



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Program and of the
United Nations Population Fund**

Distr.: General
27 July 2006

Original: English

Second regular session 2006

11 to 15 September 2006, New York

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for Seychelles (2007-2010)*

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* The compilation of data required to present the Executive Board with the most current information has delayed submission of the present document.

Introduction

1. This country programme, prepared in consultation with the Government of Seychelles, United Nations system agencies, multilateral donors, private sector organizations and civil society, focuses on challenges facing Seychelles if it is to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The programme will strengthen national capacities in the public sector and civil society, foster good governance, promote the environment and energy efficiency, protect human rights and reduce the risk and impact of natural disasters.

I. Situation analysis

2. Seychelles is a middle-income Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a population of 82,800 people (50.6 per cent women and 49.4 per cent men). The archipelago covers a vast tract of the western Indian Ocean in an exclusive economic zone of over 1.3 million square kilometres, a total land mass of 445 square kilometres distributed on 115 islands, of which the largest are Mahe, Praslin and La Digue. It faces the typical constraints of a SIDS¹, among which are vulnerability to external economic shocks, remoteness from major markets, risks of environmental degradation and vulnerability to disasters. While the main economic sectors are tourism and fisheries, the country has diversified in recent years into offshore financial services and has made major investments in petroleum shipping.

3. The Human Development Report 2005 classified Seychelles at high human development, with per capita gross domestic product around \$8,500; a human development indicator of 0.786; a Human Development Index (HDI) ranking of 51 (the highest in Africa); a life expectancy of 66.2 years (male) and 76.1 years (female); a primary school enrolment ratio of 100 per cent for boys and girls; an adult literacy rate of 96 per cent (both men and women); and population growth of 1 per cent. Seychelles has met most of its MDG targets and is on track to meet all MDG goals by 2015. Since putting a generous welfare system (which provides for free education, health care and minimum income for unemployed, disabled and the elderly) into place in the late 1970s, Seychelles has achieved impressive socio-economic progress.

4. In the late 1990s, economic performance slowed due largely to reduced tourism and a fall in canned tuna earnings. The government undertook significant capital investments in infrastructure development and land reclamation, which required external borrowing at commercial rates. This in turn affected the balance of payments and affected all sectors of the economy. To avoid economic scarcities, foreign exchange earnings needed a boost. In 2003, the Government re-oriented its policies to put the economy back on a growth path. Thus far, a strong fiscal policy has achieved three consecutive years of budget surpluses and has helped the Government reduce internal debt. In 2005, the Government commenced a series of negotiations to reschedule external loan payments.

5. With the enactment of the Investment Code Act in 2005, the Government implemented a trade liberalization package and improved the investment climate for local and foreign investors. These measures have boosted confidence and spurred new investments. As a result, tourism has grown since 2005 despite the potentially harmful impact of the tsunami: earnings grew by 12 per cent, and, in the first quarter of 2006, arrivals increased by 11 per cent year over year. The Government has initiated a privatization programme, starting with the sale of the state-owned insurance company, State Assurance Corporation of Seychelles. Reforms have also been initiated in the retail sector, with reforms to the Seychelles Marketing Board.

6. Seychelles is one of the major biodiversity 'hot spots' in the world and its most important asset is its rare environmental beauty. While the ecosystems and biodiversity are relatively intact compared to other SIDS, development pressures are expected to increase. Major environmental challenges will stem from the increased urbanization of the main granitic islands, which may result in land use conflicts, greater demand for energy, conservation of fresh water, treatment of waste-water and threats from invasive species. Furthermore, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, development of a national disaster management policy, further capacity-building in key areas and sectors to deal with the existing burden of non-communicable diseases and emerging threats such as HIV/AIDS and avian influenza, will need to be addressed.

7. During the implementation of the national capacity self-assessment (NCSA) project, major capacity constraints were identified. It showed limited capacity at the systemic, institutional and individual levels as the primary barriers to effective management of global environmental commitments. Furthermore, national capacity outside the public sector is not properly

¹ United Nations International Conference on the Sustainable Development of SIDS held in Mauritius in January 2005.

harnessed to bridge this gap. The decreasing investment in human capital has forced the country to rely heavily on expatriate labour in several key sectors of the economy. Lack of competent local manpower to match socio-economic development needs poses a serious challenge to the sustainable development of Seychelles.

