">Pca.seychelles@gmail.com</a>
25. Arterial Network (ANS)	Valorisation of the Giant Tortoise through public arts- \$50,000	<a href="mailto:arterialseychelles@gmail.com">arterialseychelles@gmail.com</a>
26. Belombre Fishermen Association (BOFA)	Reducing the carbon footprint of the Belombre artisanal fishing port - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:Belombre.fishermen@gmail.com">Belombre.fishermen@gmail.com</a>
27. Friends of Prisons (FOPs)	Greening the Prison to be more sustainable with solar power, piloting Biogas at Montagne Posée, while providing rainwater harvesting for Marie-Louise - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:mkarjalainen77@gmail.com">mkarjalainen77@gmail.com</a>

28. Roche Caiman Environment Action Team (RCEAT)	Greening the Roche Caiman and the Au Cap coastal for improved ecosystem services to the community – \$50,000	<a href="mailto:rochecaimanenviro@gmail.com">rochecaimanenviro@gmail.com</a>
29. Anba Lao	Testing methods of human induced resilience of socio-economic important coral reef sites within the Seychelles Marine National Parks - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:justinpros@hotmail.com">justinpros@hotmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:judebijoux@gmail.com">judebijoux@gmail.com</a>
30. La Digue Fishermen Association (LPLD)	Fishing Aggregate Device and community monitoring programme around the island of La Digue for the benefit of the local community - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:payetray@gmail.com">payetray@gmail.com</a>

AusAID Community-Based Adaptation projects 2013 – 2016		
31. Baie Ste Anne Farmers Association (BSAFA), in collaboration with TRASS	Increasing the resilience of farming communities on the Praslin plateau by Addressing soil salinity to boost local food production - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:bsafarmers@gmail.com">bsafarmers@gmail.com</a>
32. Anse Kerlan Avangard (AKA)	Securing the coastal land in Anse Kerlan with counter erosion structure thru' community-based adaptation process while building capacity & resilience of the community - \$50,000	<a href="mailto:nataliedubuisson@hotmail.com">nataliedubuisson@hotmail.com</a>
33. Territorial Restoration Action Society of Seychelles (TRASS)	Rehabilitation of Midland water catchment area that feeds La Hauteur River which services Cap Samy farming community - \$20,000	<a href="mailto:elvinhenr@gmail.com">elvinhenr@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:boismare@gmail.com">boismare@gmail.com</a>
<b>Total GEF – AUS AID Community – Based Adaptation (CBA) projects: \$ 120'000.00</b>		

**Summary of total OP4 – OP5 funds committed, as at December 2015, including SIDS CBA projects:**

Funding Cycle	Number of projects	Amounts of Grants
OP4	10	\$474,610
OP5	23	\$1,300,000
TOTAL OP4 – OP5		\$1,774,610



Baie Lazare school implements WCS SGP project, Praslin fishers held competition for charity



## ANNEX 5: OP6 donor partner strategy annexes

### Australian government-funded SIDS CBA projects;

The climate of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is influenced by large ocean-atmosphere interactions such as trade winds, El Niño and the monsoons; tropical cyclones and hurricanes; as well as sea-level rise. These climate characteristics, combined with their particular socioeconomic situations, make SIDS some of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change. This, added to the fact that SIDS produce such extremely low levels of greenhouse gas emissions, means that they will suffer disproportionately from the damaging impacts of climate change

The Small Island Developing States Community-Based Adaptation programme (SIDS CBA) has been designed to test, implement, upscale and mainstream community-based projects that seek to enhance the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. To the maximum extent possible, the natural resources and ecosystems upon which vulnerable local populations depend will also be conserved and/or enhanced.

The SIDS CBA started in 2013 in Seychelles will build on the experiences, lessons and practices developed from the three pilot countries that includes the global GEF Special Priority on Adaptation (SPA) CBA programme, as well as the first phase of the AusAID-supported Mekong and Asia Pacific Community-Based Adaptation programme (MAP CBA), which were both designed to create small-scale 'project/policy laboratories' to generate knowledge about how to achieve adaptation at the local level.

A community based adaptation project is associated with a climate resilient community development project, but with extra features that make development strategies by communities more resilient to climate risks such as the origin or cause of the risks which must be climate change including variability and the elements of the intervention which must be designed to improve the resilience of the community to climate change including variability.

