



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



# SMALL GRANTES PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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## SEYCHELLES



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Seychelles		
Year Started	2010		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	70	5	75
Grant amount committed	2,952,658	120,000	3,072,658
Project level co-financing in cash	1,107,522	201,000	1,308,522
Project level co-financing in kind	1,687,341	60,890	1,748,231
Total co-financing *	3,176,753		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed			

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>								
Biodiversity	2	2	4	6	1	-	-	15
Climate Change	-	-	2	2	2	4	1	11
Land Degradation	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Capacity Development	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Chemicals and Waste	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>								
<b>Biodiversity</b>								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	2	2	4	6	1	-	-	15
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	6
Hectares of PAs	-	4	67	68	-	-	-	140
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of significant species conserved	2	11	1	16	-	-	-	30
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	2	6	5	14	-	-	27
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	44	82	80	-	-	-	206
<b>Climate Change</b>								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	-	2	2	2	4	1	11
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	2
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	-	3	5	-	12	20	40
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	-	42	18	22	-	82
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	4
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	3	5	-	3	-	11
<b>Land Degradation</b>								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	1,400
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	6,000	1,400	-	30	-	-	7,430
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	40	3	-	20	-	-	63
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	12	-	-	18	-	-	30
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
<b>Sustainable Forest Management</b>								
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	6

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<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	262
Number of national coalitions and networks on chemicals and waste management established or strengthened	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	9
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>								
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	2
<b>Capacity Development</b>								
Number of capacity development projects completed	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	15	-	5	10	-	-	-	30
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	9	-	15	2	-	-	-	26
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	90	-	-	3,267	-	-	-	3,357
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>								
<b>CSO-Government Dialogue</b>								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	6	3	8	3	4	4	4	32
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	3	70	65	6	18	4	20	186
<b>South-South Exchange</b>								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	6	3	1	-	10

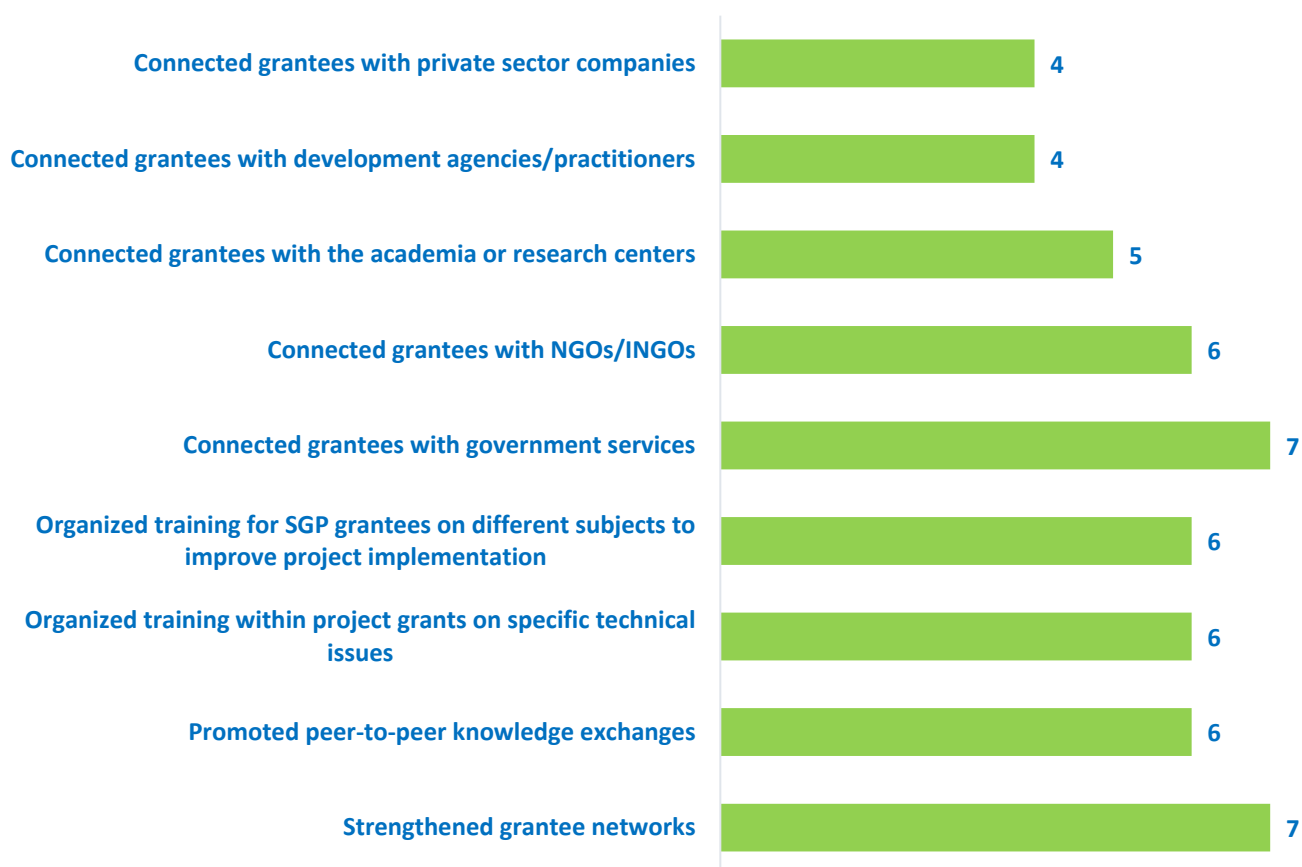
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>Gender</b>								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	4	3	9	9	3	4	1	33
Number of completed projects led by women	3	3	4	6	2	-	-	18
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Youth</b>								
Number of completed projects that included youth	4	3	6	7	3	4	1	28
Number of youth organizations	6	4	4	7	2	6	4	33
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Persons with Disability</b>								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>								
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8
Projects with policy influence	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	7
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	2	1	5	4	1	2	1	16
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	1	3	1	2	-	1	8
Community-level trainings conducted	-	1	10	1	5	-	1	18
Number of projects monitored through field visits	12	8	17	14	5	7	7	70

