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Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for Seychelles (2024–2028)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. In 2015, Seychelles, the only high-income country in sub-Saharan Africa, achieved this status following a successful macroeconomic reform programme implemented in 2008. These reforms led to an average growth rate of 4.2 per cent per annum between 2009 and 2019.¹ Despite the severe impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the economy, with a contraction of 7.7 per cent in 2020,² Seychelles has made a strong recovery, with real gross domestic product expected to remain robust at 4.3 per cent in 2023 due to a quick rebound in the tourism sector.³ The country has consistently performed well in human development, ranking second in Africa with a Human Development Index of 0.785 in 2021. It has maintained its status as a global leader in environmental sustainability, with 47 per cent of its land area protected and 32.8 per cent of its 1.3 million km² e designated as marine protected areas.⁴ In 2018, the country launched the world's first sovereign Blue Bond, supporting conservation, climate adaptation and renewable energy investments. It is also committed to protecting at least 50 per cent of its mangroves and seagrasses by 2025 and 100 per cent by 2030.

2. Despite the impressive trajectory, building a resilient and sustainable economy will require further investment to address development challenges, some of which have been extensively described in the Common Country Analysis.⁵ The economy, which is largely based on its natural capital, remains highly vulnerable to climate change. For instance, sea levels are projected to rise to 0.3 metres by 2050 and 0.6 metres by 2100, relative to 2010, accompanied by an increase in storm severity, creating coastal hazards and increasing coastal vulnerability.⁶ The economy's dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as tourism, fisheries and agriculture, combined with the concentration of economic activity, livelihoods and critical infrastructure in low-lying and narrow coastal zones,⁷ exacerbates these vulnerabilities. Poverty studies reveal that 25 per cent of the population live below the national poverty line, 4.2 per cent are estimated to be living in extreme poverty⁸ and 11.9 per cent experience multidimensional poverty.⁹ About 37 per cent of the population live in single and female-headed households that account for 40.5 per cent of the poor population.¹⁰ Seychelles has made significant strides in improving its digital infrastructure to improve service delivery and competitiveness, but the public and private sectors still lag in offering interactive transaction-based services.¹¹ The local business environment is less competitive, limiting the private sector's access to new sources of finance.¹² Recent efforts to boost the entrepreneurial ecosystem offers opportunities for private sector to embrace innovative business models, but improved coordination¹³ will be vital to embrace regional and global value chains.¹⁴

3. The Government has identified six priority areas in the next National Development Strategy, 2023-2027: a modern public service; the transformative economic agenda; a healthy nation; promotion of law and order; a modernized education system; and environmental sustainability and climate change resilience. To contribute to this transformation, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028 was developed through an inclusive consultative process that commenced in 2022, involving

¹ UNDP, 2021, Empowering the private sector to empower the Seychelles economy.

² International Monetary Fund (IMF) article IV consultations, 2022.

³ IMF Press Release, June 2023, <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2023/05/31/pr23189-seychelles-imf-executive-board-approves-extended-fund-facility-arrangement-for-seychelles>.

⁴ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), *Development and Globalization: Facts and Figures 2021*.

⁵ Common Country Analysis for Seychelles, 2022.

⁶ Seychelles updated Nationally Determined Contribution, 2021.

⁷ *Seychelles national climate change strategy*, 2009.

⁸ National Bureau of Statistics, 2022, Progress Towards Inclusive Growth: A Poverty and Equity Assessment report for Seychelles.

⁹ National Bureau of Statistics et al, Multidimensional Poverty Index report 2019: Seychelles.

¹⁰ Op cit.

¹¹ Refer to the listing of E-Services available from Government at <https://eservice.egov.sc/eGateway/public/AllEServices.aspx?type=all>.

¹² UNCTAD, 2020, Investment Policy Review: Seychelles.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ UNDP, 2021, Empowering the private sector to empower the Seychelles economy.

representation from the Government, private sector, civil society and development partners. The UNSDCF proposes three strategic outcome areas: (a) access to improved and sustainable services, protection and opportunities by all people in Seychelles; (b) a more resilient, sustainable and inclusive economy enabled by a responsive public and private sector; and (c) people and institutions better prepared for disaster risks and natural ecosystems more resilient to climate change, biodiversity losses and pollution.