8. Women and men in Seychelles enjoy full economic, political and civil rights. Seychelles is among the top countries in the Southern Africa Development Community region to have met targets for female representation at all decision-making levels. There is 35 per cent female representation in parliament, 15 per cent at the ministerial level and 45 per cent at chief executive and middle-management levels. However, the low capacity of institutions with responsibility for gender mainstreaming continues to hamper efforts to achieve gender parity. The National Plan of Action for Social Development, 2005-2015, calls for the elaboration of a national gender policy and a national gender action plan to address specific gender issues in line with the Beijing Platform for Action. These include sex-disaggregated data, more reliable national statistics, gender difference, economic areas and sharing parental responsibilities. A main concern is the increased incidence of gender-based violence. Special attention will be paid to the incorporation of gender awareness into policies and programmes through gender-sensitive indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

9. Seychelles is a net contributor country and does not qualify for UNDP core resources (TRAC 1.1.1 and 1.1.2). The programme areas were selected on the basis of their synergies with ongoing activities under the Convention on Biodiversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with Global Environment Facility (GEF) resources, to support the implementation of the second Environmental Management Plan of Seychelles. It focuses on: (a) institutional and human capacity-building for environmental management; (b) integrated water management; (c) biodiversity conservation including community participation and; (d) climate change and energy efficiency. The most successfully implemented projects are the following: (i) The GEF Project Development Facility 'block B' project for mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors in Seychelles (www.env.gov.sc/bdmainstream), resulting in the formulation of a full-sized project; (ii) the National

Capacity Self-Assessment to assess capacity gaps in meeting the obligations under the Rio Conventions; and (iii) the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2005-2009, and a Directory of Interventions for HIV/AIDS (http://un.intnet.mu/undp/downloads/seychelles/HIV_per_cent20NSP_per_cent20march05.pdf). Initial efforts to promote human rights started with a non-governmental organization (NGO) in Seychelles under the Governance Trust Fund. However, due to the short duration of the trust fund and limited capacity of the NGO, the main objectives of the project were not achieved.

10. The methodology for planning, costing and evaluating the achievement of MDGs was the subject of widespread UNDP training in which officials from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the National Statistics Bureau participated. The Integrated Package of Services is thus available to the country for further work on the MDG strategy.

11. The December 2004 tsunami inflicted serious damage to Seychelles, estimated at \$30 million for infrastructure, housing and livelihoods in coastal areas on Mahe and Praslin Islands. A United Nations Flash Appeal sought financing of \$8.9 million for five projects in the areas of economic recovery and infrastructure, family shelter and non-food items and coordination and support services. Resource mobilization for the Flash Appeal presented special challenges and by the end of 2005, two-thirds of needed resources had been mobilized. Since the disaster, significant and positive decisions have resulted in a new policy and political environment committed to disaster mitigation. In fact, a national disaster secretariat was established and a Seychelles National Disaster Committee has been set up as the national policy framework.

III. Proposed programme

A. Linkages with the Common Country Assessment and the Millennium Development Goals

12. Given the limited number of United Nations resident organizations in Seychelles, the preparation of a United Nations Development Assistance Framework is unnecessary. This country programme has been guided by the MDG status report of 2004 (<http://un.intnet.mu/undp/html/mdgs.htm>); the second Environmental Management Plan (www.env.gov.sc/html/emps_2000-2010.html); the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan, 2005-2009 (http://un.intnet.mu/undp/downloads/seychelles/HIV_per_cent20NSP_per_cent20march05.pdf); the National Capacity Self-Assessment

(www.env.gov.sc/NCSA_Final_Report.pdf); the National Plan of Action for Social Development, 2005- 2015 (<http://un.intnet.mu/undp/downloads/seychelles/NPASD.doc>), the development of an Indian Ocean Tsunami Multi-Hazard Warning System; and the process of elaboration of the common country assessment. The strategy is guided by (a) national priorities and ongoing commitments under the 2003-2006 country programme; (b) the comparative advantage of UNDP in strengthening national capacities in the public sector, civil society, promoting human rights, gender and HIV/AIDS awareness, environmental protection, fostering good governance and disaster management; and (c) available resources secured or mobilized from the European Union, GEF, trust funds, and other partnerships to achieve the MDGs in selected areas.