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<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>National Steering Committee</b>								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	5	5	6	4	3	2	3	28
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	6	7	7	6	7	7	6

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

### Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

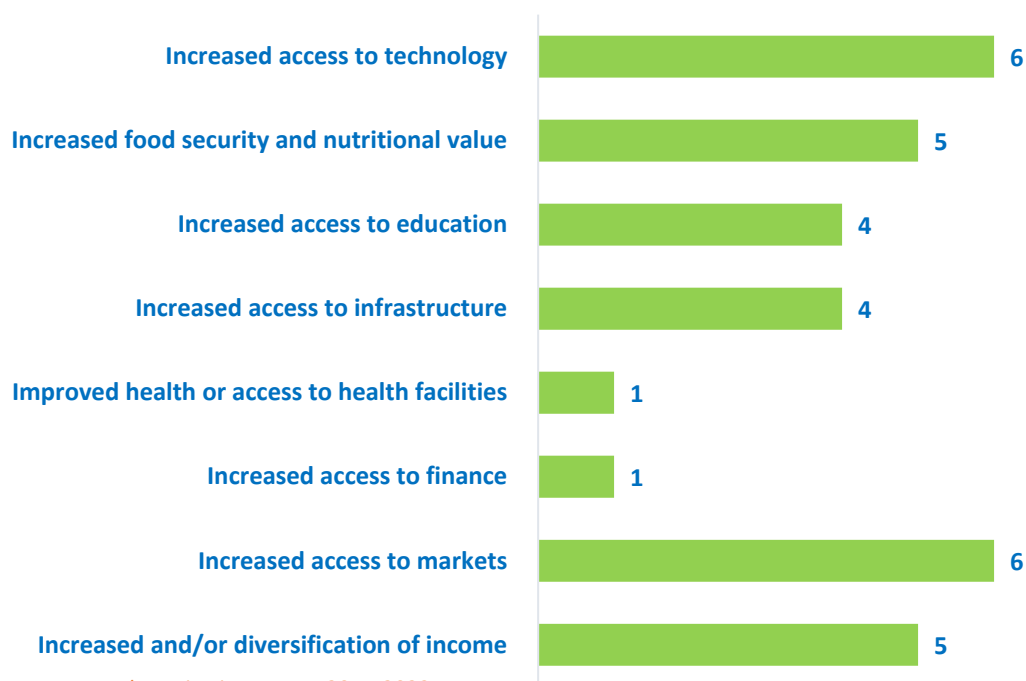


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



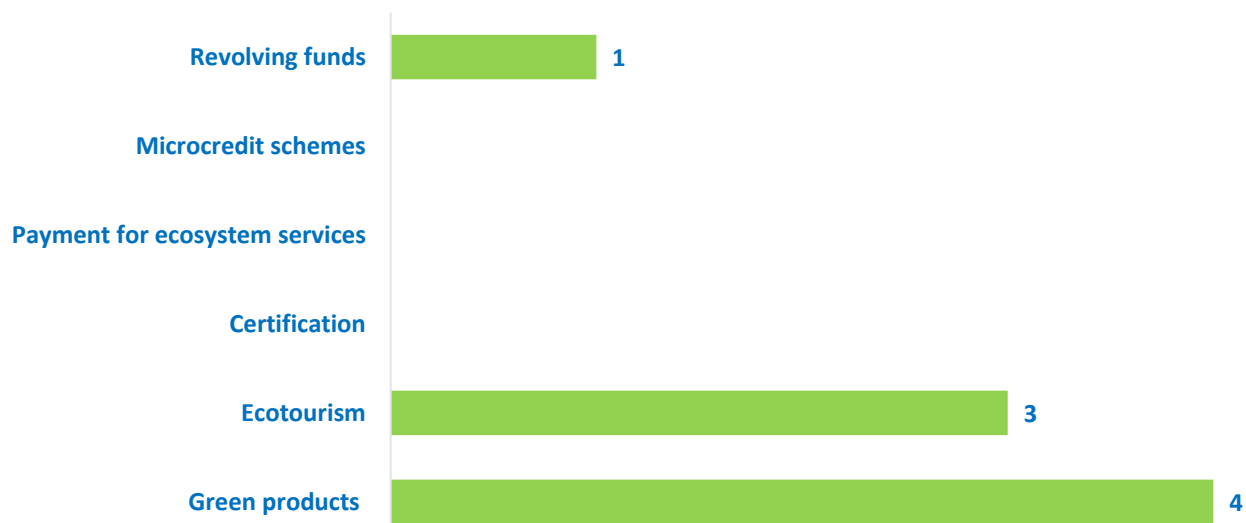
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



