



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



OPERATIONAL PHASE 8 (OP8)

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY (CPS)

SEYCHELLES





Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY: Key results and achievements (1 page)	2
3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT (2 pages)	1
3.1 Alignment with national priorities.....	1
3.2 Gaps and opportunities	3
3.3 OP8 strategic priorities of the SGP Country Programme.....	5
4. OP8 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES (4 pages)	7
4.1 Grantmaking within the priority landscape/seascapes	9
4.2 CSO-government-private sector dialogue platforms	12
4.3 Promoting social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment.....	13
4.4 Knowledge Management.....	14
5. COMMUNICATION PLAN (1/2 page).....	15
6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN (1 page).....	16
7. PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES (1/2 page).....	18
8. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (1/2 page).....	1
9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (8 pages)	2
9.1 Monitoring approaches at project and country levels	2
9.2 CPS Results Framework	4
10. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT	4



OP8 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since Country Programme start date (2010)	USD 3,498,370
OP8 GEF Core Funds	USD 500,000 TBC
OP8 GEF STAR Funds	USD 1,000,000
Other funds (secured)	USD
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USD 100'000

1. INTRODUCTION

The Eighth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme (SGP OP8) builds on more than 30 years of successful experience in empowering local civil society organisations (CSOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) in designing and leading community driven initiatives that have enhanced household wellbeing, increased awareness and resilience regarding environmental threats, and generated global environmental benefits. With economic development pressures intensifying in many parts of the developing world and the associated rising inequalities, local communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are becoming more and more marginalized, unable to cope with threats associated with ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change. Lessons learned and experience gained in previous SGP Operational Phases have demonstrated that integrated, landscape-seascape approaches are effective in mobilizing multiple stakeholder collaboration, linking local CSOs/CBOs with enabling partners and achieving mutually supportive livelihood and environmental outcomes at scale.

The objectives of the SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.

The OP8 objectives reflect the key features of GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, including new approaches to support youth, women and Indigenous Peoples, linking up with complementary mechanisms, such as the Microfinance Initiative and CSO Challenge Programme, cooperating with other GEF Agencies, and leveraging opportunities with GEF strategies, including the delivery of the GEF-8 Integrated Programmes. In addition, OP8 will facilitate opportunities for innovation and scaling up, catalyze multi-stakeholder alliances to test new approaches through CSOs, and leverage its dialogue platforms towards greater impact. OP8 will also align and contribute to the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD 2024-2028).

¹ The level of SGP OP8 resources is an estimated total of: (a) the GEF8 core grant allocation; (b) approved STAR resources; as well as (c) other sources of cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP7 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP8 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.



2. COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY: Key results and achievements

The Seychelles has implemented the Small Grants Programme (SGP) for almost 14 years, since its official launch in August 2010. The initial aim was to increase community-based environmental management groups in order to reinforce and continue conservation efforts across the SGP's thematic areas. Over four operational phases (OP4 to OP7), the country has gained substantial experience and built partnerships to further develop the programme.

The National Steering Committee (NSC), comprising of Government, GEF, UNDP and NGO representatives, oversees the SGP's implementation. As expected, the project portfolio has heavily focused on biodiversity conservation and climate change but has diversified into other areas over time.

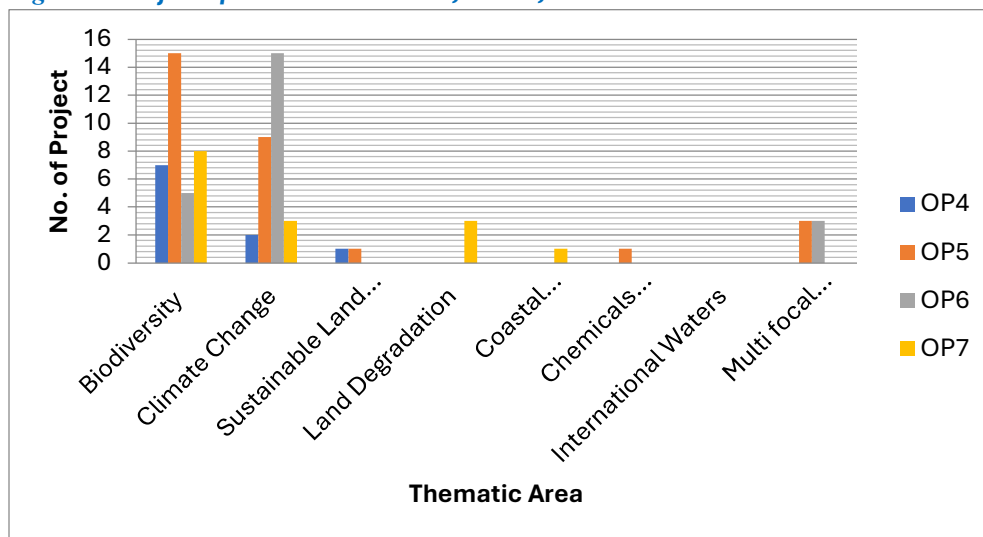
In total, the SGP has funded 77 projects worth \$3,498,370 across the four phases. The number of projects funded under the SGP has fluctuated, from 10 in OP4 to a peak of 29 in OP5 (when funding tripled to \$1,300,000), then to 23 in OP6 and 15 in OP7. However, the thematic scope has steadily expanded, demonstrating the program's evolution and responsiveness to emerging environmental priorities in the Seychelles.