B. Intended results

Objective 1 – Capacity-building for state actors and civil society to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

13. An appropriate human resources planning and development policy will be addressed during this country programme. UNDP will manage the capacity-building programme for state and non-state actors in Seychelles funded by the National Indicative Programme under the ninth European Development Fund. The programme will support capacity development in the Seychelles Institute of Management to run an executive development programme and management courses at the degree level. It will generate a pool of new managers trained for the local market and an emerging pool of top executives in the public and the private sector and will target 50 per cent of women. This should reduce the reliance on expatriates for top-level management jobs. The programme will also build capacity in the Ministry of Education and Youth in human resources policy formulation, planning and preparation of a human resources action plan. This will reduce the current skills shortages and ensure proper investment in human capital. Another goal of the programme is to develop a national qualifications framework for the newly-established National Qualifications Authority. It will underpin the certification, validation and accreditation work with which the Authority is entrusted by law. The aim is to incorporate standards and quality into the national education and training system. The programme also seeks to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations in helping to achieve the MDGs. This includes skills assessment, training on project cycles

and fundraising for NGOs. The coordination mechanism for NGO networking will be strengthened to achieve greater participation in decision-making processes as well as to maintain the relatively high standard of living and political stability in Seychelles.

Objective 2 – Gender and human rights

14. A human rights training programme and capacity building for the police, sensitization on gender and human rights for civil society, the judiciary and the media will be implemented through funds under the ninth European Development Fund. It will help design training courses and increase awareness for police officers on gender and human rights issues, code of conduct, and fighting corruption and money laundering. Protecting the human rights of people living with HIV and AIDS and curtailing domestic violence will be other focus areas.

Objective 3 – Environment and sustainable energy services

15. The environmental programme will emphasize upstream policy advice and capacity building by:

- (a) Developing a strategic approach to address capacity challenges for environmental management and sustainability, focusing on the core aspects of capacity building identified by the NCSA process. This will harmonize and harness existing capacities, streamline the use of environmental information, improve environmental governance and integrate principles of sustainable development.
- (b) Promoting energy efficiency through the development of an integrated approach, an enabling policy framework, local capacity development and provision of knowledge-based advisory services to expand access to energy services for all.
- (c) Capacity-building for sustainable land management and preparing a national action plan around the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, improving sustainable land management planning and implementation. It will also strengthen policy, regulatory and economic incentive frameworks to facilitate wider adoption of sustainable land management practices.
- (d) Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation objectives into key production sectors and addressing the major threats to biodiversity from increased physical development of the main granitic islands; colonization by invasive alien species through trade; overfishing; climate change and sea-level rise; and promoting joint conservation management in the tourism industry.

(e) Using the Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to build on the work done under the First National Communication (1997-2000) and the enabling activities phase II (top-up, 2003-2005). Main components include an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions; assessing the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable sectors; analyzing potential measures to prevent an increase of greenhouse gas emissions; and a national action plan to address climate change and its adverse effects while building national capacities to participate in different mechanisms related to greenhouse gas mitigation.

Objective 4 – Sustainable disaster management

16. To save lives and property, an integrated early warning and disaster management system – the national link to the Indian Ocean Tsunami Multi-Hazard Warning System – will be developed based on data collection, threat assessment and risk adaptation, issuance of warnings and the provision of relief services when disaster strikes. This approach will mainstream gender as a cross-cutting issue in developing policies and programmes at the national and local levels and ensure the application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and risks throughout Seychelles and to avoid or limit the adverse effects of disasters. The project contributes to fulfilling obligations under the Hyogo Framework for Action and will allow the Seychelles to participate in the development of the African Union Regional Strategy for Disaster Reduction in Africa.

C. Cooperation strategies

17. The following groups are targeted for cooperation and collaboration:

(a) *United Nations system.* Collaboration would include: (i) the Food and Agriculture Organization, for sustainable land management; (ii) United Nations Volunteers, for capacity building of state and non-state actors and the early warning and disaster management system; (iii) the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (regional office), for human rights training of police, judiciary, media and civil society; (iv) the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System and the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery of UNDP, for the early warning and disaster management system; (v) the UNDP regional service centre in Johannesburg and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, for gender mainstreaming and capacity-building of the national gender machinery; (vi) the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, for HIV and AIDS mainstreaming.

