

Food and Agriculture Organization

Country Programming Framework for Seychelles

2014-2017



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADS	Agricultural Development Strategy
AfDB	African Development Bank
AG	Attorney General
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPF	Country Programming Framework
DRDM	Department of Risk and Disaster Management
EAA	Ecosystems Approach to Aquaculture
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAO-NC	Food and Agriculture Organisation-National Correspondent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOS	Government of Seychelles
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICM	Information and Communication Management
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MEE	Ministry of Environment and Energy
MLUH	Ministry of Land Use and Housing
MNRI	Ministry of Natural Resources and Industry
MoH	Ministry of Health
P&AGRFA	Plant and Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PGRFA	Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PUC	Public Utilities Corporation
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SAA	Seychelles Agricultural Agency
SACAU	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC-RAP	SADC Regional Agricultural Policy
SAHTC	Seychelles Agricultural and Horticultural Training Centre
SBS	Seychelles Bureau of Standards
SeyFA	Seychelles Farmers' Association
SFA	Seychelles Fishing Authority
SFMC	Seychelles Farmers Marketing Co-operative
SFNSP	Seychelles Food and Nutrition Security Policy
SNAIP	Seychelles National Agricultural Investment Plan
SNPA	Seychelles National Parks Authority
SSDS	Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy
STB	Seychelles Tourism Board
STC	Seychelles Trading Company
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TCPf	Technical Cooperation Programme Facility
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP/GEF	UN Development Programme/Global Environment Facility
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) representation in the Seychelles dates back to 1976 and the organization has been providing the Seychelles with technical assistance since then. Technical assistance has taken the form of policy, strategy and programme formulation and implementation as well as projects in crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors; hence creating conditions for the use of the country's scarce natural resources in the most effective and sustainable manner. FAO has always upheld principles that are technically, economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

5 The Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Seychelles defines agreed priorities for cooperation between the Government of Seychelles (GOS) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) for the period 2014-2017. It is a follow-up of the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) which covered the period 2007-2010. The request for the formulation of the Seychelles CPF was made by the GoS to the FAO Country Office in Madagascar.

Seychelles is a middle income country and does not benefit significantly from external financing of its agricultural and natural resource sectors. In general, FAO has been one of the two external Organizations that support the national agricultural sector.

The national economic sectors of major importance are tourism, manufacturing of canned tuna and financial services. The country has a frail agricultural sector and in the light of the various global threats to food supply, national efforts are now being made to revive the sector in view of its importance to food and nutrition security. As a small island developing state that imports more than 75 percent of its food requirements, the Seychelles faces significant risks and vulnerabilities. The national agricultural sector has received on average 2% of the national budget per year in the past two decades hence it is not classified as a priority economic sector. However, with the increasing threats of a global food security and piracy in the Indian Ocean, among its other significant vulnerabilities, there is a growing concern that the Seychelles should grow more food for the local population. This idea is also supported by the fact that the intensity of food-borne-diseases has also been on the increase over the last decade.

The GoS has endorsed the continental Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process. Through the CAADP process the GoS has identified key intervention areas in which FAO has comparative advantages. In developing the CPF, FAO worked closely with the ongoing CAADP process in the Seychelles through the Ministry of Natural Resources. The CAADP process had already involved extensive stakeholder consultations for the development of the CAADP's Compact and for the revival of the agricultural sector. The CPF, therefore identifies the technical gaps in the realisation of the CAADP's Compact.

The Government has already begun negotiations with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and The African Development Bank (AfDB) to seek financial assistance for the revival of the national agricultural sector. Technical assistance is also being sought by FAO and the IAEA which have been the two main supporters of the sector during the past decade.

The Government of Seychelles (GOS) is now keen to revitalise the agricultural sector and is pleased to work with FAO to realise the interventions expressed in this CPF 2014-2017.

The three priority areas identified in the Seychelles' CPF are as follows:

- **Priority area A: *Support the Development of Legislative, Investment and Policy Environment.*** The focus is to enhance food and nutrition security in the light of the Government's intention to revitalize an almost obsolete sector. The recently endorsed National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) will soon start to be implemented. FAO will provide assistance to develop the Seychelles National Agricultural Investment Plan (SNAIP) as well as the legal guidelines for the implementation of the Investment Plan. The draft National Land Use Plan will be reviewed in line with the FAO's land tenure guidelines (*Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of Land, Forestry and Fisheries*) developed in 2012.
- 6 • **Priority area B: *Introduction of Agro-forestry as Further Support to Improved Productivity, Enhanced Food Security through Sustainable Production and Management of Natural Resources that Mitigate Effects of Climate Change.*** The focus is on conservation of soil and water resources, particularly in response to natural disasters and climate change, and on improved productivity and sustainable production. FAO will assist GoS, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders to design and implement agro-forestry programmes with the aim of increasing national food production and the food and improving nutrition security status in the country. The forest areas are prone to fires during the dry season and FAO will assist to develop a fire prevention contingency plan and a bio-security plan for the prevention and control of invasive alien species.

The forest also represents a potential value chain for crop production and food and nutrition security and, as such, agro-forestry models will be investigated jointly by FAO and the GoS to determine the optimal use of forest resources in increasing national food production. For more efficient decision making at all levels, it is imperative to have reliable and concise information, hence, FAO will assist GoS to formulate information frameworks to enhance the crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors.

- **Priority Area C: *Support to Create and Enhance more Inclusive and Efficient Agri-businesses and Agro-food Chains.*** the focus is on the market by facilitating the small-scale local producers to enter the local tourist market by meeting international food safety standards. FAO will assist in introducing Codex standards into the value chains of local products destined for the local tourist establishments. In addition, agro-tourism is a potential agri-business that provides a wider scope for investment in agriculture. Pilot cases for local agro-tourism will be developed with FAO's assistance. These pilot cases will include regulatory frameworks that enhance investment opportunities while protecting the agriculture and developing the technical capabilities of the potential entrepreneurs.

During the implementation of the CPF, programmes and projects will be issued through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the relevant national authorities and will be guided by the FAO representation. The main implementer to the national agricultural sector will be the Seychelles Agricultural Agency.

The total estimated resources for this CPF are USD 1.856 million, of which, FAO is expected to provide USD 1.3 million through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). The balance sum

of USD 556,000 would be sourced from COMESA and the balance of TCPf funds from the previous biennium.

The monitoring and evaluation process will be formally established within 6 months of the initial implementation of the CPF. The FAO annual report will include an assessment of the CPF to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of FAO support to the Seychelles.

By endorsing the CPF 2014-2017, both FAO and the Government of Seychelles are committed to full ownership and to ensure effective support and implementation of the programme.

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Dr. Patrice Talla Takoukam
Representative of FAO in Seychelles

Hon. Peter Sinon
Minister of Natural Resources and Industry

1. INTRODUCTION

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) outlines the agreed top priority areas between the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the Republic of Seychelles for the period 2014–2017. It is a follow-up to the FAO supported National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) which covered the period 2007-2010. The CPF take into consideration the national development objectives of the Government of Seychelles (GoS), the Africa Union’s Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the draft national policy on food and nutrition security (NFNSP) and other national and sectoral policy documents. It is also aligned to the FAO’s strategic framework, global and regional priorities.

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The CPF was initiated by a request from the, at that time called, Ministry of Natural Resources and Industry (MNRI) to the FAO representative for Seychelles based in Madagascar Country Office. The formulation process was conducted alongside with the drafting of a national policy on food and nutrition security which was developed by the MNRI through wide stakeholder consultation within the context of the CAADP framework. The CPF aims to further enhance the present collaboration between FAO and the GoS.