Table 1: Projects funded under GEF-4, GEF-5, GEF-6 & GEF-7

Thematic Areas	OP4	OP5 (inc CBA)	OP6	OP7
Biodiversity	7	15	5	8
Climate Change	2	9	15	3
Sustainable Land Management	1	1	0	
Land Degradation				3
Coastal mitigation/adaptation				1
Chemicals Management (POPs)		1	0	
International Waters		0	0	
Multi focal inc.Capacity Building & Knowledge Management		3	3	
Total Projects	10	29	23	15
TOTAL funding committed (US\$)	474,610	1,324,400	800,000	899,360

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

Figure 1: Projects funded under GEF-4, GEF-5, GEF-6 & GEF-7



Ten projects were completed under OP4, 29 in OP5, 16 in OP6. As for OP7, 15 projects have been funded and most are still under implementation. All 23 projects in OP6, are completed.

From September 2019, SGP received a second additional allocation of US\$ 200,000 to call for further proposals this time focusing on the strategic initiative “Youth and Climate Change”.

Among the SGP projects, there have been nationally recognized ones, with major positive impacts on the environment, species, habitat and the community, in general.

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1 Alignment with national priorities

Ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks

The National Development Framework of Seychelles is most recently governed by the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2024-2028, with major focus on sustainable developments, economic diversification, peace and security, and environmental resilience. Seychelles, being a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), 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 also 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 the National Determined contribution (NDC) and 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.

Table 2: 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, 2024
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	April 2012
UN Framework for the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	2000, 2013, 2019
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	2020, 2024
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	June 1997
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	October 1994
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2008
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 water bodies (IW) 2	
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 International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	March 2005
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora CITES Convention)	1973

² Please also identify existing IW regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>

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

3.2 Gaps and opportunities

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

Seychelles sustainable development priorities, which target mainly the environment, are laid down in the Seychelles National Development Strategy 2024-2028 under Priority Area 6: Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Resilience. This document i.e. the NDS has been aligned with the revised National Determined Contribution (NDC), which reflects the country's commitment to scale-up climate action towards a more resilient and sustainable future. Seychelles environmental priorities are also well captured under the SDG goals 6, 7, 13, 14 & 15. Community participation through the engagement of Civil Society Organisations based on their activities in the domain of marine and terrestrial species (landscape and seascape) conservation, biodiversity research, public education and awareness are some of the activities directly targeting community involvement. Some of the NGOs are also responsible for the management of islands and their ecosystems, as well as have been largely benefitted from GEF LSP in using NGO modalities to implement or manage protected areas.

It is interesting to note that most of the CSOs which have benefited from the GEF funding under the SGP are strongly community oriented in that their projects/activities either target specific groups in the community e.g. fishermen, farmers, or the wider community at large and with Government and private sector participation. With the NDS in place and its emphasis on sustainable development and climate resilience that involve community participation as one of the key factors in achieving its set objectives, there are scope for greater synergy between the government and CSOs to collaborate their effort in achieving these goals, with the scope for sustaining, replicating and up-scaling to national level. A good example of projects which started on a small scale and now is being implemented at national level with government support is in renewable energy (solar) using PV system, as well as the SIDS CBA projects now up-scaled to national levels with further Government and COMESA funding



Seychelles have already embraced the five SDGs that are directly related to environment protection as illustrated in table 3 below. Table A1 (Annex 1) gives an evaluation of the country needs in terms of capacity building to achieve the SDGs environmental targets. Given the sensitive nature of the physical and natural environment of Seychelles, there is enormous pressure placed on the ecosystems from increasing demands for natural resources (such as food, fish, construction materials, etc.), water and energy, growth in solid waste, and intense competition for land use, both residential and commercial. Furthermore, with a growing population, and the effect of climate change leading to the degradation of fishing grounds and impacts on coral reefs continue to be an issue in the coastal zone, coupled with the effects of global warming, this is expected to exacerbate the situation even more.

Another area of concern is mainstreaming climate change adaptation and risk and disaster management in key sectorial policies such as agriculture and fisheries. As per current projections under the NDC, climate adaptation and mitigation costs are estimated at US\$670 million (NDS 2024-2028). Through the NDS government is committed to assist in mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation considerations into key economic sectors.

Seychelles is prone to risks and major natural disasters and with climate change, the intensity of those natural phenomena is increasing and agriculture and fisheries are two of the sectors mostly affected. SDG goal 13 related directly to this issue and the government of Seychelles is already implementing various strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change. By addressing the various challenges can help reduce the risk associated with climate change.

Between OP 4 and OP 5, Seychelles had its focus on biodiversity conservation. In OP6, we saw a shift into other thematic areas more dominantly in climate change mitigation/adaptation following funding support with two additional grant allocations. In OP7 the focus was mainly on landscape/seascape, but the thematic areas are predominantly the same i.e. biodiversity conservation and climate change. When the national priorities are examined closely, as evident by means of the number and strategic conventions / treaties ratified, Seychelles obviously still has a long way to go, in order to meaningfully promote, engage and empower further the local communities via Community-Based and Non-Governmental Organisations (CBOs / NGOs) to further implement the national priorities. The previously identified gaps of support and capacity building cannot be over sighted, and this is an ongoing endeavour for SGP Seychelles. The willingness of the local community to participate cannot be undermined, but insofar that they are sensitised and perceived at least short-term benefits, which may encapsulate into medium- and longer-term benefits, we will be able to cross the bridge with further improved performance. Voluntarism is still in slow progress owing to full time jobs of both men and women who hardly make time for additional tasks within the community. With a small pool of expertise and capacity in the small island nation, SGP is progressively closing this gap as it empowers the people to valorise the country's environmental assets therefore contributing towards the sustainable conservation of nature and natural resources.



It is also clear from the list of conventions and treaties ratified, new learning would have taken place. Again, from these documents, the local communities need to understand where, when, how and why they should fit in. There is a strong need for the local communities to embrace opportunities presented and contribute to meeting the national needs. There is now a stronger need to take proactive steps towards and bring on innovative concepts that will see impacts at all levels of implementation.