Community-based adaptation aims to empower local people to cope with and plan for the impacts of climate change. Besides the conventional approaches to planning adaptation that rely on 'expert' advice and credible 'science' from authoritative information providers, there is a need to support local communities with more site-specific, user-friendly information and more inclusive of traditional knowledge and existing coping practices.

*The Aus AID Seychelles CPS is attached to this document for reference.*



## APPENDIX 5

### An overview of some op4 – op5 project results; Factsheets

Table A1: OP4				
Project Description	Thematic Area	Achievement of Targets	Short-term Benefits	Long-term Benefits
1. Increasing public awareness and educating the local communities in understanding the behavioural ecology of sharks (in order to reduce conflicts between fishermen and dive operators in Seychelles) – GREEN ISLANDS FOUNDATION	Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revised project focused mainly on overall education and production of useful educational materials;</li> <li>Many fishermen (about 100) were consulted on their perception of sharks, and at the same time provided them with useful information on the ecological value and importance of sharks, the reason for monitoring catches and identifying the different species as well as potential alternative fishing methods.</li> <li>All fishing associations, NGOs, SFA and ministry of Environment were provided with shark ID guides</li> <li>Schools (primary, secondary, post-secondary, unisey...) were provided with a set of 4 posters and related activity guide for education purposes</li> <li>Trainings of practioners and NGOs on sharks ecology and on preservation</li> <li>Established the first preserved sharks collection display at the Natural History Museum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receipt of shark educational materials by the educational community.</li> <li>Receipt of shark ID guide by fishing, fisheries, research, diving and conservation community</li> <li>Institutional knowledge gained by GIF and partners</li> <li>Preserved shark collection available to general public at Natural History Museum</li> <li>National network of organisations and individuals working on sharks expanded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide basic tools that complement the national blue economy vision of utilising marine resources in a sustainable manner, based on scientific evidence and broad community participation</li> <li>Greater awareness of the shark ecology within the fishing and general community will prove to be the catalysing factor in adopting a sustainable shark fishing and conserving viable stocks of sharks in Seychelles</li> </ul>

<p><b>2. Piloting participatory research in a fisheries co-management set-up: the case of the Praslin rabbitfish spawning aggregation fishery – PRASLIN FISHERMEN ASSOCIATION</b></p>	<p>Biodiversity</p>	<p>The project was able to affect biodiversity conservation by improving knowledge on the behaviour of the spine-foot rabbit fish (kordonnyen) at spawning aggregation sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better communication between fishermen and SFA scientific staff.</li> <li>• The tag return programme forced the fishermen to pass-by the PFA office and interact with the administrative assistant.</li> <li>• Fishermen found that they can benefit from research projects and they are now much more willing to participate in research and other data collection effort.</li> <li>• Fishermen feel more empowered and are actively participating in meetings and deliberations to draw up an artisanal fishery management plan</li> <li>• Articles published in national papers but the awareness newsletter was not to acceptable standard and revision was requested by the NSC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishermen have the opportunity to make a little extra money through the use of their boat for project activities such as fish tagging, active tracking, diving etc...</li> <li>• Generate detailed maps of granite patch reefs in the area, which are used by spawning fish and can be new fishing grounds.</li> <li>• Personal benefit to PFA that they can effectively implement projects of similar nature in the future and be owners of their data sets</li> </ul>	<p><b>Global benefit two-fold:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) it has shown that there is an urgent need to include behaviour of marine animals in management planning and,</li> <li>ii) it has shown the benefit of having home grown project by fishers organisations as it makes their members more aware of issues happening in the fisheries in which they are involved.</li> <li>• The better regulation of the rabbitfish spawning aggregation fishery will ensure a sustainable stock in the future hence guarantee the livelihood of many fishermen and their families</li> <li>iii) encourage participatory approaches and community-based monitoring, ownership of research results</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Building Capacity in Organisations and Communities for Conservation of Species and Habitats – PLANT CONSERVATION ACTION</b></p>	<p>Biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Built local research capacity amongst six young scientists and environmentalists on plants and their habitats.</li> <li>2. Upgraded the national herbarium, create a national database and a virtual herbarium, with the community taking an active role in the latter, to which they can now have access.</li> <li>3. Develop outreach materials that will disseminate to organisations and communities information about plants, their habitats, use and importance.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The scientific community:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The herbarium project has brought an important contribution to a better knowledge of Seychelles terrestrial ecosystems (Elzein Master thesis) and on the patterns of conservation value (Renguet Master thesis).</li> <li>• Provides long-term tools for the study of invasion processes and climate change, i.e. the network of permanent vegetation plots set up in the field.</li> </ul> <p><b>Non-scientific community:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on non-scientific communities has materialized through involvement of local people and organizations in the making of the film.</li> <li>• The exhibition and awareness materials developed have been seen by perhaps 3-4% of the Seychelles population.</li> <li>• The exhibition raised considerable interest amongst adults, who appeared to see plants ‘with new eyes’ and grasp the importance of plants in our lives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boost reputation of the national herbarium amongst local scientists and the wider community.</li> <li>• Training of staff and significant improvement to functional capacity.</li> <li>• The herbarium database, if maintained and sustained, will bring long term and high quality management of data of great importance for conservation of Seychelles biodiversity.</li> <li>• The virtual plant gallery will also provide a support to species identification for the local scientific community.</li> <li>• Increased public awareness regarding plants and plant conservation, which would not otherwise have been possible.</li> <li>• Many of the educational materials produced will continue to be used in the future by both PCA and the Museum.</li> <li>• Expected to create future generation of local botanists.</li> </ul>