During the last two decades, Seychelles, having a status of middle income country, has received limited support to agricultural development from international agencies. FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are only the two organisations/agencies that have had technical co-operation programmes in agriculture. New challenges to the national agricultural sector arise with the recent introduction of the economic reform programme, and the liberalization of the agricultural imports. This CPF has been drafted taking into account these challenges, but also the opportunities that may arise through other on-going initiatives such as the Seychelles National Agricultural Investment Plan (SNAIP).

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1. Country Profile

The Republic of the Seychelles is an archipelago of over 112 islands occupying the South Western Indian Ocean between 4 and 10 degrees south latitude and spread over an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of about 1.3 million square kilometres. The main island of Mahe lies 1800 kilometres east of Mombasa on the East Africa coast, 930 kilometres North East of Madagascar and 2000 kilometres South West of the coast of India. The total land area of the Seychelles is 454.5 square kilometres. Mahe has an area of 152.5, Praslin 37.56 and La Digue 10.1 square kilometres respectively. The climate is humid tropical with an annual mean temperature of about 27°C with about a 5°C difference between maximum and minimum temperatures. Relative humidity is high at about 80% throughout the year. Annual rainfall ranges from 1700mm in the south to about 3000mm in the central hills.

As a small island developing state, Seychelles is characterised by its small land area and population, remoteness from major markets and limited national resources which leads to a heavy

reliance on external resources linked to tourism, consumer products and capital input. Seychelles narrow resource base and other typical vulnerabilities of a SIDS have resulted in a heavy dependence on external financial flows for its economic and social development. The population of the Seychelles was counted as 88,300 in 2012. Economic performance in the past few decades is considered impressive, moving from a per capita income of US\$ 1000 in 1976 to more than US\$ 11, 000 in 2011. Seychelles is ranked by the World Bank's Human Development Index at 46th and is the only African country to achieve a very High Human Development Index and to have met most of Millennium Development Goals.

2.2. The Agricultural Sector

The Agricultural Sector in the Seychelles has lost most of its economic importance over the past two decades. Once the mainstay of the economy, it has now been relegated to a very low status. The fisheries sector is still a strong economic pillar, rivalling the tourism sector. Forestry remains a relatively non-productive sector.

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Although not of great significance to the Seychelles' economy, local production of fruits, vegetables, meat and eggs continue to contribute importantly to local consumption. In 2009, the country produced 50% of fruits and vegetables, 50% of pork , 60% of broiler and 100% of table eggs consumed locally. Also, the country slaughtered 6014 heads of pigs and 606,697 heads of broilers. In 2012 only 251,915 heads of broilers have been destined to consumption.

Approximately 8% of the total labour force in the country is employed in agriculture and its related fields. Agricultural land rapidly decreased in the past decade as a result of the development of tourism, housing and other socio-economic sectors. It is estimated that about 6,000 hectares remain for agricultural development of which only 600 (10%) is actually being used. Very little private land is under agricultural production and the state land leased to farmers is overwhelmed by a number of constraints. A survey in 2008 showed that of a total of 277 hectares allocated to 333 farmers, only 120 hectares was under cultivation. A total of 142 farmers were using less than 50% of their land (Agricultural Planning and Land Management Division, May 2008).

Seychelles' total imports in 2012 were of the order of Seychelles Rupees (SR) 14,705.7 million of which SR 3523.5 million was food and live animals. This figure represents 24% of total imports and represents approximately 70% of the total food requirements of the country.

The current policy document for the sector, - the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) - , highlights the fact that: *“The major challenges facing the agriculture sector include issues related to the trade policy on imports, usurpation of agricultural land and inadequate land allocation policies, water insecurity, issues of climate change, pests and diseases, sub-optimal supply of quality farm inputs, skills and farm hands shortages and unreliability, inadequate research and development efforts, low access to competitive finance and post-harvest losses”*.

2.3 Fisheries

With the development of industrial tuna fisheries in the Western Indian Ocean, Seychelles is a regional hub and hosts the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). Although industrial fisheries are a major pillar of the economy, artisanal fisheries remain significant for food security, employment and cultural identity. The two sub-sectors have well complemented their resources, by using revenue and capacity building from the industrial fisheries to support the national investment in artisanal fisheries.

10 Total capture production of tuna in 2010 was 87,100 tonnes, of which 82,300 tonnes were by industrial Seychelles-flagged vessels, which were mostly exported. The fisheries contribution to GDP is 0.9% and an additional 3.6% through food manufacture. Seychelles has a semi-industrial fisheries sub-sector comprising of smaller long-line vessels fishing for swordfish, tuna and shark. Artisanal fisheries exploit a high diversity of species and habitats with a wide array of boat-gear combinations and strategies, and produce some 3,000 tonnes per annum.

Fisheries and aquaculture provided direct employment of 2,300 individuals in 2007. In addition, food manufacture provides a significant number of jobs, including a tuna canning factory which is the largest single national employer with annual throughput in 2012 of 31,946 tonnes. There is high reliance on marine resources, and at 61.0 kg /capita /year (2007), Seychelles is among the higher per capita fish consuming countries in the world. In 2009, imports of fish and fishery products were estimated at USD 87.4 million, with exports much higher (USD 210.2 million).

2.4 Forestry

The Seychelles is covered with 40,600 ha of forest representing 90 percent of the total land area. Forested areas include natural forests and plantations established for commercial purposes. About 90 percent of the forests are natural with established forest plantations covering only 4,800 ha. Although the forest ecosystem is largely secondary with significant levels of invasive species, it still offers a wealth of biological diversity and protects inland water ecosystems and important watersheds. Apart from these natural functions, forests provide timber and non-timber products such as palm leaves, raffia and bamboo to the craft industry.

The forest represents a huge potential to produce food crops locally to improve the country's food reserves and its food and nutrition security. More than 45 percent of the forested areas are located within the terrestrial protected areas but it is expected that the demand for land for housing and other types of development will continue to grow with potential threats for the protected areas.

Much agricultural production occurs on the flat coastal plains, however coastal land is expected to be further dominated by development, in particular housing and tourism. Tourism and related business developments are also expected to place more pressure on the beaches of Seychelles. Potential conflicts between land users are expected to arise, especially with the growing tourism.

2.5 Institutional and Policy Framework

The agricultural sector in the Seychelles contributes marginally to the GDP but it is important for reasons of national food and nutrition security.

The agricultural sector, including policy formulation on crops, livestock and fisheries is directed from the Ministry of Natural Resources. The day to day administration of the sector is managed by the Seychelles Agricultural Agency (SAA). This agency is structured to accommodate the agricultural extension services, crop and livestock research, bio-security services, agricultural land management and sales of agricultural inputs to farmers.

The *National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP)* is the current sector guiding policy document. This policy aims to ensure national food and nutrition security, facilitation of dialogue and consultations as well as coordination of programmes and activities, as follows:

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- the reorientation and revitalization of the agricultural sector and industry including market and trade incentives;
- the efficient management and diversification of the artisanal and semi-industrial fisheries;
- provision of support and facilitation of appropriate food safety net interventions;
- promotion of locally-produced food including food produced from agro-forestry activities;
- facilitation of dialogue and consultations on national food sovereignty and to negotiate these under WTO rules and regulations;
- enhancement of investments in applied research, ensuring bio-security and food safety;
- assessment of the short-, medium- and long-term agricultural land requirements to ensure food security of all;
- creation of a politically and technically sound strategic food reserves strategy and programme taking into consideration, food produced in the forest through agro-forestry efforts.