4. As part of the United Nations development system, UNDP played a key role in the design of the UNSDCF and used the same consultative process to inform its own new country programme for 2024-2028. An extensive review of the country programme document by national stakeholders was coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This programme is fully aligned to the UNSDCF, contributing directly to the second and third outcomes. The programme builds on the lessons learned from the independent country programme evaluation of 2019 which recognized the valuable contribution of UNDP to the environmental priorities of Seychelles and emphasized the need for expansion of programmatic reach to include socioeconomic development. This observation led to significant investments in the last two years to strengthen the socioeconomic transformation programme through policy-level engagements. Gains have been made in amplifying the role of the private sector in economic diversification and attracting private investment through the formulation of a Sustainable Development Goal Investor Map to advance the blue and green economy.

5. UNDP contributed to the national digital transformation agenda which informed the review of the national road map for digital transformation and the new National Development Strategy. UNDP will contribute to the second outcome of the UNSDCF by prioritizing the scaling-up of the socioeconomic transformation pillar through enhancing: (a) the agility of the public sector through digital transformation; (b) capacities for mobilization of innovative financing; and (c) increased resilience through mitigation, adaptation and natural resource management. In delivering on the second outcome, UNDP will sustain successes in the environment programme to deliver on the third outcome, including the reforming of governance frameworks, improving protected area financing and management and implementing ecosystem-based adaptation approaches.

6. The emphasis on scaling-up through joint programming and strengthened resource mobilization is justified by the limited opportunities for official development assistance in a high-income context, while remaining aware of the continuing development needs of Seychelles as a small island developing State. UNDP will leverage its integrator role in the implementation of the UNSDCF to: (a) support resource mobilization; (b) collaborate to generate development research and evidence; (c) facilitate strategic dialogue to inform advocacy for reform of the aid architecture, in the context of Seychelles as a small island developing State; and (d) co-create innovative programming with other United Nations agencies.

7. The programme will emphasize South-South and triangular cooperation, building on the gains made in the previous programme cycle, including in areas of digital transformation with the Government of Singapore, private sector engagement with the Government of Türkiye and tax revenue recovery with the Government of India. With its expertise in the Global Policy Network, including the Sustainable Finance Hub, the Istanbul International Centre for Private Sector Development, the Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development, the Seoul Policy Centre and the Rome Centre for Climate Action and Energy Transition, UNDP will promote innovation and testing of proven and affordable technologies, facilitate the adoption of digital solutions and support efforts to access innovative finance in the domestic and global markets. The programme will promote cross-regional collaboration within mainland Africa and among small island developing States across the Archipelagic and Island States Forum and SAMOA pathway platforms through knowledge-sharing and business-to-business engagement.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. The country programme's overarching theory of change is that **if** the agility of the public sector is enhanced through digital transformation; **if** the structural constraints to promote private sector participation, including for underemployed and/or marginalized women and youth, are addressed in national production and regional value chains; and **if** ecosystem services valuation for the blue and green economy is embedded in sectoral plans for financing investment in the Sustainable Development Goals to: (a) build resilience to climate change and natural disasters and adopt early warning systems; (b) sustainably manage natural resources; and (c) provide alternative livelihoods for women in fisher communities and at-risk and underemployed youth; **then** Seychelles can accelerate its trajectory towards a more resilient, sustainable and inclusive economy, with responsive public and private sectors aligned with its development goals.

9. UNDP will prioritize a human rights-centred approach, integrating gender equality, inclusion of youth and persons with a disability and vulnerability perspectives in policy and programme implementation. The programme will implement two complementary programme areas which directly impact the proposed UNSDCF outcomes through intersectionality with climate action and natural resources management, and interventions in socioeconomic transformation.

10. The socioeconomic transformation programme area is designed to deliver on UNSDCF outcome 2 and Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8, 10, 13 and 17. It will expand past UNDP investments in three strategic areas: (a) building the agility of the public sector; (b) strengthening capacities for financing; and (c) boosting business integration. The programme is focused on the Goal accelerators around poverty, gender, innovation, decent work and reduced inequalities and the six UNDP signature solutions. A core programme component is the support to improve financing opportunities for the blue and green economy. The Seychelles Sustainable Development Goals Investor Map platform,¹⁵ which received the full commitment of the Government at the highest level, has identified sectoral market-ready and emerging investment opportunities with the potential to attract private capital, in particular those with market, policy and regulatory momentum. Building on these priorities, the programme will support enabling environment conditions for the private sector including: (a) providing investment brokerage support for the flow of capital into business models that can have an impact on the Goals, with a focus on expanding mature and women- and youth-led small and medium-sized enterprises in the blue and green economy; (b) mapping the ecosystem of investors with priorities relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals; and (c) building the capacity of private sector entities to participate in the investment ecosystem. These efforts will be carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment with financing from round 8 of the Global Environment Facility. Based on the results of the development finance assessment and in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, National Planning and Trade, the capacities of the public and private sectors will be enhanced to tap into the evolving financing streams, including in the domestic market.