<p><b>4.Rehabilitation &amp; Sustainable Management of the North-East Point Marsh – SEYCHELLES SCOUTS ASSOCIATION</b></p>	<p>Biodiversity</p>	<p>i. All foreign debris were removed from the marsh.  ii. The invasive water lettuces were put under controlled and the marsh is much cleaner and healthier now  iii. Some research and data collection were conducted on the flora and fauna and the participants learnt of the importance of a balanced eco-system and the contribution that they could do towards its maintenance and sustainability.  iv. Attempt to engage the community, especially those in the immediate vicinity of the marsh, was not too satisfactory despite the awareness, house-to-house campaigns.  v. The marsh provided scouting with an open laboratory/classroom for elaborated and continued environment education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The forty-three scouts who participated in the project have a much better understanding of the importance of wetlands, the roles it plays in sustaining the ecosystem and the positive and negative impact of human interferences that affect the outcome.</li> <li>• They are equipped with the knowledge and skills to contribute their part in its maintenance, protection and development.</li> <li>• The North East Point marsh has become a training ground for scouts; a classroom and open laboratory for environment education and training.</li> <li>• The whole project is relevant to the world scout environment programme, hence the successful completion of the project will be a contributing factor towards achieving their World Environment Scout Award badge, something that will further motivate them in favour of climate change.</li> <li>• Lessons learnt and experience gained will be imparted to future generations of scouts and youth to stand up for protection of the environment.</li> <li>• The community is more aware of their responsibility towards the marsh, its ecosystem and wellbeing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The periodic maintenance of the marsh will ensure that the different species living there-in will continue to thrive.</li> <li>• The continued access to the marsh after the completion of the project will provide scouts with the benefit of an out-door laboratory and classroom from which youths will learn, appreciate and contribute their share in advocating in favour of the environment.</li> <li>• The partnership built and MOA signed with the Ministry of Environment will guarantee sustainable maintenance of what has been achieved there in terms of controlling invasion in the marsh.</li> </ul>
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<b>5. Promoting Rainwater harvesting on the island of La Digue.</b>	<b>Climate change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brochure, portable display, web page, hands on workshops, spots on TV and radio, video on rain water harvesting and articles for newspapers</li> <li>• Engage schools in helping to raise awareness and organise workshops</li> <li>• Sell rain barrels to parents (community members)</li> <li>• Purchase local or imported rainwater barrels.</li> <li>• Sale of rain barrels at district level in workshops</li> <li>• Sale of rain barrels from distribution points</li> <li>• Surveys on the impact of rainwater harvesting on the households of La Digue were conducted</li> <li>• Recruitment of 2 part-time project coordinators</li> <li>• Build on and establish partnerships - excellent working partnerships with other organisations were developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 300 affordable rain tanks sold to the public.</li> <li>• 10 tanks donated to local schools and orphanages.</li> <li>• Video on how to set up a home rainwater harvesting system distributed to 30 schools and community leaders, and shown on public television</li> <li>• Video on best practices in home rainwater harvesting broadcast on public television</li> <li>• 2000 copies of rainwater harvesting brochure distributed to public</li> <li>• 1000 people participated in workshops and community outreach events focused on rainwater harvesting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The public is more aware of the benefits of rainwater harvesting and how to install a simple system at home</li> <li>- Schools have played a more active role in educating communities about rainwater harvesting, building on their own initiatives to implement rainwater harvesting on school buildings and the Ministry of Education has taken up the initiative for cutting cost on water use</li> <li>- S4S remains the point of contact for affordable rainwater storage tanks</li> <li>- Community members harvesting rainwater benefits from reduction in water bills</li> <li>- Improved capacity of S4S in delivering sustainable living outreach programs at community level</li> </ul>
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**Table A2: OP5**