3. FAO's COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

As a global specialised agency of the United Nations System, FAO possesses a wealth of multidisciplinary expertise in food and nutrition security, agricultural and rural development, and sustainable natural resource management. The organization has the capacity to respond to the needs of member countries having its comparative advantages built upon its mandate, position and capacity to address hunger, poverty and sustainable management of natural resources.

3.1 Mandate

The Organization's vision is '*a world free of hunger and malnutrition, where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner*'.

Its vision is underpinned by FAO's five strategic objectives:

- Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
- Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner;
- Reduce rural poverty;

- Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels; and
- Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis.

3.2 Position and Capacity

FAO's well-established field and technical experiences in sustainable agriculture and natural resource management are relevant to the CPF priority areas identified in Seychelles. Specifically, FAO's well recognised comparative advantages stem from its capacity in areas of: deploying technical expertise to the field; sharing policy expertise; provision of agricultural information and rallying partner for stakeholders.

FAO builds international partnerships and synergy that benefits regional approach to addressing issues of agricultural production, food security, environmental management and poverty eradication.

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Seychelles became a member of the FAO subsequent to its independence in 1976. FAO has been instrumental in addressing issues in natural resources management for forestry, fisheries, crops and livestock husbandry. The areas covered are: forest species debilitating diseases, poultry diseases, agricultural extension communication systems, crop pests and diseases inventory, agricultural policy formulation, artisanal fisheries stock management and agricultural census. The bulk of the resources came from the normative programme budgets with the resources directed through Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCP) assistance.

In the past, Seychelles did not have a portfolio of assistance agreed upon with the Government. Resources were identified from other sources before assistance was provided. Around mid 2000, Seychelles subscribed to the NMTPF formulation with the first version issued in 2008. A number of 21 proposals for FAO assistance in forestry, fisheries and agriculture were put forward in the NMTPF. The bulk of these proposals have received assistance, although not entirely, through direct FAO interventions.

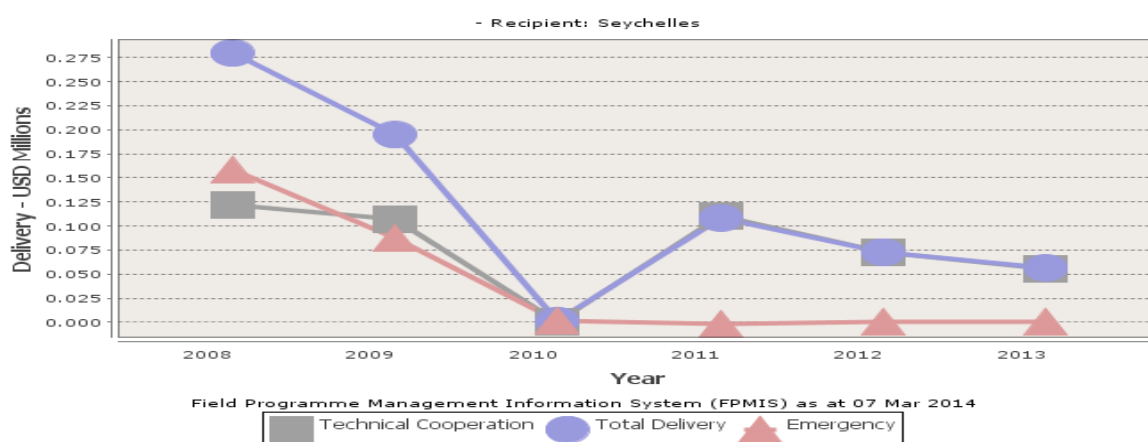
This CPF document is thus the second compilation of programming for assistance within the FAO's mandate areas and for which it has comparative advantages. As a middle income country, Seychelles does not prepare the UNDAF, and it is a net contributor to UNDP funds. It also does not subscribe to other standard assistance programmes and has neither received significant benefits from the major development partners nor concessionary assistance funds from the international financing institutions.

Within the FAO framework at least three identified and officially submitted areas for assistance for the 2014/2017 biennium are foreseen. The estimated resource requirements for this CPF amount to USD 1,856 million over 4-year period (USD 0,464 million on average per year).

These resource requirements have been calculated according to the estimated FAO TCP funds available for the next two bienniums, as well as the COMESA funds for food safety for the year 2014.

According to FPMIS, the total field programme delivery for the period 2008-2013 was USD 0,714 (on average USD 0,119 million /year), with 19 projects delivered by FAO during that period (for further information, please see the table presented in annex 5).

Field Programme Total, Technical Cooperation and Emergency Delivery



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Comparing the total delivery between 2008 and 2013 with the estimated FAO TCP funds for the country in the next bienniums, it can be inferred that FAO has a great potential to further increase its delivery of technical assistance in Seychelles. The indicative TCP pipeline, attached in Annex 4 at the end of the document, indicates the joint commitment between FAO and the GoS to make use of all available FAO TCP funds in order to implement a comprehensive technical cooperation programme in the country.

4. PRIORITY AREAS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

4.1 Programming for results-CPF Priorities and Results

A results matrix for the Seychelles CPF 2014-2017 (Annex 2) was developed using the result-based management approach in order to define the outcomes and outputs that will be achieved by FAO's interventions in each of the three priority areas. This results matrix provides these expected outcomes and outputs along with their performance indicators, baselines and targets.

The priority matrix (Annex 1) also shows the links between the CPF priority areas and the relevant national sector priorities, the relevant CAADP priorities, the FAO's strategic objectives and other regional frameworks' priorities, to which the CPF will be contributing.

The indicative TCP pipeline (Annex 4) provides a list of proposed projects to be developed, funded by the FAO TCP resources, in order to support the achievement of the CPF outcomes and outputs.

4.1 Priority Area A: *Support the Development of a Legislative, Investment and Policy Environment to Enhance Food and Nutrition Security*

The Seychelles is party to a series of international agreements and obligations including the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)* of the Human Rights Charter and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* on the right to food. The Maputo Declaration of 2005 commits member states to a dedicated budget of 10% to agriculture and the respective growth rates of the sector.

Being a middle income country, Seychelles has not had the benefits of aid from donor communities and, for the past two decades, FAO has been the major partner in agriculture providing technical support and advisory services. With its comparative advantages and guidelines prepared within the area of food rights and land tenure, FAO is the best suited to provide assistance to the Seychelles to bring under control some of its international obligations and reflect them into its domestic policy frameworks and laws.

Outcome A. 1: Government adopts policies, investment plans and legal frameworks to improve food security and nutrition

The *National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP)* highlights the Government's decisions and commitment to create a dynamic policy framework that is fully responsive to the country's needs. The NFNSP will periodically be reviewed and adjusted in line with changing circumstances and emerging trends in national and global food systems. The policy addresses specific challenges posed by globalisation, regional market integration, demographic changes and increasing pressure on natural resources.

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FAO continues to be a vital partner in policy development for the national agricultural sector. The preparation of the previous *Agricultural Development Strategy 2007-2011* was supported by FAO alongside with the development of the *National Medium Term Priority Framework (NMTPF)*. Prior to the development of the CPF, the NMTPF was used as a planning tool to identify and to implement appropriate FAO support actions so that they are in line with Government's priorities, to ensure synergies with other development support actions and to provide a multiplier effect on the overall development programme.