11. The programme area will also promote business integration into regional markets by maximizing access to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and other trade areas through a two-pronged approach. First, the newly established business accelerator initiative will be supported in collaboration with the Ministry of Investment, Entrepreneurship and Industry and small and medium-sized enterprises, the Seychelles Chamber of Commerce and Industry and others to empower enterprises to identify and seize business opportunities. Leveraging the South-South linkages facilitated by UNDP during the previous programme cycle, such as with the Governments of Singapore and Türkiye, and utilizing digital technologies, the programme will facilitate remote engagement, technology transfer and know-how, and ideation for the establishment of sustainable businesses. Second, efforts will be made to promote business-to-business linkages with enterprises, private sector entities and umbrella organizations, such as chambers of commerce, in mainland Africa to create trade opportunities based on the investor

¹⁵ <https://www.undp.org/mauritius-seychelles/seychelles-sdg-investor-map>.

map for Seychelles. This support will be provided through the Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development at the AfCFTA secretariat in Ghana, the African Development Bank, the respective UNDP country offices and the UNDP regional AfCFTA team, in partnership with the Government of Seychelles and other private sector entities.

12. Enhancing the agility of the public sector has been identified as one of the critical areas of this programme. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need for UNDP to develop agility and programmatic responsiveness to global shocks. In Seychelles, UNDP supported the Government to expedite its digital transformation and maintain business continuity. Moving forward, UNDP will scale up its interventions by supporting implementation of key actions outlined in its digital strategy to enhance the public sector's efficiency. Partnerships will be established at the sectoral level through South-South cooperation to improve digital capabilities in several institutions, including in ongoing engagements in areas such as domestic resource mobilization aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals. Digital transformation will provide opportunities to strengthen business operations in both the public and private sectors by transferring solutions and best practices from advanced countries.

13. The programme area on environmental sustainability and resilience aims to strengthen capacities to achieve results under UNSDCF outcome 3, Sustainable Development Goals 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15, and UNDP signature solutions 3, 4, 5 and 6. The programme will leverage investments from the socioeconomic transformation programme to mobilize resources for climate action, alternative livelihoods in agriculture and fisheries and conservation of ecosystems in coastal communities. Key areas of scale-up include enhancing the resilience of coastal communities to climate-induced disasters. UNDP will assist the Government to improve adaptation measures through inland nature-based solutions and support mitigation actions in coastal regions through sustainable use and management of natural resources. This includes reinforcing national commitments to the Paris Agreement and other multilateral environmental agreements through effective policy development, promoting community-led conservation in partnership with women's organizations in agriculture and fisheries and youth-led climate action initiatives, working with the private sector, civil society and local government. Environmental resilience will be enhanced by restoring marine areas, coastal forests and watershed ecosystems, and boosting food security through climate-smart agricultural technology.

14. Through the UNDP Climate Promise initiative, the programme will continue to provide policy support to achieve low emissions and carbon neutrality by 2050. This will include establishing frameworks to protect blue carbon ecosystems through investments in the blue economy, and sustainably managing marine protected areas within the exclusive economic zone. The programme will enhance the mechanisms to reduce marine and coastal pollution through solid waste management and the reduction, prevention and management of harmful chemicals and waste.

15. Delivering on this programme will require sustaining existing and developing new partnerships, leveraging South-South and triangular cooperation. As a long-standing partner with the Government of Seychelles, UNDP will require a credible in-country presence with reinforced human resources and sufficient financial resources. UNDP will strengthen its comparative advantage as a resident United Nations agency by building on best practices registered in the past programme cycle and will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Investment, Entrepreneurship and Industry, the Ministry of Finance, National Planning and Trade and others alongside private sector institutions to deliver on the socioeconomic transformation programme area. New partnerships will be established with other ministries, civil society organizations (CSOs), the University of Seychelles and other academic institutions to extend the programme's reach. To deliver on the environmental sustainability and resilience programme area, partnerships with vertical funds including the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund will be explored to scale up community-led initiatives for enhanced ecosystem restoration and establish financing mechanisms that enable public and private sector, CSOs and community-based associations to benefit from and sustain applied nature-based solutions. Technical cooperation will be promoted through research institutions and the national university to advance cutting-edge technologies and build similar capacities in Seychelles. Within the

public sector, partnerships will be established with the Ministry of Investment, Entrepreneurship and Industry and the Seychelles Investment Board to provide advisory services and unlock opportunities identified in the Sustainable Development Goals investor map.