(b) *The Bretton Woods Institutions.* Regular consultations will be held with the World Bank Country Director and visiting missions of the International Monetary Fund to facilitate the exchange of information on the macro-economic reform programme, as well as United Nations system activities in Seychelles.

(c) *African Development Bank.* The strategic partnership between the United Nations system, including the UNDP country office and the African Development Bank, in support of the Indian Ocean Partnership to Combat HIV/AIDS will be maintained under the regional programme.

(d) *Bilateral donors.* Consultations with bilateral donors will be fostered to share information and explore partnership opportunities (such as with France on disaster management).

(e) *Multilateral donors.* UNDP will cooperate with the European Union in building capacity for state and non-state actors and promoting human rights, and with the *Commission de l'Océan Indien* regional programme on coastal zone management.

(f) *Civil society.* Significant efforts will be made to build capacities of NGOs in environmental management, human rights, gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDS.

(g) *Private sector.* Collaboration will be sought with the private sector, especially the tourism and fisheries sectors, for biodiversity conservation, land management and disaster management. The private sector will be an important contributor to the success of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in economic sectors.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

A. Monitoring

18. The country programme will be transformed into a country programme action plan to be signed by all parties

and reviewed annually. The UNDP strategic results framework and results-oriented annual report will be key instruments for monitoring country programme performance. Outcome indicators associated with baselines and targets are agreed upon with the Government, in line with the results-based management policy of UNDP (see the annexed results and resources framework). Annual national execution (NEX) audits will be undertaken in line with UNDP procedures, and the organization will ensure that project monitoring and evaluation systems are in place and aligned with the results framework. Regular programme steering committee meetings will be held with the coordinating ministries during missions from the UNDP country office to Seychelles.

B. Execution and implementation

19. The last two country programmes revealed that NEX is relevant and effective in Seychelles, and it will be used under this country programme. NEX will not exclude the use of expertise, experience and international consultants of the specialized United Nations agencies, and United Nations Volunteers when appropriate. UNDP will continue to provide project support services at the request of the Government in areas such as recruitment, contracting, and procurement of goods and services, in accordance with UNDP policy.

C. Resource mobilization

20. The resource mobilization and partnership strategy for the country programme will hinge on regular policy dialogue with strategic partners. Firm commitments have already been received from the European Union with respect to objectives 1 and 2, as well as cost-sharing from the French government for objective 4. Co-financing commitments have been received from the Government and other stakeholders for GEF-funded projects, and GEF resources are under consideration for both full- and medium-sized projects.

D. Country office staffing and structure

21. To improve the monitoring and coordination of the programme in Seychelles, UNDP has an already-established technical management unit, initially established to follow-up on the tsunami rehabilitation programme. Continued efforts in resource mobilization would enable the country office to strengthen internal capacity further. It is also expected that an interface to permit project staff to monitor and evaluate projects and programmes will be rolled out within the Atlas system.