Along the same tangent, the initiative for “Knowledge Based Management, Youth and Climate Change, Sustainable Oceans or the Blue Economy concept through Community-based Solutions” are all areas to be further exploited, tap into existing soft capital and promulgate best practices through eventual Centres of Excellence. These are indeed key areas for Seychelles to explore further. Again, capacity building, not just from a technical knowhow, but from a project management and the essences of the protocols as well as their implications for Seychelles communities, including sustainability of projects, is vital.

As such, it is expected that the portfolio of projects from Seychelles, especially with the resources from the STAR Allocation, would reflect more closely “*what we ought to achieve nationally, while also contributing to the global targets*”.

In summary, there is a need to pull apart the elements of national strategies, the signed protocols and treaties, implementation of the SDGs to show grassroots operators what benefits they could obtain from them, what innovative projects could be derived from these, the impacts that will be made through the involvement or inclusion of all segments of the society. This therefore will directly contribute to achieving the SGP vision for OP8, which is a continuation of OP7 where the 3 ‘I’s are concerned; Innovation, Impact, Inclusion.

3.3 OP8 strategic priorities of the SGP Country Programme

Table 3. SGP Country Programme’s alignment with SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives and country priorities/projects/programmes

SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives - Global	OP8 Priorities for SGP Country Programme	SGP Country Programme’s complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
1. Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species (land & water) 1) Improve the effectiveness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management	i) <i>Reduce coastal erosion through shared governance with private sector and government</i> ii) <i>Establish work programmes with the local communities to protect the endangered species</i>	The SGP is partnering with the GEF 8-UNDP LSP Ridge to Reef to implement / coordinate the community component of the project

through equitable governance systems by recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. 2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy approaches (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.). 3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species.		The GEF 8 LSP in development also used a participatory approach and the SGP is an on-going partner in its development SEYCATT is another initiative that sprung from the Seychelles debt swap programme and looking at funding projects that target coastal and marine activities. The SGP is a member of the SEYCATT Committee which is chaired by the Minister of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change
2. Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security 1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, island ecosystems, etc.). 2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement. 3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expand restoration of degraded lands.	i) <i>Promote climate resilience agricultural practices to improve harvest and outputs</i> ii) <i>Develop a coastal fish management plan to protect the reef fishes from over-exploitation and extinction</i> iii) <i>Encourage more artisanal fishermen to participate voluntarily in the protection of coastal and reef fishes from over-exploitation</i> iv) <i>Promote and encourage more homegrown farming practices</i>	The Department of Agriculture and the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) are fundamental partners in SGP's work and support any initiatives we bring forth from NGO / CBO implementation through SGP. The latter equally network on national initiatives such as the FAO Agro-forestry project...
3. Low-carbon energy access co-benefits Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs 1) Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. 2) Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas.	i. <i>Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods.</i>	Seychelles Energy Commission (SEC) complementing the SGP Energy efficiency project at the University Seychelles, projects under the Youth & CC portfolio and partner with SGP on all CC-related projects

CSO-government-private sector policy and planning dialogue platforms 1) Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues.	<i>i. Create platform for dialogue on issues related to local environment and sustainable development</i>	UNDP – CPD Output 1.3 Country-led policy measures to enhance capacities and advance equal participation and representation of women and youth in structural transformation initiatives.
Enhancing social inclusion 1) Promote inclusive targeted initiatives. 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects. (e.g. women/girls, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities).	Enhancing social inclusion i) Promote targeted inclusive initiatives. ii) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects.	People with disabilities are encouraged and invited to participate in SGP works and through project outreach
Knowledge Management (KM) 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs. 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.	Knowledge Management i) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. ii) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs. iii) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.	Participate with grantees in national knowledge fairs, annual theme days and national day to promote donor funded mechanisms and NGO member recruitment/national NGO fair. Potential regional exchange of grantees or NCs when in the region.
Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) 1) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.	Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation i) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms. ii) Plan for monthly project site visits and monitoring	

In OP7, the SGP initiative had continued to place great emphasis on building synergies with other projects being funded and/or implemented by UNDP/GEF. This serves not only to guarantee continuity of the projects, but scope for replicating, up-scaling and mainstreaming to national/global level and possibility for further support in terms of financing and capacity building. As communities are important implementers of such projects, the SGP have assisted CSOs in supporting access to funding, as a delivery mechanism. In OP8 eventually new modalities will be put in place when SGP will be implemented as the UNDP Direct



Implementation Modality (DIM), through low value grant. SGP equally supports the coordination of LSP community components when needed as part of our grant maker+ initiatives.



OP8 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1 Grant - making within the priority landscape/seascapes

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

The National Steering Committee, alongside the National Coordinator, conducted two consultative workshops on September 2nd and 13th on Praslin and Mahé islands, respectively as well as feedback and aspirations from current grantees on July 15 and August 09, 2025. These workshops and meetings aimed at gathering stakeholder insights on pressing environmental issues in different landscapes in Seychelles. Participants discussed challenges and potential interventions through the Small Grants Programme (SGP) under Operational Phase 8 (OP8).

A comprehensive analysis of stakeholder inputs led to the identification and ranking of environmental concerns, categorizing those with a score of 60 or higher as priority concerns. This process ensured the integration of socio-economic factors into Seychelles' sustainable development efforts: *See Annex II for details of proposed project ideas.*

Some Priority Issues and Proposed Solutions based on the SGP SI: *Community-Based Conservation of Biodiversity*:

Problems: Sustainable use of resource in crafts; invasive species, local extinctions, trash issues, habitat degradation.

Solutions: Collaborate with NGOs, enhance community training, and incentivize landowners for invasive species control.

Sustainable Agriculture & Fisheries:

Problems: Fragmented value chains, chemical use, land management.

Solutions: Adopt integrated farming practices, revamp agricultural education, and promote organic methods. Sustainable fisheries practices, sustainable use zones, experience sharing

Low-Carbon Energy Access:

Problems: Dependency on fossil fuels, limited and costly solar adoption, outdated building codes.