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Achievement of Targets</b>	<b>Short-term Benefits</b>	<b>Long-term Benefits</b>
<b>6.</b> Conservation of rare local Food Crops for diversity in the region of Val D'endorre	Biodiversity	i. A number of plant saplings were distributed to Val D'Andorre farmers and other interested individuals in that community ii. A number of different varieties of plants were distributed to places such as the private-owned Jardin Du Roi, and public institutions of the arboretum and Biodiversity Centre at Barbarons, the Montagne Posée prison, among others iii. The results of the project were shared recently with a plant genetic expert from COMESA secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home gardening to include rare food crops</li> <li>• People are able to find and buy seedlings</li> <li>• Awareness of the general public of the existence, availability and use of the rare food crops</li> <li>• Youth engagement in farming community and driving project actions and results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seychelles has an inventory list and a genetic bank of local rare food crops</li> <li>• Access to General Public for purchase of rare local food crops</li> <li>• Guarantee some level of food security</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b> Renewable energy PV system installation on Aride Island Special Reserve	Climate change	i. Diesel consumption on Aride Island has been reduced by 80% on annual basis. ii. 6 tonnes of CO2 avoided per annum iii. Target met. iv. Booklet has been completed v. 7 logos produced from 2 schools. One roll-up banner was produced and displayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitors to Aride better understand and appreciate the value of renewable energy</li> <li>• Many teachers said they would use Aride Solar Project as an example when incorporating such topics in the school curriculum.</li> <li>• Opportunity of witnessing at first-hand how beneficial solar systems can be not only for reducing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced reliance on diesel</li> <li>• Reduced CO2 emissions.</li> <li>• Reduced air and noise pollution.</li> <li>• Reduced risk of oil spillage.</li> </ul>



		<p>in national shows and in the Conservation Centre on Aride.</p> <p>vi. Winning logos are printed on T-shirts.</p> <p>vii. Target met.</p> <p>viii. SBC TV coverage of launching ceremony.</p>	<p>threats to the environment but also for improving the standard of living of the staff of the island.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previously the island could only afford to produce electricity for 8 hours during the day due to the high cost of diesel to run the generator. Now the island have power throughout the whole day.</li> </ul>	
8. Our rivers, Our heritage	Biodiversity	<p>Seychelles' rivers are both a vital source of fresh water supply for the population and home to several endemic species of fish, crabs, snails and insects.</p> <p>The project has contributed directly to:</p> <p>(i) reduce threats to local biodiversity</p> <p>(ii) reduce habitat destruction and encourage restoration of habitats and species including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>improved public awareness of habitats in their communities, the impacts of habitat destruction and benefits of restoration/ conservation</i></li> <li>• <i>more community members engaged in local habitat and species restoration activities</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WCS benefited by the production of materials that are now used in the new environmental education centre and for outreach programs</li> <li>• The project supported clubs and community participating in habitat restoration activities in rivers led by other NGO's and organisations on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue</li> <li>• The project helped clubs networking with other organisations in habitat restoration activities and also national exhibitions and events.</li> <li>• Some 800 people went out to visit rivers, nature and helped with habitat restoration.</li> <li>• The University of Seychelles benefitted from technical support and equipment for the BSc Environmental science Program.</li> <li>• 5 secondary schools with total of 280 students benefitted under the project in their geography outdoor lessons to study river discharge, gathering data, taking notes, pictures and river measurements, learning how to produce data on river discharge and the flow of rivers and other techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The murals in school grounds with conservation message on healthy rivers are nonstop call to protect rivers and can also be used as an interpretation for outdoor class room activities on rivers, and water conservation</li> <li>• Knowledge products generated will be in use by teachers and students (and the community) for years to come.</li> <li>• Equipment purchased will benefit the school based wildlife clubs and the school to continue the activity by using the River Teacher's Guide. Primary sciences will also benefit through the related curriculum module</li> <li>• The film documentary and the River guide are assets for the Primary science as the schools constantly seek the assistance of the wildlife club to come over and do presentation on rivers.</li> </ul>