16. UNDP aims to collaborate with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs on data and financing; the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on gender mainstreaming; the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on integration into the AfCFTA; and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme on environmental and livelihood programming. With access to the UNDP substantive policy and programme advice within its regional hubs and the interdisciplinary Global Policy Network, Seychelles can leverage these resources to deliver transformative results across programme portfolios. The dedicated UNDP global offer for small island developing States¹⁶ can facilitate partnerships and resources available to support island nations and to promote South-South learning. UNDP will expand and sustain partnerships with development partners such as the European Union in climate action and the African Development Bank, the World Bank and other bilateral partners in socioeconomic transformation efforts. As one of three resident United Nations agencies -- providing the majority of grant financing for environmental mitigation and adaptation, and supporting upstream advisory services of public sector finance -- UNDP will leverage this comparative advantage to support Seychelles in accelerating its pathways towards sustainable development.

III. Programme and risk management

17. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

18. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

19. UNDP will collaborate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism to execute the programme nationally. In line with Executive Board decision 2013/9, direct costs related to project implementation will be charged to the respective projects. UNDP will regularly assess the performance and efficiency of the programme in collaboration with its partners. The goals will be closely monitored through annual portfolio reviews to ensure timely execution and to promote national ownership of the results. UNDP will also actively participate in planning and monitoring UNSDCF commitments.

20. The programme will adopt a portfolio approach to optimize complementarities and resources across programmes and will be overseen by a dedicated programme management team, with cross-cutting gender and sustainable financing functions and the accelerator lab. The focus will be on innovative, scalable and sustainable cross-portfolio programme designs.

21. The UNDP strategy for gender equality and women's empowerment will guide implementation of the country programme with allocations of at least 15 per cent of the budget to gender-related initiatives and supporting women-led local economic empowerment activities.

22. Given the country's high-income status and the absence of official development assistance, the country programme has set a realistic resource mobilization target, with a focus on upstream

¹⁶ UNDP, *Rising Up for SIDS: the UNDP SIDS offer*, 2021.

support. UNDP will build on its workstream on innovative financing to support the Government in diversifying its resource mobilization efforts, including engaging the private sector. UNDP will develop and continually update its partnership, resource mobilization and communication strategies to maintain and expand its network of trusted partners and to demonstrate its in-country development impact across the programme areas. National and international United Nations Volunteers will deploy to complement programme implementation. The country office will comply with the cost-recovery policy set by the Executive Board.

23. The country office will evaluate its capacities to ensure effective programme implementation. To supplement its internal capacities, UNDP will pool resources from its Global Policy Network, regional hubs and sister agencies. The staff at the Mauritius country office will be reoriented to support the Seychelles programme, within the bounds of their contracts and programme synergies for a multi-country office.

24. There may be potential reputational risks associated with managing partnerships and fundraising. UNDP will ensure due diligence in its engagements with the private sector and new partners, with support from its corporate infrastructure and regular audits and spot checks for quality assurance.

25. In line with the UNDP enterprise risk management policy, continuous assessments of programmatic risks will be undertaken to ensure that social and environmental safeguards are applied with programme boards and partners are informed to ensure that mitigation measures are put in place to minimize any potential impacts.

26. The country programme will be managed based on results-based principles to ensure its effectiveness and in compliance with the UNDP risk management policies and procedures. The programme will incorporate social and environmental standards into its programme and project cycle management.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

27. UNDP will promptly follow up on the commitments of the programme in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. To ensure effective monitoring and evaluation, a dedicated programme management team has been established, with oversight provided by senior management.

28. As per Executive Board decision 2013/9, there will be regular performance and efficiency reviews of the programme with the Ministry of Finance, National Planning and Trade through annual portfolio reviews to ensure proper execution and national ownership of results, review of the theory of change (including risks and assumptions) and propose and potential corrective measures, which will inform the next annual workplan. This will be preceded by internal biannual portfolio meetings and quarterly project-level meetings. UNDP will actively participate in planning, monitoring and evaluation of UNSDCF commitments. The approved UNDP evaluation plan will be the basis for decentralized evaluations and the next independent country programme evaluation.

29. UNDP will collaborate with government agencies, particularly the national Bureau of Statistics, the private sector, civil society and academia, to enhance the mechanisms and tools for data generation and access. The generation of data will be integrated into projects, and UNDP will support the strengthening of national development statistics in collaboration with various United Nations and multilateral agencies. National information sources, databases and reports will be prioritized, followed by other sources as applicable. Evidence-based data will be disaggregated by factors such as sex, age, ethnicity, territory, life cycle, disability and other relevant parameters.