Output A 1.1: *Strengthened capacity of national institutions to develop sectoral and cross-sectoral policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes for improved national food security and nutrition.*

The Government of Seychelles has embraced the implementation of the *Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)* as a policy framework to facilitate and support policy and technical decisions to transform the Seychelles' agricultural sector and to enhance its performance. CAADP implementation is expected to impact in four areas namely: (a) enhanced institutional and human capacity including systems and tools to plan and execute desired investment programmes; (b) enhanced agricultural productivity and production; (c) increased investment financing as well as link to ensuring best returns on the investment financing to agriculture and (d) alignment with and support from national policies.

The *Seychelles National Agricultural Investment Plan (SNAIP)*, defines agricultural priorities, goals and outcomes which targets the increased production to ensure food is available from local sources in quantities that have significant impact on the resilience of the country to sustain food availability. FAO will contribute to the formulation of the *Seychelles National Agricultural Investment Plan (SNAIP)* and, in particular, to the financial and economic aspects of the document through its Investment Centre which has a comparative advantage for this task, and has assisted many COMESA states to complete their agricultural investment plans.

The local agricultural system produce fruits, vegetables, root crops and livestock. Some 300 hectares of land belong to the State while 200 hectares are privately owned. The state-owned land is leased to individuals for on average of about 5 years. There is no legal protection of agricultural land making it vulnerable to changed usage. Land monitoring system is inefficient resulting in

poor land management and utilization. According to a survey undertaken in 2008, 40% of the state-owned land that was allocated to farmers was under-utilized.

FAO's competencies in the area of land tenure will be used to contribute to the ongoing work on the *National Land Use Plan* with a view to establish an adequate coverage of land tenure issues as they affect the agricultural sector. Also FAO will support the Government to adequately enshrine its international obligations on food rights into the *National Medium-Term Development Strategy* (NMTDS).

Output 1.2: *Improved capacities of government and stakeholders to develop legal frameworks for food security and nutrition*

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The *National Food and Nutrition Security Policy* (NFNSP) that was endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers in June 2013 has a broad scope, thereby supporting the articulation of a comprehensive and integrated inter-sectoral and inter-disciplinary agenda. It covers all key aspects of food and nutrition, including the linkages between advances on food and nutrition, economic growth and poverty eradication. The overall national development plan which is being formulated as the *Medium-Term National Development Strategy* (MTNDS) provides the overarching scope and framework for the NFNSP.

The NFNSP outlines the range of priority areas and principles for Government's interventions to ensure the right and access to safe and nutritious food by all Seychellois. It is formulated with a purposefully broad scope at a level that provides the basis for seeking resources, advocating priority interventions and developing operational and management strategies. These, in turn, are expected to allow for action and intervention plans to establish and maintain the necessary linkages across sectors, including the private sector, in order to ensure a cost-efficient implementation.

FAO is expected to assist Seychelles to identify key intervention areas that will support the sustainable development of the sector, and to develop the appropriate domestic legal framework for the operationalisation of the NFNSP.

4.2 Priority area B: *Introduction of Agro-forestry as Further Support to Improved Productivity, Enhanced Food Security through Sustainable Production and Management of Natural Resources that Mitigate Effects of Climate Change*

The agricultural production system in the Seychelles is based on a series of outdated and weak management frameworks, which exclude the use of the extensive forest areas to improve the food security status of the country. With increasing threats and complexities triggered by globalisation, climate change and other emerging issues, it is imperative that all stakeholders take stock of the existing frameworks which govern and manage local agricultural production and its associated value chains and promote the sustainable practices in agriculture.

In the past 2 decades, FAO has been the major technical assistance provider in agriculture, in the areas of the agricultural census, the assessment of the forest genetic resources and of the livestock sector. In future, FAO will support the Seychelles in the sustainable management of its natural resources and in mitigating the effects of climate change, specifically by helping the Government and other stakeholders to formulate and strengthen management frameworks in the land, water and forestry sectors to meet the requirements for a smooth transition to more sustainable

agricultural production systems and improved resilience to natural disasters caused by climate change.

Outcome B. 1: *Key government institutions such as SAA, and MNR are strengthened and with other stakeholders, formulate and strengthen management frameworks within the land, water and forestry sectors to meet the requirements for a smooth transition to more sustainable agricultural production systems and improved resilience to natural disasters caused by climate change*

The *Seychelles Agricultural Agency* (SAA) is the key implementer of agricultural policies and programmes. It is increasingly noticeable that the creation of more sustainable agricultural production systems cannot be done by SAA alone and that other partner ministries, NGOS, civil society and private sector should play a vital role..

16 With recent economic reforms and structural adjustments, the natural resources sectors such as crop, livestock and forestry have lost considerable human capacity at both technical and professional levels. With new climate change threats and food security vulnerability, it is becoming increasingly clear that there is need to consolidate efforts in improving human capacity to manage natural resources and to maintain sustainable production.

FAO has been working in the region to assist member states to improve institutional capacity and efficiency. In 2013, it completed a study in Mauritius entitled “Support to reorganization and strengthening of capacities of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security of Mauritius”. FAO will develop a similar study for Seychelles (Output B 1.2).

Output B 1.1: *Strengthened institutional capacity of SAA and SAHTC and related communities for managing land and water resources by promotion of best practices and new techniques.*

The Indian Ocean is the most prolific of all oceans in generating tropical cyclones, and in the past decade, there has been increased occurrence due to climate change. In 2004, Seychelles experienced the effects of the Tsunami and in January 2013, the cyclone Felleng that brought heavy rainfall which resulted in flooding and landslides. The wider aspect of damage relates to the coastal plains that are highly vulnerable to storm surges and coastal erosion. The impacts of El Niño in 1997/98 and La Niña in 1998/2000 led to combined losses of roughly USD 22 million or 4 % of the GDP. The fisheries and agriculture sectors were hardest hit with 45% of total loss in fisheries and 28% in agriculture.

In January 2013, FAO’s assistance was sought for purposes of building resilience of affected stakeholders after the cyclone Felleng. FAO will aim to further enhance its efforts to establish a more comprehensive programme to assist the agricultural community in drainage techniques on the flat coastal areas along with soil and water conservation and management. The programme will possibly include training of trainers and a study on soil conservation for the areas of steep gradient. Training will be directed towards extension officers, staff of the *Seychelles Agricultural and Horticultural Training Centre* (SAHTC) as well as other relevant stakeholders.

Output B 1.2: *Reorganised and strengthened governance framework and linkages of, and between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Seychelles Agricultural Agency*

The *Ministry of Natural Resources* (MNR) is headed by a Minister, with a Principal Secretary (PS) in the role of Chief Executive Officer. The office of the PS co-ordinates with international

partners the administrative components of the projects and develops national and sectoral policies for crops and livestock. Technical support in these sub-sectors is provided by the *Seychelles Agricultural Agency* (SAA). Its main units are: agricultural land and project management; crop and livestock development and support; and crop and animal health services. The fisheries sub-sector is supported by the *Seychelles Fishing Authority* (SFA). Both organisations are integrated through legislation.

There is urgent need for a detailed analysis and evaluation of the organisational structure and co-ordination between these two bodies in order to optimise the use of resources. FAO has been working in the region to assist member states to improve institutional capacity and efficiency. In 2013, it completed a study in Mauritius entitled “Support to reorganization and strengthening of capacities of the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security of Mauritius”. FAO will develop a similar study for Seychelles

17 **Output B 1.3:** *Strengthened capacities of the government and other related stakeholders to design and implement agro-forestry programmes to increase national food production.*

The potential of agro-forestry to contribute to sustainable development has been recognized in international policy meetings, including the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) and the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD).