Annex

Results and resources framework for Seychelles, 2007-2010

Programme component	Country programme outcomes, including outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Role of partners	Resources
Objective 1: Fostering an enabling environment for state actors and civil society empowerment in delivering services to achieve the Millennium Development Goals					
Goal 1: Achieving MDGs and reducing human poverty	Capacity-building of state actors in gender-responsive policy formulation, development and implementation of a Human Resources Action Plan (HRAP) and of NGOs in project management to improve service delivery.	1. HRAP prepared. SIM running certified degree courses.	Indicator: HRAP under implementation. Number of students registered/completing the degree course in management and executive development programme by end of 2009. By the end of 2009, 50 per cent of female students enrolled in both courses. Baseline: No HRAP. Existing management courses at diploma level offered at SIM. No executive development programme or degree in Management at the University level. Target: Degree courses in Management provided locally by SIM by 2009. Human resources curriculum training modules developed and approved by end 2008. HRAP completed and approved by cabinet by end of 2007.	The SIM takes the leading role in the design and implementation of the project. United Nations Volunteers are recruited to support the capacity-building programmes with the civil society and NGOs. UNDP country office provides support to the project. UNDP Regional Service Centre will support the development of gender modules for the training programmes. UNDP country office will provide backstopping to the programme.	\$318,000 (European Union)
Service line 1.7: Civil society empowerment	Indicator: Number of degree courses run by Seychelles Institute of Management (SIM). Percentage increase in NGOs involved in social services delivery. Baseline: SIM autonomous in February 2006. Limited number of NGOs involved in service delivery. Target: SIM develops capacity to run degree course by end of 2009.	2. Project management training programmes conducted for NGOs and legal framework revised and strengthened.	Indicator: Number of NGOs trained in project management, level of participation in decision making to improve service delivery. Baseline: Lack of capacity for NGOs to actively participate in service delivery and decision making. Target: Training of all Liaison Units for Non Governmental Organizations in Seychelles (LUNGOS) affiliated NGOs by end of 2008.	LUNGOS takes a leading role in design and implementation of the project. United Nations Volunteers recruited to support capacity-building programmes with civil society and NGOs. UNDP country office provides management support to the project.	\$318,000 (European Union)
Objective 2: Promotion of human rights					
Goal 2: Fostering democratic governance	Strengthen capacity of police officers in respecting and adopting human rights practices and sensitizing judiciary, media and civil society on gender and human rights issues.	1. Police Academy trained in gender and human rights issues. Awareness raised with media, judiciary and civil society on human rights issues.	Indicator: Number of trained police officers sensitized on gender and human rights issues by end 2009. Adequate media coverage. Baseline: Nil. Target: 100 per cent coverage for new recruits and 50 per cent of existing police force covered by human rights training by end of 2009. Gender and human rights education part of the curriculum of Policy Academy. Training of Trainers programme completed by 2007. Human rights national sensitization programme maintained on a quarterly basis.	The Seychelles Police Force leads the implementation of the programme. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights regional office provides technical expertise in human rights to build capacity of the Seychelles Police Force. UNDP regional service centre will provide technical expertise in gender mainstreaming. Civil society organizations and human rights NGOs, judiciary, bar association and media are key partners for implementation. UNDP provides technical backstopping and support to the programme. The European Union provides programme funding.	\$260,000 (European Union)
Service line 2.4: Justice and human rights	Indicator: Number of human rights courses provided by the Police Academy. Baseline: Nil. Target: Build capacity of Police Academy to run human rights courses by 2009.				
Objective 3: Promotion and protection of the environment					
Goal 3: Energy and environment for sustainable development	Integrate local and global environmental management and objectives in national programmes. Indicator: Specific provisions of climate change; biodiversity and land degradation conventions are being met, consistent with	1. Awareness raised and capacity developed for mainstreaming global environmental conventions into national programmes.	Indicator: Number of men and women and institutions trained in integrating global environmental conventions in national development planning by end of 2009. Baseline: Weak institutional mechanism for implementation of the Seychelles Environmental Management Plan (EMPS) identified in the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) process. Target: National capacity for EMPS implementation strengthened and organizational setup streamlined.	The MSP implementation arrangements involve government organizations, academic institutions, NGOs, community organizations, local authorities and the private sector. A Project Management Unit has overall management responsibility, acts as a	\$425,000 Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Service line 3.1:					\$100,000