30. The gender marker will continue to be a crucial tool for planning, monitoring and evaluation, to ensure that the programme and project design areas are responsive to women's specific needs.¹⁷

¹⁷http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/PDF/UNDP_Evaluation_Guidelines.pdf.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Seychelles (2024-2028)

NATIONAL GOAL: Building a modern, diversified and resilient economy				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2 By 2028, all people in Seychelles, especially youth not in education, employment or training, women and other vulnerable groups, benefit from a more resilient, sustainable and inclusive economy enabled by a responsive public and private sector.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 - Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in thousands of US\$)
Indicator 2.6: # institutional initiatives adopted by public and private actors to align public and private finance. Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 5	Government annual reports	Output 1.1: Public and private financing for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals expanded at national levels (SP IRRF¹⁸: E.3). Indicator 1.1.1: # policies developed and adopted by public and private actors to align public and private finance with the Goals: Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 5 Source: Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance, Trade and National Planning Ministry of Investment, Entrepreneurship and Industry Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism Central Bank of Seychelles Seychelles Investment Bureau National Bureau of Statistics Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority Seychelles Climate Change Adaptation Trust University of Seychelles Seychelles Chamber of Commerce and Industry CSOs European Union World Bank IMF	Regular resources: 63 Other resources: 1,475
		Output 1.2: People and institutions equipped with strengthened digital capabilities and opportunities to contribute to and benefit from inclusive digital societies (SP IRRF: E.1.). Indicator 1.2.1. # public institutions that leverage digital technologies and services in ways that improve people's lives Baseline (2023): 7 Target (2028): 10 Source: World Bank Digital Assessments, Ministry of Finance Indicator 1.2.2: # policies and strategies that promote gender inclusive and enabling environments towards a digital society. Baseline: (2023): 0 Target (2028) 3 Source: Ministry of Finance		

¹⁸ SP IRRF = Strategic Plan integrated results and resources framework.

		<p>Output 1.3: Country-led policy measures to enhance capacities and advance equal participation and representation of women and youth in structural transformation initiatives.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. # measures implemented to increase women's access to and use of digital technologies and digital value chains Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2028): 5 Source: Government annual reports; UNDP.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. # South-South engagements undertaken to empower women and youth on economic empowerment initiatives Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2028): 5 Source: Ministry of Investment, Entrepreneurship and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment, UNDP</p>	<p>AfDB African Continental Free Trade Area institutions GEF</p>	
NATIONAL GOAL: Enhancing resilience of natural ecosystems in a context of climate change				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: #3 By 2028, people and institutions are better prepared for disaster risks, and natural ecosystems are more resilient to climate change, biodiversity losses and pollution.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 - Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in thousands of \$)
<p>Indicator 3.3: Coverage of protected areas in relation to:</p> <p>(i) Marine areas: Baseline (2021): 71.87% Target (2028): TBC</p> <p>(ii) terrestrial</p>	<p>GEF/Adaptation Fund annual reports Monitoring and evaluation reports Published online reports. Partner publications Workshop reports Other</p>	<p>Output 2.1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmental- frameworks integrated in national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place (SP IRRF 1.1)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. # policy measures in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 4 Source: Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: % of terrestrial and marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness Baseline (2023): 34.6% Target (2028): 65% Source: Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy Seychelles Climate Change Adaptation Trust The Nature Conservancy Eco Schools Seychelles University of Seychelles Civil Society Engagement Platform Seychelles Nature Seychelles Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles</p>	<p>Regular resources 42</p> <p>Other resources 19,458</p>

<p>Baseline (2021): 52.77%</p> <p>Target (2028): TBC</p> <p>and</p> <p>(iii) freshwater biodiversity</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 98.91</p> <p>Target (2028): TBC</p>		<p>Indicator 2.1.3: # shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management. Baseline (2022): 5 (fresh water): Target (2028): 8</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4 # women and youth benefiting from alternative livelihood schemes. Baseline (2023): 3000 Target (2028): 4500 (M=2000; F=2500) <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment.</p>	<p>Sustainability for Seychelles CSOs FAO GEF World Bank African Development Bank (AfDB)</p>	
		<p>Output 2.2: Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions (SP IRRF 4.2).</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.: # of farmers applying climate-smart tools and technologies for improved livelihood. Baseline (2023): 80 Target (M=60; F=20) (2028): 200 Source: Ministry of Agriculture Climate Change and Environment.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: # metric tons of chemicals reduced, disposed or avoided (metric tons) Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 764 (of related hazardous and e-waste). Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment</p>		