

GEF-8 WORLD BANK PCN STAGE/GEF DATA SHEET

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General Project Information

Project Title

Enhancing island resilience through improved ecosystem management and sustainable agriculture practices

Region

Africa

GEF Project ID

12356

Country(ies)

Seychelles

Type of Project

MSP

GEF Agency(ies):

World Bank

GEF Agency ID

Executing Partner

Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Blue Economy

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area (s)

Multi Focal Area

Submission Date

5/26/2026

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Stakeholders, Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Learning, Knowledge Generation, Innovation, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Participation, Type of Engagement, Consultation

Type of Trust Fund

MTF

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Grant: (a)

3,561,335.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

338,326.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

3,899,661.00

Total Co-financing

10,000,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

0.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

0.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

0.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

3,899,661.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The Republic of Seychelles is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) archipelago lying northeast of Madagascar. Seychelles’ food and agriculture sector is greatly impacted by climate change and needs a true transformation to secure healthy diets for the local population. Its relatively small production sector is exposed to climate risks associated with increasing tropical storms and extreme precipitation events; rising occurrence of droughts and water stress during the main cultivation season; loss of arable land through erosion, runoff, and sea-level induced salinization; and decreasing productivity of crop and livestock. The country’s extreme dependency on imports (90% of food products are imported) implies that food availability and prices are highly sensitive to climate and other shocks in source countries and regions. This was starkly visible during the COVID-19 pandemic which, together with the Ukraine war, resulted in a food crisis in the country – characterized by food supply disruption and rapidly rising food prices. The 2021-2022 crisis was exacerbated by Seychelles’ high dependence on tourism and fisheries that reduced government revenues and strained foreign exchange reserves. In a context where food and agriculture sector’s contributions to food self-sufficiency and jobs have declined over a period of time owing to limited investments, these shocks reveal the need to boost local food production and processing in a manner that is climate resilient and sustainable.

In response to these challenges, the project aims to strengthen food security through improved ecosystem management and enhanced climate adaptation and resilience of Seychelles food systems. This will be achieved through three broadly linked components: Component 1 supports climate smart sustainable agriculture through capacity building and technological Investments); Component 2 aims to Improve sustainable irrigation and water conservation; and Component 3 supports ecosystem conservation, restoration, and nature-based solutions. As such, the project creates critical linkages between the economic priorities of food security and the broader conservation of ecosystems that are critical to sustainable and climate resilience agriculture in Seychelles. It will also ensure that food and agriculture policies and project investments align with climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition, conservation of biodiversity, environmental protection, and employment generation. It will engage with women and youth to strengthen their role in ecosystem protection and food production through home gardens and post-harvest activities while enhancing their access to information, training, inputs, finance and agri-food business networks as well as the private sector, CSOs and NGOs, which will play a critical role in supporting capacity development and agricultural value addition through improved value chain linkages.

The project will contribute to the following Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs): CI 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness – 800 ha; CI 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration – 400 ha; CI 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments – 500 people (50% female).

Project Rationale:

The geography of Seychelles geography is unique and challenging. The Seychelles archipelago consists of 115 granite and coral islands with an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of approximately 1.4 million km², almost 3,000 times the size of its land area. The country has a total population of 120,581 inhabitants, three-quarters of whom live on the main island of Mahé. Small size; insularity; and limited land, capital, and human resources restrict the country’s ability to benefit from economies of scale in production and economic diversification. High dependency on external markets and the impact of climate shocks all contribute to

creating increased vulnerability to external factors. Agricultural land is scarce and local food production is limited, consisting mainly of artisanal fishing and small-scale cultivation of fruits and vegetables, as well as production of meat and poultry, the latter for eggs. Seychelles is a net importer of food and many other basic commodities.

Seychelles has Africa's highest gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, at \$16.7 billion (2023), but wealth is not evenly distributed and some areas of poverty persist. The country has traced a steady trajectory of economic growth and social stability over the last decade, with GDP growth expected to average 3.4 percent in the medium term. This economic growth has been sustained through robust tourism, fisheries, and blue economy sectors, both of which combined account for more than 30% of GDP. Over the short to medium term, the Government's fiscal reforms, investment in infrastructure, and climate resilience projects are anticipated to further sustain this economic growth.

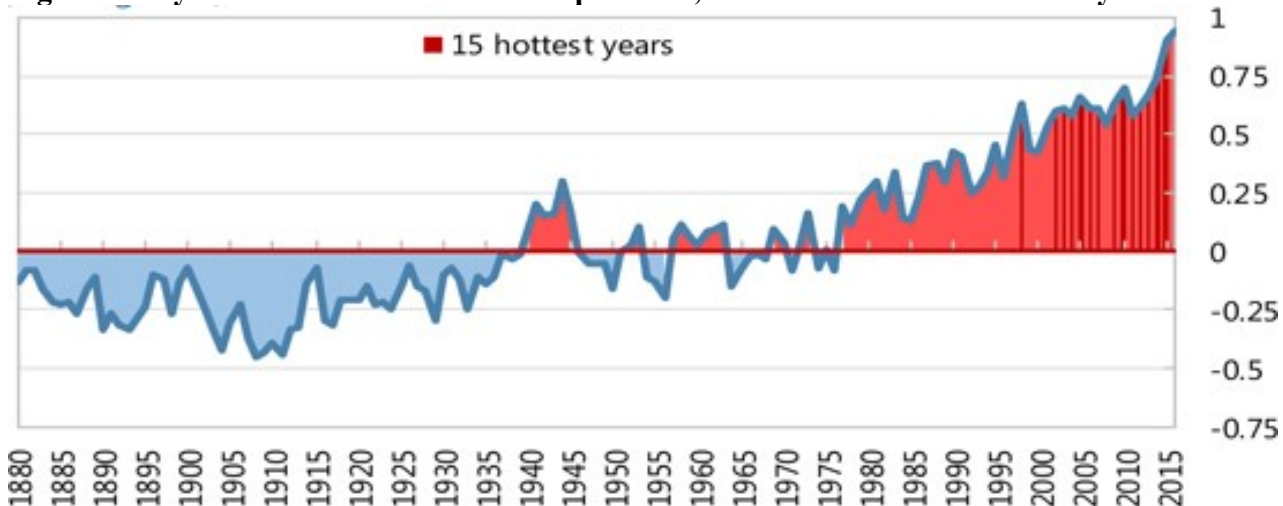
Despite having one of the highest GDPs per capita in Africa, the economy's heavy reliance on tourism, both in terms of percent GDP and employment (World Bank, 2021), makes the country particularly vulnerable to external factors such as global recessions, pandemics (as seen with COVID-19), and geopolitical instability.