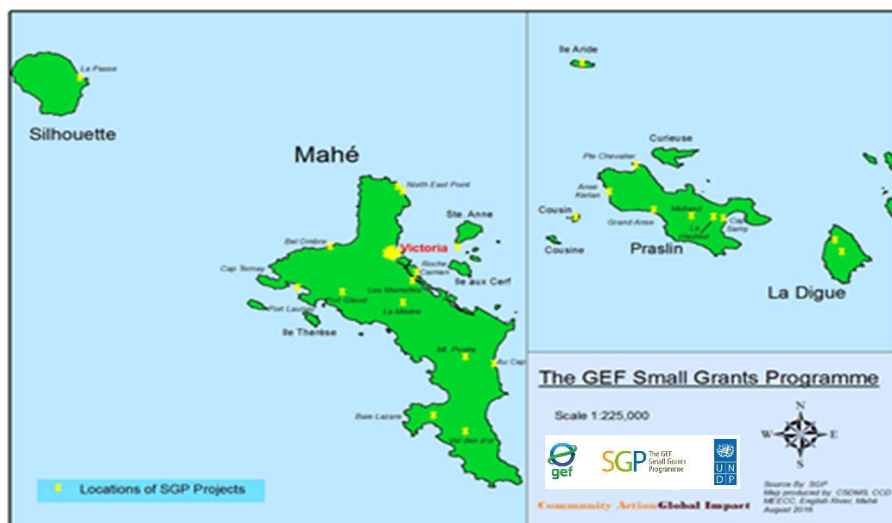
Solutions: Promote biofuels, solar energy, and micro-hydro power; update building codes.

Other avenues for funding include the Mandatory cross-cutting themes: Social inclusion; building capacity for youth, persons with disabilities and women involvement / CSO-Government-Private sector dialogue platforms, Knowledge Management, Monitoring & Evaluation. These can be implemented as stand-alone special projects besides other innovation challenges that the Global SGP Programme Team comes up with in the GEF 8 Cycle.

b) Selected landscapes/seascapes for OP8

Map of Selected landscapes/seascapes for OP8

Figure 2: Map of Seychelles inner islands for SGP's focus project sites in OP8



As a small island developing state, most projects implemented have geographical spill-over, with national impacts and benefits. As a result, it is necessary to take a landscape / seascape approach. The entire country will continue to be considered for the landscape/seascape approach. The SGP country programme

strategy for Seychelles continues to cover much of the country's inhabited territory consisting of the main inner islands, including but not limited to Mahe, Praslin, La Digue and Silhouette as illustrated in the map in figure 2. Additional conservation islands can be included, e.g. the outer islands conservation programmes. We can also involve the co-management of the two World Heritage sites of Aldabra and Vallee de Mai on Praslin Island, based on relevant NGO capacity to implement relevant projects on the sites or in complementarity with other GEF LSP.

c) OP8 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

Given an appreciation of national priorities together with feedback from stakeholders, the SGP is to prioritise three strategic initiatives for Seychelles. In OP8, SGP will further develop its landscape/seascape approach, building on past initiatives in various regions and biomes. This approach will align with GEF priorities, integrating results and linking with UN SDGs while addressing socio-economic needs. The prioritisation of Strategic Initiatives will be subject to availability of GEF funding and potential co-funding and funds leveraging from other initiatives; they are equally dependent on absorption capacity of NGOs / CBOs in the country.

SI 1 – Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species

The OP7 landscape/seascape strategy required SGP National Steering Committees to target priority landscapes/seascapes based on ecological criteria, such as being a key biodiversity area, identified eco-region, or biodiversity hotspot, and international recognition through conventions like Ramsar, WHC, or CMS. The OP8 will maintain the same target priority landscapes/seascapes.



The types of projects that will be the focus of Strategic Initiative 1, include those related to biodiversity, land use, water resource management, rehabilitation, addressing species and habitats loss, sustainable fisheries, coastal zone management and/or co-management, terrestrial and marine protected areas and species. Sustainable livelihoods development will also be an important component in this priority.

SI 2 – Low Carbon Energy Access benefits

For this strategic initiative, OP7 SGP aimed at providing low-cost, bottom-up energy solutions for carbon emissions reduction, focusing on climate resilience, poverty reduction, gender equality, and sustainable development goals. These solutions formed part of the "decarbonisation" transition and addressing energy needs in the communities. SGP supports renewable energy transition and focus on implementing NDCs in response to climate action. These same objectives will continue under OP8.

For this strategic initiative, the focus will be on projects in the area of renewable energy, recycling, waste to energy, sustainable and efficient energy use. Focus on Youth and climate change making way for innovative green jobs will be maintained as well as initiatives targeting climate -smart agro-ecology; the latter project ideas include implementation of sustainable farming practices and promotion of livelihoods in sustainable agriculture. Innovations in research, organic farming and irrigation will also remain a focus under this priority

SI 3 - Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security

Agricultural practices contribute to emissions of the greenhouse gases CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O. Conversion from conventional to organic farming leads to reduced emissions per hectare. Efforts to limit GHG will significantly help in achieving the global environment benefits that GEF strives to achieve. Focus will be placed on working with local farmers and fishers to promote and shift practices to sustainable agricultural and fisheries production. Three key strategic approaches will be used to drive this initiative. These are the use of: i) focused programmes on sustainable agricultural production. Similarly, the initiative will continue SGP work on agroecology to reduce land degradation trends and provides ways to reduce dependence on harmful agricultural practices. Applying agroecological principles helps communities respond adaptively to environmental changes. This includes supporting sustainable land management practices, biodiversity, waste recycling, organic farming, and pest control through natural mechanisms. That said, it is important that the new initiative explore linkages with other focal areas to analyze how communities uses agroecological principles to increase resiliency. For example, this initiative is closely linked with the chemicals focal area of the GEF which requires that efforts are made to remove the use of inorganic chemicals in the agricultural sector. Therefore, in OP7 the emphasis on climate-smart agroecology practices will be further strengthened.