Framework and strategies for sustainable development	international requirements and standards by end of 2008. Baseline: Limited awareness of the Rio Conventions and lack of integration of global commitments into national initiatives identified in the NCSA (2005). Target: Rio Conventions' objectives addressed within the context of national programmes.	2. Environmental information and reporting is strengthened.	Indicator: Number of State of Environment (SOE) reports prepared by 2009. Baseline: Environmental information system proposed, but no systematic baseline activities or reporting. Target: Environmental information system established, SOE report produced and endorsed by the government.	secretariat and reports to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and UNDP. PSC is selected and appointed by the National steering committee for the EMPS and is chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources . An information systems group develops the State of the Environment indicators and process and a series of field project teams involved in delivery of the capacity development and demonstration activities at the local level. The project utilizes the NCSA stakeholder involvement plan as a basis for implementation. UNDP provides backstopping and technical inputs throughout.	Government in-kind
		3. Capacity for local implementation of global environmental conventions developed for watershed management, applied and disseminated.	Indicator: Number of sub-projects designed and implemented and replicated at local level by end 2009. Baseline: No capacity for integrating global objectives (biodiversity, climate, land) into local watershed management. Target: Institutional framework (legal and organizational) developed for mainstreaming global objectives into local land and water management in residential and rural context.		
SL-3.3: Access to sustainable energy services	Integrate the use of renewable energy technologies in national programmes Indicator: Percentage increase in use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies adoption. Baseline: Limited use of energy - efficient technologies. Target: Increase in use of renewable energy technologies.	1. Restructuring of the Energy Affairs Bureau (EAB)	Indicator: Framework document effective by 2008. Baseline: Restructuring of the Ministry of Industries and International Business in 2004 has interrupted setting up of a service within the EAB. Target: Functions of EAB clear and known to partners.	The Ministry of Environment and EAB will lead in the implementation of the programme. Project concepts will be developed in collaboration with the GEF regional coordinating unit. UNDP will provide technical inputs for project development and resource mobilization.	\$300,000 (GEF) \$50,000 Government in-kind
		2. Energy audits resumed and data on energy consumption by type improved	Indicator: EAB report including up-to-date data published. Baseline: Restructuring of the MIIB has halted undertaking of audits; data on current energy consumption by type of energy not exact Target: Have up-to-date figures on current energy consumption by type.		
Service line 3.4: Sustainable land management to combat desertification and land degradation	Sustainable land management concepts integrated into national policies, legislation, programmes and development planning. Indicator: National Action Plan (NAP) completed by June 2009. Three demonstration projects replicated on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue. Baseline: Lack of enabling environment for sustainable land management. Target: Policy adjustment and institutional linkages developed, strategies formulated and capacity built.	Development of systems and capacities for monitoring and evaluation of land degradation; Up-scaling and replication of pilot demonstrations.	Indicator: Demonstration projects using site-based techniques to sustainable land management being implemented by end of 2007. Baseline: Lack of coordinated approach to land use planning and natural resource management. Target: Develop systems and establish site-based ecosystem approach for natural resources management.	The EMPS steering committee chaired by the Ministry of Environment will oversee the implementation of the project. The forestry division will provide technical inputs for the formulation of the medium-sized project and the NAP on land degradation. UNDP will be a member of the steering committee. The UNDP country office and the GEF regional coordinating unit provide technical backstopping.	\$400,000-GEF \$100,000 Government in-kind
Service line 3.5: Conservation	Functional integrity of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems is secured, providing a base for sustainable development Indicator: Area of terrestrial and	1. Enabling conditions for mainstreaming biodiversity strengthened across sectors.	Indicator: Percentage of geographic biodiversity conservation priorities whose zoning status has been revised as needed as part of the land use planning process. Percentage of country covered under land, water and coastal use plans that have been approved by government.	The Department of Environment, under the MENR, has overall responsibility for the implementation of the project. The Seychelles Fishing Authority and the new Fisheries Development	\$1,745,000 - GEF \$598,000 Government in-kind