It also sustains livelihoods, alleviates poverty and promotes productive, resilient agricultural environments. In addition, when practiced at scale, it can enhance ecosystems through carbon storage, prevention of deforestation, biodiversity conservation, which can lead to cleaner water and erosion control, while enabling agricultural lands to withstand events such as floods, drought and climate change.

Yet agro-forestry continues to face challenges such as unfavorable policy incentives, inadequate knowledge dissemination, legal constraints and poor coordination among the multiple sectors to which it contributes. Nor is it sufficiently addressed in national policy-making, land-use planning and rural development programmes. As a result, its potential contribution to the economy and to sustainable development goals has not been fully recognized or exploited.

Historically, the Seychelles was completely covered with natural forests. However, with the arrival and settlement of man in the last 250 years large areas of forests were cleared. Following independence from Britain in 1976, more forests were cut down to give way to development and to the increasing population. Most of the areas cleared have subsequently been replaced by invasive alien species which threaten the country’s biodiversity.

Forests are important for the survival of this small island nation. They provide Seychelles with some timber, non-timber forest resource but more importantly with a number of environmental services. Forests protect catchment areas and the freshwater system. Government recognises the importance of such ecosystems and has declared 50% to be legally protected. Most of the protected land area is under natural forests, some of which can be considered to be in the pool of agro-forestry with the potential to contribute to food production and food security, alleviating poverty and creating new opportunities. Consensus and multi-stakeholder ownership and understanding will be critical for the success of the agro-forestry drive.

Forest in the Seychelles represents a potential value chain for enhanced crop and livestock production and food security. As such, agro-forestry models will be investigated jointly by FAO

and GoS to determine the optimal use of agro-forest models that can be appropriate for the Seychelles' context and contribute to increasing national food production.

For more efficient decision making at all levels, it is crucial to overcome adverse policy and legal obstacles and constraints, as well as to improve coordination with the various stakeholders for successful identification of suitable and consensual areas for agro-forestry implementation in the Seychelles' context. FAO will assist GoS to formulate information frameworks that are necessary for successful implementation of the selected agro-forestry models. All threats and risks of successful agro-forestry models selected will be taken into consideration through different mitigating measures.

Policies that promote the legal, institutional and structural arrangements to facilitate the adoption of the agro-forestry models will be designed with FAO's assistance and put into place to ensure that there is a solid platform and framework.

18 The following four cardinal conditions to ensure success in the introduction of selected agro-forestry models should be at the forefront of the preparatory tasks:

- They should benefit the farmers and other land users;
- There must be security of land tenure;
- The level of inter-sectoral coordination must be commendable;
- There must be good governance of natural resources.

There is an opportunity to enhance the forest as well as agriculture by encouraging agro-forestry development that allows production of food tree crops. At the same time the forests will be maintained through the necessary husbandry of the food tree crops.

Food security and food sovereignty are extremely important issues for the Seychelles Government. ***Currently, all staples consumed locally are imported.*** This presents a highly vulnerable situation and therefore, the forests will be used to grow traditional staples such as breadfruit, jack fruit and other tree species that can contribute to local food security and also provide export and value addition opportunities. Products from agro-forestry can be the basis of industries that will provide employment and earn the country foreign exchange.

The *Ministry of Natural Resources* and FAO will work with the *Seychelles National Parks Authority* (SNPA) to develop potential models for agro-forestry in the Seychelles for an integrated and more sustainable agriculture and natural resource production system. There are in fact some on-going discussions between FAO and the SNPA of Seychelles in this connection.

Outcome B. 2: Strengthened capacities of government institutions such as SFA and the Seychelles National Parks Authority in planning and management of the agricultural and natural resources sectors to support the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analysis.

Seychelles has recently completed a census of agriculture with the support of FAO. This was the first to be carried out since 1978, with the objective of preparing a data and statistics system for the sector. The challenge now is to strengthen the data system by collecting all the scattered data from different institutions and organisations and to develop management frameworks and information products for use in decision making at all levels. Opportunities within the fisheries

and forestry sectors exist to develop management frameworks in order to allow decision makers to formulate informed policy, investment and technical options.

Output B 2.1: *Increased capacity of the staff of the fisheries intelligence unit to assemble, aggregate and integrate new data that is generated through analysis and modelling*

The fisheries economic data currently collected in the Seychelles is predominantly dispersed and it is not readily available for compilation, analysis and usage. There is therefore a great need to centralise scattered records and information with the aim to facilitate research and analysis. In the *Ministry of Natural Resources*, FAO's assistance will focus on the development of an economic intelligence unit within SFA for the fisheries and aquaculture sector, and in integrating the information from the agriculture census into the overall decision making framework that covers crop and livestock.

19 The planned *Economic Intelligence Unit of Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA)* is a strategic support group which will contribute toward the monitoring of fisheries management plans and the preparation of sectoral decisions for the fisheries and aquaculture industries, whilst taking into account the national, regional and international dimensions of the issues at hand. The purpose of the planned unit is to allow SFA to collect, store, disseminate, and analyse more strategic economic data on the sector with the aim to assist decisions and policy making.

The launch of the *Economic Intelligence Unit of SFA* is intended to help leaders measure, calculate and prepare for future developments of the fisheries sector, as well as assist in the identification of opportunities within the industry.

Output B 2.2: *Enhanced capacity of the government to conduct a forest inventory*

The forestry sector in the Seychelles produces few forest products of significant economic value for which there is an increased demand. The sector is however hampered by decreased manpower and outdated information. As an initial step in developing relevant policies and strategies for the sector, there is a need for an inventory of those products that are presently of interest and value to consumers.

FAO will provide the appropriate technical assistance to develop an inventory of forest products. FAO will work with the forestry division of the *Seychelles National Parks Authority* to develop a suitable technical assistance for an inventory of forest products and to build the capacity of personnel to carry out this inventory.

4.3 Priority Area C: *Support to create and enhance more inclusive and efficient agri-businesses and agro-food chains*

In the past decade, the national agricultural sector has been marginalised in preference to other more lucrative investments in tourism, commercial fisheries and financial services. The national agricultural sector, therefore, operated as a low priority sector, with very limited investments and 3% of Government's annual budget allocation.

Outcome C. 1: *Conducive and enabling policies and a regulatory environment are created for increased market and business opportunities that link tourism and agriculture*

The agro-food system in the Seychelles is heavily bent towards national agricultural production. Most of the local produce is sold to the local consumers on district markets and the main central market in the capital. A huge tourist market is yet to be exploited. Hotels and other tourist establishments apply formal, international standards within their operations for audit purposes. The lack of a suitable framework to allow for testing and standardisation of local products limits their entry into the local market composed by hotels and other tourist establishments. Also, the lack of a suitable policy, strategy and regulatory framework for agro-tourism hinders the exploitation of this lucrative investment area in the national agricultural sector. FAO has vast experiences in assisting member states in these two areas.

Output C 1. 1: *Enhanced capacities of public sector institutions to design policies and regulatory frameworks aligned to international standards related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality*

20 Tourism is by far the major foreign exchange earner in the Seychelles and represents a huge potential for marketing local agricultural produce. The lack of sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements is a severe constraint to access the market of tourism establishments. The local products should meet international food safety standards and be properly packaged, handled, transported and stored.

FAO has developed the *Codex Alimentarius* and has extensive experiences in assisting countries to develop and implement national food control systems. FAO will assist GoS to establish policies and regulatory frameworks to apply the Codex standards, and to develop a comprehensive national food control system. As a result of this assistance, the value chain of local food products will be strengthened and local production will become more sustainable and more profitable.