Secondly, the focus on ii) enhancing sustainable fisheries will be prioritized. Up to 80 percent of the world's commonly fished species are overharvested and are in danger of declining significantly without possibility of self-repopulating. Thee (3) billion people in the world also depend on and source their proteins from fishing resources. This unsustainable path must be reversed. The current approach to fisheries



management, indiscriminate fishing practices and use of inappropriate gears that leads to overharvesting fish and destruction of spawning areas will be addressed by creating awareness to communities so that depleted fish populations are given time to recover, ensuring sustainability of utilization. In addition, efforts to link coastal zone management and land use activities in the uplands following a ridge to reef pattern will be prioritized, particularly in small island developing states where the two landscapes are closely linked. Furthermore, with smarter management systems, known as fishing rights, there is possibility to reverse the incentives that lead to overfishing. Under fishing rights, fishermen's interests are tied to the long-term health of a fishery. Their income improves along with the fish population. This will be also a key driver in this initiative.

d) Grantmaking outside the priority landscapes/seascapes

As in other phases, there are provisions for allocation of projects outside of specific landscape/seascape areas of focus (Core and STAR) as will be described in the “Call for Proposals.” This will be determined by the NSC based on special projects such as capacity building, stakeholder workshops, knowledge Management...in consultation with the global SGP Team.

4.2 CSO-government-private sector dialogue platforms

The Seychelles’ country programme has in the past phase opened doors to several CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platforms and we intend to sustain and increase opportunities for more of the Platforms. The dialogues do help promote the role of CSOs, create a “bridge” to link the grassroots to national/local policy-makers for policy/program influence, facilitate the uptake of good practices, and enhance communications (i.e. possible thematic examples may include joint CSO-Government preparations for environmental convention COPs (e.g. 3 youth representatives implementing the Youth & Climate Change portfolio projects accompanied the Government delegation to the UNFCCC COPs); UN SDGs country office acceleration labs; local to global chemical and waste management coalitions; networks of agro-ecology farmer leaders and producer organisations and, dialogues for key national policy changes on key environmental issues.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are well developed with at least 50 civil society organisations, many operating under the representative umbrella organisation of CEPS; the Citizens Engagement Platform, nine of which are environmental NGOs. The last two decades has seen it consolidate its role as the national focal point for civil society in Seychelles, establishing collaborative partnerships with international organisations like the IMF, ADB, World Bank, EU of world repute. CEPS and its predecessor LUNGOS have played a key role in voicing the needs and concerns of the country’s civil society and in advocating greater civil society involvement in national development and decision-making. It dedicates itself to facilitating the role and capacity of Civil Society to effectively contribute in policy processes and national development initiatives and this is achieved by its presence on a number of National boards and Committees. The SGP has slowly engaged with CEPS over the years, and this has been further formalised by having a CEPS’ representative as NSC member in OP7 and OP8. Additionally, CEPS supports the SGP by advocating and nominating CSO participation at both the NSC and project levels. Most of the national NGOs have well developed



administrative and management systems and are highly skilled in environmental management. They currently manage large donor funded projects e.g. GEF, UNDP, amongst others. Community-based Organisations (CBOs) on the other hand are not that well developed and have been largely left out of the participation and active involvement in national decision - making processes. Many have been formed under the auspices of the SGP or resulting SGP projects. One of the aims of SGP Seychelles will be to further address capacity development issues by encouraging a more inclusive approach to communities and addressing the lack of a support structure for NGOs and CBOs and the need for a thriving network to help make more groups viable and sustainable in the long term, within the local Government structure. Following the formation of a CBO network supported by the S4S-SGP strategic project, we expect to keep the group active through diverse networking or exchange activities within the communities where they operate and at national level. SGP will continue to use and share lessons learnt, and best practices from on the ground actions with relevant government departments and agencies and contribute meaningful experiences to national consultation processes that will guide decision – making and feed into policy revisions. Where necessary, SGP will use its network of NGOs/ CBOs, NSC members and partners to participate actively in any community or national level consultations, decisions and activities/events. As all projects submitted need to identify links with national strategies, the feedback received following implementation will influence the way people see the policy as it is on paper and the concrete on the ground implementation.

4.3 Promoting social Inclusion, including youth, gender equality and women's empowerment

Civil society in Seychelles is actively involved in gender and related issues through direct engagement with various non-governmental organisations at both national and community levels, where several programmes/activities are organised in support of both men and women. Information obtained from CEPS, indicates that women are in generally very active in NGOs through their participation in various activities and programmes organised and their membership. OP8 actions will continue to empower the Seychelles youth, women, people with disabilities, while also requiring special attention to the incorporation of gender awareness into policies and programs through gender sensitive indicators, for monitoring and evaluation. Equal opportunity and access to grant and other SGP resources by both male and female participants will be closely followed and reported / results will essentially show disaggregated figures. The **SGP gender guidance notes** will be strictly adhered to and will form the basis of the appraisal and monitoring criteria. Concerning **youth engagement**, SGP involvement with schools, the University of Seychelles and other tertiary institutions will be sustained. The engagement of schools in global environment protection is expected to be strengthened through both the programme and relevant projects. The global awareness for the protection of the environment and of climate change related issues is gathering momentum among the school children. There are also more active youth groups and youth targeted NGO initiatives now starting to benefit from SGP-UNDP grants. Although the Government Ministries are not direct beneficiaries, they are encouraged and interested in networking with non-government initiatives and youth groups. SGP is also committed to assist projects and programmes that touch the lives of **less able individuals (PWD)** by building a rapport with the National Council for the Disable and working with the School for the Exceptional child.