and sustainable use of biodiversity	marine ecosystems under improved management or heightened conservation status. Increase in investments from production sectors in collaborative conservation management models. Baseline: Threats on biodiversity from increased physical development of the main granitic islands, colonization by invasive alien species, over-fishing and environmental impacts associated with tourism. Target: Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into key production sectors of the economy		Baseline: Present legislation is outdated and ineffective. No land water and coastal plans legally approved. Target: 40 per cent of land under biodiversity conservation part of the revised land use plan. 100 per cent of country covered by the land use plan approved by the government.	Committee are responsible for managing the fisheries component. The Ministry of Land Use and Habitat is directly responsible for the development of the land use plan, while the land use planning Department of Tourism and the Seychelles Tourism Board is responsible for facilitating the development and adoption of good practices in tourism. UNDP and the GEF regional coordinating unit provide technical inputs and backstopping to the project.	\$965,000 – GEF
		2. Methods and means of integrating biodiversity and artisanal fisheries management established.	Indicator: The number of additional hectares under improved management systems. Baseline: Zero hectares under improved management systems and line fisheries not regulated. Target: 4,133, 800 hectares (Mahé Plateau) under improved management. Limits set for line fishery: Yields tending to Ministry of Education and Youth.		\$1,353,000 Government in-kind
		3. Biodiversity conservation needs addressed as part of good practices in tourism development.	Indicators: Additional hectares of ecologically-sensitive habitats under improved conservation status due to tourism operator investments. Baseline: Only five islands investing in ecologically sensitive areas. No hotels with sustainable tourism labels. Target: Over 6000 hectares of marine and over 6000 hectares of terrestrial under improved conservation status and 40 hotels covered by the programme by 2010.		\$990,000– GEF
		4. National capacities to prevent introduction of invasive alien species enhanced (biosecurity).	Indicator: A biosecurity service is created with a comprehensive mandate. Baseline: less than 5 per cent of containers inspected. Target: Biosecurity fully functional; 90 per cent of containers inspected.		\$1,093,000 Government in-kind
Service line 3.6: National/Sectoral policy and planning to control emissions of ozone-depleting substances and persistent pollutants	Build capacity for the country in mainstreaming climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities through preparation of the Second National Communication (SNC). Indicator: SNC document Baseline: Initial National Communication completed in 2000. Target: Completion of the SNC by June 2009 for presentation to the Conference of the Parties.	1. Assessment of potential impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable sectors. 2. NAP to address climate change and its adverse impacts.	Indicator: Vulnerable assessment report for all sectors produced by end Dec 2008. Baseline: Vulnerability assessment report of 1999 available for some sectors. Target: Conduct vulnerable assessment for all sectors. Indicator: Climate Change Action Plan under implementation by July 2009. Baseline: No Climate Change Action Plan. Target: Development of National Climate Change Action Plan as part of the implementation of the SNC by end 2008.	The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) will provide technical and inputs for the development of climate change activities in preparation of the SNC. All other ministries, departments and NGOs are members of the NCCC and are consulted on national priorities, project identification under the SNC proposal, development of projects under the SNC relating to fisheries and marine environment, and reporting on activities. UNDP and the GEF regional coordinating unit to provide technical inputs and backstopping to the project.	\$405,000 - GEF \$50,000 Government in-kind
Objective 4: Sustainable disaster management					
Goal 4: Crisis prevention and recovery	Establishment of an Early Warning and Disaster Management System in Seychelles Indicator: Early Warning and Disaster Management System established by end 2007. Baseline: National Disaster Secretariat established in the Office of the President. Target: Development of a national framework for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and building local capacities for disaster management.	1. A national disaster management policy, strategy and legal framework developed and standards for disaster risk reduction developed and integrated into national development planning.	Indicator: Disaster management policy, strategy and legal framework developed and disseminated. Baseline: No national disaster management policy, strategy and legal framework. Target: National disaster management policy, strategy and legal framework indicating clear roles and responsibilities developed, adopted, and implemented. Local capacity developed in disaster management.	The National Risk and Disaster Management Secretariat in the Office of the President takes the lead role in formulating the National Disaster Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework, under the guidance of the National Disaster Committee, in collaboration with the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) of UNDP, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. OCHA provides technical inputs specifically for the contingency planning process. BCPR	(\$125,000) TRAC 1.1.3
Service line 4.5: Natural disaster reduction		2. Sectoral preparedness and contingency plans developed at national, local and community levels, and capacity built in disaster management.	Indicator: Number of districts having contingency plans and awareness of their roles and functions among population. Baseline: National disaster secretariat established in the Office of the President. Target: Roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in disaster preparedness and response defined. Secretariat established and an emergency response centre equipped.		(\$150,000) French Government

		3. Networks on tsunami early warning systems developed locally and internationally.	Indicator: Pilot early warning system developed and tested. Baseline: Nil Target: Effective participation at all levels in early warning and disaster response.	provides technical backstopping and recruitment of technical expertise and ensures linkages to the BCPR Global Risk Identification Programme and the global mainstreaming initiative. The French government contributed financially to the project.	
				Total (in thousands of dollars)	Regular \$125 Other \$12,200 Total \$12,325