Output C 1. 2: *Enhanced capacities of public sector institutions, private investors and other key stakeholders to develop policies and guidelines for agro-tourism*

The investment areas in the national agricultural sector are limited to mainly production. Agro-processing and other post-harvest activities are, as yet, not well established. Agro-tourism is an attractive investment area and potential investors are already showing interest. The development of agro-food chain could potentially fill a gap and attract investment in both the agricultural and tourism sectors and improve the profile of the agricultural sector as a more lucrative source of income.

FAO will work with GoS to develop regulatory and policy frameworks to promote the development of efficient and sustainable business models for agro-tourism as a new source of income related to agriculture. Farmers are going to be provided with technical and managerial support to develop this value chain while the GoS will be provided with a regulatory framework for the sector.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation of the CPF's interventions is already on-going. Several initial requests for TCP assistance have already been forwarded to the FAO Country Representative's office in Madagascar or to FAO sub-regional office, SFS, in Harare, Zimbabwe. These requests are in line with the vision of the MNR, and the SNAIP which is already being formulated. The annual recurrent budget for the agricultural sector for 2013 has increased by more than 20 percent over that of 2012. This will allow the SAA to give relevant support to the various TCP requests, studies and projects to be implemented in 2014.

5.1 Resource requirements

The country office in Seychelles will adhere to its responsibility and promote actions on all aspects of CPF by fund-raising and allocating resources to facilitate the implementation of the priority areas. FAO (Seychelles) jointly with the GoS will solicit alternative sources of funding.

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The total estimated resources for the CPF's implementation are USD1.856 million of which FAO is expected to provide USD 1.3 million through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). The balance sum of USD 556,000 would be sourced from COMESA and TCPf funds from the previous biennium. A detailed breakdown of the resources requirements and commitments, by each of the CPF outcomes and outputs is presented in Annex 3.

Both external and internal funding for the agricultural sector development in the past two decades has been minor for two main reasons: 1) being a middle income country, Seychelles fell outside the development focus of donors; and 2) the agriculture was not considered a priority sector in Seychelles and received, on average, only 3% of the annual national budget. With the renewed interest in the sector through the CAADP process as well as the global uncertainties, the recurrent budget allocated to the sector has increased while negotiations are underway for external financing.

The likely sources of funding for the agricultural sector in the period of the CPF 2014-2017 are AfDB and IFAD along with possible bi-lateral assistance as well as multi-lateral assistance from IAEA, WHO and FAO which already have ongoing projects. Continued assistance is expected from UNDP/GEF and EU.

Seychelles is a member of COMESA, SADC and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). The agricultural sector presently has projects with all of these regional organisations. It is envisaged that they will assist Seychelles to realize the results of the CAADP process, considering the tripartite agreement that exists between them.

5.2 Management Arrangements

The FAO Representative for Seychelles will be responsible for the implementation of the CPF, in partnership with government ministries, donors, research institutions, and national and international organizations. Selection of implementing partners will be guided by criteria which include institutional and technical capability, comparative advantage, sound financial management and accountability and past experience in implementing similar programmes and projects. Whenever cross-cutting issues and interventions are involved, FAO will work with other UN agencies through joint programme initiatives.

The Seychelles CPF is expected to be implemented over a period of 4 years 2014-2017. It is expected to be reviewed and adjusted annually in the light of the incoming on-going projects in the sector. The monitoring of the SNAIP would be the basis to any adjustments of the CPF work plans and targets.

6. MONITORING &REPORTING

A monitoring framework, indicating means and sources of verification, methodology, frequency and responsibility for collecting data for each of the indicators at outcome and output levels will be developed in the first 6 months of CPF's implementation.

An annual review will be carried out by the FAO Country Office to assess the progress towards delivering the outputs. This assessment will be included in the Annual FAO Representative Report.

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A mid-term review will be jointly carried out by FAO Country Office and GoS to assess progress related to delivery of CPF outputs and achievement of the outcomes. Findings of the review will be included in a Mid-term Progress Report.

An evaluation of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of FAO's support to the country will be included in the CPF Final Completion Report.

Annex 1: Priority Matrix

CPF Priority areas	Relevant national sector priorities	Relevant CAADP Priorities	FAO Strategic Objectives	Other regional frameworks
<p>Priority Area A:</p> <p>Support the development of legislative, investment and policy environment to enhance food and nutrition security</p>	<p>Agricultural sector financing</p> <p>Analysis based policy decision making</p> <p>Import substitution</p> <p>Promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food-based dietary diversification</p>	<p>Pillar 3: Increasing food supply and reducing hunger across the region by increasing small holder productivity and improving responses to food emergencies</p> <p>Pillar 4: Improving agricultural research and systems to disseminate appropriate new technologies and increasing the support given to help farmers adopt them.</p> <p>Pillar 2: Increasing market access through improved rural infrastructure and other trade related interventions</p>	<p>SO1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</p>	<p>SA6: Ensuring equitable & sustainable use of the environment and natural resources</p>
<p>Priority Area B:</p> <p>Introduction of agro-forestry as further support to improved productivity, enhanced food security through sustainable production and management of natural resources that mitigate effects of climate change</p>	<p>Soil fertility and land management</p> <p>Water resources management</p> <p>Forest management</p> <p>Agro-forestry</p> <p>Climate change adaptation</p> <p>Agricultural insurance and credit</p> <p>Agricultural data and statistics</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation systems development</p> <p>Agricultural extension and technology development</p> <p>Bio-security and invasive species control</p>	<p>Pillar 1: Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems</p> <p>Pillar 2: Increasing market access through improved rural infrastructure and other trade related interventions</p> <p>Pillar 4: Improving agricultural research and systems to disseminate appropriate new technologies and increasing the support given to help farmers adopt them.</p>	<p>SO2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</p>	<p>SA1: Ensuring food availability</p> <p>SA2: Ensuring access to food</p> <p>SA3: Improving safety and nutritional value of food</p>

<p>Priority Area C:</p> <p>Support to create and enhance more inclusive and efficient agri-businesses and agro-food chains</p>	<p>Agricultural trade and market access</p> <p>Food safety and Codex standards</p> <p>Agro-processing, post-harvest and storage</p> <p>New agri-business models</p>	<p>Pillar 2: Increasing market access through improved rural infrastructure and other trade related interventions</p> <p>Pillar 3: Increasing food supply and reducing hunger across the region by increasing small holder productivity and improving responses to food emergencies</p> <p>Pillar 4: Improving agricultural research and systems to disseminate appropriate new technologies and increasing the support given to help farmers adopt them.</p>	<p>SO4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels</p>	<p>SA5: Ensuring equitable & sustainable use of the environment and natural resources</p>
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Priority Area A: Support the development of legislative, investment and policy environment to enhance food and nutrition security					
FAO Strategic Objective 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
Outcome A 1: Government adopts policies, investment plans and legal frameworks to improve food security and nutrition.	Number of laws enacted that supports food and nutrition security.	0	At least 2 laws by 2017	The enacted laws (documents)	There is sufficient political will. The office of the AG can accommodate the work load. The cross-sectors have the understanding and will to adopt food security and nutrition into their plans and targets.
	Number of national government cross or multiple sectoral investment programmes and policies that addresses food security and nutrition adopted.	1	3 by 2017	The adopted investments and policy documents	Resources and technical expertise are available.