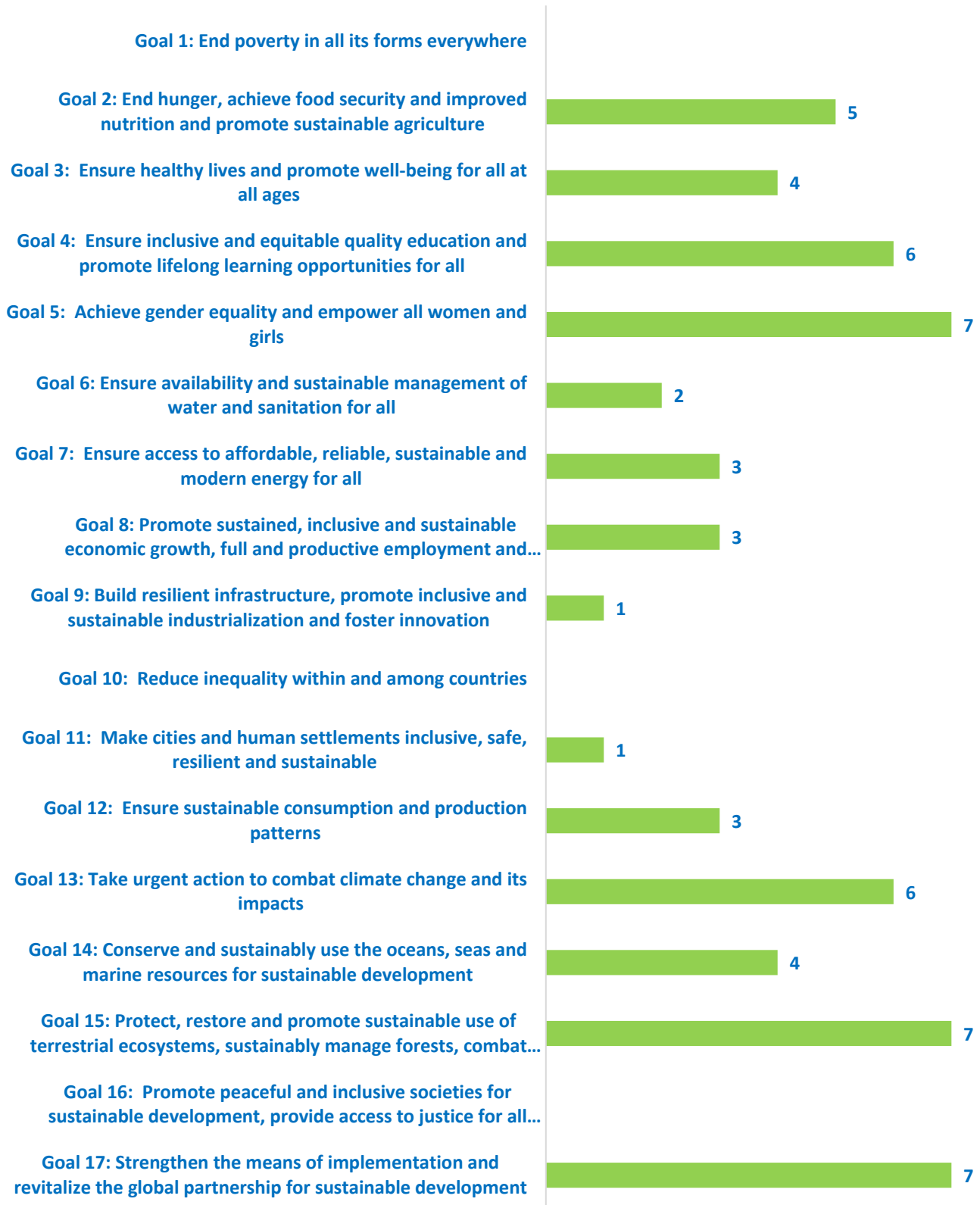
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

## EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE

### UNDP [Formative Evaluation of the Integration by UNDP of the principles of Leaving No One Behind, 2022](#)

- Projects funded through the SGP apply an ‘empower’ lens to LNOB and typically target predetermined ‘groups’, with limited prior gender or power analysis (but paying some attention to overlapping vulnerabilities). Examples are integrating indigenous biodiversity knowledge systems and facilitating intergenerational learning in South Africa; supporting sustainable land and forest management while promoting women’s rights and empowerment in Guatemala; and educating indigenous leaders on property rights and conflict resolution in Bolivia. In 2020, SGP launched a ‘Global Innovation Programme on Persons with Disabilities and Responsive Development’. Youth have led initiatives on ancestral knowledge and practices in Guatemala and Viet Nam; women’s empowerment in Morocco, and ocean pollution reduction in Seychelles and the Bahamas.

## EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

### Sustainable Forest Management

In **Seychelles**, SGP supported grantee, Plaisance Community Outreach Committee, concerned by the state of a potential biodiversity hub within the district of Plaisance, to establish, maintain and adopt the Rose Belle Forest trail by engaging in dialogues with stakeholders, NGOs and the Government. At least 75 participants from the communities of Plaisance, Copolia, La Louise and Belvedre were trained on project management, participatory mapping, trail marking, tour guiding, conserving and managing community-based natural ecosystems. These skills and knowledge gained were positively demonstrated on the ground during different implementation phases of the project.

The main outcome of the project was the decision of the Seychelles National Parks Authority which collaborated on the project, to expand the then Salazie Protected Area by adding the Rose Belle reserve. A biodiversity inventory was conducted to identify and record the various plant and animal species in the area, many of which were endemic to the country. The trail was officially opened by the Minister of Environment, Energy and Climate Change and it was advertised by distribution of brochures to the public and institutions. Today many people find pleasure walking on the trail and discovering the beautiful view of the west coast of the island, besides appreciating the forest’s flora and fauna. The district has established ecosystem conservation as a priority within its management plan, with further opportunities of income generation for the local community from eco-tourism. This project is an exemplary model of Government-CSO partnership in the conservation of a protected area system. The maintenance of this nature trail has been handed over to the district authority that will allow the forest to keep providing the goods and services that sustain all life on earth such as wildlife habitats, watershed services, carbon storage, and scenic landscapes. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

### Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Seychelles**, SGP project has resulted in mainstreaming artisanal shark fishers’ issues into national shark research and management processes with the *Artisanal Shark Fishers' Association (ASFA)* at the center of shark fishery research and management platform in Seychelles. The monitoring protocol devised by the project has been accepted by Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) as the national methodology and a user-friendly shark database has been designed that enables data presentation, sex/species/annual comparisons and ready updating. SFA has adopted this database enabling national data gathering and management. Both staff of SFA and ASFA have now also been trained in the management and use of the database resulting in synergies with artisanal issues. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

In **Seychelles**, SGP supported a project titled *Plant a Forest* contributed to the rehabilitation of the La Hauteur Watershed with the aim of bringing long-term benefits to downstream communities. The project was tested through extensive trials across the production chain (e.g., seedling, nursery, irrigation) and engaged more than 20 volunteer organizations and 1300 community members. Based on this success, the initiative is now upscaled under the GEF-6 Ridge to Reef' Project that aims to foster forest rehabilitation on the island of Praslin. The SGP grantee, *Terrestrial Restoration Action Society of Seychelles* (TRASS), acquired increased capacity through the support from SGP including the advanced nursery facility, which is the only one on the island. TRASS is now serving as the key stakeholder of the GEF-6 project. TRASS is committed to scaling up and supporting rehabilitation programmes as well as training and awareness activities for communities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

In **Seychelles**, *Seychelles Farmers Association* completed a project titled "*Round-the-Clock Food Production*", achieving sustainable agro-ecological farming on *Praslin Island*. By providing suitable water storage infrastructure and implementing advanced irrigation systems, the project effectively optimized the utilization of water resources for smallholder farmers. This not only curtailed water wastage but also utilized efficient drip systems that maintained soil moisture for extended durations, benefiting the farms' productivity. The incorporation of shade houses introduced an alternative cultivation approach, reinforced by capacity-building efforts and insights into Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA). This strategy bolstered the sustainable production of agro-products throughout the year on *Praslin Island*, meeting the growing local demand. The project established a CSO-government planning and dialogue platform. This platform enabled project leaders to share their accomplishments and findings with relevant departments and partners, subsequently opening doors for additional support and opportunities. The project's positive impact was acknowledged by the farmers who reported increased yields through multiple harvests in a single production year and better product quality facilitated by enhanced pest control measures. No crop losses were reported due to adverse weather conditions such as floods or droughts.

As a result, 50% of the beneficiaries chose to invest in additional shade houses, aiming to further increase their yield and income during the forthcoming planting season. The number of shade house components expanded from an initial six to 16 units by the time of reporting. The project has been upscaled to expand its reach to more farmers across all three main islands of Seychelles, engaging more youth and women in the process. A new proposal has been approved as a strategic grant. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The National Development Framework of Seychelles is most recently governed by the National Vision 2033 that was launched in 2019, and the National Development Plan 2019-2023, with major focus on sustainable developments. 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 new National Climate Change Strategy (2019), also primarily focuses on addressing climate change impacts in Seychelles, does includes biodiversity, forestry, health, finance and other sectors. As for the UNFCCC, Seychelles has recently completed its third National Communication in 2019, while drafting its new National Climate Change Strategy. 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. With 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.

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

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-7 National Dialogues	March 2019
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1992
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	1998, 2015
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	April 2012
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	2000, 2013, 2020 drafting
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	2020 drafting
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	June 1997
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	October 1994
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2008
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	January 2015
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	June 2019

Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international waterbodies (IW) 3	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	1985
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	1987
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Kigali amendment)	2016
Kyoto Protocol	July 2002
Paris Agreement (UNFCCC)	2015
Minamata Convention on mercury	2017
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	March 2005
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES)	1977
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) 1973/1978. IMO	December 2019 (acceded)
Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) Stockholm, 22/05/2001 EF: 17/05/2004	2002
Davos Convention (promoting the tourism industries reduction of the carbon footprint through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)	2015
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), Rome, 6/12/51, EF: 3/04/52	1996 Adherence

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

## METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
  - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
  - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.