Food security is another concern, with the nation importing around 90% of its food due to limited arable land (FAO, 2020). The fisheries sector, a cornerstone of local livelihoods, faces threats from overexploitation and changing ocean conditions (Seychelles Fishing Authority, 2022). Meanwhile, the fragmented geography of the islands complicates the delivery of healthcare, education, and infrastructure, especially to remote communities (UNDP, 2022). Environmental degradation, such as coastal erosion and loss of habitat, accentuates the vulnerability of Seychelles' ecosystems and populations. The country also contends with waste management issues and the need to balance development with conservation (Republic of Seychelles National Report, 2020).

Climate Analysis:

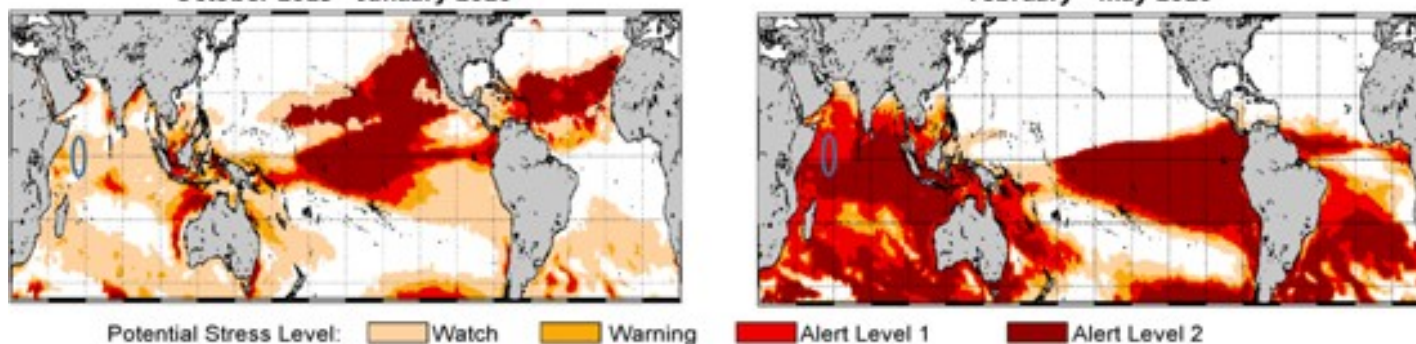
The IMF 2017 report on "Enhancing Resilience to Climate and Natural Disasters in Seychelles" highlights the risk to the Seychelles' archipelago and biodiversity systems due to climate impacts. Seychelles faces significant risks from climate change, including rising sea levels, shifts in rainfall patterns, more frequent and severe tropical storms, and widespread coral bleaching. These environmental threats heighten both economic and social vulnerabilities, particularly given the Seychelles' heavy reliance on its coastal areas for urban growth essential to its main industries: tourism and fishing.

Figure 1: Seychelles: Global Surface Temperature, Deviation from 20' – Century



Seychelles is considered one of the world's most climate-vulnerable nations. Rising sea levels threaten to inundate low-lying coastal areas, erode beaches, and damage crucial infrastructure, including airports and roads (IPCC, 2021). The tourism and fisheries sectors are increasingly at risk from the bleaching and degradation of coral reefs, which serve as natural barriers and support marine biodiversity (Graham et al., 2020).

Figure 2: Seychelles: Coral Reef Watch 60% Probability Coral Bleaching Thermal Stress
October 2015 - January 2016 February - May 2016



Changes in rainfall patterns have led to more frequent droughts and flash floods, straining freshwater resources and agricultural productivity (UNDP, 2022). Saltwater intrusion exacerbates water scarcity on some islands, while increased tropical cyclone intensity poses further risks to life and property (IPCC, 2021).

The country's food and agriculture sector is greatly impacted by climate change and needs a true transformation to secure healthy diets for the local population. Its relatively small production sector is exposed to climate risks associated with increasing tropical storms and extreme precipitation events; rising occurrence of droughts and water stress during the main cultivation season; loss of arable land through erosion, runoff, and sea-level induced salinization; and decreasing productivity of crop and livestock as a result of pests, diseases and heat stress. The extreme dependency on imports implies that food availability and prices are highly sensitive to climate and other shocks in source countries and regions.

In a context where food and agriculture sector's contributions to food self-sufficiency and jobs have declined over a period of time owing to limited investments, these shocks reveal the need to boost local food production and processing in a manner that is climate resilient and sustainable. Strengthening sustainable agriculture in this context also requires the protection, and sometimes restoration, of critical ecosystems, though a whole island approach to climate resilience.

To build resilience, Seychelles has launched various adaptation initiatives in agriculture. These include the promotion of climate-smart agriculture—such as the introduction of drought-resistant crop varieties, improved irrigation systems, and soil conservation techniques—to help farmers cope with changing conditions. The government, with support from international partners like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank, has also invested in early warning systems, farmer education, and research into resilient crop types (FAO, 2018; World Bank, 2021).

Efforts to mainstream climate resilience are visible in infrastructure planning, budgeting, and the implementation of comprehensive coastal and agricultural management policies. The adoption of the 2019 Coastal Management Plan (CMP) was a pivotal step, creating a science-driven framework for managing coastal risks and integrating climate resilience across multiple sectors, including agriculture (Government of Seychelles, 2019). Such strategies are essential for protecting Seychelles' communities, preserving economic stability, and safeguarding food security amid escalating climate threats. The government has embedded climate adaptation measures into its national policies, such as the Seychelles National Climate Change Strategy and the Blue Economy roadmap (Republic of Seychelles, 2020). Ecosystem-based approaches,

including mangrove restoration and coral reef conservation, are promoted as natural buffers against climate impacts (Graham et al., 2020).

Education and community involvement play critical roles in building resilience, with local NGOs and international partners supporting awareness campaigns and capacity-building projects (UNDP, 2022). Seychelles also advocates for increased access to climate finance through mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund to support adaptation investments (World Bank, 2021). International cooperation remains vital, as the scale of Seychelles' climate risks surpasses its domestic capacity. By championing innovation and sustainable development, Seychelles aspires to be a model of climate resilience for other island nations worldwide.