<p>Output A 1.1: Strengthened capacity of national institutions to develop sectoral and cross-sectoral policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes for improved national food security and nutrition.</p>	<p>Number of policy processes that lead to enhanced incorporation of food security and nutrition objectives in sectoral policies, investment plans and programmes as a result of FAO support.</p>	<p>1 (NFNSP)</p>	<p>At least 4 (health, land, water and labour) by 2015</p>	<p>Sector policy documents</p>	<p>There is willingness and understanding among stakeholders to incorporate food security into sector policies, plans and programmes.</p> <p>There are human, financial and other resources to do the work.</p>
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Priority area B: Introduction of agro-forestry as further support to improved productivity, enhanced food security through sustainable production and management of natural resources that mitigate effects of climate change

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FAO Strategic Objective 2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<p>Outcome B. 1: Key government institutions such as SAA and MNR, and other stakeholders formulate and strengthen management frameworks for land, water and forestry to meet the requirements for a smooth transition to a more sustainable agricultural production system and improved resilience to natural disasters caused by climate change.</p>	<p>Number of FAO assisted techniques, best practices, manuals, models and strategic documents adopted for sustainable /integrated management of land, water, forest and climate change.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5 (land and water conservation and management, forestry and agro-forestry documents) by 2017</p>	<p>Ministry of Natural Resources annual reports and other official government reports documents</p>	<p>GoS makes available human and financial resources to realise the outputs.</p>
	<p>Number of relevant institutions applying / using new techniques and best</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>At least 3 (SAA, SAHTC and forestry department) by 2017</p>	<p>Forestry, SAA and SAHTC annual reports and databases.</p>	

	practices, established governance frameworks, manuals and models for sustainable /integrated management of land, water, agro-forestry , forest and climate change.				
Output B 1.1: Strengthened institutional capacity of SAA, MNR and SAHTC and related communities for managing land and water resources by promotion of best practices and new techniques.	Number of staff from relevant institutions (like SAA and SAHTC) and community members with enhanced capacities to apply new techniques related to land and water conservation and management.	To be determined at the beginning of the TCP project	70% of participants (staff and community members) by 2015	KAP assessment	Both SAA and SAHTC can provide sufficient counterpart support for the realisation of the output.
Output B 1.2: Reorganised and strengthened governance framework and linkages of, and between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Seychelles Agricultural Agency.	Existence of a corporate strategy for SAA and MNR.	No corporate strategy	Corporate strategy for SAA and MNR by 2017	The corporate strategy document	Stakeholders sufficiently motivated and willing to participate in the capacity building process to the end for the formulation of the manuals, the model and development of the corporate strategies.

<p>Output B 1.3: Strengthened capacities of the government and other related stakeholders to design and implement agro-forestry programmes to increase national food production.</p>	<p>Number of agro-forestry activities/ projects and "pilot forests" in the country.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1 project ongoing with "pilot forest" by 2017</p>	<p>The project document and progress reports</p>	
<p>Outcome B. 2: Strengthened capacities of government institutions such as SFA and the Seychelles National Parks Authority in planning and management of the agricultural and natural resources sectors to support the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analysis.</p>	<p>FAO methodology is utilised by the GoS to conduct the forest inventory.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes by 2017</p>	<p>Draft forestry inventory report</p>	
	<p>Government has institutionalised the FAO-assisted economic and management framework within the fisheries sector.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes by 2015</p>	<p>Usage of monthly/quarterly fisheries economic and management reports of the database</p>	<p>GoS makes available the required human and financial resources to realise the outputs.</p>
<p>Output B 2.1: Increased capacity of the staff of the fisheries intelligence unit to assemble, aggregate, integrate new data that is generated through analysis and</p>	<p>Existence of a relevant economic database framework and management plan for the fisheries sector.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1 by end of 2015</p>	<p>The economic database and management plan</p>	<p>GOS supports the sector by providing the necessary resources.</p>

modelling.					
Output B 2.2: Enhanced capacity of the government to conduct a forest inventory.	Existence of a draft forest inventory.	0	1 by 2017	The forest inventory	GOS supports the sector by providing the necessary policy environment and related resources.
Priority Area C: Support to create and enhance more inclusive and efficient agri-businesses and agro-food chains					
FAO Strategic Objective 4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
Outcome C. 1: Conducive and enabling policies and a regulatory environment are created for increased market and business opportunities that link tourism and agriculture.	A comprehensive national food control system to support local and export trade in place.	Currently the food control system focuses only on tuna export trade by the bureau of standards	A comprehensive food control system is in place to support both local and export trade	The comprehensive food control system document	All national stakeholders will work together for the realisation of the outcome.
	An agro tourism policy adopted and used by the Government.	0	1 agro tourism policy	The policy document endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers	The commitment of both the agricultural and tourism sectors to work together to provide new investment opportunities.
Output C 1. 1: Enhanced capacities of public sector institutions to design policies and regulatory frameworks aligned to international standards related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality.	Number of institutions with improved capacity to design policies and regulatory frameworks according to international standards on plant and animal health, food safety and quality.	0	3 (SAA, SBS, MOH) by 2015	Annual reports of SAA, MOH and SBS	The identified institutions have prioritised food safety and quality in their respective mandates and are committed to the implementation of the Codex standards.
Output C 1. 2: Enhanced capacities of public sector institutions, private investors and other key stakeholders to	Number of policies and guidelines for agro tourism developed with FAO's support and with the participation of	0	2 (1 policy document, 1 guidelines) by 2015	Policy and guidelines documents	Political will for this new potential business venture to be

develop policies and guidelines for agro-tourism	the key stakeholders.				established.
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Annex 3: Resource Matrix

Resource requirements for CPF 2014-2017			
CPF results	Indicative resource requirements		
	Total resource requirements (USD)	Available funding (USD)	Resource mobilisation target(gap)
Total resource requirements	1, 856,000		
Priority Area A: Support the development of a legislative, investment and policy environment to enhance food and nutrition security.	176,000	56,000	120,000
Outcome A. 1: Government adopts policies, investment plans and legal frameworks to improve food security and nutrition.	176,000	56,000	120,000
Output A 1.1: Strengthened capacity of national institutions to develop sectoral and cross-sectoral policy frameworks, investment plans and programmes for improved national food security and nutrition.	116,000	56,000 (TCPf)	60,000 (TCPf)
Output A 1.2: Improved capacities of government and stakeholders to develop legal frameworks for food security and nutrition.	60,000 (TCPf)		60,000 (TCPf)
Priority area B: Introduction of agro-forestry as further support to improved productivity, enhanced food security through sustainable production and management of natural resources that mitigate effects of climate change.	1.12 million		1.12 million

Outcome B. 1: Key government institutions such as SAA and MNR, and other stakeholders formulate and strengthen management frameworks within the land, water and forestry sectors to meet the requirements for a smooth transition to more sustainable agricultural production systems and improved resilience to natural disasters caused by climate change	760,000		760,000
Resource requirements for CPF 2014-2017			
CPF results	Indicative resource requirements		
	Total resource requirements (USD)	Available funding (USD)	Resource mobilisation target(gap)
Total resource requirements	1, 856,000		
Output B 1.1: Strengthened institutional capacity of SAA and SAHTC and related communities for managing land and water resources by promotion of best practices and new techniques.	300,000 (TCP)		300,000 (TCP)
Output B 1.2: Reorganised and strengthened governance framework and linkages between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Seychelles Agricultural Agency.	80,000 (TCPf)		80,000
Output B 1.3: Strengthened capacities of the government and other related stakeholders to design and implement agro-forestry programmes to increase national food production.	300,000 (TCP) 80,000 (TCPf)		380,000 (TCP & TCPf)
Outcome B. 2: Strengthened capacities of government institutions such as SFA and the Seychelles National Parks Authority in planning and management of the agricultural and natural resources sectors to support the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analysis.	360,000		360,000
Output B 2.1: Increased capacity of the staff of the fisheries intelligence unit to assemble, aggregate, integrate new data that is generated through	60,000 (TCPf)		60,000

analysis and modelling.			
Output B 2.2: Enhanced capacity of the government to conduct a forest inventory		300,000 (TCP)	300,000 (TCP)