4.4 Knowledge Management

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

Knowledge Management (KM) will be used to Capture knowledge, leverage local expertise and give voice to civil society, identify new approaches and ways of learning, improve effectiveness and capacities of staff and grantees, promote and encourage innovation, address operational and programmatic challenges effectively and to influence policy and scale up good practices. An important element in the award procedure of the SGP is for the recipients to work in close collaboration with relevant Government departments. This is important because the proposed projects must be in line with the country's environmental priorities as set by the Government in its policies and strategies. Furthermore, partnership with other NGOs or private sector is also wildly encouraged as this will generate greater synergy hence impacting on a wider spectrum of the community and guarantee sustainability of the project and scope for co-financing. Other means are also used to communicate this information to other NGOs/CBOs including project results meeting and during training session organised by the SGP office or grantees.

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

At Programme level various means and channels can be used to raise and maintain the SGP profile and visibility in country. These include but not limited to having a communication plan, maintaining a functioning grantee network and encouraging exchanges, organising and participation in Knowledge fairs, maximizing beneficiaries of capacity development Grants, NSCs Knowledge Network through fruitful retreats and outreach, site visits, linking to Government, to academia and other research or training institutions. Results workshops have proven to be essential to bring about necessary information from Project reports used to identify lessons learnt, challenges, best practices and other key findings which are disseminated at global level.

At Project Level, it is mandatory for applicants to include and budget for KM and communication in their proposal, best practices can be exchanged via demonstration centres, networking and provide training opportunities within grants. More emphasis will be put on documenting project works through videos, social media, photo-stories, website, articles, media coverage, fact sheets, brochures, case studies, producing publications like how-to-manuals or handbooks, participation in knowledge fairs, exhibitions, campaigns, outreach activities, workshop presentations, and where relevant perhaps publish scientific/peer-reviewed papers. With these the SGP NC can further share their works at national levels and globally through the intranet and database, all in a bid to promote achievement and increase visibility for the projects and the programme.



All KM efforts will form the basis of SGP M & E at both local and global levels. Bi-annual completed project seminars will also be organised in this phase, so stakeholders are more aware of the results or challenges and to facilitate knowledge sharing to promote better project implementation as new proponents learn of existing projects. By then SGP Seychelles would establish a forum for the continued exchange of good practices in environmental management in the Seychelles.

4. COMMUNICATION PLAN

SGP Seychelles has a communication plan that aims at giving visibility, raising awareness and promoting advocacy to the programme and to UNDP works on the ground as well as promoting participation, building relationships and fostering partnerships, in articulating the contribution of the SGP to national priorities, GEF programming and UNDP strategies. The plan also contributes to resource mobilisation and identification of relevant audiences for implementation of targeted activities

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

Direct Communication with Specific Stakeholder Groups

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

Electronic Communication including Social Media

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

Public Events and Consultations

SGP will identify opportunities to participate in key public events and consultations being hosted or facilitated by various stakeholders in the SGP network including project beneficiaries, public and private sector. This will allow for engagement with broader audiences on the SGP and its contribution to achieving national priorities.

5. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

a) Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

Resource mobilisation is a key operational strategy of the SGP programming which is closely linked to the long-term sustainability of the Programme in the country. It allows SGP to increase the number, size and impacts of its projects, while continuing to pursue GEF objectives. The country resource mobilisation strategy which was recently developed and implemented in the 4th quarter of 2023 has the aims of:

- Assisting with some administrative and operational costs of the country Programme
- Providing financial support for components of projects which are not eligible for or short of funding by GEF SGP
- Encouraging community investment in projects and so empower communities to ensure success, thus inspiring ownership
- Empowering communities by building capacity to bring in partners to projects, thereby accessing alternative funding which will ensure long term sustainability of projects beyond the SGP funding period.
-

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

1 Programme level

The SGP acknowledges the Government as a pivotal and influential partner that can ensure the success of SGP Seychelles. The relationship between the two is excellent, with the Government having three representatives on the SGP National Steering Committee instead of just one. For Operational Phase 8, the Government of Seychelles approved the allocation of US \$ 1,000,000 from the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) to the SGP, fulfilling the SGP Global requirement to the GEF Council. In this new phase, the Government can assist the SGP or project partners in identifying other funding possibilities that can match or leverage funding to fulfil SGP objectives.

SGP aims to fully utilize its partnership with the Government and assist in developing the Government's role as a facilitator for the Programme and its projects. For example, Technical Advisory Groups are formed to support potential projects needing specific technical advice from Government sections. The SGP National Coordinator and Steering Committee help with facilitation between the parties.

Seychelles has strong links to many countries through bilateral agreements. In recent years, the United Arab Emirates and China have been the biggest contributors of development aid to the local economy, in fields such as health, social affairs, tourism, education, and the military.

Other contributions come from multilateral partners including GEF/UNDP, the African Development Bank, FAO, and UNFPA, with a significant amount allocated to the environmental sector not reflected in the bilateral agreements' donations.



Therefore, the SGP and UNDP strategy aims to involve bilateral parties more in SGP's role in conserving the environment while addressing community needs and poverty issues. SGP seeks to demonstrate the link between the environment and social issues and engage bilateral parties that are interested in investing in social affairs. This approach can help leverage additional funding for the programme and individual projects. Through its stakeholder Engagement Workshop in 2023, SGP has initiated partnership with the Indian High Commission through their 'High Impact Grants' to leverage funding for a project within the Youth and Climate Change portfolio, as well as developed partnership and engaged in bilateral dialogues with the Chinese Embassy. Both are now continuing the dialogues with the UNDP and discussing ways to support community needs through development projects. The SGP is a member of the SEYCCAT Grants Committee chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE)

Apart from the Government, UNDP, and other international donors, SGP Seychelles will continue to maximize the use of multilateral partners in the development of the country programme. UNDP will continue to support SGP in seeking co-financing from various funds accessible to UNDP as the implementing agency. Additionally, SGP aims to build synergies with other projects being funded and/or implemented by UNDP (e.g. GEF LSP, AF...), acting as a facilitator between projects operating within the same areas as SGP projects or involving SGP in regional projects as a grant maker or delivery mechanism or even in local M&E needs.

The SGP National Steering Committee members contributed significantly and will continue to do so for example at the quarterly meetings by organizing their own transport, providing for refreshments and at times hosting meetings or events for the programme.

Project level

For co-financing at project level SGP will maintain the distinction between established NGOs and CBOs:

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

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

The above are in addition to in-kind co-financing.

The rationale is that while most Non-Governmental Organisations in the Seychelles are well established, Community-based Organisations are nascent. The overarching goal of the Seychelles SGP is to encourage the formation of CBOs, build their capacity so they can participate fully in programmes to address environmental concerns. Given this will take time, it is thus logical that co-financing ratios for CBOs are lower than that of NGOs until the final year when everything will level out with both needing to meet the same ratios, at least 50%. The latter will run co-currently with the in-kind co-financing.

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



b) Co-financing opportunities

In addition to the Government, UNDP, and other international donors, SGP Seychelles will persist in leveraging partnerships for the development of its country programme. SGP aims to secure co-financing from various funds accessible to UNDP, including corporate funds from bilateral partners. Furthermore, SGP will maintain the creation of synergies with other initiatives funded or implemented by UNDP or pertinent UN agencies. These entities can provide support by serving as intermediaries for projects in the same regions as SGP Projects, incorporating SGP into regional initiatives as a grant provider or implementation mechanism, and including SGP in monitoring and evaluation sessions.

The SGP team will seek to work with key partners, stakeholders and donors/financiers to maximize the impact of the limited resources and ensure that we do not address similar issues in silos. Other bodies who are potential partners include NGOs through the CEPS platform, NATIONAL GRANTS, SEYCHELLES BREWERIES, UNFPA, AFDB, SEYCCAT, EU and World Bank.

6. PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

The SGP country team, including the National Steering Committee (NSC) and Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs), can serve as a valuable resource to help communities and civil society organisations (CSOs) develop proposals to access funding from other donors and financing facilities. While the funds may not flow directly to the SGP itself, this type of support can be considered an important part of the programme's resource mobilisation efforts, as it ultimately leads to an increased flow of resources to SGP stakeholders. The SGP team can leverage its deep understanding of local contexts, technical expertise, and existing relationships with communities and CSOs to guide them through the proposal development process. This may involve activities such as:

- organising training workshops to build the project proposal writing skills of community members
- providing one-on-one mentoring to CSOs as they craft their funding requests, and
- facilitating connections between local groups and relevant donor agencies

The SGP's Technical Advisory Groups, composed of specialists in areas like sustainable livelihoods / food security, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation, can offer invaluable advice to help shape project concepts and strengthen the technical merits of proposals. Additionally, the NSC, with its diverse representation from government, civil society, and other key stakeholders, can help identify the most promising funding opportunities and advocate on behalf of community-led initiatives. By empowering SGP stakeholders to successfully access a wider pool of financial resources, this collaborative approach ultimately enhances the programme's ability to catalyse grassroots action and drive sustainable development at the local level.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 3: Description of risks identified in OP8

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
NSC members are full time employees and frequent absences may impact on the SGP works	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	In Seychelles there are always risks of turnover on committees and absenteeism from meeting. This shall be addressed by having calendar of meetings agreed by all members. This year we shall also produce an NSC handbook with the TORs and clear SGP guidelines for members
Lack of co-financier leading to financial risks or project failures or suspension	Medium	Low	To ensure a successful project launch, the strategy is to secure committed co-financiers before any project commitments are made. This should be demonstrated through formal letters of commitment or support.
Approved and fully funded SGP projects not completed successfully	Low	Medium	The project monitoring and evaluation will be firmly rooted in the SGP processes and will be an integral part of the project implementation. Monitoring forms are sent to grantees at the onset of implementation and they have to strictly adhere to MOA articles & key milestones with proof of

			implementation before receiving grant instalment. The M&E form will be submitted and validated with the Annex C in requesting for payment. Support visits are also organised to ensure effective implementation.
Noting the additional grant allocation and grant maker+ activities at local level, the work - load of the NC may be too overwhelming and affect progress of the programme and project	Medium	Medium	Support from CPMT, UNDP may be needed to ensure a most effective and efficient programme implementation at country level, in addition to increased commitment from NSC members
Lack of visit of projects by the NC / NSC on regular basis	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Schedule a well-organised itinerary of visits by NC/ NSC that accommodates the availability of members.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Monitoring and evaluation are distinct, but interrelated processes that support project management, financial accountability, sustainability, and replicability. They also provide valuable opportunities to identify and share lessons learned during implementation.

The GEF SGP firmly believes in participatory monitoring and evaluation, seeing it as a means to build capacity, enhance understanding, and apply lessons. This M&E occurs at three interconnected levels - project, programme and global.

9.1 Monitoring approaches at project and country levels

1 - Project level:

Monitoring is crucial for tracking project activities and progress throughout implementation. By regularly collecting and analysing data through site visits, interviews, and other means, projects can ensure they are achieving their objectives and identify any needed adjustments to improve efficiency.

The Seychelles CPS will require an agreed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan for each approved project. This ensures all participants are aware of their monitoring responsibilities from the outset, which increases community ownership. However, the CPS recognizes that obtaining sound baseline data may be challenging



for some community groups. As such, the CPS will consider proposals that include baseline data collection as an initial project activity, or as part of planning grant work, as allowed by the GEF SGP.

The M&E plan will be directly linked to GEF SGP reporting requirements, including an interim and final report tied to disbursement of funds.

2- Programme level

Given the small size of Seychelles and the fact that most projects are expected to be on (but not limited to) the four main residential islands, the National Coordinator, accompanied by NSC members and grantees, shall visit each project sites and meeting with applicants before disbursing funds or at proposal stage. This will ensure the project funds are being used as planned and that the expected results are being achieved.

Wherever possible, the site visits will be coordinated with other donor programmes in the area to reduce M&E costs and serve as capacity building for the National Coordinator / Steering Committee, while also building networking alliances.

The project and/or site visit reports will then feed into the SGP database, the UNDP payment systems, financial reports, and the Annual Performance and Review Assessment, all of which are used by CPMT to monitor the country programme's financial accountability, project portfolio, and procedures.

The Seychelles NSC will conduct evaluations at the end of each project and programme cycle. These evaluations will happen at both the project and programme level, in consultation with the project participants and partners. This approach allows the participants themselves to assess and voice their perceptions of the project's impact on the community, the immediate environment, and its connection to global environmental concerns within the GEF thematic areas, including the identified indicators.

The Seychelles CPS will also seek project proposals that include at least one outreach or KM-C material produced during or at the end of the project, demonstrating the expected project impact. Dissemination of these materials will be encouraged within the project itself, to the wider community and in global sharing. The programme-level evaluation findings will then be collated and disseminated nationally through a stakeholder seminar.

M&E of individual SGP grantee partners

Before receiving funding, all grantees must participate in an initiation session that explains the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach at all levels. This reinforces the importance of effective M&E throughout the projects. Project baseline data will be collected prior to project execution, providing a benchmark against which achievements will be measured.

The National Steering Committee plays an active role in the M&E process. They will collaborate with the NC and technical experts, when available to support the M&E activities. Site visits are conducted before the project starts, involving the SGP team, NSC, and relevant experts. Additional ad hoc site visits may occur



during project execution, especially if concerns arise with a particular project or grantee organisation. Formal or informal visits may also take place during project activities or events.

Reporting is required from the grantee before the disbursement of additional funding tranches. At the end of the project, the grantee must submit a final project report and financial report. Based on the grantee's capacity, up to 10% of the total project budget will be dedicated to project evaluation and a lessons learned report, in addition to the final reporting requirements. These costs are covered under the project's management expenses.

As for potential partnerships, the University of Seychelles (UniSey) could be a well-suited candidate. UniSey has offered an environmental science degree program since 2012, and some of the graduates are now working in the environmental field. UniSey collaborates closely with environmental NGOs in Seychelles, to develop their research capabilities. Furthermore, UniSey students gain hands-on experience through work placements with the NGOs ... as part of their curriculum and research needs. UniSey presents a solid potential partner for CSOs to collaborate with, both as an academic platform and a grant-maker in the areas of research, project implementation, collaboration and consultancy. (Annex IV **Table 4:** M&E Plan at the Country Programme level).

9.2 CPS Results Framework

Table 6: Results Framework of SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDGs		
Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD)		
OP8 SGP Programme Goal: Engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.		
1 OP8 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	2 CPS Indicators and Targets	3 Means of Verification
<u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u> Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species	2.0 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (GEF core indicator 4.1 and 4.3) 1.0 hectares of marine protected areas created or under improved management (GEF core indicator 2) 3.0 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices (GEF core indicator 5)	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review
<u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u> Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security	2.0 hectares of land and ecosystems under restoration (GEF core indicator 3.1) 10 (number of) partnerships to advance sustainable agriculture and fisheries and/or food security (such as diversification, sustainable intensification, sustainable fisheries management, agroecological farming practices, climate-smart agriculture, certification programmes, local sourcing initiatives, waste reduction and circular economy, etc.)	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 3:</u>	XX tons of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated/avoided (GEF core indicator 6)	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as

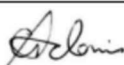
Low-carbon energy access co-benefits	XX kW increase in installed renewable energy capacity from community-scale systems (e.g., biomass, micro-hydro, solar, etc.) 5 locally adapted solutions promoting low-carbon technologies (such as new/modified biogas technology, locally developed energy-efficient stoves, innovative uses of solar/wind energy, etc.)	part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 4:</u> CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms	10 CSO-government-private sector dialogues formed or strengthened 3 high-level policy changes associated with increased community participation in multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms 5 representatives from social inclusion group (Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) meaningfully engaged in multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database Country Programme Review
<u>Strategic Initiative 5:</u> Enhancing social inclusion	5 people benefitting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (GEF core indicator 11) 3 projects with focused interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment 2 projects that demonstrate models of engaging (a) Indigenous Peoples, (b) youth, and (c) persons with disabilities. 2 grants with targeted support for 1) women or women groups; 2) youth or youth-led groups; 3) Indigenous Peoples' groups 2 of total grant portfolio accessed by 1) women or women groups; 2) youth or youth-led groups; 3) indigenous peoples' groups	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review
Strategic Initiative 6: Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management	15 projects with meetings involving local CSOs/CBOs or communities to monitor project results, assess impacts, and identify lessons learned 3 knowledge exchange/sharing events with participation of local communities	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams



	1 online knowledge repository developed as a result of SGP project 2 country/cross-country impact reviews conducted with evidence of SGP impact and lessons learned. 2 South-South exchanges between communities, NGOs/CSOs, or other partners within or across countries to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools or approaches on global environmental issues	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review
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9. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

NSC members involved in OP8 CPS development, review and endorsement		Signatures
OP8 CPS Endorsement by the NSC		
Ashley Dias 	Wills Agricole 	Preethi Sushil
Jeanette Larue 	Samentha Aglae 	Gerard Adonis 
Holbert Jean 	Chantal Ellen 	
Rodney Nicole 	Betty Victor 	NC: Lyndy Bastienne 