Project Description

Project Development Objective is to strengthen local capacities for climate resilience, food security, and ecosystem health in vulnerable rural and coastal regions.

This project seeks to enhance climate resilience, food security, and ecosystem health in vulnerable rural and coastal regions. The initiative integrates advanced technologies, capacity-building, and nature-based solutions to address the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change. By empowering smallholder farmers, improving resource management, and restoring critical ecosystems, the project aims to create lasting benefits for communities and biodiversity alike.

A core focus of this project is the strengthening of local capacity for climate adaptation and the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. Investments in technology and targeted training programs that will help equip stakeholders with the tools and knowledge needed for resilient livelihoods. Additionally, emphasis on water conservation and efficient irrigation will support stable food production amidst increasing climatic variability.

The project will employ ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions to achieve its objectives. Through the protection of mangrove forests, coral reefs, and seagrass beds, the initiative will provide natural defenses against sea-level rise and extreme weather, while supporting marine biodiversity.

Component 1: Support to climate smart sustainable agriculture (Capacity Building and Technological Investments)

This component aims to foster innovation and strengthen human capital for climate adaptation in agriculture and resource management. The will focus on strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers and local communities against the impacts of climate change by promoting climate-smart agriculture and fostering innovation in sustainable farming practices. This component also aims to empower farmers, particularly women, to adopt adaptive strategies and technologies that enhance productivity and sustainability in the face of climate variability.

Key outcomes of this component include enhanced resilience of approximately 300 smallholder farmers, increased investment in new climate-adaptive agricultural technologies, and the empowerment of local communities to invest in and pilot innovative approaches in climate-smart agriculture. By actively involving both men and women—targeting at least 50% female participation among the 500 individuals trained across the three islands—this initiative ensures inclusive capacity building and knowledge dissemination. The main outputs include:

- Capacity building among smallholders through targeted training sessions and educational materials on climate adaptation strategies and sustainable farming practices
- Establishment of a mentorship program linking experienced farmers with smallholders to facilitate knowledge sharing and best practice adoption

- Provision of grants and technical assistance to support smallholders in accessing and utilizing new agricultural tools and technologies
- Implementation of demonstration plots and pilot projects that showcase innovative agricultural technologies tailored to local contexts

Activities under this component include conducting capacity building workshops, developing and distributing educational materials, facilitating mentorship pairings, providing financial and technical support for technology adoption, and organizing field demonstrations. Collectively, these actions are designed to equip farmers with practical skills, foster peer learning, and stimulate investment in sustainable agricultural solutions, thereby ensuring long-term community resilience to climate change.

Component 2: Improved Irrigation and Water Conservation

This component is designed to ensure efficient and sustainable use of water resources, supporting food production under changing climate conditions. It will aim to build climate smart agriculture around optimum water resource use in the Seychelles by promoting sustainable practices and innovative technologies. The primary objective is to secure food production against the increasing threats posed by drought and changing climate patterns. To achieve this, the component focuses on expanding the adoption of drought-tolerant crop varieties and integrating agroforestry systems into existing farming practices.

Key activities include distributing drought-tolerant crop seeds to pilot farms, alongside providing technical support and incentives for farmers to incorporate trees into crop fields. Efficient irrigation infrastructure will be installed and tailored to local conditions, ensuring optimal water use and reducing vulnerability to water scarcity. Water-saving techniques and best agricultural practices will be promoted through targeted workshops and demonstration plots, fostering knowledge exchange and hands-on learning among local farmers.

Monitoring and evaluation will track the area of land managed for climate resilience, with a targeted coverage of approximately 200 hectares, justified by the island's total cultivated area of 400-500 hectares. Adoption of new agroforestry systems will help conserve water, enhance biodiversity, and improve soil health, while the pilot implementation of drought-tolerant crop varieties will serve as a model for broader scaling.

Expected outcomes include improved food security, increased adaptive capacity of farmers, and more resilient agroecosystems. Outputs will consist of operational efficient irrigation and agroforestry systems, maintained infrastructure, widespread dissemination of water-saving techniques, and successful integration of resilient crop varieties. Ultimately, this component will contribute to the long-term sustainability and climate resilience of agriculture in the Seychelles, safeguarding livelihoods and natural resources against future climate shocks.

Component 3: Ecosystem Conservation, Restoration, and Nature-Based Solutions

This component focuses on protecting and restoring critical coastal and marine ecosystems, enhancing their natural ability to mitigate climate impacts. It will focus on the establishment and maintenance of natural coastal barriers, including mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds, as a critical strategy to reduce vulnerability to sea-level rise and storm surges. Activities under this component involve the identification of degraded coastal zones, mobilization of community-based restoration teams, and implementation of ecosystem rehabilitation projects.

Technical training sessions are provided to local stakeholders on restoration methods and ecological monitoring, fostering community expertise in managing these habitats. Public awareness campaigns encourage active stewardship, ensuring buy-in and long-term engagement from coastal residents. Ongoing ecological monitoring evaluates the success and resilience of restored natural defenses, informing adaptive

management practices. Enhanced enforcement mechanisms and regular patrols are integrated to prevent illegal exploitation and support the sustainability of interventions.

Key outcomes include strengthened coastal protection, improved biodiversity, and greater climate resilience for local communities. Outputs feature the restoration of 400 hectares of mangrove forests and improved management across 800 hectares of marine areas. These nature-based solutions collectively contribute to the safeguarding of vulnerable coastal ecosystems and empower communities to become active protectors of their environment.