Resource requirements for CPF 2014-2017

CPF results	Indicative resource requirements		
	Total resource requirements (USD)	Available funding (USD)	Resource mobilisation target(gap)
Total resource requirements	1, 856,000		
32 Priority Area C: Support to create and enhance more inclusive and efficient agribusinesses and agro-food chains.	560,000	500,000	60,000
Outcome C. 1: Conducive and enabling policies and a regulatory environment are created for increased market and business opportunities that link tourism and agriculture.	560,000	500,000	60,000
Output C 1. 1: Enhanced capacities of public sector institutions to design policies and regulatory frameworks aligned to international standards related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality.	500,000 (COMESA)	500,000 (COMESA)	
Output C 1. 2: Enhanced capacities of public sector institutions, private investors and other key stakeholders to develop policies and guidelines for agro-tourism.	60,000 (TCPf)		60,000 (TCPf)
Total resource requirements	1, 856,000	556,000	1,300,000

Annex 4: Indicative TCP pipeline

Country*	Seychelles			
CPF implementation cycle *	Start: Year 2014 Month █	End: Year 2017 Month █		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline*	Start: Year 2014 Month █	End: Year 2017 Month █		
Ref. to CPF priority outcome/or output *	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title and Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility) *	Biennial allocation *	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$) (optional)	Implementing Government institution/ partner (optional)
CPF priority A: Support the development of legislative, investment and policy environment to enhance food and nutrition security				
Output A 1.1: Strengthened capacity of national institutions to develop sectoral and cross sectoral policy frameworks and investment plans and programmes for improved national food security and nutrition.	Audit and assessment of the National land use plan for inclusiveness of agricultural interests (TCPf)	2016/2017	60,000	MNR SAA
Output A 1.2: Improved capacities of government and stakeholders to develop legal frameworks for food security and nutrition.	Technical assistance in the development of the legal framework for FSN (Agric. Act) (TCPf)	2016/ 2017	60,000	MNR SAA
CPF Priority B: Introduction of agro-forestry as further support to improved productivity, enhanced food security through sustainable production and management of natural resources that mitigate effects of climate change				
Output B 1.1: Strengthened institutional capacity of SAA and SAHTC and related communities for managing land and water resources by promotion of best practices and new techniques.	Capacity Building in Soil and Water Management to reduce damage from Tropical Storms (TCP)	2014/ 2015	300,000	MNR SAA SAHTC DRDM
Output B 1.2: Reorganized and strengthened governance framework and linkages of, and between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Seychelles Agricultural Agency.	Assessment of the institutional capacity of the sector – Ministry of Natural Resources and Seychelles Agricultural Agency – (TCPf)	2014/ 2015	80,000	MNR SAA

Ref. to CPF priority outcome/or output *	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title and Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility) *	Biennial allocation *	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$) (optional)	Implementing Government institution/ partner (optional)
Output B 1.3: Strengthened capacities of the government and other related stakeholders to design and implement agro-forestry programmes to increase national food production.	Development of appropriate agro-forestry schemes to improve food security, fire and alien invasive species management in Seychelles (TCP)	2014/ 2015	300,000	MNR SAA MEE
	Participative formulation of project on development of appropriate agro-forestry schemes to improve food security, fire and alien invasive species management in Seychelles (TCPf)	2014/ 2015	80,000	SNPA
Output B 2.1: Increased capacity of the staff of the fisheries intelligence unit to assemble, aggregate, integrate and new data that is generated through analysis and modelling.	Technical assistance for the establishment of a Fisheries Intelligence Unit in SFA (TCPf)	2014/ 2015	60,000	SFA
Output B 2.2: Enhanced capacity of the government to conduct a forest inventory.	Technical assistance to the Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA) - Forestry division to implement a Forest inventory (TCP)	2016/ 2017	300,000	Forestry division - SNPA
CPF Priority C: Support to create and enhance more inclusive and efficient agribusinesses and agro-food chains				
Output C 1. 2: Enhanced capacities of public sector institutions, private investors and other key stakeholders to develop policies and guidelines for agro-tourism.	Technical assistance for the development of Policies and Guidelines for Agro-tourism in Seychelles (TCPf)	2016/ 2017	60,000	MNR SAA SeyFA

*Mandatory fields

Annex 5: FAO Projects in Seychelles (NTE 2008-2013)

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Project Code	Project Title	Time Frame	Budget (USD)
TCP/RAF/3104	Assistance for the establishment of the African Common Market for basic food products - Phase II of TCP/RAF/3007	2006-2008	318,000
TCP/RAF/3206	Regional support to alleviate the impact of soaring food prices on the most affected vulnerable farming families of the Southern African Sub-region	2009-2010	495,628
TCP/RAF/3305	Support to Formulation of the SADC regional agricultural policy (RAP)	2010-2012	500,000
TCP/SEY/3101	Establishment of an agricultural Geographic Information System (GIS)	2006-2009	295,016
TCP/SEY/3202 BABY01	Support to ISFP	2008-2009	29,853
TCP/SEY/3202 BABY02	Natural Disaster Insurance Scheme for Farmers and Fishermen	2008-2009	23,840
TCP/SEY/3202 BABY03	Multidisciplinary mission (specialists in livestock, crop, fisheries, agricultural policy and food security) to assess the most plausible areas requiring assistance	2008-2009	48,666
TCP/SEY/3301	Support to the National Agricultural Survey Programme (NASP)	2011-2013	221,000
TCP/SEY/3401 BABY01	Preparation of country report on Forest Genetic Resources Assessment - Seychelles	2012-2013	37,838
TCP/SEY/3401 BABY02	Support to formulate the Seychelles FAO Country Programming Framework 2013-2015.	2012-2013	43,614
TCP/SEY/3401 BABY03	Seychelles CAADP Investment Plan Formulation	2013-2014	56,701
MTF /INT/661/MUL	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission	1997-2016	32,385,957
GCP /RAF/430/FRA	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project	2009-2014	1,230,007
TCP/RAF/3108	Assistance to the formulation and initiation of the African Seed and Biotechnology Programme and Action Plan for its implementation	2007-2009	250,000
TCP/SEY/3201	Input supply to vulnerable populations under ISFP	2008-2009	250,000
TCP/SEY/3302 BABY01	Support to the Broiler and Pig Meat Sectors of Seychelles	2011-2012	78,370
OSRO/GLO/601/SWE	Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of avian	2006-2009	3,418,047

BABY02	influenza - AI activities in Africa South of Sahara		
GCP /INT/984/MUL	Coordination and Technical Support Unit to Tsunami Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Fisheries and Aquaculture	2005-2008	1,655,844
GCP /RAF/395/SWE	Facilitating the formation and initiation of a Regional Fisheries Arrangement for the management of sustainable non-tuna fisheries in the South-West Indian Ocean (SWIO)	2005-2008	764,710

Data extracted from FPMIS, March 2014