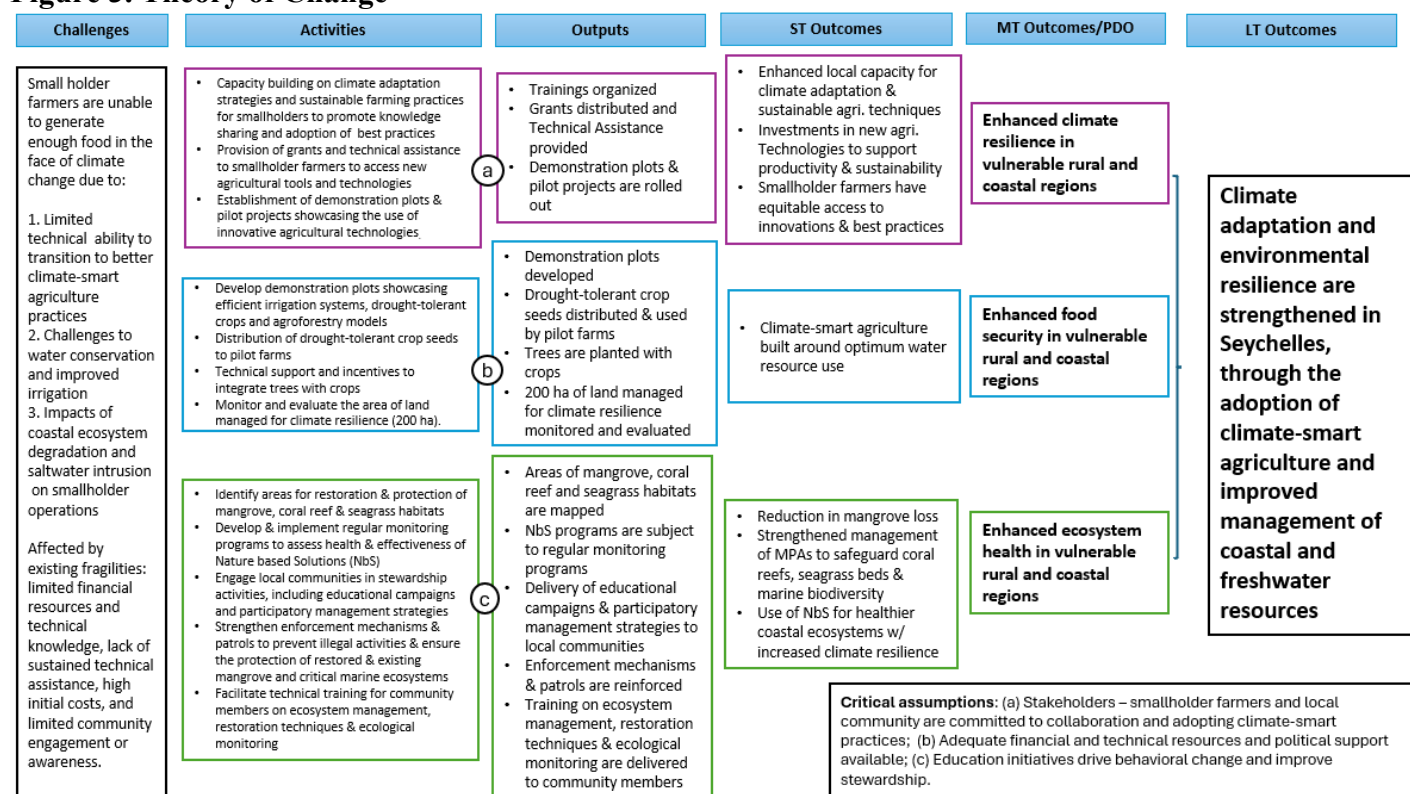
Theory of Change. The proposed theory of change for this project is grounded in a holistic approach to climate adaptation and ecosystem resilience. By investing in technology and providing support to smallholders, the project aims to build local capacity through targeted training programs. These efforts are expected to empower communities to adopt sustainable agricultural practices and become more resilient to climate change.

Component 2 focuses on improved irrigation and water conservation, which will enable efficient use of water resources and promote agroforestry. These practices are critical for securing food production under changing climate conditions and reducing vulnerability to drought and water scarcity.

Component 3 centers on ecosystem conservation, restoration, and nature-based solutions. By restoring mangrove ecosystems and effectively managing marine protected areas, the project seeks to enhance coastal protection and conserve biodiversity. Natural barriers such as mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds will serve to mitigate the effects of sea-level rise and storm surges, further safeguarding coastal communities.

Ensuring capacity building, efficient resource management, and ecosystem restoration will lead to increased climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and long-term food security for local populations.

Figure 3. Theory of Change



Institutional arrangements

The Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Blue Economy is the lead executing agency for the project, working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Energy and Natural Resources. Detailed institutional arrangements will be defined during the project preparation.

A Project Steering Committee will be set up to guide the project at the national level and will be composed of multiple relevant ministries (including MFA, MECENR, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, etc.), local community actors (NGOs and CSOs such as Nature Seychelles, GAEA Seychelles, WASO, Sustainability for Seychelles (S4S), SIDS Youth AIMS Hub-Seychelles (SYAH), and Farmers Organisations such as Baie St Anne Farmers Association, SeyFa, Grand Anse Mahe Farmers Association and Local Food Producers Association), the World Bank, other relevant projects as applicable. The PSC will be co-chaired by MFA and MECENR and leverage the role of PDCS to facilitate coordination with other relevant initiatives under MFA.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen local capacities for climate resilience, food security, and ecosystem health in vulnerable rural and coastal regions

Project Components

Component 1: Support to climate smart sustainable agriculture (Capacity Building and Technological Investments)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,215,000.00	2,100,000.00

Outcome:

1.1 Strengthened human capital for climate adaptation in agriculture and resource management

Output:

1.1.1 Capacity building activities delivered on climate adaptation strategies and sustainable farming practices for local farmers; educational materials on climate-smart agriculture (gender focused)

1.1.2 Mentorship program established pairing experienced farmers with smallholders to promote knowledge sharing and adoption of best practices

1.1.3 Provision of grants & technical assistance to smallholder farmers to access new agricultural tools and technologies

1.1.4 Facilitation of demonstration plots & pilot projects showcasing the use of innovative agricultural technologies

Component 2: Improved irrigation and water conservation

Component Type	Trust Fund
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Investment	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,214,000.00	2,200,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 Climate-smart agriculture built around optimum water resource use

Output:

2.1.1 Demonstration plots established showcasing efficient irrigation systems, drought-tolerant crop varieties, and agroforestry models

2.1.2 Water-saving techniques and best practices promoted through workshops and demonstration plots

2.1.3 New agroforestry systems adopted that combine trees and crops to conserve water and build resilience

Component 3: Ecosystem conservation, restoration and Nature-based solutions

Component Type	Trust Fund
	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
821,608.00	5,000,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Restored critical coastal and marine ecosystems, enhancing their natural ability to mitigate climate impacts

Output:

3.1.1 Natural coastal barriers established through restoration of mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass beds (800ha MPA, 400ha mangroves)

3.1.2 Local communities engaged in stewardship activities, including educational campaigns and participatory management strategies

3.1.3 Enforcement mechanisms and patrols in place to prevent illegal activities and ensure the protection of restored and existing mangrove and marine areas

3.1.4 Regular monitoring activities developed and implemented to assess the health and effectiveness of nature-based defenses

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-A
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
150,000.00	249,000.00

Outcome:

Robust M&E system in place to monitor project results and impacts

Output:

Project M&E, audit reports, annual reporting, Midterm review, completion report

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Support to climate smart sustainable agriculture (Capacity Building and Technological Investments)	1,215,000.00	2,100,000.00
Component 2: Improved irrigation and water conservation	1,214,000.00	2,200,000.00
Component 3: Ecosystem conservation, restoration and Nature-based solutions	821,608.00	5,000,000.00
M&E	150,000.00	249,000.00
Subtotal	3,400,608.00	9,549,000.00
Project Management Cost	160,727.00	451,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	3,561,335.00	10,000,000.00

Please provide justification

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

The project will build on a number of recent or ongoing initiatives as follows:

a. **AFD/GCF “Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean – EBA IO” (2020-2031).** This program targets the most vulnerable populations of coastal and rural areas in four Indian Ocean SIDS where livelihoods are highly dependent on the region's rich ecosystems and natural resources - whether dominated by agriculture and fishing (as in Comoros and Madagascar) or tourism and the services sector (as in Mauritius and Seychelles). It will develop and implement ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) activities by providing specific funding for EbA through the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) to mobilize Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). It will increase the resilience of both people and ecosystems in these four countries by enabling civil society organizations to support the conservation of critical ecosystems within biodiversity hotspots. The present project will build on the direct support provided to CSOs to promote EbA in Seychelles under the second component of the program.

b. **UNDP/GEF8 “Blue and Green Islands” Child Project** (under preparation): This project adopts an integrated, innovative and transformative approach to remove systemic challenges through improved multi-

stakeholder dialogue/partnerships that are designed to overcome sectoral silos. Its objective is to help transition to a Blue and Green Economy through nature-positive action and decision-making in the tourism, food, and urban sectors by leveraging financial mechanisms that divert efforts away from a traditional subsidy approach to one that promotes nature positive investments and landscape level payments for ecosystem services supported by data and digital technologies. Four broadly interlinked outcomes are defined to achieve this by integrating ecosystem service valuations into key economic sectors; implementing upscaled NbS within key terrestrial and marine ecosystems; developing knowledge management and collaborative engagement procedures to share and up-scale lessons learned and ensuring that effective M&E processes are integrated throughout the project activities. The innovative approaches being adopted all represent upscaled existing NbS methods that, when combined, will deliver solutions to support economic empowerment, and opportunities for new partnerships with other parallel Child Projects at a regional and potentially global level. The present project will be implemented in full complementarity with the BGI, which supports agriculture resilience by enhancing ecosystem services (off farm water retention and anti-erosive measures, etc.), while the present project will directly support adaptation measures at farm/home garden level.

c. **UNDP/GEF7 “A ridge to reef approach for the integrated management of marine, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems in the Seychelles” (2020-2025):** This on-going project seeks to undertake a comprehensive Ridge to Reef (R2R) approach that addresses the ‘whole island’ priorities of improved management and conservation of upland forest and agricultural ecosystems as well as coastal and marine ecosystems in the Seychelles, to produce global benefits in terms of conservation of globally significant biodiversity and the effective management of large marine ecosystems (including coastal and near-shore marine ecosystems), and to arrest and reverse ecosystem degradation. Under Component 2 the project aim to: Strengthened management of upland KBAs and adjacent areas to enhance the flow of ecosystem services through the R2R approach, i.e. Outcome 2.2: “Enhanced local capacities for implementation and enforcement of sustainable land management to reduce impact of land-based stresses on coastal and marine environments” and Outcome 2.3: Improvement management of agricultural land through agro-forestry, the project partners are farmers associations to implement the related agriculture activities.

d. **FAO/Joint SDG Fund “Building the Resilience of Food Systems in Mauritius and Seychelles” project (2022-2023).** In Seychelles, the project aims to support the country to promote the use of climate resilient agricultural methods and approaches (for instance aquaponics, hydroponics and sheltered farming amongst others) by smallholder farmers (including men and women) and households in view to increase the production of local food, thereby reducing its reliance on imported products and the vulnerability of its food systems to external shocks. Interventions include the analysis of the technical, economic and financial barriers on the deployment of climate resilient agricultural methods and approaches in Seychelles including recommendations. The project also builds the capacity of smallholder farmers (including women farmers), households (including female headed households) and also vulnerable groups such as unemployed women and youth to such methods and approaches.

e. **FAO various technical assistance support to Seychelles**, including: “Support to the strengthening of veterinary professions legislation and to improve the regulatory framework of slaughterhouses” (2024-2025); “Support to the promotion of integrated pest management in response to climate change in Seychelles” (2023-2025); “Inventory and disposal of obsolete pesticides and empty pesticides containers in the Seychelles” (2021-2023); “Support to smallholder farmers to upgrade agriculture and to deal with imports of pork and broiler poultry in the Seychelles” (2022-2023) and “Assistance on resilience building and sustaining livelihoods of small farmers in the post-COVID 19 era in the Seychelles” (2021-2023).

f. **The regional FAO/European Commission project supporting the establishment of an information system network on agriculture, and food and nutrition security in the Indian Ocean Islands (2021-2025).** FAO was at the forefront of developing a numerical platform aimed at providing key information on agriculture, food and nutrition security. This initiative was critical for evidence-based

decision-making in Seychelles. the FAO successfully organized individual consultations and two stakeholder meetings to awareness regarding the importance of data collection and sharing at the national level. The development of this digital platform marked a significant milestone in the availability of essential data for guiding decisions in the agriculture, food and nutrition security sectors.

g. **UNDP/AF “Ecosystem Based Adaptation” (closed):** The project objective was to reduce the vulnerability of Seychelles to climate change. Key results include: two new wetlands were re-profiled in the Baie Lazare watershed, giving a total of 40,000 m³ available to provide water storage for agriculture and Public Utilities Corporation; water retention barrages using gabion cages and rocks were constructed to create reservoirs for water users to adapt to drought; 4 community-based Watershed Committees were set up to participate in wetland and forest restoration work as well as networking activities and capacity building sessions. The present project will build on enhanced water access facilitated by the UNDP/AF EbA project

h. **Competitive Local Innovations for Small-Scale Agriculture Project (CLISSA) (IFAD) (Closed):** The primary objective of the CLISSA project, funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), was to enhance the productivity, sustainability, and resilience of small-scale agriculture in Seychelles through the promotion and support of local innovations. This includes: (a) Fostering Innovation: Identifying and supporting innovative agricultural practices and technologies that address the specific challenges faced by smallholder farmers. (b) Improving Productivity: Increasing agricultural productivity and efficiency by adopting new, effective practices and technologies. (c) Building Capacity: Strengthening the skills and knowledge of local farmers and stakeholders to better implement and manage innovative solutions. (d) Encouraging Collaboration: Facilitating partnerships and knowledge exchange among farmers, researchers, and institutions to drive agricultural innovation. The above objective was reported to have been achieved according to the IFAD report and one of the key lessons learned was the approaches to provide direct training to home gardener which led to many household engaging in some form of home-based production even beyond the completion of the project.

Core Indicators

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
800	0	0	0

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
800	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
		Protected Landscape/Seascape	800.00						

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
400	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
400.00			

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	250			
Male	250			
Total	500	0	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project will contribute to the following GEBs: CI 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness – 800 ha; CI 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration – 400 ha; CI 11 People benefiting from GEF financed investments – 500 people (50% female).

META INFORMATION – SCCF

LDCF false	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation true
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Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?
false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).
false

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.
false

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.
false

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).
false

This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund false	Adaptation Fund false	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) false
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This Project has an urban focus.
false

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation
false

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange
false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	40.00%
Nature-based management	30.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	15.00%
Water resources management	15.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise false	Change in mean temperature false	Increased climatic variability true	Natural hazards true
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Land degradation true	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation true	Groundwater quality/quantity false
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CORE INDICATORS – SCCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	500	250.00	250.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	200.00 800.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	500	250.00	250.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience	300.00			

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	As a SIDS, Seychelles is particularly vulnerable to climate change. Indeed, food systems in Seychelles are affected by climate risks associated with increasing tropical storms and extreme precipitation events; rising occurrence of droughts and water stress during the main cultivation season; loss of arable land through erosion, runoff, and sea-level rise induced salinization; and decreasing productivity of crop and livestock as a result of pests, diseases and

		heat stress. Owing to import dependence, Seychelles is also exposed to climate shocks disrupting commodity value chains in the exporting country or region. The implementation of certain project activities could be affected (delayed, undermined) by extreme weather events. For instance, locating community gardens in or near the sea could expose them to tidal surge during tropical storms and cyclones. Mitigation: The previous sections highlight climate risks and associated project responses, in relation with the need to boost local food production and enable stable or possibly increased income. This will strengthen adaptive capacity of local communities to ensure they can meet their food and nutrition needs, and cope with income loss under climate events. In this process, the project will directly contribute to reducing exposure and sensitivity of local food production through introduction of technologies and practices (e.g., climate-proofed housing for livestock, land and soil management practices that improve water retention or drainage which will reduce sensitivity to drought or floods). Capacity development activities will raise awareness of climate change trends, future scenarios, and adaptation options among extension and advisory staff, agriculture research staff and other stakeholders, including through curriculum development. Review and update of agricultural policy will align with climate change related policies and strategies (NDCs, National Communications, Climate Change Policy, etc.).
Environmental and Social	Moderate	The environmental risk is considered Moderate at this stage. The project will mostly support Technical Assistance (Types 1 and 3) activities in addition to medium to small physical works focusing on CSA, irrigation efficiency, and ecosystem restoration. Environmental risks include: (i) soil disturbance due to minor vegetation clearing, (ii) small-scale water abstraction from irrigation upgrades and potential occupational health and safety risks, (iii) impacts to sensitive coastal ecosystems during restoration activities, and (iv) climate variability (droughts, heavy rainfall) affecting project sustainability. Impacts are considered site specific, reversible, and manageable through known mitigation measures. Locations of the interventions are not yet known, and therefore the environmental, health and safety risks will need to be further assessed and site specific instruments prepared as needed. The social risk for the project is considered Moderate at this stage. The project will support TA Types 1 and 3 activities and will have an overall positive impact in that it will build capacity, improved food security and enhanced community resilience. Social risks include: (i) inequitable access to grants, training, or new technologies, (ii) exclusion of vulnerable smallholders, especially women, (iii) livelihood implications if ecosystem protection restricts traditional access to mangrove/fishing areas, (iv) community health and safety risks during works (irrigation installation, restoration activities). No land acquisition or resettlement is anticipated; project sites mainly involve existing agricultural land and degraded coastal areas.
Political and Governance	Low	There is low risk that changes in political leadership and administration could impact priorities and resource allocation of key ministries, including MFA

		and MECENR. Seychelles is considered politically and socially stable, with the World Bank rating political stability at 0.76 in 2022 (where -2.5 is weak and +2.5 is strong).
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	A number of relevant strategies and policies recognize the need to boost the resilience of food systems and to build food and nutrition security in Seychelles and emphasize an approach inclusive of women and youth. The implementation of the agricultural policy has focused on the small number of commercial and semi-commercial farms, but there is increasing recognition of the importance of home gardens and value chains. The project is closely aligned with key food and agriculture relevant strategies and policy documents and will seek to support the update of the national framework around food and nutrition security under its third component. The first two components will encourage a comprehensive approach to increasing food security and climate resilience at the production and post-harvest levels, and the project's targeting strategy will provide clear guidance for engaging with women and youth.
Technological	Low	Project interventions may be insufficiently designed to address the country's needs or enable transformation of the agri-food system. Proposed approaches and adaptation solutions under the project have either been tested and validated in the national context, or build on the testing and adaptation of relevant innovations and technologies. They will be supported by the provision of technical assistance and participatory testing and assessments during implementation.
Financial and Business Model		n/a
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	While Seychelles has made significant investments in institutional capacity development over the last two decades, implementation capacity remains inadequate. Coordination between Ministries and Departments, and implementation capacity could be compromised by unanticipated shocks to key economic sectors (e.g., shortfall in tourism revenues owing to COVID-19 pandemic) or extreme climate events (e.g., Cyclone Felleng in February 2013).
Fiduciary	Moderate	The country's score in 2023 Transparency International's Corruption Performance Index (CPI) is 71 out of 100, a consistent increase since 2012 score of 51. Seychelles is ranked in the 20th position out of 180 countries, which makes the inherent risk Moderate.
Stakeholder	Low	Project activities and interventions may not adequately reflect the needs of home gardeners or incorporate the preferences and priorities of women and youth, which may limit their participation and access to project benefits. There is insufficient secondary data and analysis on various target groups and their unique climate vulnerabilities, particularly home gardeners, women and

		youth. Mitigation: Consultations for the preparation of PIF involved a diverse range of stakeholders both to understand their needs, preferences, priorities and requirements and to solicit inputs on the climate rationale. A detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed during the preparation phase, setting out how key stakeholders (especially community members, women and youth) will be meaningfully engaged in both project preparation and implementation. This will also be a central dimension of the project's approach to technology identification and promotion i.e., whether it is cost effective and appropriate to the diverse food producers' context. Consultations will include further discussions with women- and youth-focused organizations such as WASO and will build on assessments of the relationship between gender, youth and climate change – such as the one completed as a part of NDC implementation.
Other		n/a
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The overall project risk is assessed as Moderate.

A. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is closely aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions and the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF for the GEF-8 period in particular, based on its focus on transformational adaptation of the multiple levels of the Seychelles' food system; its support to linkages between enhancement of adaptive capacity and sustainable development agenda; its whole-of-society approach; and its alignment with the Healthy Planet, Healthy People framework.

The project contributes directly to the SCCF as it will:

- Directly address the priority issues set out in the SCCF problem statement: “climate change leading to severe adverse impact on SIDS, which have limited access to finance”.
- Work at multiple scales of intervention, by targeting coastal areas and other climate vulnerable regions; by promoting climate-resilient and agroecological interventions that can reduce pressures on ecosystems and enhance ecosystem functions; by building partnerships with local organizations to address equity and inclusion in agri-food sector; by strengthening value-chain linkages' climate resilience, thereby involving private sector stakeholders including entrepreneurs, businesses and financial institutions; and by supporting technology transfer and strengthening institutional capacity for innovation along the value chain.

- Support the “adaptation priorities of SIDS” by aligning with priorities identified by Seychelles for the resilience of food systems, for food and nutrition security.

As such, the project aligns with SCCF’s objective to catalyze climate-resilient communities, ecosystems, and value chains and regions, particularly in SIDS. It will also build on transformation levers, including: (i) policy coherence to ensure climate considerations are reflected in all food and agriculture policies at national level by establishing coordination mechanisms; (ii) knowledge exchange and collaboration by advancing participatory and inclusive approaches to identify, prioritize and deploy context-appropriate solutions, and ensuring stakeholders learn from one another to build their adaptation capacities; and (iii) strengthened governance by supporting coordination mechanisms, data collection and analysis, and knowledge management for food and agriculture policies. Gender equality and youth empowerment will be at the core of project interventions, since the project embraces a whole-of-society approach. The direct engagement of these stakeholders will be particularly crucial under the second component for the promotion of home and school gardens, development of value chain linkages through support to post harvest and small businesses, and collaboration with the culinary and hospitality sectors.

The project directly contributes to and is fully aligned with the following country strategies and plans, as well as multilateral environmental agreements. Seychelles has recognized climate challenges threatening food and nutrition security in the 2009 National Climate Change Strategy; the Second National Communication on Climate Change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2011; and the 2021 Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). A number of policies, strategies and documents also highlight the need to further support Seychelles’ food sovereignty in the face of climate risks, including: Seychelles National Development Strategy 2024-2028; the 2013 National Food and Nutrition Security Policy; Seychelles National Agricultural Investment Plan (SNAIP) 2015-2020; the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2020; Seychelles Land Degradation Neutrality Programme (2018); the National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2022-2026; Seychelles Strategic and Land Use and Development Plan 2040 (2015); and the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit “Seychelles National Dialogue Report and Proposed Food System Transformation Strategy”

The project is aligned with and contributes to relevant national documents highlighted in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Project alignment with country strategies and policies

Country strategies and plans	Area and mechanism of alignment
The National Climate Change Strategy (2009)	The SCCF project aligns with the NCCS by enhancing climate resilience in the agriculture sector, promoting adaptive practices, and improving water management. These initiatives contribute to reducing vulnerability to climate impacts and improving adaptive capacity, key goals of the NCCS.
The Second National Communication on Climate Change to the UNFCCC (2011)	The SCCF project supports the priorities identified in the Second National Communication, including adaptation in agriculture and water resource management. The project’s focus on the promotion of climate resilient practices including agroecology aligns with the communication’s emphasis on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.
The Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	Alignment to the NDC is by promoting climate-resilient agriculture, reducing greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable practices, and enhancing carbon sequestration via reforestation and ecosystem restoration. These actions support the NDC’s goals of increasing resilience and reducing emissions.
Seychelles’ National Development Strategy 2024-2028	The SCCF project is in agreement with the NDS by fostering sustainable economic development through climate-resilient agriculture, improving food security, and enhancing ecosystem and community resilience to climate impacts. These efforts align with the NDS’s objectives of sustainable growth and environmental protection.

The 2013 National Food and Nutrition Security Policy	The SCCF project aligns with this policy by promoting sustainable agricultural practices that enhance food production and improve nutrition security. The project's focus on climate-resilient crops and efficient water use supports the policy's goals of ensuring food availability and access.
Seychelles' National Agricultural Investment Plan (SNAIP) 2015-2020:	The SCCF project directly supports program 1 and 2 and associated subprograms of the SNAIP by investing in sustainable agriculture, enhancing productivity, and promoting climate resilience in the sector. These initiatives align with SNAIP's goals of modernizing agriculture and ensuring food security through sustainable practices.
The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2020:	The NBSAP outlines the need for conserving biodiversity and ensuring ecosystem resilience. The SCCF project supports these goals through activities that protect natural habitats, and promote climate resilient farming practices including agroecology thereby enhancing biodiversity conservation.
Seychelles Land Degradation Neutrality Programme (2018)	The SCCF project supports the Land Degradation Neutrality Programme by promoting soil conservation, agroforestry, and sustainable land management. These activities help prevent land degradation and restore degraded lands, aligning with the programme's goals.
Seychelles Strategic and Land Use and Development Plan 2040 (2015)	The SCCF project aligns with the long-term vision of this plan by promoting integrated land use planning, sustainable development, and natural resource conservation.
The National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2022-2026:	The SCCF project indirectly supports the NHSP by promoting food security and nutrition through sustainable agriculture. By ensuring the availability of nutritious food and resilient agricultural systems, the project contributes to improved public health outcomes, supporting the NHSP's objectives.
The United Nations Food Systems Summit "Seychelles National Dialogue Report and Proposed Food System Transformation Strategy" (2021)	The Report articulates a vision for a transformation of the country's position in terms of its food self-sufficiency and food sovereignty goals, and seven underpinning goals, a number of which the project will directly contribute to, by increasing the volume of local production (goal 1), strengthening climate adaptation of food producers (goal 3), building national capacity to improve the country's strategic food reserve (goal 4), etc.
Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy (SSDS) 2012-2020	The SSDS emphasizes integrated resource management, sustainable agriculture, and biodiversity conservation. The SCCF project's focus on sustainable agricultural practices, including soil and water conservation and agroecology, and aligns with the SSDS's objectives, contributing to sustainable development and environmental protection.

B. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector:

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Extended stakeholder consultations were held when the project was first developed, which is reflected in the detailed activities that will target small farm holders. This is particularly true for activities around the provision of direct technical assistance on irrigation and capacity building for small operators who stand to gain the most from direct know-how improvements. Additional consultations will be held during the project preparation stage, with the involvement of all stakeholders.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
World Bank	SCCF-A	Seychelles	Climate Change	SCCF-A Country allocation	Grant	2,739,727.00	260,273.00	3,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Seychelles	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	821,608.00	78,053.00	899,661.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						3,561,335.00	338,326.00	3,899,661.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
Total PPG Amount (\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
World Bank	GET	Seychelles	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	899,661.00
Total GEF Resources					899,661.00

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
------------------------	------------	---------------------------	------------------

BD-1-4	GET	821,608.00	5,000,000.00
CCA-2-1	SCCF-A	2,739,727.00	5,000,000.00
Total Project Cost		3,561,335.00	10,000,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Blue Economy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				10,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will provide in-kind contribution in the amount of US\$10m

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Elif Kirtli		Charlotte De Fontaubert		cdefontaubert@worldbank.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mrs. Nanette Laure	Principal Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, OFP	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Energy and Natural Resources	5/21/2026

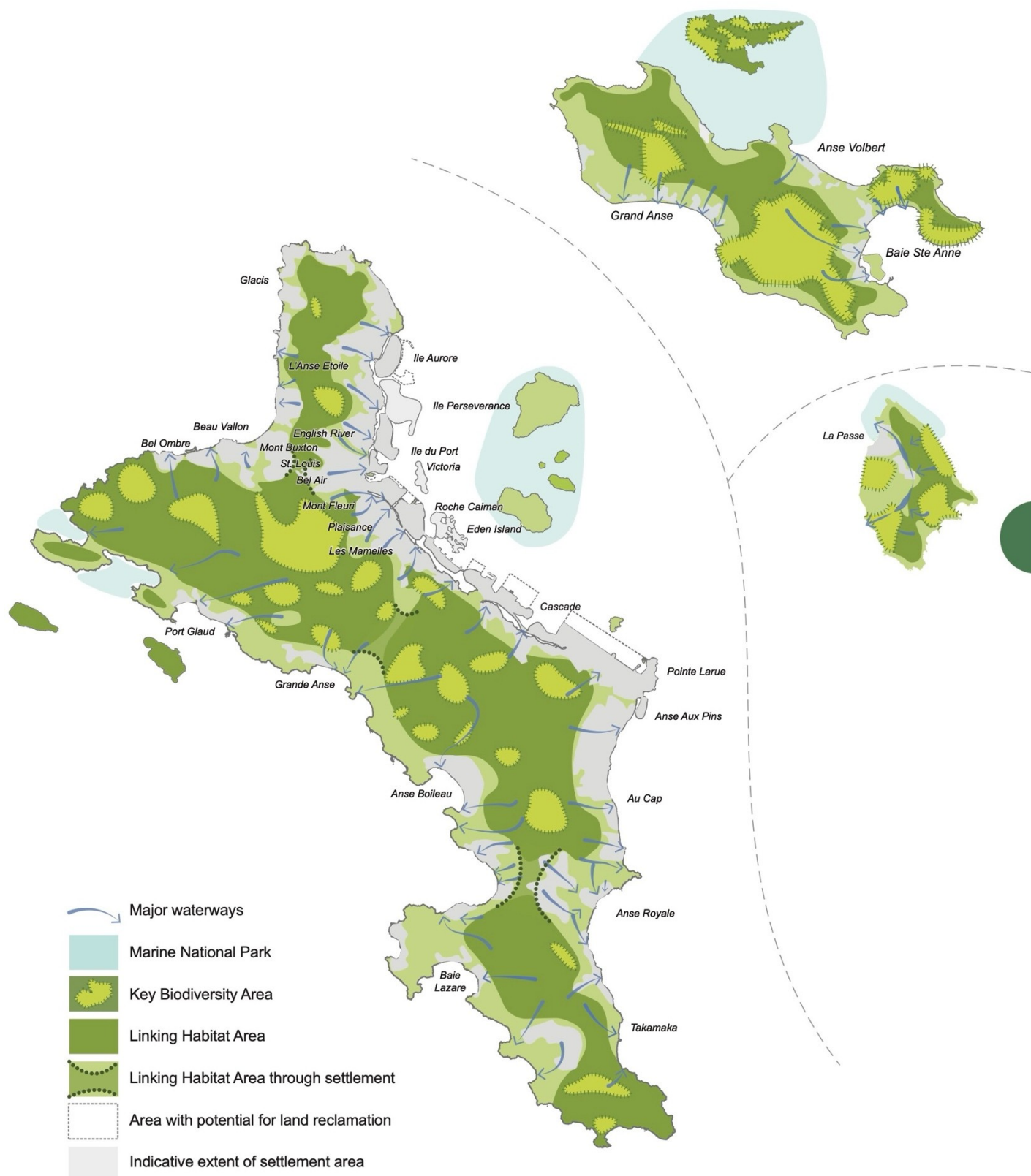
ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Geo-referenced information:

Site	Geo-referenced coordinates
Mahe island	-4.68302415804153, 55.48080837455327
Praslin island	-4.319788972062068, 55.72170027071237
La Digue	-4.36453272320835, 55.83917026530088

Map of target islands for project interventions: Mahé, Praslin and La Digue. This map was produced in 2015 to align Seychelles' Protected Area designations with those of International Union for Conservation of Nature, and with the designations mapped to development potential and requirements.



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

Draft C_ESRS Seychelles

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Climate Change, Focal Areas, Climate Change Adaptation, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Mainstreaming, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Local Communities, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Equality, Awareness Raising, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop.