



# UNITED NATIONS Mauritius and Seychelles



UNITED NATIONS  
Mauritius and Seychelles



## 2022 United Nations Annual Results Report Mauritius

March 2023



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**The United Nations Country Team for Mauritius and Seychelles (MCO) is proud to present our Annual Result Reports for 2022. Our MCO situation is unique as the United Nations has a separate Cooperation Framework with the government of each country. As such please find two separate reports for your interest.**





**UNITED NATIONS**  
Mauritius and Seychelles



**DECADE  
OF  
ACTION**

# **2022 United Nations Annual Results Report Mauritius**

March 2023



# THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



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Art Direction & Design : **Ziyaad Pondor**

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# Foreword

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Mauritius, I am pleased to present the Annual Results Report 2022. The report highlights progress on implementing the United Nations-Government of Mauritius Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) 2019-2023. The SPF is aligned to national priorities, the SAMOA pathway, Africa Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Recovery to resilience was the theme of the year for the United Nations family in Mauritius. 2022 was a year of uncertainty and mixed outcomes for the country. Post-pandemic economic recovery, driven by an acceleration in tourist arrivals, meant GDP returned to 2019 levels. On the other hand, inflation and other global disruptions overlapping with the effects of the pandemic and climate change meant further challenges to achieving Agenda 2030. As such the UNCT took a forward-looking, systems-thinking approach to enable collective efforts and greater synergies for long-term development while adapting to an ever-changing environment.

In 2022, United Nations programmes in the areas of education, health, decent work, and culture focused on institutional capacity building, policy strengthening, knowledge generation, awareness raising, and technology transfer, to address systemic challenges and contribute to improved results. For example, United Nations technical assistance was provided to ensure that the government's Housing and Population Census adhered to international standards; develop the National AIDS Secretariat's first annual operational plan for 2023; enhance workers' fundamental rights; and strengthen government capacity to engage Mauritian diaspora youth for national development. The year also marked the global Transforming Education Summit in response to the crisis in education. The convening power of the United Nations brought together stakeholders for national consultations, which contributed to new commitments by the government to a more resilient and responsive education system.

To bolster economic transformation the United Nations rolled out key initiatives, such as the launch of the SDG investor map to promote private capital investment. Facilitating access to appropriate and innovative technology the United Nations worked with the fishers, tea growers and small-scale farming communities to cement the resilience of food systems through sustainable agricultural practices.

Positioning the island as a safe and environmentally sustainable tourist destination, the United Nations provided technical assistance and training to Airport Mauritius and the tourism industry on protecting employees and customers against the risks posed by COVID-19. At regional level, the United Nations supported Mauritius to integrate with the other six trial countries selected to be part of the "African Continental Free Trade Area Guided Trade Initiative", which was established so business can be conducted without being subjected to tariff barriers.

As the guardian of a large ocean space with an Exclusive Economic Zone of 2.3 million km<sup>2</sup>, the issue of maritime security is vital for Mauritius. A National Action Plan was developed with support from the United Nations to combat illicit fishing, drugs, and trafficking of persons with maritime law enforcement empowered to include regional joint operations at sea.

Mauritius, as a small island state, is disproportionately vulnerable to the vagaries of climate change. Providing expertise, technical and financial assistance, United Nations agencies joined forces to identify innovative solutions to increase climate resilience. Initiatives included monitoring the blue carbon storage capacity in seagrass; small-scale reef rehabilitation; habitat restoration and attraction of seabirds to Ile aux Aigrettes; piloting the potential for seaweed fertilizer; and advancing the circular economy and waste management, to name a few.

Gender was cross-cutting. Specifically, the United Nations system provided technical assistance to the Parliamentary Gender Caucus. To support women's economic advancement in agriculture and redress inequalities in the sector, gender training was provided to government officials. Meanwhile unskilled and unemployed women were empowered through capacity building initiatives to support education and income generation.

The United Nations family places partnership at the heart of its work. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Mauritius for the continued confidence it places in the United Nations. We appreciate the support of all our partners, including the Development Partners Group, multilateral development actors, regional cooperation bodies, international financial institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia and others. I have no doubt that by continuing to engage in results-driven coordination we will make the transformative changes necessary to not only recover but also become more resilient and accelerate towards achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

As the current SPF comes to an end, we appreciate the government's commitment taking visible ownership and active engagement in the design of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and look forward to its successful implementation from 2024.



Ms. Lisa Simrique Singh  
UN Resident Coordinator for Mauritius & Seychelles



# UN Country Team in Mauritius

## 18 AGENCIES UNDER THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) comprises the heads of the United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes active in Mauritius. The UNCT leads the implementation of the **Strategic Partnership Framework 2019 – 2023**, which sets out the development cooperation between the Republic of Mauritius and the United Nations. There are currently three United Nations agencies with a representative in Mauritius:

### RESIDENT AGENCIES



### NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES WITH A PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE COUNTRY



### NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES

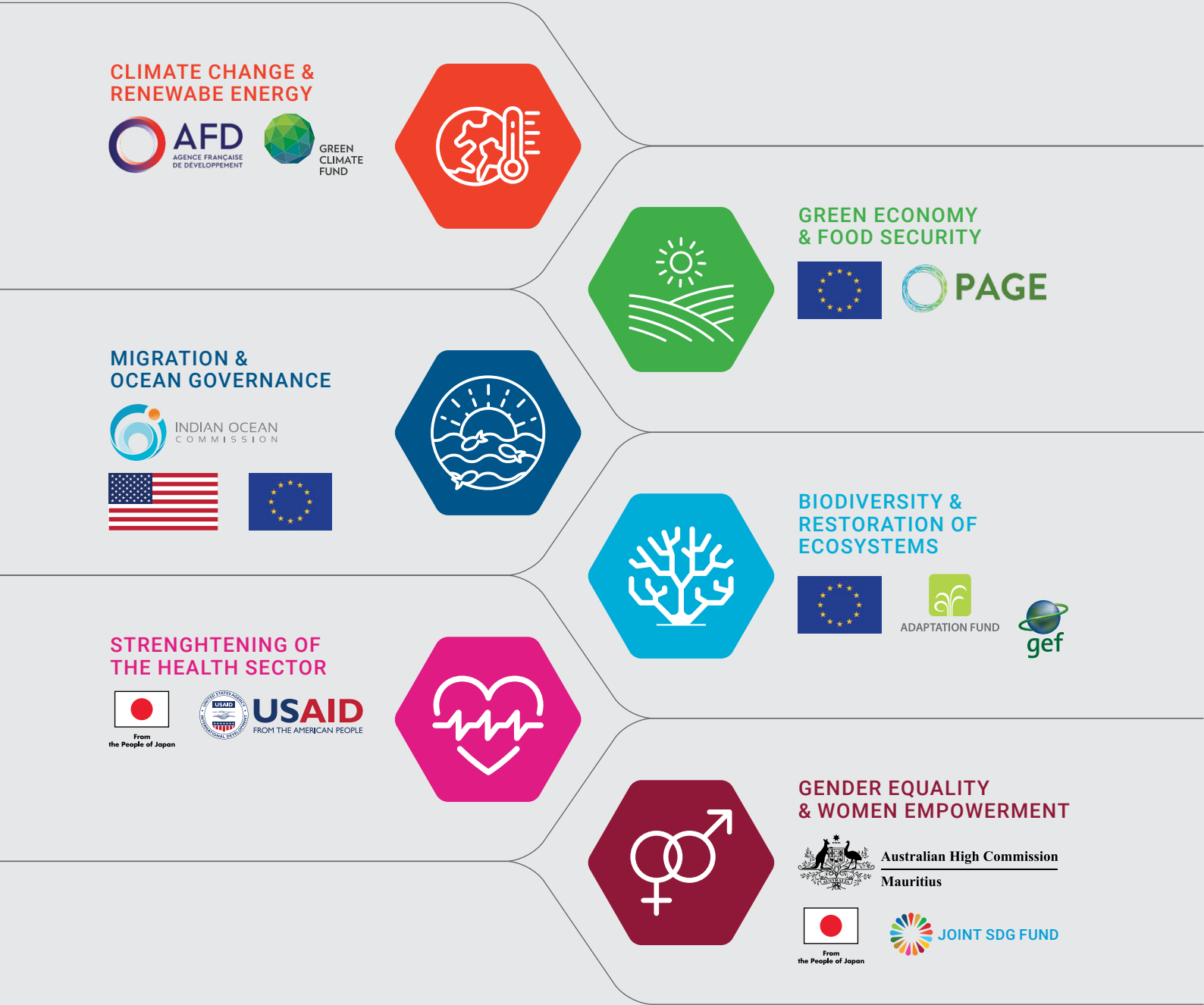




# Key development partners of the United Nations development system in the country

Collaboration and partnership are at the heart of UNCT's work in support of the Government of Mauritius's efforts to build resilience, recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and achieve its development objectives.

As a result of technical and financial support from and results-driven coordination with the development partners, the effectiveness and impact of the UNCT activities in Mauritius have significantly improved in the following areas:



In 2022, the United Nations continued to work closely with key stakeholders from the Government of Mauritius, the private sector and civil society in many areas and sectors, to implement the outcomes set out under the Cooperation Framework and to accelerate towards advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The main ministries/institutions, private sector and civil society organizations with which the United Nations has partnered in 2022 as well as the areas of collaboration are encapsulated below:







# 1.0

## KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

### 1.1 Mauritius at a Glance



2022 was a year of uncertainty and mixed outcomes for Mauritius. Post-pandemic recovery, driven by an acceleration in tourist arrivals, returned the economy to 2019 levels. On the other hand, inflation and other global disruptions coincided with COVID-19 and climate change effects, further complicating the SDG path.

GDP growth slightly accelerated in 2022 (to 8.7 per cent by Statistics Mauritius estimates in March 2023, compared to 7.5 per cent in 2021, and -14.9 per cent in 2020), thanks to the rebound of commerce and tourism, and reinvigorated foreign direct investment (up 60.6 per cent in the first semester of 2022 compared with the same period of 2021).

The main limitation to growth and job creation has been inflation, affecting Mauritius' economy due to its over-reliance on strategic imports, especially food, and fuel. However, the unemployment rate continued to fall throughout the first 9 months of 2022, reaching 7.5 per cent in September 2022 (down from 9.5 per cent in September 2021). In March 2022, the Government of Mauritius developed the "One Mauritius" plan to give a strategic boost to the tourism sector in 2022, with the goal of reaching one million tourist arrivals by the end of the year.

The multiple crises have dramatically increased demands on Mauritius' social protection system. Social spending accounts for 55 per cent of total Government expenditure, and social protection is by far the sector with the highest spending, with 30 per cent of total expenditure in 2022-23.

The national government made food security an overarching priority in its 2022-23 budget, with financial incentives and other measures to accelerate the development of local production of nutritious food, transformation of the agricultural sector through mechanization, innovation and sustainability, and reliance on local inputs, such as fertilizers and seeds.

The health and education systems resumed functioning closer to pre-pandemic levels, yet remained under pressure due to the backlog in non-COVID-19 treatments, including non-communicable diseases, which account for 80 per cent of the

## JANUARY 2023 WORLD BANK PROJECTIONS FORESEE 5.5 PER CENT GDP GROWTH AND 6.1 PER CENT INFLATION IN 2023.

burden of diseases in a context of an ageing population; and in student learning due to COVID-19-related disruptions.

Gender gaps continue to narrow on some key indicators, such as the literacy rate (4.8 per cent less for women in 2011, 3.3 per cent in 2022); the sex ratio in higher education (138 men per 100 women in 2011; to 98 men per 100 women in 2022); or the sex ratio in the workforce (182 men for every 100 women in 2011, and 165 in 2022). However, in the second quarter of 2022, 58.9 per cent of economically inactive women explained that this situation was due to homemakers' duties (compared to 0 per cent of men), compared to 41.5 per cent a year before, highlighting deeply entrenched cultural patterns unfavourable to women<sup>1</sup>.

Water scarcity and energy dependency were both high on the agenda, alongside food security, due to a prolonged drought for the former and the high fossil fuel prices for the latter.

At the regional level, the integration promised by the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) started gathering momentum with the publication of the Mauritian Strategy to leverage opportunities provided by AfCFTA.

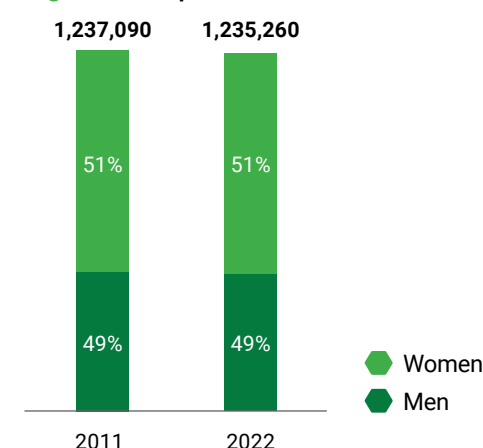
In terms of development finance, Mauritius was removed from the European Union Global Facility list of high-risk third countries for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT). The country also issued its first private green bond in January 2022.

January 2023 World Bank projections foresee 5.5 per cent GDP growth and 6.1 per cent inflation in 2023.

## MAURITIUS AT A GLANCE

### POPULATION

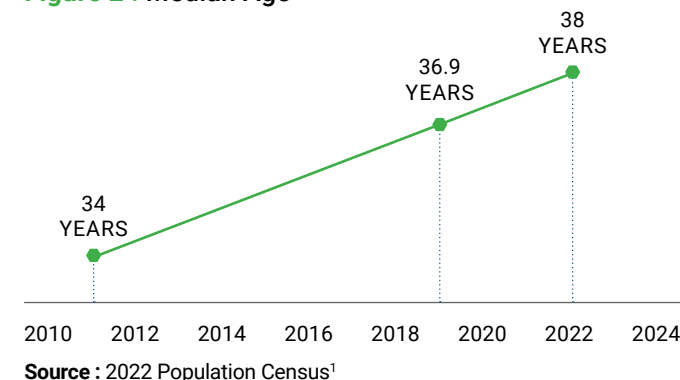
Figure 1 : Population



#### × DECREASING POPULATION

The population of the Republic of Mauritius fell from 1,237,090 (611,020 males and 626,070 females) in 2011 to 1,235,260 (608,090 males, 627,170 females).

Figure 2 : Median Age



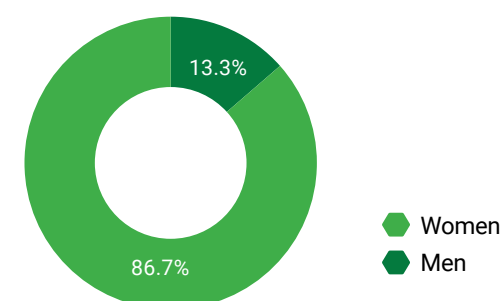
#### × AGEING POPULATION

The population continued to age, as indicated by an increase in the median age of the population from 34 years in 2011 to 38 years in 2022.

(2022 Population Census<sup>2</sup>)

### GENDER

Figure 3 : Gender-Based Violence



Source : ESI, Gender Statistics, Statistics Mauritius 2021<sup>2</sup>

#### × GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

Among victims of domestic violence, 86.7 per cent were female and 13.3 per cent male. (ESI, Gender Statistics, Statistics Mauritius 2021<sup>2</sup>)

#### × MAURITIUS RANKED 105 OUT OF 146 COUNTRIES

Mauritius ranked 105 out of 146 countries on the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap<sup>3</sup> Report with the least gains made in political empowerment and the highest in health and survival and educational attainment.

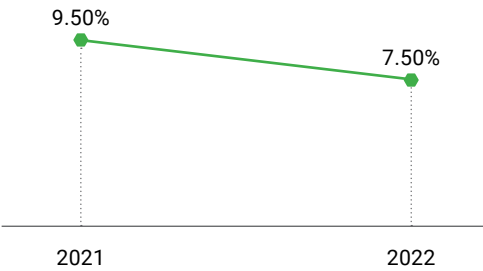
<sup>1</sup> Statistics Mauritius. Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment June 2022 Table 9: Population outside labour force by reason for inactivity, 1st Quarter 2021 to 1st Quarter 2022.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.npcmauritius.org/images/download/290.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> The Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality; the relative gaps between women and men across a large set of countries and across four key areas, namely: (a) economic participation and opportunity, (b) educational attainment, (c) health and survival and (d) political empowerment. The equality benchmark is considered

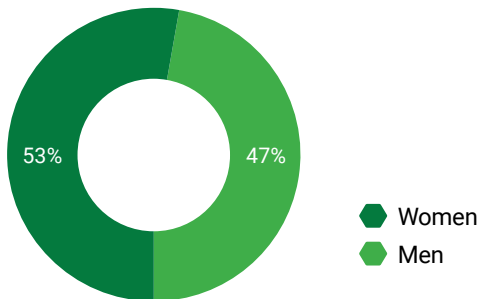
UNEMPLOYMENT

Figure 4 : Unemployment rate



- ✖ The unemployment rate fell from 9.5 per cent in 2021 to 7.5 per cent in 2022.
- ✖ 23 per cent of unemployed are aged between 16 and 24 years.

Figure 5 : Number employed by gender

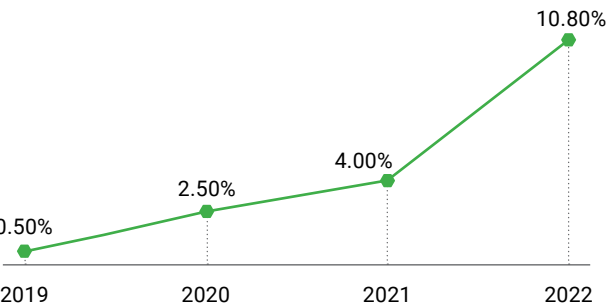


Source : Statistics Mauritius

- ✖ Of the 42,800 unemployed, 20,200 were males (47 per cent) and 22,600 females (53 per cent).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX<sup>4</sup> AND INFLATION (ESI – CPI 4<sup>TH</sup> QUARTER 2022<sup>5</sup>)

Figure 6 : Inflation rate



Source : ESI – CPI 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2022<sup>5</sup>

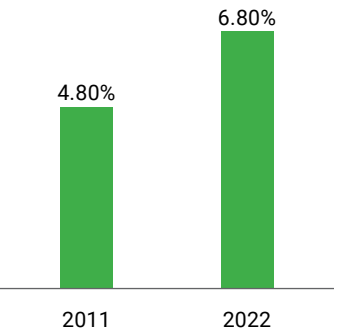
- ✖ **INCREASED THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)**  
The CPI, which stood at 113.3 in December 2021, registered a net increase of 13.8 points (or +12.2 per cent) to reach 127.1 in December 2022, with the main reasons cited for the net increase being higher prices of food and drinks, cigarettes and alcohol, and clothing, higher interest rates on housing loans, higher prices of washing materials and household items, higher health fees, higher travel fares, and so on.
- ✖ **INFLATION**  
The headline inflation rate increased from 4.0 per cent in 2021 to 10.8 per cent in 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services acquired by Mauritian consumers.  
Source: Statistics Mauritius

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Mauritius, 16 January 2023. [https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/Documents/Statistics/ESI/2023/EI1699/CPI\\_4Qtr22\\_160123.pdf](https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/Documents/Statistics/ESI/2023/EI1699/CPI_4Qtr22_160123.pdf)

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

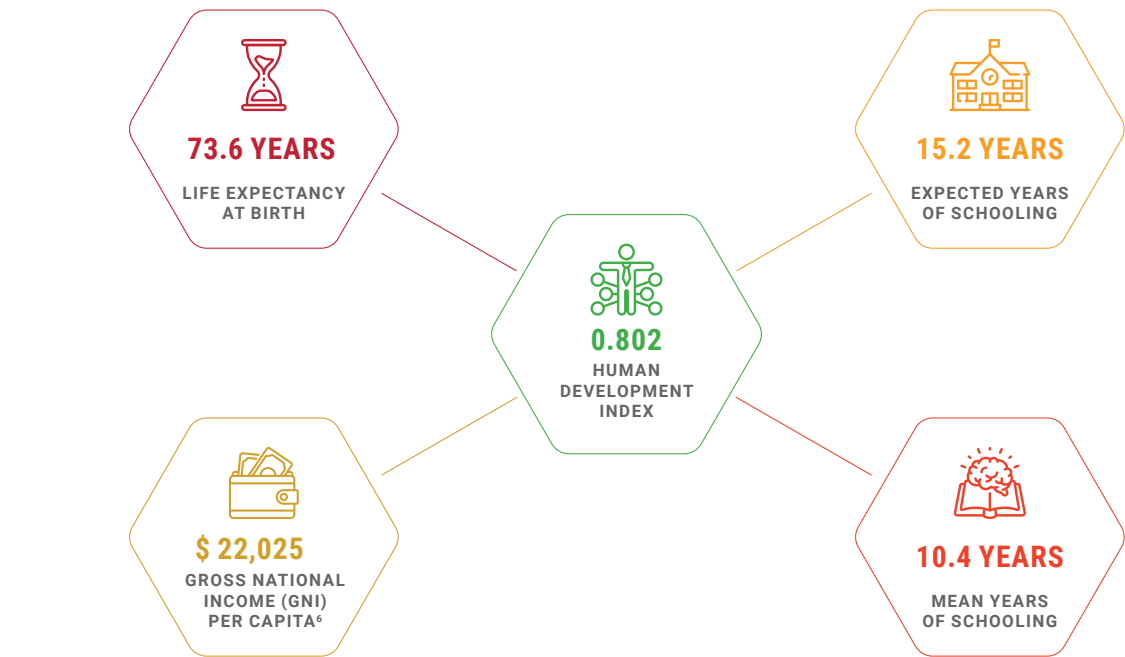
Figure 7 : Percentage of population of persons with disabilities



Source : 2022 Population Census

- ✖ In 2022, some 84,500 persons reported some form of disability, up from 59,900 in 2011. Persons registered with disabilities therefore made up 6.8 per cent of the population in 2022 compared to 4.8 per cent in 2011. The prevalence of disability generally increases with age. (2022 Population Census)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



Source : The 2021/2022 Human Development Report

- ✖ Mauritius ranks 63 out of 191 countries in the HDI ranking. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living.

<sup>6</sup> (2017 PPP \$)





# 2.0

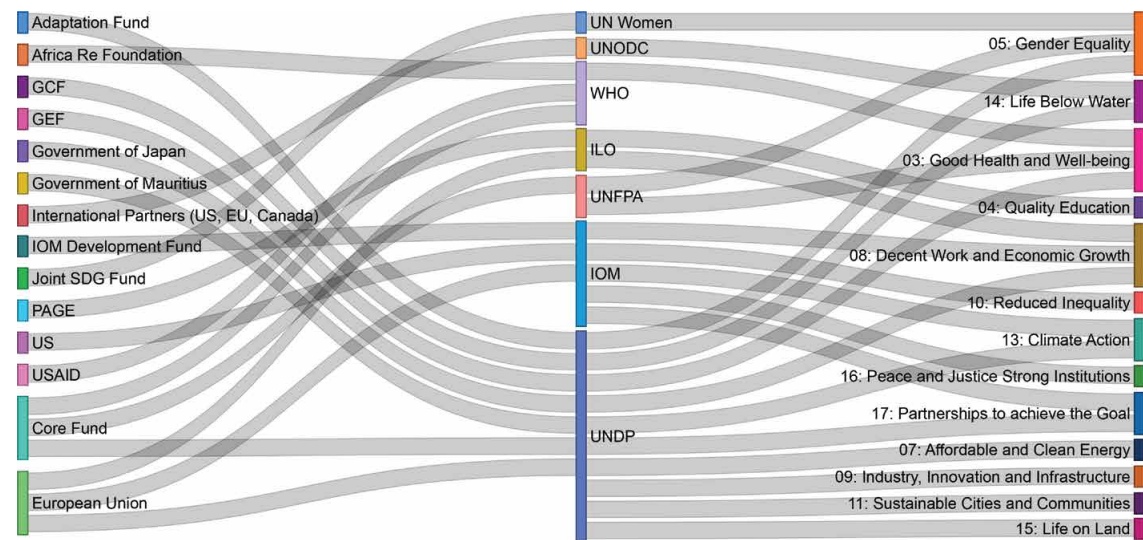
## UN SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES

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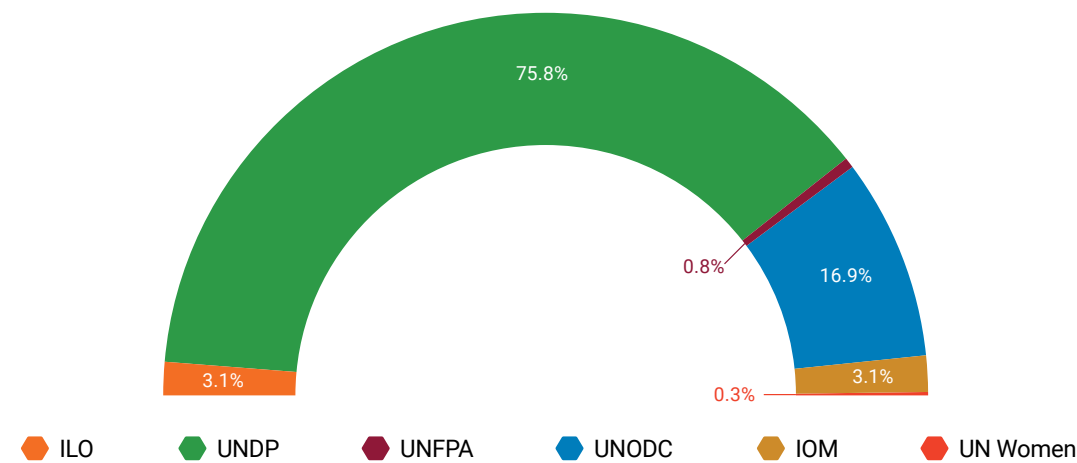


2.1 OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

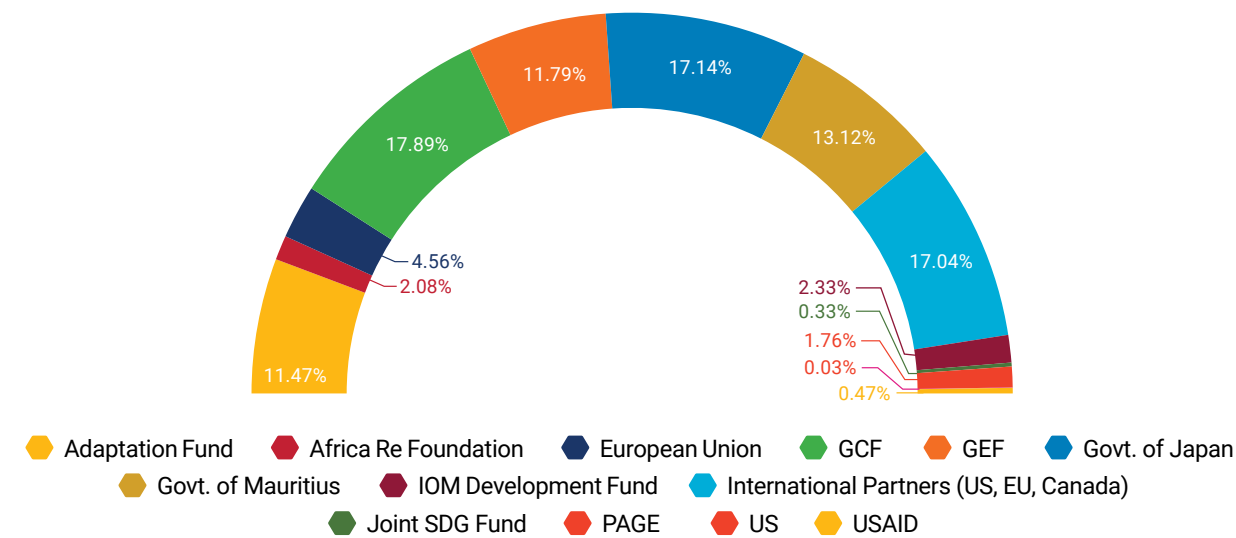
CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022 BY STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022 BY UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES



RESOURCES MOBILISED BY UN AGENCIES FROM DONORS IN 2022



TRANSFORMED BUSINESSES

- ✖ The United Nations delivered the SDG Investors Map, which considerably strengthened the dialogue with the private sector in Mauritius for higher capital investment in SDG priorities.
- ✖ The United Nations agencies provided strategic plans and generated knowledge to unlock the trade potential associated with the AfCFTA, and to enhance food security and transform the traditional Mauritian tea industry.
- ✖ Digitalization was a key enabler for the United Nations to empower the Mauritian public administration.
- ✖ The United Nations provided knowledge generation, technology transfer, and capacity building to uplift communities of small farmers and fishers from the country's poorest regions.
- ✖ 2000 SMEs were trained by United Nations experts to build back better post-COVID-19

AGEING SOCIETY, HEALTH, AND LABOUR MARKET REFORMS

- ✖ The National Census, the backbone of evidence-based policymaking, was delivered more efficiently and up to international standards with United Nations' technical support.
- ✖ The United Nations financed nationwide advocacy campaigns to increase awareness of safe childbirth and sexual and reproductive health for 1.2 million people. Fifty-six professionals enhanced their knowledge on fertility.
- ✖ A knowledge product on HIV status in Mauritius, which significantly contributed to the drafting of the National Strategic Framework on AIDS, was provided to the Government of Mauritius.
- ✖ The United Nations continued to support COVID-19 response and recovery by providing strategic plans and medical equipment.

- ✖ The United Nations' strong advocacy efforts led to institutionalization of a National and Regional Infection Prevention and Control Committee.
- ✖ The United Nations supported the Government to enhance workers' fundamental rights and support safe, regular, dignified, and orderly migration by technically and financially supporting data generation, drafting of national strategies, capacity building regarding labour migration management and development of a code of conduct for the Government and private sector.
- ✖ As part of the diaspora engagement initiatives supported by the United Nations, a Pilot Youth Diaspora Volunteering mechanism was initiated, and a Southern Africa Regional Diaspora Investment and Partnership Forum was held in Mauritius.

OCEAN ECONOMY AND TOURISM

- ✖ The United Nations drafted a national action plan, which directly fed into the national strategy to support tourism recovery.
- ✖ Two national action plans and United Nations capacity enhancement programmes improved the capability of Mauritian maritime law enforcement to participate in regionally coordinated joint operations at sea and improved maritime security and combat trafficking in persons.

INCLUSIVE, QUALITY EDUCATION AND SKILLING

- ✖ Key recommendations to make the education system more resilient were drafted following national dialogues held by the United Nations on the occasion of the Transforming Education Summit.
- ✖ The United Nations worked towards improved relations between security forces and journalists for the benefit of freedom of expression.



- ✖ The Government and representatives of employers and employees adopted a roadmap to tackle skills mismatch and two pledges for enhanced protection of migrants.

SOCIAL PROTECTION  
AND GENDER EQUALITY

- ✖ The United Nations enabled the development of new capacities to implement and monitor the recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms.
- ✖ Standard Operating Procedures on the Identification and Care of Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Mauritius were delivered to the Government.
- ✖ 10,000 youth and women were sensitized to the concepts of GBV, sexual and reproductive health, and immediate response to GBV survivors.
- ✖ 250 youth were trained in youth-responsive programming and youth counselling
- ✖ 30 unskilled and unemployed women were trained as part of income generation, educational and sustainable agricultural initiatives.
- ✖ The Parliamentary Gender Caucus institutionalized a gender eLearning module to monitor implementation of the GBV App.

RESILIENCE TO  
CLIMATE CHANGE

- ✖ The United Nations analysed blue carbon storage capacity in seagrass in Mauritius.
- ✖ The workforce was trained in coral culture in order to implement small-scale reef rehabilitation.
- ✖ At least 1,000 participants were provided with necessary knowledge on the selection of healthy coral fragments for transplants.
- ✖ Over 14 hectares have been weeded or re-weeded to restore and attract seabirds to Ile aux Aigrettes.



- The biosecurity protocol was updated, and training was conducted with Mauritian Wildlife Foundation Eco-tours and Education staff to update these key staff on the new protocol.
- ✖ The United Nations brought together over 100 stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, NGOs, local government, development partners, non-state actors, and academia to brainstorm about key factors in the creation of an enabling environment to advance the circular economy.
  - ✖ A rapid assessment diagnostic toolkit was delivered to Mauritius for scaling up public and private finance for nature-based solutions and climate-smart agriculture to support sustainable food systems.
  - ✖ The United Nations supported evidence generation on the circular economy, the innovation ecosystem for managing industrial waste, and mainstreaming environmental dimensions and linkages with migration, housing, and essential services for the most vulnerable.
  - ✖ The United Nations developed skills development schemes to promote solar photovoltaic (PV) systems and the solar PV value chain,
  - ✖ 240 youths have better understanding of the triple planetary crises and their impacts on Mauritius, as set out in Stockholm+50.

## 2.2 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES, AND OUTPUTS

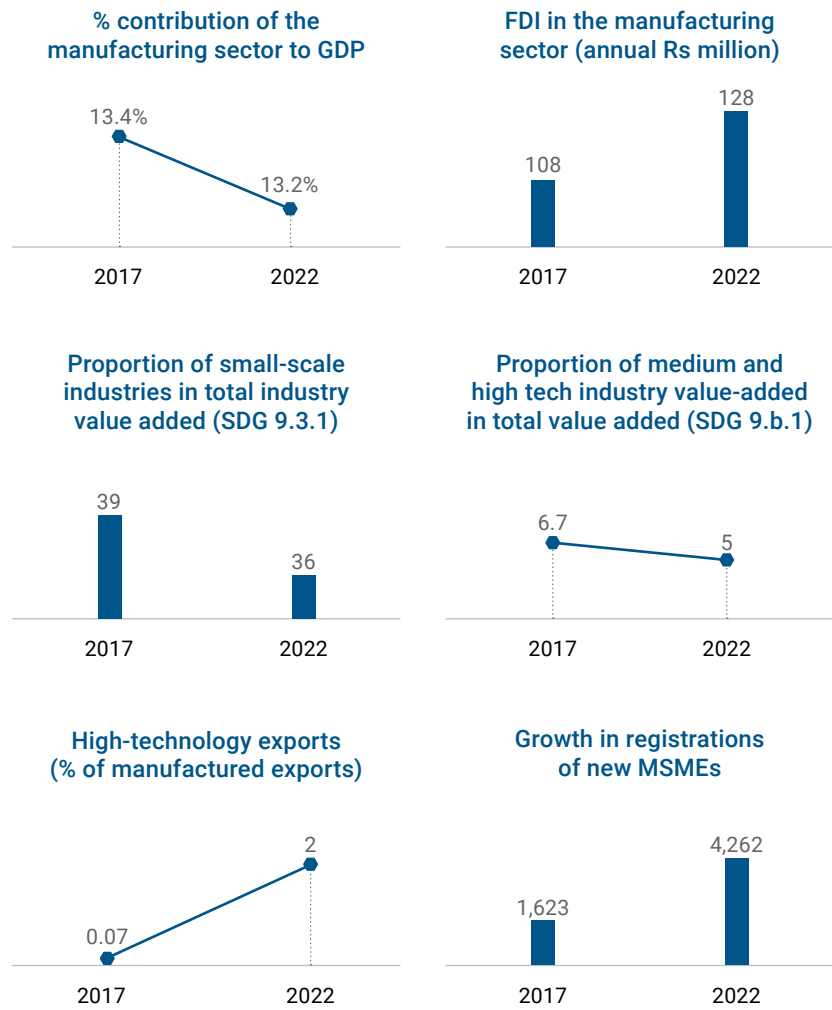


### 1. TRANSFORMED BUSINESSES

BY 2023, THERE IS A STRONGER POLICY AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT THAT PROMOTES INNOVATION AND INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY IN TARGETED TRADITIONAL AND NEW SECTORS\*

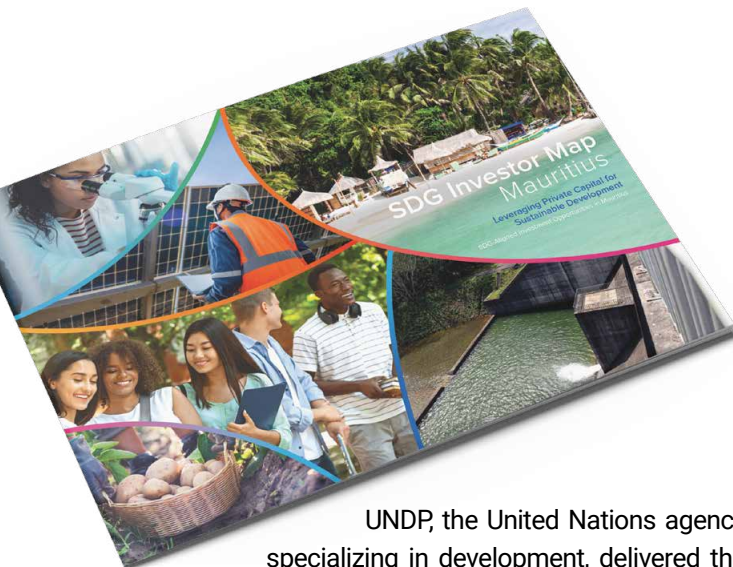
\* For example: Information and communications technology (ICT), pharmaceuticals, renewable energy, and agri-food

### NATIONAL VISION: STRONG ECONOMY





Mauritius continued to show signs of socio-economic recovery despite the economic headwinds from geopolitical tensions and persistent supply chain disruptions that continue to affect global economic activity. To deliver on this outcome, the United Nations in Mauritius focused on achieving sustainable economic growth and enhancing the protection of workers' fundamental rights by providing financial, technical, and expertise to support the government.



UNDP, the United Nations agency specializing in development, delivered the much-awaited SDG Investor Map to promote private capital investment in the SDG priorities. The Map identifies 6 priorities and 17 Investment Opportunity Areas where commercially viable private sector solutions can address development needs at scale. Private sector institutions such as the Rogers Group, a member of Business Mauritius, actively participated at the map's launch, demonstrating an opportunity to forge partnerships in advocacy. Following successful engagements on the SDG Investor Map preparation, new partnerships, for instance with the National Advisory Board of Mauritius – an independent body and member of the Global Steering Group for Impact Investment – are emerging and could potentially mature in 2023.

Mauritius is among seven countries selected to be part of the "AfCFTA Guided Trade Initiative". It joins Kenya, Tanzania, Tunisia, Cameroon, Egypt, and Ghana in a trial phase to start trading under the **AfCFTA framework**, which will see these states conduct business without being subject to tariff barriers. In this context, United Nations agencies provided strategic plans and generated knowledge to support Mauritius' integration into the AfCFTA. This includes:

- ✖ The National AfCFTA Response Strategy of Mauritius, developed with support from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (the African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) and the Sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa (ECA-SRO-SA)), and with funding from the European Union.
- ✖ The National Strategy and Costed Action Plan to address multi-dimensional poverty and the Gender Responsiveness Plan for Women's Entrepreneurship Development, supported by UNDP, identifies eight key priority areas to promote women in regional trade.
- ✖ An information and sensitization workshop for the National Implementation Committee, as well as representatives of both the private and public sector, to promote the opportunities and challenges available for Mauritius to trade under the AfCFTA, especially under the AfCFTA Guided Trade Initiative with the aim of promoting inclusive trade that does not leave women and youth behind.

The pilot phase of **Electronic Document Management System** initialization focused on promotion of digitalization and the empowerment of the public administration. This increased access to, and provision of public services, legislative oversight, public registries, national statistics and business facilitation and was intended to improve the entire system, making it more adaptive and resilient. Implementation of the pilot Electronic Document Management System for the Ministry of Public Service was initiated, together with implementation of the Parliamentary Electronic Document Management System. These serve as catalysts to structurally transform and enhance processes, not only at the Ministry of Public Service level and in the National Assembly but also at the Economic Development Board, the Registrar General's Department and the Statistics Office.

Furthermore, to improve the management and rehabilitation of offenders and accelerate the correctional services' socio-economic and digitalization processes, UNDP provided technical assistance to conceptualize the E-Correctional Services in Mauritius. The project involved the development of an e-correction management system to create a flow of information in the criminal justice system, including prisons and probation centres.



## UN in Action

### Nathanielle Begue RODRIGUES CRAFT ENTREPRENEUR

Nathanielle Begue, a young female entrepreneur, related how she transformed a family art business into an export-oriented venture. Through innovation, the quality of the products has improved to a level accepted in the international market. With United Nations support Nathanielle has participated in regional forums for trade, and has further gained skills to grow her business. Initially, she sold her products in Rodrigues but now she sells to Mauritius and beyond. She is part of the Rodrigues Youth Centre, which supports youth in a wide range of skills including entrepreneurship.





In relation to food and sustainable agriculture, United Nations agencies FAO and UNDP, engaged with key government partners – and through them small farmers and fishers – to provide technology transfer and capacity building to increase efficiency and effectiveness so as to ensure a strong and resilient country with the eventual aim of achieving food security. The tea growers' community have been actively encouraging strong participation in development of a **tea sector strategic plan** that would transform the industry landscape and provide the support tea growers need to be more confident in their work.



The fisher communities were provided with fish aggregating devices (FADs) and ice machines to improve the quality of fish reaching the consumer and ensure lower operating costs. The communities have also been engaged to build their capacity for coastal fishing and improving sustainability in the sector, and therefore ensuring their wellbeing in the long term.

To generate knowledge, UNDP conducted a baseline study of women's and youth involvement in the fisheries industry with the fisher community in four regions around Mauritius and two regions in Rodrigues by. In Mauritius, 131 participants (13 per cent women) were reached through 12 focus groups. In Rodrigues, 62 participants (23 per cent women) were included in the awareness campaign. A Gender Action Plan was also produced.

The FAO is working to infuse technology into the livestock sector by building a livestock information system to increase the country's readiness to face

adverse disease outbreaks as well as provide direct inputs towards procurement of vaccines and against foot and mouth disease (which weakens the farmers economically) and abandonment of the sector.

An e-commerce platform, "Bazar Moris", linking horticulture farmers to local markets, was put in place to scale up farmers' participation in the digital economy. Supported by UNDP, the system is intended to provide a modern digital trading facility to the farming community, wholesalers, retailers, transformers, delivery service operators and the consumers among others.

To improve the design and expand the implementation of productivity improvement programmes (PIP) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 15 Trainers of National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (NPCC) were trained under ILO's global programme "Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE)". More than 2000 SMEs, including Airport of Mauritius were trained to face the impact of COVID-19 and 25 enterprises trained in Resource Efficiency in order to be more resilient, productive, and sustainable.

The United Nations-supported Operation COSHARE helped position Mauritius as a safe and environmentally sustainable tourist destination, encouraging foreign visitors to make Mauritius their destination of choice. The project also incorporated resource efficiency training and implementation as part of a Green Economic Recovery of Mauritius to help the tourism industry "build back better". The project was also intended to protect both employees and customers from pandemic-related risks. In the first phase of the project, some 7,000 operators in the local tourism value chain were sensitized to the importance of sanitary protocols. The project reached out to 1,160 tourist accommodations, 860 food, beverage and entertainment organizations, 3,310 tourist activity places and 1,250 commercial pleasure crafts. The programme also conducted training on COVID-19 occupational safety and health for some 1,200 taxi operators based at hotels as well as for 45 companies at the airport of Mauritius. This has contributed to success in keeping COVID-19 cases to a minimum when opening the borders. Through the training, all the beneficiaries were provided with required skills and competencies on dealing with COVID-19 in their respective occupations.



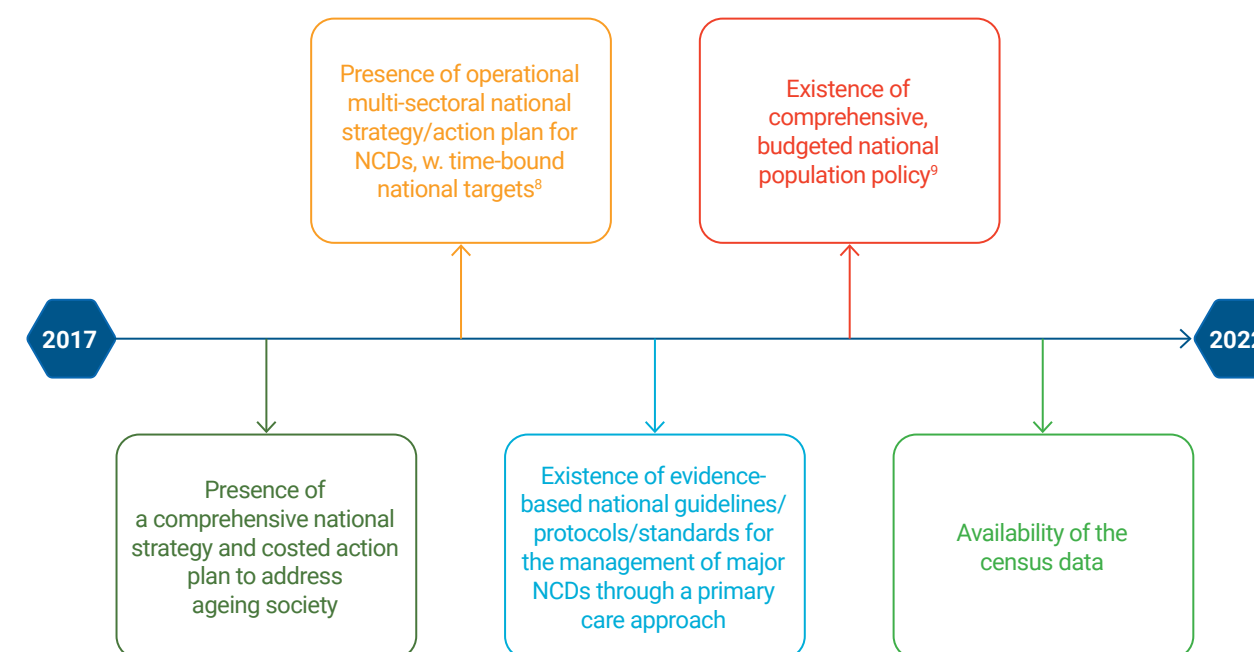
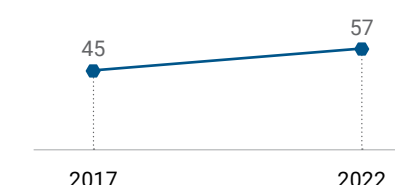
## 2. AGEING SOCIETY, HEALTH, AND LABOUR MARKET REFORMS

**AS OF 2023, THERE IS A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES POSED BY POPULATION AGEING, INCLUDING ITS EFFECTS ON POPULATION HEALTH, THE LABOUR MARKET, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH.**

### NATIONAL VISION: STRONG ECONOMY, A FULLY OPEN COUNTRY



Labor force participation rate, female<sup>7</sup>



<sup>7</sup> (% of female population ages 16+) (modeled ILO estimate)

<sup>8</sup> Indicators based on WHO guidance

<sup>9</sup> Source: Ministry of Health and Quality of Life)

To contribute to the results and improvements of the health and labour sectors and to address the issue of ageing population, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, IOM and ILO programmes were focused on awareness and policy mainstreaming, knowledge generation, capacity building and technology transfer and advocacy and policy support.

The Housing and Population Census 2022, for which UNFPA and UNECA provided technical assistance, provided sets of basic data for issues, challenges, opportunities and prospects for various demographic groups in Mauritius and Rodrigues, allowing for further analysis and research that can support evidence-based policymaking and decision-making in several sectors. UNFPA brokered technical support from Kenya for the use of tablets and information technology to collect data for the Housing and Population Census 2022. As a result of this digital collection and analysis, the census results were published seven months earlier than those of the previous census had been, allowing for efficient use of preliminary data in a timely manner to inform ongoing policymaking. UNFPA also ensured that the Housing and Population Census was carried out in accordance with international standards and made an expert demographer and a technical expert for available data collection and analysis.

The United Nations in Mauritius continues to advocate strenuously for safe childbirth and increased awareness of sexual and reproductive health through a series of media campaigns and capacity-building workshops. As part of a UNFPA programme, 56 health professionals trained in fertility issues for the functioning of fertility clinics and 290 women in the workplace were sensitized to pre-conception health knowledge, attitudes and behaviours, to encourage childbearing at an opportune time for good maternal and child health outcomes. Furthermore, 450 individuals in 5 communities, including elderly people, were sensitized to the importance of sexual and reproductive health and the availability of related public services.

A national campaign was carried out between June and August 2022 to sensitize the population and raise awareness of the importance of family and family planning, and two short promotional videos on breastfeeding were produced. In total, 1,025 adolescents aged 14-17 years benefited from life skills education, and more than 5,000 youth were sensitized

by youth-led video clips on healthy living and sexual and reproductive health and rights.



WHO technically supported the development of a costed national strategic planning framework, and the first annual operational plan for 2023 for the National AIDS Secretariat. The Secretariat was accompanied throughout the planning process by the provision of technical assistance, starting with a contextual analysis (serving as an evaluation of the previous plan). The contextual analysis conducted in 2022 to support the development of the new plan revealed – a 34 per cent decline in HIV incidence between 2010 and 2021 notwithstanding – only minor reductions in HIV prevalence over the period, with the figure remaining constant between 2018 and 2021. The National Dialogue conducted as part of the contextual analysis included discussions on how stakeholders perceive the programme, the services provided by the programme, whether these services were delivering as expected, issues and challenges facing the programme, and policy issues that could be affecting programme performance. The dialogue also included discussions on the governance of the HIV response by the national AIDS Secretariat, the AIDS Unit, and the harm reduction programme. The national dialogue gave national stakeholders an opportunity to share their perceptions of the response and what, in their opinion, could be done to advance the response towards attaining the goal of **ending AIDS by 2030**. The National Dialogue combined focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with key informants.

In 2022, WHO continued to support the Government's **COVID-19 response** in Mauritius and Rodrigues Island, across all 10 pillars, and particularly surveillance, outbreak investigations and calibration, laboratories and diagnostics, infection prevention and control and protection of health-care workers, case management, clinical operations and therapeutics, strengthening essential health services and ensuring continuity of services, and vaccination. The WHO response was aligned with the national plans as well as the Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan for the African Region.

UNDP assisted the authorities to ease lockdown restrictions, ranging from incoming passengers to locals in various regions of the country with implementation of the All-in-One Travel Digital Form and the national Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS).

**Infection Prevention and Control (IPC):** WHO's advocacy to the COVID-19 High-Level Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, was vital in revamping and institutionalizing a National and Regional IPC committee. Through the two-tier IPC committees, WHO technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW) enabled the development, dissemination, and capacity building of new national IPC guidelines and several SOPs. A training of trainers' programme was mounted and rolled out, targeting dedicated IPC personnel at national level, and designated IPC officials in all five health regions. This contributed towards enhancing effective knowledge and skills in infection and control practices and hand hygiene among health-care workers at community-based primary health care facilities in the country (for example, knowledge of IPC improved from 53.6 per cent to 67.6 per cent among the 241 participants in Mauritius and from 49.8 to 57.5 per cent among the 110 participants in Rodrigues). WHO provided technical backstopping for the development of a National Action plan on IPC. WHO facilitated IPC training and rapid antigen testing for 100 trainee nursing officers in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, MOHW, and Mauritius Polytechnic. The Ministry of Education deployed these nurses as a testing team for contact tracing and testing.

The core challenge encountered was ensuring IPC training, as the health-care workers initially did not consider IPC their responsibility. Different

**KNOWLEDGE OF INFECTION, PREVENTION AND CONTROL IMPROVED FROM 53.6 PER CENT TO 67.6 PER CENT AMONG THE 241 PARTICIPANTS IN MAURITIUS AND FROM 49.8 TO 57.5 PER CENT AMONG THE 110 PARTICIPANTS IN RODRIGUES.**

strategies were adopted thereafter, including on-the-job training that offered incentives in the form of certification. Furthermore, staff flagged several issues with respect to the quality of the personal protective equipment supplied. WHO advocated and reviewed the specifications for ensuring that quality products were procured. New product specifications have now been adopted, and quality products have been supplied, alleviating the apprehensions of health-care workers and increasing their confidence in IPC measures.

Furthermore, in pursuance of the "test, test and test" strategy to control the pandemic, WHO helped to ensure the efficiency and quality of COVID-19 testing, including enlisting the participation of the laboratory networks in an external quality scheme. This was subsequently extended to private laboratories, which, together with the public laboratory, formed a network to guarantee harmonized practices and quality and safety standards as per WHO guidelines.

The United Nations continued to support the government to enhance workers' fundamental rights and to make migration safe, regular, dignified and orderly. Collaboration between ILO and, IOM, UNHCR, and UNODC, under the Southern Africa Migration Management (SAMM) project, built the capacity of government officials from the Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training and other relevant stakeholders engaged in labour migration management to systematically manage and regulate labour migration in Mauritius and to acquire knowledge in effective management of labour migration. In addition to learning about migration management frameworks, international



conventions, standards, concepts and tools, the interactive approach used by labour migration specialists helped to elaborate recommendations for the government to use as inputs in labour migration strategies and programmes in Mauritius to further contribute to sustainable development.

Also under the SAMM project, in order to strengthen and encourage evidence-based migration policymaking, IOM supported the development of a Migration Country Profile (report), produced for and with the support of the Prime Minister's Office. The Profile generated a wealth of robust data meeting international standards on migration stocks and flows, to increase understanding of which evidence is needed to support policies on migration and the mainstreaming of migration into development plans, and to facilitate regional processes such as Regional Consultative Processes and Regional Economic Communities through information sharing at the regional level.

IOM developed a Code of Conduct for hiring and management of expatriate workers for the Mauritius Export Associations. The Code presents the fundamental principles that Mauritian export-oriented enterprises should follow in hiring and employing migrant workers, to guide export-oriented enterprises in recruiting and employing migrant workers, and to promote fair and ethical practices that will respect the rights of foreign workers in Mauritius. This Code will also ensure that export-oriented enterprises adhere to and implement the best standards and practices for foreign labour in their organization. This will, in turn, build the trust of international buyers in Mauritian exporters, and position Mauritius as one of the best host countries for hiring and employing foreign workers, while also taking economic and social factors specific to Mauritius into account.

The limited availability of reliable, disaggregated and comparable data for the design, development and evaluation of migration policies affects efforts to provide services for various groups of people. To address these challenges, IOM, in coordination with stakeholders in the Government of Mauritius, initiated the assessment of national migration data to inform more evidence-based management strategies and policies. The migration data assessment exercise points to good practices in Mauritius that can be



replicated in other countries. The assessment reveals that a wealth of data is collected and stored in Mauritius. However, some challenges were identified with respect to data dissemination, as well as data harmonization, including the lack of a harmonization mechanism. Major gaps include the frequency of the national census, which is currently conducted every 10 years, and the paucity of detailed statistics on Mauritians living abroad and their contributions to national development.

As part of its support to the Government of Mauritius to engage and harness the potential of its diaspora, IOM supported implementation of a Pilot Youth Diaspora Volunteering mechanism, which is being implemented to strengthen government capacity to engage Mauritian diaspora youth with issues of national development. IOM also supported the organization of a Southern Africa Regional Diaspora Investment and Partnership Forum, which was held in Mauritius. The forum facilitated: (1) building a common understanding on Southern African diaspora processes and initiatives for effective engagement of the diaspora, member states, key actors and partners; (2) sharing of information and best practices on diaspora engagement and management at local, national, sectoral and regional levels; (3) identifying Southern African diaspora priorities; and (4) strengthening the voice of the Southern African diaspora by leveraging the experiences of other member states and contextualizing them to suit the region's overall development agenda.



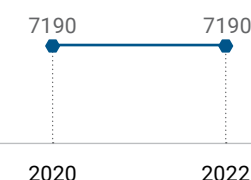
### 3. OCEAN ECONOMY AND TOURISM

**AS OF 2023, THE MARINE SECTOR HAS AN INTEGRATED POLICY AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT THAT PROMOTES SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, AND PRIVATE SECTOR LED DIVERSIFICATION, AND JOB CREATION.**

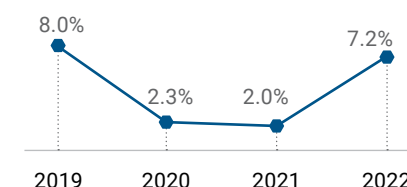
#### NATIONAL VISION: STRONG ECONOMY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Coverage of marine protected areas (ha) (CSO proxy SDG14.5.1)<sup>10</sup>



Contribution of tourism to G.D.P (%)<sup>11</sup>



**Tourism and maritime security were the centre of attention of our United Nations agencies, to support SPF Outcome 3.**

The tourism recovery proposals from the Cabinet – which saw Mauritius nearly achieving its one million tourist target – were informed by the action plan produced by UNDP for the Ministry of Tourism. The action plan proposed strategies and initiatives to create further value for the market, to conquer digital nomads and silver-haired travellers from traditional markets and new markets, to better handle customer satisfaction and, as a result, to build loyalty.

IOM formulated an action plan and a set of recommendations to increase the understanding of key stakeholders on regional approaches to migration in the context of maritime security within the region. An analysis was also produced of cross-border migration and mobility flows, routes, and characteristic trends

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping

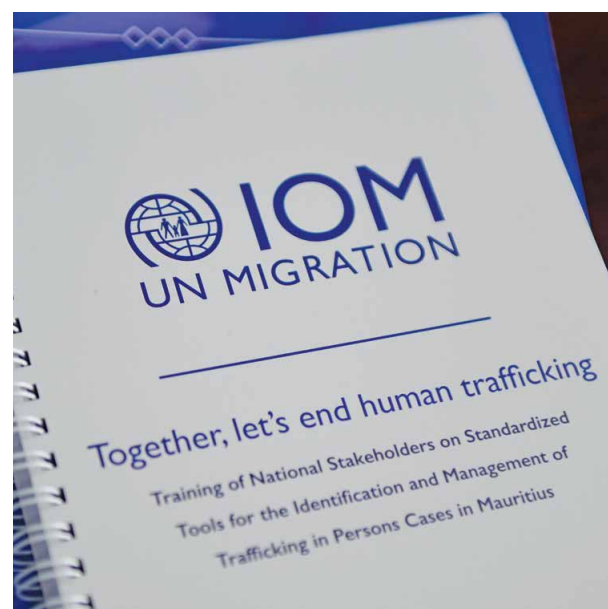
<sup>11</sup> Statistics Mauritius



in the Indian Ocean Commission regional maritime security context. The operational capacities of key stakeholders on migration in a maritime context were also expanded through the donation of better equipment and a series of simulation exercises that included gender-specific considerations.

In line with the recommendations of the United States Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report 2021, a **National Action Plan (NAP)** was developed to combat trafficking in persons, with technical support from IOM. The NAP identified institutional challenges and avenues for multi-sectoral partnerships, and presented a comprehensive roadmap towards eliminating trafficking in persons in Mauritius. The drafting of the NAP successfully generated a coordinated approach to combatting TIP and created a sense of accountability at the level of various ministries.

During 2022, **the capability of Mauritian maritime law enforcement to participate in regionally coordinated joint operations at sea increased**, in order to support SPF Outcome 3. During 2022, the **UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme** focused on capacity building to integrate various areas of previous training into streamlined activities to enable Mauritian maritime law enforcement personnel and judicial actors to rehearse the entire sequence of events from receipt of information on suspected illicit activity at sea through the launching of a maritime law enforcement operations with appropriately maintained vessels and on to successful prosecution. This was accomplished primarily through a coordinated and progressive package of training in maritime domain awareness (identifying and locating suspect vessels at sea), maintenance and maintenance planning, boarding operations and case package development for prosecution. Those skills were then integrated in a tabletop setting through a Maritime Rule of Law Tabletop Exercise involving all the agencies and personnel involved in this chain of events. Those skills were then put to practice through a two-week full scale simulated operation in Seychelles conducted alongside regional counterparts from Seychelles and Kenya in Maritime Rule of Law Exercise 1 (MROLEX 1). This exercise featured a simulated information flow from the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC) in Madagascar to the Regional Coordination of Operations Centre (RCOC) in Seychelles, leading to decision making regarding launching an operation, managing maintenance failures, safely boarding a



suspect vessel, handling evidence and detainees and then developing a compelling case package for handover to prosecutors.

These skills directly support SPF Outcome 3 by providing a credible enforcement mechanism to promote sea life resources. This was demonstrated clearly when the Mauritian authorities entered into and **successfully implemented Operation Yellow Fin** on 14-23 November 2022, a week after the completion of MROLEX 1. This was a combined operation with the Seychelles Coast Guard and coordinated by RCOC, based on information generated by RMIFC on a vessel fishing illegally in the Seychelles-Mauritius joint management area.

To promote maritime governance in relation to migration issues, IOM supported the development and facilitation of a regional table-top simulation exercise for Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) countries, including Mauritius. The main objective of the table-top exercise was to strengthen through practice the level of coordination between and within countries and the capacity of border management officials in addressing migration-related issues in the maritime context, especially to understand and improve law enforcement responses in the field as it relates to migration management and migrants in maritime contexts. In collaboration with the IOC, IOM also organized a regional stocktaking workshop on migration and maritime security in the regional context. The workshop provided an opportunity for national law enforcement officials from the region to meet and discuss regional cooperation and transnational organized crime.



## UN in Action

### OPERATION YELLOW FIN

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The vessel of interest (VOI) was initially flying no flag, then described itself as a Taiwanese fishing vessel and later was observed with a Mauritian flag displayed. The vessel attempted to flee when approached by the Mauritian National Coast Guard. Using a proportional escalation of force based on national government decisions, warning shots were fired, and the VOI stopped. On boarding, Mauritian personnel found tuna and bonito fish along with 18 Taiwanese, Chinese, Indonesian and Filipino crew members onboard and no evidence of Mauritian registry. The vessel was then escorted to Port Louis to hand over evidence for legal finish procedures.





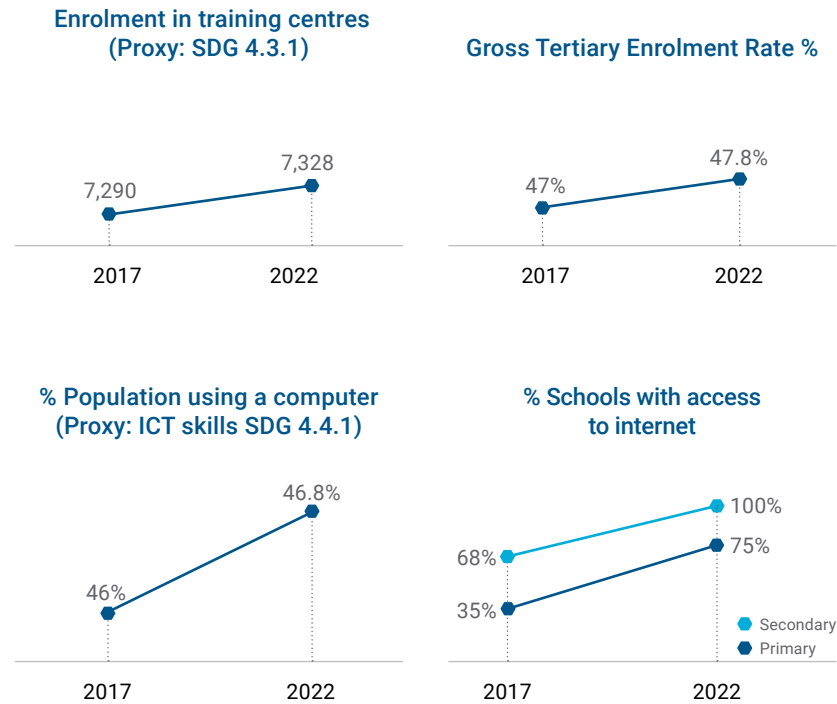


4. INCLUSIVE, QUALITY EDUCATION AND SKILLING

AS OF 2023, THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM OFFERS HIGHER QUALITY, INCLUSIVE SERVICES AND EQUIPS ALL LEARNERS WITH KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR ENHANCED EMPLOYABILITY\*.

\*Includes entrepreneurship skills and skills for emerging blue, green, and digital economy jobs, and cultural and creative industries

NATIONAL VISION: COHERENT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & INCLUSIVE SOCIETY



Knowledge generation, dialogue and capacity enhancement were key to supporting transformation of the education system, uplifting of the cultural sector, addressing challenges of labour market and increasing freedom of expression in support of SPF Outcome 4 by United Nations agencies.

The year 2022 was marked by the Transforming Education Summit, in response to a global education – one of equity and inclusion, quality, and relevance. Slow-moving and largely invisible, this COVID -19

crisis is having a devastating impact on the futures of children and young people worldwide. **The convening power of the United Nations was vital in bringing together all stakeholders**, the government, the private sector, NGOs, youth, and civil society, among others, to have an inclusive dialogue and meaningful engagement, particularly with young people, students, and teachers. Developing **a shared vision of the future of education** supported the elaboration of new concrete commitments from the government to making the education system more resilient and more responsive to our changing environment.

In line with the **United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity**, UNESCO helped to strengthen the capacities of Mauritian security forces to uphold the right to freedom of expression and access to information of citizens, to provide for open dialogue between law enforcement and journalists in order to better understand the role and function of journalists in democratic societies and establish professional working relationships between the two groups. This Action Plan was developed due to the often-evident tensions and sometimes confrontational interactions between security forces and journalists in Africa, as law enforcement officers are not always familiar with the right to freedom of expression and information, or with ways to interact with journalists in a manner that respects the freedom of the press. UNESCO's training of trainers also facilitated the collection of **key recommendations to inform future interventions on the nexus between security forces and journalists, with the aim of improved relations between the groups** and finally, to encourage senior police officers to include aspects of freedom of expression and the safety of journalists in their own national police training modules.

Government officials also benefitted from a series of capacity building sessions and awareness-raising activities on underwater cultural heritage, protection of movable cultural property and the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural objects.

In terms of data production, ILO made available to the government a skills roadmap to provide policy advice on tackling skills mismatch. In addition,

IN TERMS OF DATA PRODUCTION, ILO MADE AVAILABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT A SKILLS ROADMAP TO PROVIDE POLICY ADVICE ON TACKLING SKILLS MISMATCH.

stakeholders were trained on Green Jobs Modelling systems to create and use models to assess potential for green job creation by developing and implementing national green and blue economy and Just Transition policies.

Representatives of employers' organizations and of trades unions in the Indian Ocean sub-region adopted two pledges. The first of these fosters coherence between employment and labour migration policies in order to identify the market's needs, optimize skills matching, and enhance skills recognition. The pledge also ensures the extension of the portability of social security benefits to migrant workers, advocating for fair recruitment of migrant workers, endorsing the need to improve collection and dissemination of labour migration statistics, and establish the SADC Labour Market Observatory. The second pledge is for concrete actions to eliminate all forms of discrimination against migrant workers, as representatives work in collaboration with trades unions in countries of both origin and destination of migrant workers, particularly in the Indian Ocean Islands.







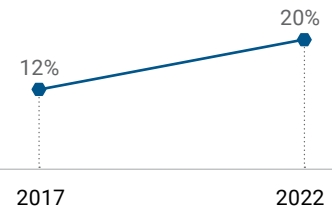
5. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND GENDER EQUALITY

AS OF 2023, SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED AND RATIONALIZED TO REACH THE MOST VULNERABLE, ELIMINATE GBV, AND ENHANCE WOMEN'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT.

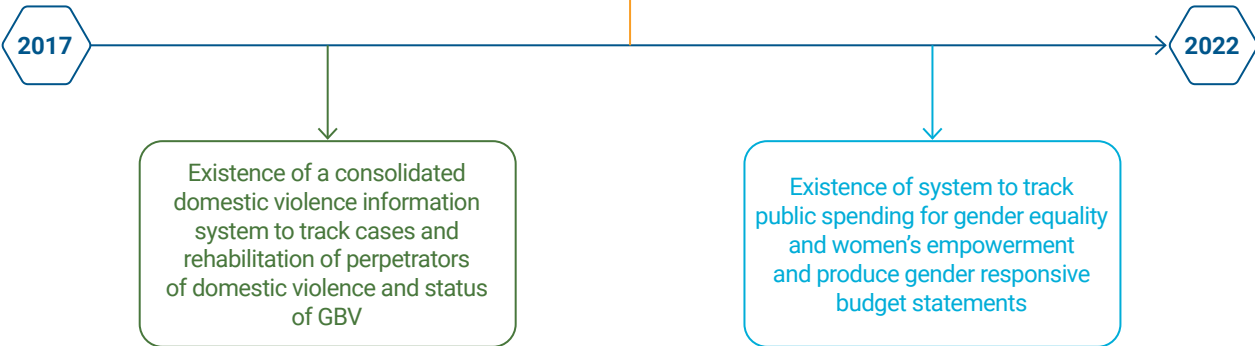
NATIONAL VISION: COHERENT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & INCLUSIVE SOCIETY, A SAFER LIVING ENVIRONMENT



Increase female representation at the level of Parliament through gender mainstreaming in legislative structures



Existence of legal and policy frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (SDG 5.1.1)



The United Nations system supported the Government of Mauritius to strengthen legal frameworks and develop new capacities to advance gender equality in the country, protect human and social rights and implement and monitor the recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms.

The Regional Office for Southern Africa of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided technical support to the Government of Mauritius by enhancing the capacity of two officials from the Human Rights Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration, and International Trade to implement recommendations from all human rights mechanisms. The two officials were trained in use of the national recommendations tracking database. This database is an electronic system that facilitates recording, tracking, and reporting at national level on implementation of human rights recommendations emanating from international, regional, and national human rights mechanisms.



IN 2022, SIX WOMEN, THREE OF WHOM WERE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND THE OTHER THREE VULNERABLE MIGRANTS, WERE ABLE TO RETURN HOME SAFELY.

Around 30 staff from the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare and youth and agriculture associations now have better comprehension of structural issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment at global and country level, gender normative frameworks and the Government of Mauritius' commitments with regard to the agriculture sector; and to key gender issues in Mauritius' agriculture sector. These topics were covered in depth during a workshop to strengthen women and girls' engagement in the agriculture sector for strengthened resilience and food security in Mauritius, delivered by UN Women, UNDP and FAO under the United Nations Joint SDG Programme entitled: "Building the Resilience of Food Systems in Mauritius and Seychelles by leveraging sustainable agricultural practices."

In 2022, six women, three of whom were victims of trafficking and the other three vulnerable migrants, were able to return home safely. An additional six asylum seekers were resettled so they could find a humane and dignified way of life. More than 12 returnees to Mauritius were assisted to reintegrate into society with IOM support. IOM is leading an ongoing conversation on the ill-equipped nature of the judicial and regulatory frameworks in place to cater for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants, particularly women.

IOM developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Identification and Care of Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Mauritius, and delivered them to the Government. IOM provided the technical expertise to develop the SOPs, by conducting stakeholder mapping, compiling a list of best practices, and generating a list of recommendations in the core areas of intervention





**UNFPA TRAINED  
33 YOUTH OFFICERS  
IN YOUTH-RESPONSIVE  
PROGRAMMING, AND  
220 UNIVERSITY  
STUDENTS TO PROVIDE  
COUNSELLING AND  
LISTENING SERVICES  
TO YOUTH AND  
ADOLESCENTS**

of protection, prevention and prosecution. Before the development of the SOPs, cases of trafficking in persons, which overwhelmingly involved gender-based violence, were managed haphazardly in accordance with outdated instructions. The SOPs now provide a comprehensive, evidence-based roadmap on how to refer and assist women and children who are victims of trafficking. Government officials – including frontline professionals dealing with GBV, CSOs, and diplomatic missions – developed enhanced understanding of the proper use and application of the SOPs. Consensus was reached that the SOPs must be widely utilized and disseminated, if not publicized, as a tool to combat trafficking in persons and GBV. These capacity-building sessions have demonstrably been productive as government officials, in turn, trained their peers and colleagues to enforce the SOPs when dealing with cases of GBV and trafficking in persons.

Advocating for the empowerment of women and young people, the UNFPA trained 33 Youth Officers in youth-responsive programming, and 220 university students to provide counselling and listening services to youth and adolescents. A Youth Caravan was procured, customized, and equipped, and various behavioural change

communication materials were disseminated on the island of Rodrigues. Over 10,000 youth and women were sensitized in relation to GBV, sexual and reproductive health, and immediate response to GBV survivors through a mass media campaign.

UNDP was involved in Stepping Up, a project empowering 30 unskilled and unemployed women in two regions that are low ranked in the Relative Development Index. UNDP also continued to provide technical assistance to the Parliamentary Gender Caucus through the National Gender Expert until September 2022, ensuring that the eLearning gender module was institutionalized and participating in the steering committee to monitor the implementation of the GBV App.

The Small Grants Programme (SGP) implemented by UNDP continued to provide innovative support to grassroots and vulnerable communities. In 2022, the programme funded green job initiatives and small-scale financially self-sustaining and income-generating projects that enhanced welfare and capacities. Some of these included projects on seaweed as nature-based solution in Rodrigues and empowerment of 15 migrant vulnerable women in the suburbs of Port Louis.



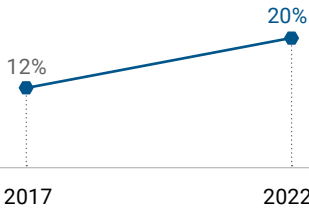
## 6. RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

**AS OF 2023, INTEGRATED POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND ENHANCED COMMUNITY ACTION PROMOTE CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE AND BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION, AND CREATE INCENTIVES FOR THE TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY.**

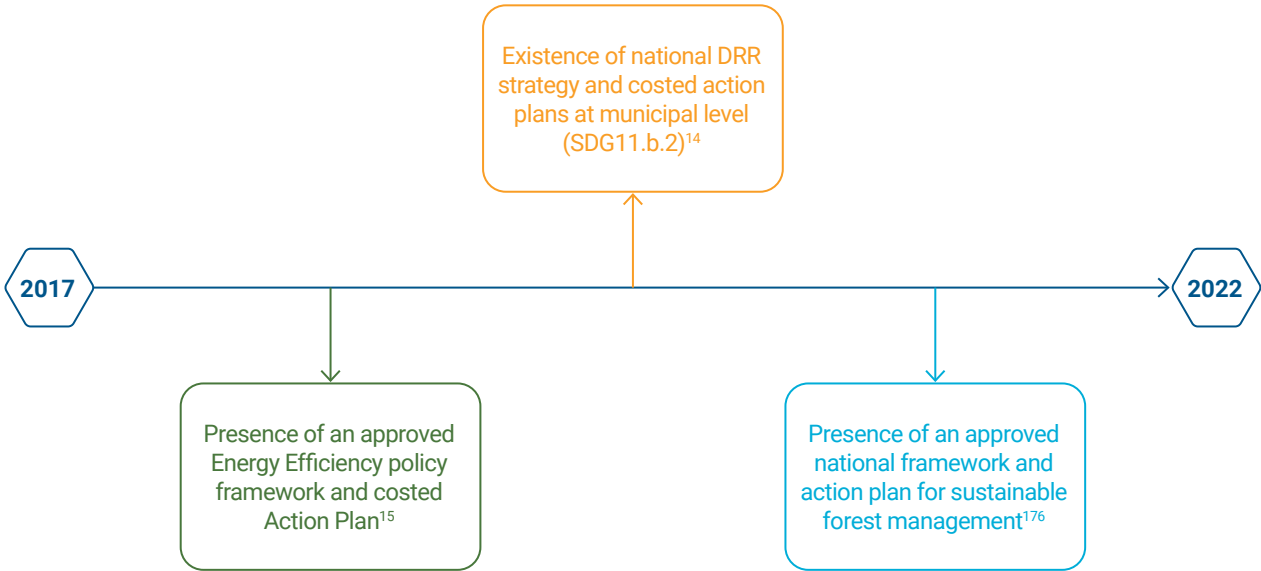
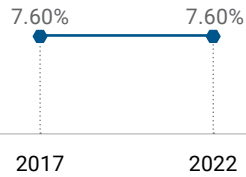
**NATIONAL VISION: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,  
A SAFER LIVING ENVIRONMENT**



**% Reduction in water loss  
in existing distribution network<sup>12</sup>**



**Protected land areas  
(as % total land area)  
(CSO Proxy: SDG15.1.2)<sup>13</sup>**



<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities

<sup>13</sup> Ministry Of Agro Industry and Food Security

<sup>14</sup> Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Environment and Sustainable Development

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities

<sup>16</sup> Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security



Progress has been limited in this outcome area, with one of them (percentage reduction in water loss in the existing distribution network) moving in the wrong direction, despite considerable efforts from the United Nations system.

In 2022, UNEP, UNDP, IOM, and UN Habitat joined forces on the issue of climate change, providing expertise, technical and financial assistance, and building the capacity of stakeholders to increase Mauritius' resilience and to bring about innovative solutions for the country.

The Nairobi Convention, through the Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Programme (WIOSAP), has three active demonstration projects in Mauritius.

- ✕ One of the projects is the assessment of a **Blue Carbon Ecosystem (Seagrass)** around the island of Mauritius. This project has increased seagrass monitoring capacity, and is delivering analytical data on blue carbon storage capacity in seagrass.
- ✕ The second project concerns **coral culture for small-scale reef rehabilitation** in Mauritius. The project outputs include establishment of a sea-based farm comprising three nursery units at each site, training a workforce in the field of coral culture and reef rehabilitation, training eco guides, restoring the reef ecosystem, sensitizing at least 1,000 members of the public, and disseminating results through



technical reports. The project is 70 per cent complete, although the activities were affected by the COVID-19 prevention measures imposed in Mauritius. So far, the surveys for identifying appropriate sites for transplanting nursery grown corals have been completed, and coral fragments for donor colonies have been sampled for culture in nurseries. The training has been completed, with participants provided with knowledge needed to select healthy coral fragments for transplants. The project team has also conducted awareness-raising sessions, and shared basic coral culture concepts and experience during the project life cycle.

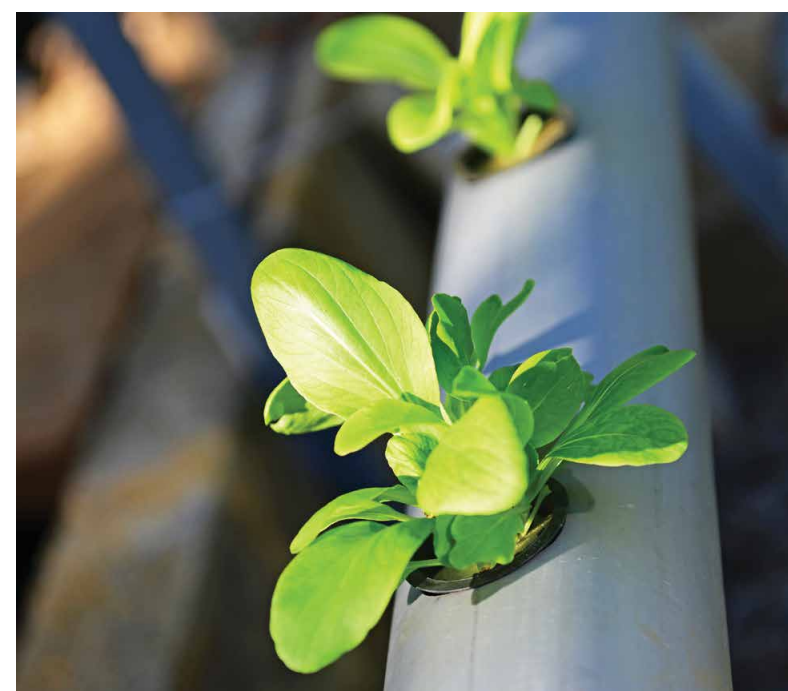
- ✕ The third project relates to **habitat restoration and attraction of seabirds to Ile aux Aigrettes**. Weeding is ongoing, and 13.14 of the 14 hectares initially proposed for weeding have already been weeded, with 4.9 ha also re-weeded since the start of the project. In effect, over 14 ha has been weeded or re-weeded to date. Additional labourers were employed to add to the manpower and catch up on the delays related to COVID-19 restrictions and the 2020 Wakashio oil spill. Plant propagation and planting continued during the project period, with 486 plants planted on the island during the project period, including extensive planting of a native grass in seabird areas to create suitable habitats for returning seabirds. The Biosecurity Protocol was updated for the second time and is now more comprehensive, including information from the technical working session held in the previous project period. Training was conducted with Mauritian Wildlife Foundation Eco-tours and Education staff to update these key staff on the new biosecurity protocol, and a seabird presentation was also conducted for new staff but also served as a refresher for others. With the reduced impact of COVID-19 and removal of restrictions in Mauritius, the number of visitors has increased on Ile aux Aigrettes.

With regard to advancement of a circular economy in Mauritius, a National Networking Forum was held under the SWITCH Africa Green programme, entitled: **"The National Conference on Circular Economy"**. The Conference attracted over 100 stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, NGOs, local government, development partners, non-state actors

and academia. Various sessions were held over three days, based on the key sectors identified as priorities for Mauritius. Sector experts made presentations and discussed how circularity is currently being integrated in the various sectors or how it can be used to drive sustainability in these sectors. Each session began with the responsible Minister addressing the sector before the presentations and discussions. This indicated that the country was committed to the transition to a circular economy from the highest level of government. Overall, six ministers participated in the conference.

It was noted that the transition to a circular economy requires that barriers be overcome and that a conducive and enabling environment be established. The barriers identified are multiple and predominantly relate to current deficiencies at legal, fiscal, technical and institutional levels. Enablers thus involve the introduction of an appropriate legal framework, revisiting the institutional set up focusing also on the establishment of a common platform to connect key sectors and facilitate information-sharing; identifying capacity building opportunities; acquisition of novel technologies; and devising policies to promote consumer demand.

Looking ahead, a national roadmap on circular economy is currently being developed by an inter-ministerial steering committee chaired by the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change.



IT WAS NOTED THAT THE TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY REQUIRES THAT BARRIERS BE OVERCOME AND THAT A CONDUCTIVE AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT BE ESTABLISHED.

UNEP's support has focused on building on the results of the United Nations Partnership for Action on Green Economy's (PAGE's) four-year presence in Mauritius to inform policy development, foster national ownership and strengthen national capacities in sustainable agriculture and food systems to help mitigate the impacts of the pandemic. In this context, a series of consultative meetings were organized with the relevant ministries to present the fiscal study on the agricultural sector and receive comments on the study's outline. The project was also presented during the PAGE Green Recovery Fund National Steering Committee Meeting organized on 23 March. The study outline was finalized in April. Data collection, study and toolkit drafting are on-going, with a draft finalized in June.

In October 2022, a rapid assessment diagnostic toolkit for scaling up public and private finance for nature-based solutions and climate smart agriculture to support sustainable food systems was delivered to Mauritius.

Additionally, UNEP launched the PAGE study entitled: "Promoting sustainable urban food systems in Mauritius by enhancing urban and peri-urban agriculture with circular economy approaches", elaborated in collaboration with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the University of Mauritius, under the technical coordination of the UNEP Cities Unit, and in close consultation with the Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI) and the Ministry of Agriculture. The study entailed case studies of the capital city, Port Louis, and the town of Vacoas-Phoenix, and a smaller study on the Island of Rodrigues, using a holistic urban food systems assessment approach. It explored the main food systems



challenges (environmental, socio-economic, food and nutrition security), and the policy framework and interventions that can enhance urban and peri-urban agriculture for improved sustainability, circularity and food security. Two stakeholder workshops were organized to validate and disseminate the results.

Under the leadership of UNEP, a validation and dissemination workshop was organized for two reports completed under PAGE, one of which was led by UNEP on "Improving SME Access to Green Finance", and the other by UNIDO on "Providing an Innovative Ecosystem for the Management of Industrial Waste in Mauritius".

PAGE Mauritius, led by UNEP, celebrated its graduation ceremony to reflect on the key achievements of PAGE engagement, promote national ownership of outputs and discuss the National Sustainability Plan.

As an evidence-based contribution to the sustainability of integration, reintegration, and planned relocation programmes as adaptation strategies to climate change in Mauritius, IOM made available a research report on mainstreaming environmental dimensions and linkages with reintegration and integration support to reduce the effects of climate change on migration in Mauritius.

Leveraging its convening power, the United Nations collaborated with the European Commission (EC) and the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), to bring together 40 stakeholders from ministries, municipalities, independent experts, academia, NGOs, civil society and the private sector, who have been actively involved or delivered housing and essential services to the most vulnerable in Mauritius, to exchange ideas and address the gaps together. Led by UN Habitat through the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), the technical meeting jointly identified and proposed solutions to address households struggling to access land and existing housing schemes or green building methods. The consultation revealed the need for a platform of exchange and education to improve access to information and professional advice and services in view of ensuring access to sustainable decent housing. A group of NGOs are willing to engage in

## UNDER THE UNDP CORAL RESTORATION PROJECT, 117 BENEFICIARIES (62 FEMALE AND 55 MALE) WERE TRAINED IN MAURITIUS AND RODRIGUES

this platform as the main actors in collaboration with UN Habitat. This would be an opportunity for UN Habitat and the local United Nations agencies to collaborate with Region Reunion and Agence Française de Développement for a south-south exchange of expertise.

In terms of skilling, seed funds were provided to various skills development schemes related to the installation, operation, and maintenance of solar PV systems and the solar PV value chain, enabling more than 65 participants, mainly women, to benefit and eventually find jobs in the renewable energy sector or invest in PV systems (E47). Highly qualified and skilled women technicians and engineers are actively involved in the schemes. Under the UNDP Coral Restoration project, 117 beneficiaries (62 female and 55 male) were trained in Mauritius and Rodrigues.

Under Stockholm+50, UNDP partnered with the Ministry of Education on environmental awareness. In total, 240 tertiary students were sensitized to the triple planetary crises.

UNODC also supported SPF Outcome 6 by hosting a regional meeting on maritime law enforcement, and maritime domain awareness training on Oil Spill and Marine Pollution Enforcement. This addressed challenges, such as the delayed response and complicated coordination mechanisms, that surfaced during the MV Wakashio incident, which led to a fuel oil spill and marine environmental disaster in August 2020. After receiving this training, the Mauritius National Coast Guard contributed to a more successful response to the FV Yu Feng running aground off the Mauritian coast in December 2022, in this case with no spill or environmental impact.

## 2.3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIP AND FINANCING AGENDA 2030



ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS WILL REQUIRE A PARADIGM SHIFT FROM THE USUAL SILOED APPROACH TO ONE THAT PROMOTES EFFECTIVE AND INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS.

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will require a paradigm shift from the usual siloed approach to one that promotes effective and inclusive partnerships. This will require that we build at national, regional and international level "collaborative relations between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or

*undertake a specific task and as mutually agreed, to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits".<sup>17</sup>*

Collaborative and effective partnerships between stakeholders across all sectors are the foundations for a green and inclusive recovery from the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS IN ADVANCING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE AGENDA 2030 / THE SDGS



Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires the active engagement of the private sector, with the aim of incentivizing the business community to fill resource gaps – both financial and non-financial – and enhancing the

innovative capacities needed for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2022, the **United Nations in Mauritius and the Global Compact Local Network Mauritius and Indian Ocean** organized a **CEO Breakfast Meeting on the SDGs**

<sup>17</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/about>





## UN in Action

### Doorgesh Ramseook THALI EXPRESS LTD

Doorgesh Ramseook, Director of Thali Express Ltd, with three female and one male staff, was facing spike in electricity bills with time spent looking for items needed in the refrigerator, adversely affecting productivity. But with adoption of better resource efficiency practices suggested under Operation COSHARE, a 19.6 per cent energy saving was induced along with a 98 per cent reduction in search time. This culture change at Thali Express resulted in less waiting time for customers, leading to increased satisfaction and at the same time increased energy efficiency. Measures generated through the Employee Suggestion Scheme, Daily Work Management and 5S – such as defrosting food prior to microwaving, switching off the microwave when not in use, and only using glass containers during heating – helped to optimize time, electricity consumption and food safety practices for the business.



to discuss the private sector's role in achieving the SDGs in Mauritius as well as its priorities and challenges. This was also an opportunity to gather the insights of the private Sector on how the United Nations in Mauritius can enhance its collaboration with businesses and support them on their sustainable development pathway.



Given their specificities and vulnerabilities, small island developing states (SIDS) need to leverage resources and expertise at regional level to address sustainability challenges and achieve the SDGs'. In 2022, through the SAMM project the ILO has catalysed collaboration between the IOC and Cap Business, an association of the Chambers of

Commerce and Industry and professional organizations from six territories of the Indian Ocean (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion and Seychelles). With United Nations support, the IOC and Cap Business will be working together on the following themes, among others: drafting a free labour mobility agreement in the Indian Ocean region; improving systems for skills recognition and professional mobility in the region; and evaluating the positive contribution of migrant workers to the IOC economies.

UNDP in Mauritius catalysed unique collaboration with the Mauritius Research



and Innovation Council (MRIC) to promote grassroots innovation in the country. Through its Accelerator Lab, the two institutions will be fostering innovative initiative approaches and solutions from individuals, civil society and the private sector to support achievement of the SDGs and the National Priorities, namely in the fields of the green economy and digitalization. Planned projects under this partnership included a financial

literacy experiment with women-led SMEs and a grassroots innovation database initiative for Mauritius and Rodrigues.



From the People of Japan



Mobilization of the required resources is one of the main challenges to achieving the SDGs. However, the issue of financing the SDGs is not simply a question of funding. It requires a systemic approach and an informed SDG Financing Strategy that identifies the scale and types of investment needed to achieve the SDGs. The United Nations in Mauritius

partnered with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development and the Economic Development Board (EDB), with the support of the Government of Japan, to develop the Mauritius SDG Investor Map to attract private capital in high-impact areas for the SDGs in the country. This includes 17 investment opportunity areas across 6 priority sectors, namely renewable resources and alternative energy, infrastructure, services, education, health care, and food and beverages.



To catalyse an integrated and regional approach for maritime security in the Indian Ocean region, IOM is building the capacity of the governments of the Western Indian Ocean countries, including Mauritius, to better

understand and address the risks and threats posed by migration-related transnational organized maritime crime in the region, in collaboration with the IOC, the European Union and the Australian High Commission. The project on promoting Maritime Governance on Migration Issues is being implemented in close collaboration with the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC) and the Regional Coordination Operations Centre (RCOC).



## KEY PARTNERSHIPS LEVERAGED FOR FINANCING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGS

Digital transformation offers a unique opportunity to improve both service delivery and the resilience of the health systems. The United Nations in Mauritius mobilized resources from the **Government of Japan in 2022 to modernize the public health system in the country with an integrated e-Health system**. The implementation of the national e-Health project also benefited from **co-financing from the Government of Mauritius**, highlighting its commitment to and ownership of this initiative.



The United Nations in Mauritius continued in 2022 to leverage its partnerships to promote gender equality and encourage the empowerment of women. **UN Women, with support from the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), explored the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on women's economic empowerment** in the tourism sector and identified innovative responses to these challenges across the region. With support from the **Australian High Commission, the Clinton Climate Initiative and the Green Climate Fund, UNDP has**

**trained 60 women at various training events on solar PV, entrepreneurship and communication skills.** The training on "Entrepreneurship and basics of photovoltaic" and "Skills development for the solar PV value chain" was undertaken in collaboration with the Mauritius Renewable Energy Agency (MARENA), the Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD), and the University of Mauritius.



The United Nations in Mauritius has successfully mobilized resources for two key projects from the **Joint SDG Fund in 2022 to accelerate implementation of the SDGs in Mauritius**. Through: "Contributing to establish an enabling environment to promote a sustainable green and blue economy in Mauritius and Seychelles", United Nations agencies including UNEP, UNDP, UNECA, ILO, IOM, UNFPA will support the country to create an adequate enabling environment for the deployment of ocean renewable energy technologies to achieve the renewable energy target of 60 per cent by 2030. Through the "Building the Resilience of Food Systems in Mauritius and Seychelles by leveraging on sustainable agricultural practices" project, UNDP, FAO and UN Women will support the country to produce locally low-cost bio-fertilisers from seaweeds for its food security needs, thereby reducing its dependence on imported chemical fertilisers.

## SOUTH-SOUTH PARTNERSHIPS TO ADVANCE THE 2030 AGENDA/SDGS.



The National Statistics Office of Mauritius has undertaken, with the support of UNFPA, its Housing and Population Census in 2022. With a view to improving the effectiveness of this exercise, **UNFPA has catalysed a unique partnership**

**between Kenya and Mauritius on the use of digital tools to collect data for the Housing and Population Census 2022.** As a result of this digital collection and analysis, the census results were published seven months earlier than those of the previous census, allowing for efficient use of this data in a timely manner to inform key policy decisions in the country.

## 2.4 RESULTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORKING TOGETHER

## RC/UNCT : FROM RECOVERY TO RESILIENCE

United Nations actions better coordinated for increased coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency.

The COVID-19 pandemic showed the crucial importance of coordination for effective and efficient results. Leveraging lessons learned during the pandemic, the United Nations continued to work together to support the Government of Mauritius' transition from recovery to resilience through integrated coordinated policy dialogue. The COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP) was completed, with the remaining actions fully integrated into Strategic Partnership Framework implementation. The UNCT organized capacity building of the Programme Management Team (PMT) in Joint Programming and UNINFO for more coherent joint planning and monitoring of the Cooperation Framework.

The development of a new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework strengthened synergies amongst United Nations agencies, especially non-residents, allowing a stronger engagement with non-traditional stakeholders such as the private sector, and the international financial institutions.

## PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT TEAM



The UNCT organized a multi-sector Strategic Policy Dialogue attended by ministers, UNCT members, and regional directors. The policy dialogue enabled the UNCT to discuss with national counterparts emerging development challenges, and the government's directions to address them. The UNCT further explored system thinking and SDG integrated planning, as well as discussing financing for development for the SIDS.

In 2022, the PMT's level of engagement of to support the implementation, monitoring, reporting of the SPF and joint resource mobilization was even stronger. The first comprehensive Annual Work Plan was developed for the PMT to support the UNCT to coordinate implementation of the SPF. Capacity building was conducted for PMT and monitoring and evaluation officers on UNINFO to strengthen the capacity of the UNCT Mauritius and Seychelles to plan, monitor, and implement the Cooperation Framework effectively through UNINFO. The PMT spearheaded the elaboration of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) for Mauritius, to generate empirical evidence that will feed into the new Cooperation Framework, 2024-2028.





The PMT supported the elaboration of three joint programmes namely : (i) The Joint SDG Fund Programme on Blue and Green Economy (UNDP, ILO, UNEP, UNECA, UNFPA) – US\$1,437,800 to develop the enabling environment to scale up investments in the ocean renewable energy sector in Mauritius and the Circular Economy in Seychelles; (ii) the Joint SDG Fund Project on Resilient Food Systems in Mauritius and Seychelles (UNDP, FAO, UN Women) to support Mauritius to produce low-cost bio-fertilizers locally from seaweeds and to support Seychelles to promote the use of climate-smart agricultural methods and approaches; and (iii) the Southern Africa Migration Management (SAMM) (ILO, IOM, UNODC, UNHCR) to improve migration management in the Southern African and Indian Ocean region (through three regional communities: COMESA, IOC & SADC).

## OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT TEAM (OMT)

### INCREASED EFFICIENCY

The OMT supported the implementation and review of the Business Operation Strategy (BOS 2020-2023). The BOS identified seven common services for collaboration, namely, common administration services, common cleaning services, common United Nations premises, common procurement services, common parking services, common security services, common gender-responsive services, and common procurement sourcing. The following United Nations agencies are participating in the Mauritius BOS: UNDP, WHO, UN RCO and IOM. Furthermore, the UNCT completed the common premises stock take, noting that three agencies are already in a “One UN House”. The United Nations care and staff wellbeing activities and the

Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse training were integrated into the BOS during the 2022 annual review.

### COMMUNICATING AS ONE

The United Nations Partnership and Communication Group (UNPCG) for Mauritius and Seychelles was established in 2021 to promote joint communications and advocacy initiatives among the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). Still relatively new, the UNPCG began implementing its first multi-year Joint UNCT Communications Strategy and work plan. During 2022 the UNPCG connected the work of the UNCT with strategic partners in Mauritius in support of the objectives of the communications strategy.

## MOBILIZE POLICY-MAKERS, THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS (WOMEN, YOUTH, AND THOSE WITH DISABILITIES) TO ADVOCATE FOR ACCELERATED ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGs: SHOW THAT EVERYONE CAN TAKE ACTION AND MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

As an example of cooperation between UNESCO as the lead agency and civil society – the Mauritius Chapter of the Organisation for Women and Girls in Science (OWSD) - International Day of Women and Girls in Science on 11 February 2022 was celebrated with a webinar to address the gender gap in the fields

of science and technology subjects and careers. The event provided girls and young professionals with role models and concrete examples of Mauritian women's achievements in these areas. Three Mauritian women successful in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM)

shared the opportunities taken and challenges faced to achieve their professional goals. The webinar audience included secondary school and university students, young professionals, and the public. The informative and lively discussions facilitated a pathway for advocacy around SDGs 4, 5, 8, and 13. It was also an opportunity to liaise with participants' schools to invite them to join the SDG photograph competition launched in 2022.

The national photo contest entitled: “Narrating the Sustainable Development Goals through the Eyes of Youth”, supported by the UNCT aimed to give voice to the aspirations of young people in Mauritius for a sustainable future. In collaboration with the public and private sectors and schools nationwide, including the island of Rodrigues, the UNPCG amplified the campaign on social media. As a result of the campaign over 300 submissions were received, which indicated that young people were motivated to examine and illustrate why the SDGs are important to their lives and to their country. During the prize-giving event, a local primary school was invited to perform an original song about

## REPOSITION THE UNITED NATIONS IN MAURITIUS AS A KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNER TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS PEOPLE BY DEMONSTRATING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPF.

Throughout the year UNPCG worked collectively to provide fresh, relevant content for the UNCT social media platforms. Twitter followers of @UN\_Mauritius have increased by over 60 per cent. Facebook followers of the United Nations in Mauritius and Seychelles page have increased by 40 per cent. In this way, the UNPCG can engage with followers through these channels to promote the process and results of the Cooperation Framework, the SDGs, and other development agendas. For example, for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence from 25 November to 10 December 2022 the UNPCG mobilized United Nations agency staff to provide a headshot and add a caption using the campaign slogan #PushForward, describing how they act to end violence against women. The message was then put on a social media card template with the United Nations in Mauritius campaign logos. This coordinated action led to a significant increase in tweet impressions over



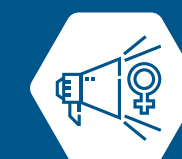
pursuing your dreams. The combination of the competition and the prize-giving event generated an increased number of followers and engagement on UNCT social media pages providing access to a wider audience to enhance the visibility of United Nations actions in Mauritius.



60% INCREASE  
IN FOLLOWERS



40% INCREASE  
IN FOLLOWERS



#PUSHFORWARD  
GENERATED 8,200  
TWEET IMPRESSIONS  
OVER THE 16 DAYS

the 16 days of 8,200 compared to the norm for that month during the non-campaign period of 2,900. Tweet impressions importantly indicate an organization's brand presence by measuring how many times the tweet is shown to people across the platform.



## 2.5 EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

As we enter the penultimate year of implementation of the Strategic Partnership Framework, there is enough evidence to say that the United Nations delivered on its promise to the people of Mauritius, in at least three outcome areas. However, Mauritius as a SIDS is particularly susceptible to its inherent vulnerabilities and exogenous shocks, which constantly jeopardize the development gains achieved so far.

The final independent evaluation of the SPF, conducted in 2022, states that, due to the unique nature of Mauritius (a country where 80 per cent of United Nations agencies are non-resident, and where the United Nations had a cooperation framework with the government for the first time), there were relatively fewer coordination structures than is usual in other countries. However, those structures which were available were relatively very effective in delivering on multiple roles.

### THE FOLLOWING KEY LESSONS CAN BE DRAWN FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPF.

1. **The impact of COVID-19 and the unstable geopolitical landscape on key areas of the SPF demonstrate the need to invest more in strategic foresight tools and risk management and mitigation.**

COVID-19 related restrictions limited the number of activities carried out in 2021 and 2022. The pandemic created delays and cancellations of activities. There were no face-to-face training and workshops, international recruitment, or international purchasing and sensitization campaigns.

2. **Non-physical presence of United Nations in Mauritius (80 per cent of agencies) considerably reduced contact opportunities and generated delays in communication by United Nations agencies and implementing partners.**

To remedy this situation, some United Nations agencies opted for employment of local staff or recruitment of focal staff to represent them and oversee implementation of their programmes.

3. **Inadequate data or human resources to effectively adapt to government needs:** The high turnover of line ministries presented a huge challenge to enhancing institutional capacities for reporting on SPF implementation. Inadequate data or delays in production of statistics are also challenging to the proper real time monitoring of the SPF.

4. **Increased buy-in for the next CF results framework by strategic stakeholders will be key for the focus, implementation and monitoring of the results.** While the current SPF has had limited buy-in from stakeholders, the process of its elaboration also serves as a lesson for the next one. As such, 2022 marked the kick-off of a series of national consultations with all stakeholders to increase awareness and buy-in for the next results framework.

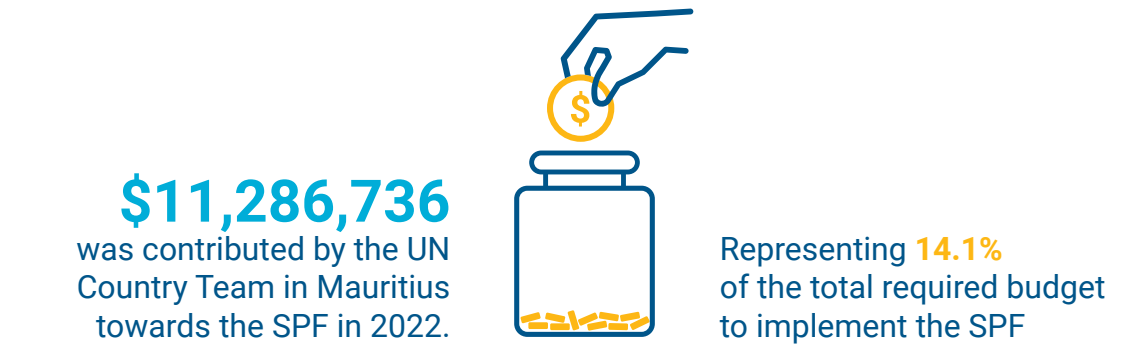
5. **Non-completion of SPF results framework indicator data in some cases made some variables non-evaluable.** Almost 10 per cent of the results framework outcome indicators lacked baselines or targets. This made these indicators difficult to evaluate. Closely related to this issue was lack of statistical data to monitor the performance of some outcome indicators.



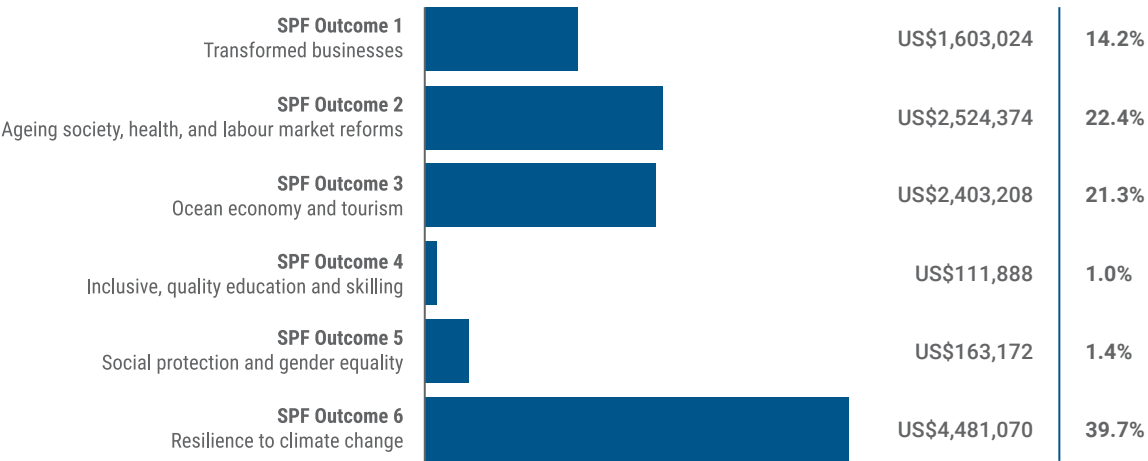


2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

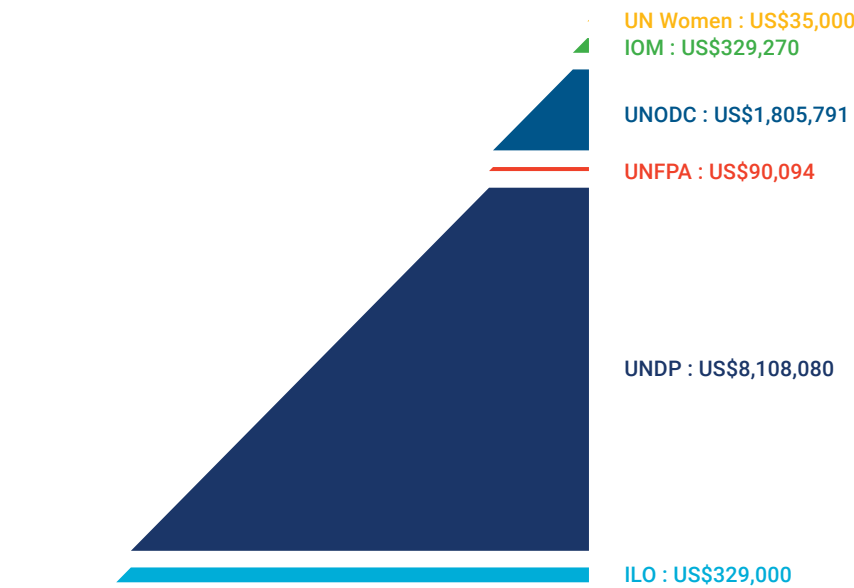
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2021 BY STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

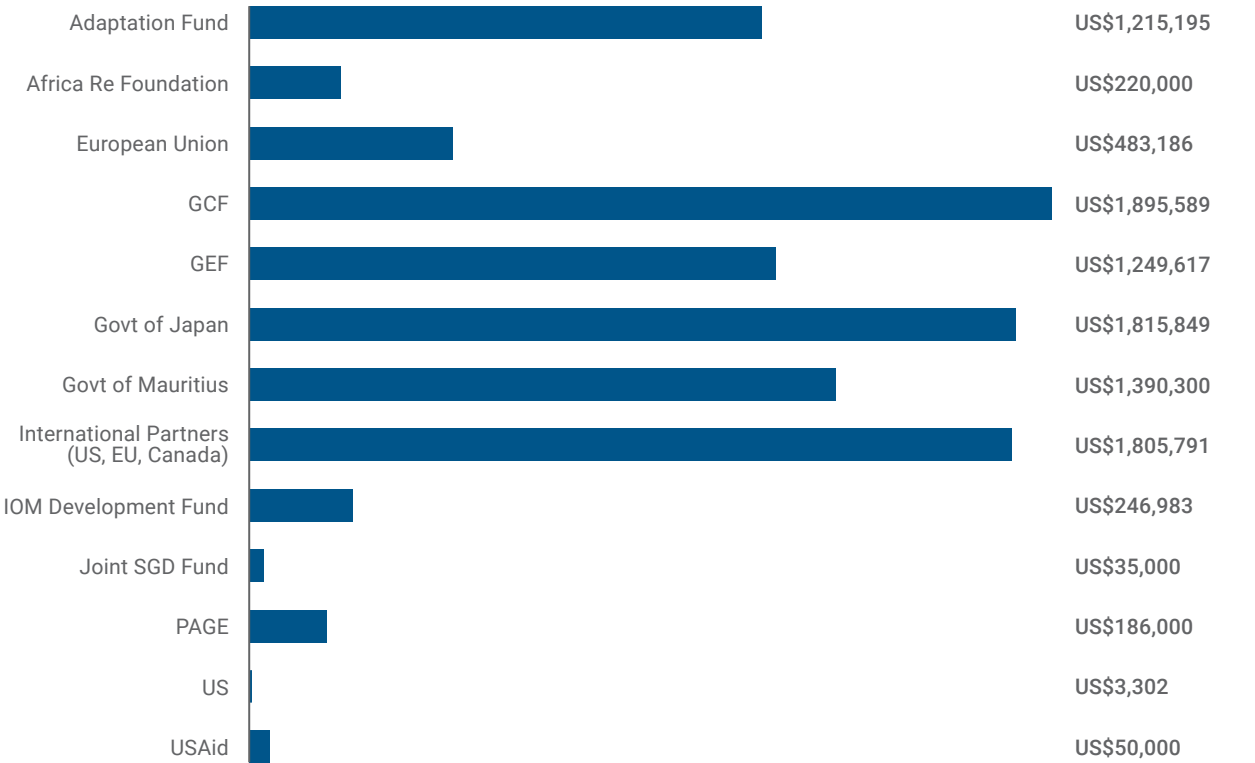


CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022 BY UN AGENCIES



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

In 2022, the UN Country Team in Mauritius mobilized resources from the government, development partners and multilateral funds to finance the implementation of the Strategic Partnership Framework.





# 3.0

## UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2023





### 1. The United Nations system will finalize the elaboration of the new UNSDCF

The current United Nations-Government Cooperation Framework will end in December 2023. In preparation for a new UNSDCF, the UNCT completed key preparatory milestones, including the **final evaluation, the CCA and comprehensive stakeholder consultations, which culminated in the Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR)**. The SPR established key priorities for the new UNSDCF. In 2023 the United Nations will finalize elaboration of the new CF, agree on the UNCT configuration, and develop the Joint Work Plans to be uploaded in UNINFO. The UNCT will also complete the Gender Scorecard and the PSEA training which are vital for the implementation of the CF, in the spirit of leave no one behind.



### 2. The United Nations system will accelerate implementation of joint programmes

In 2022, the UNCT mobilized funds through the Joint SDG Fund to support Mauritius to deploy ocean renewable energy, bringing together the expertise of ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNECA, UNEP and UNFPA. The United Nations will accelerate implementation of the SDG Fund Joint Programme. The expected results are intended to strengthen the policy framework, establish financial mechanisms and build capacity to catalyse public and private sector investment in ocean renewable technologies.



### 3. Strengthen the capacities of national institutions for policy coherence and system thinking

In collaboration with UNDESA and UNITAR, the United Nations initiated a partnership with the Government of Mauritius and academia, to strengthen SDG mainstreaming, system thinking and its impact on decision-making and institutional reform to advance implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The capacity building is intended to improve policy coherence. The UNCT will continue to work with government sectors and academia for more coherent, risk-informed policies.



### 4. The United Nations will support the National Bureau of Statistics to produce Thematic Reports on the National Housing and Population Census of Mauritius

Mauritius completed the 2022 NHPC National Housing and Population Census. The United Nations will support the National Statistics Bureau to produce Thematic Reports based on international standards and the government's needs. The United Nations will also strengthen the capacity of the NSB to utilize the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) software package. The United Nations will also continue to support the National Population Policy process.



### 5. Support a systemic approach to food security in Mauritius and Seychelles

The United Nations will engage with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other relevant line ministries, as well as the private sector and the academia, on strategic, forward-looking processes including public debate, planning, policy making, and budgeting, on food security. Within a broad, transformative approach based on the water, energy, food, environment and waste nexus.



### 6. Boost the Development Partners Group (DPG) to renew participation and reinforce government ownership

The United Nations will build on the great collaboration among United Nations agencies and international partners in response to the Yu Feng 67 wreckage crisis in late 2022 to regroup international partners, renew the government's commitment to the DPG at the highest level, and ensure participation at decision-making level within new modalities of dialogue.



### 7. Promote the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index

In an effort embedded in the support to the government for partnerships and resources mobilization the United Nations will continue its advocacy for better access to finance for SIDS, including concessional and climate finance, based on the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index.



### 8. Foster dialogue with the youth on key SDG issues

Building on the consultations leading to the Education Summit, the United Nations will organize quarterly dialogues with students and other youth, co-organized with universities and CSOs, to spur discussion with and among youth on critical issues related to the SDGs, such as climate action, food security, employment, and the blue and green economies.



ACRONYMS

<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Agreement	<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement	<b>SAMM</b>	Southern African Migration Management
<b>ATPC</b>	African Trade Policy Centre	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>CPI</b>	Consumer Price Index	<b>SERP</b>	Socio Economic Response Plan
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing State
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>SME</b>	Small to Medium-Size Enterprise
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization	<b>SPF</b>	Strategic Partnership Framework
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence	<b>SPR</b>	Strategic Prioritization Retreat
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>UN ECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>IOC</b>	Indian Ocean Commission	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>IORA</b>	Indian Ocean Rim Association	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency	<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>MARENA</b>	Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities	<b>UNITAR</b>	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization	<b>UNRCO</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinators Office
<b>NPCC</b>	National Productivity and Competitiveness Council	<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>OACPS</b>	Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States	<b>UNWTO</b>	United Nations World Tourism Organization
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>PAGE</b>	Partnership for Action on Green Economy		
<b>PIP</b>	Productivity Improvement Programmes		
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic		



# 2022 UN Country Annual Results Report Mauritius

March 2023



UNITED NATIONS  
MAURITIUS



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**UNITED NATIONS**  
Mauritius and Seychelles



# **2022 United Nations Annual Results Report Seychelles**

March 2023





# THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



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Art Direction & Design : **Ziyaad Pondor**



# Foreword

On behalf of the United Nations in Seychelles, I am pleased to present the Annual Results Report 2022. The report highlights key achievements of the United Nations team as envisaged through the joint United Nations – Government of Seychelles Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) 2019-2023. The SPF is aligned to national priorities, the SAMOA pathway, Africa Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Seychelles continued its impressive recovery in 2022 with GDP growth at 5.8 per cent, overcoming obstacles arising in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and exacerbated by global commodity, food and energy shocks. The main drivers of recovery were the fisheries and tourism industries, with tourist arrivals reaching pre-pandemic levels. However due to its inherent structural vulnerabilities as a small island state, Seychelles needs to build resilience to climate change and transform the economy to achieve its development agenda. During the year, the United Nations Country Team continued supporting Seychelles in moving towards a green, climate-resilient, and more inclusive recovery.

Innovative green initiatives such as the Ridge to Reef project made considerable progress in the management and protection of key biodiversity areas. Fifteen hectares of coastal and mangrove ecosystems, along with an additional 52 hectares of forest around watersheds, were restored using nature-based solutions. In addition, coral reef restoration and rehabilitation activities resulted in improved ocean eco-system integrity, supporting climate adaptation and the livelihoods of coastal communities.

To maximize opportunities for digital transformation for a more resilient economy, a range of support was provided to the Government of Seychelles to encourage the uptake of digital tools, improve public service delivery, and facilitate effective partnerships with the private sector. In addition, the Blue Economy was enhanced with a new data-driven management system to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable tourism at key heritage sites on the islands.

Across the United Nations' interventions in the country emphasis was placed on gender equality and women's empowerment. In addition, with a key focus on leaving no one behind United Nations agencies worked closely with national stakeholders to enhance equitable access to services. For example, health care was improved through a range of United Nations technical support, from building the capacity of health sector professionals to respond to health management demands to promoting best practices in sexual and reproductive health policies and services for women and young people. Meanwhile, advocacy and training were conducted to increase awareness of the rights of migrants, including access to social protection measures.

For small island states like Seychelles, regional collaboration and integration is a priority, given the limited access to financing due to its high-income status. The United Nations has facilitated regional collaboration between countries in the Indian Ocean in areas such as maritime security, labour mobility, migration, and climate adaptation and mitigation. In the spirit of UN reform and delivering as one, two joint programmes were launched with resources from the Joint SDG Fund on resilient food systems and the areas of Blue and Green economies.

The United Nations family places partnership at the heart of its work. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Seychelles for the continued confidence it places in the United Nations. We value the support of all our partners, including the Development Partners Group, multilateral development actors, regional cooperation bodies, international financial institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia and others. I have no doubt that by continuing to engage in results-driven coordination we will make the transformative changes necessary to not only recover but also to become more resilient and accelerate towards achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

As the current SPF comes to an end, we appreciate the government's commitment as it takes visible ownership and actively engages in the design of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and we look forward to its successful implementation from 2024.



Ms. Lisa Simrique Singh  
UN Resident Coordinator for Mauritius & Seychelles



# UN Country Team in Seychelles

## 19 AGENCIES UNDER THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) comprises the heads of the UN agencies, funds, and programmes active in Seychelles. The UNCT leads the implementation of the **Strategic Partnership Framework 2019 – 2023**, which constitutes the development cooperation between the Republic of Seychelles and the UN.

### RESIDENT AGENCIES



### NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES WITH A PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE COUNTRY



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

### NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES

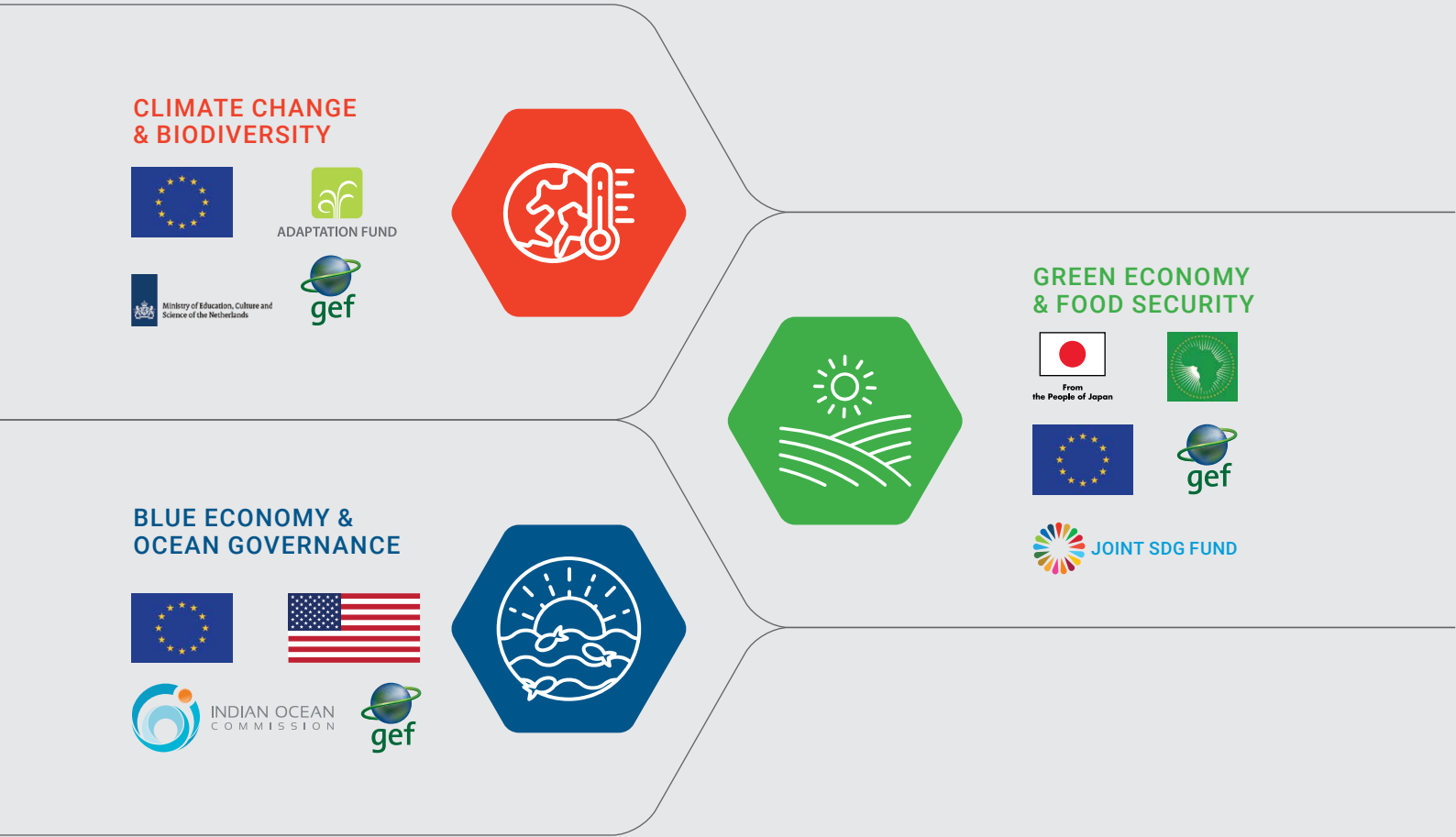




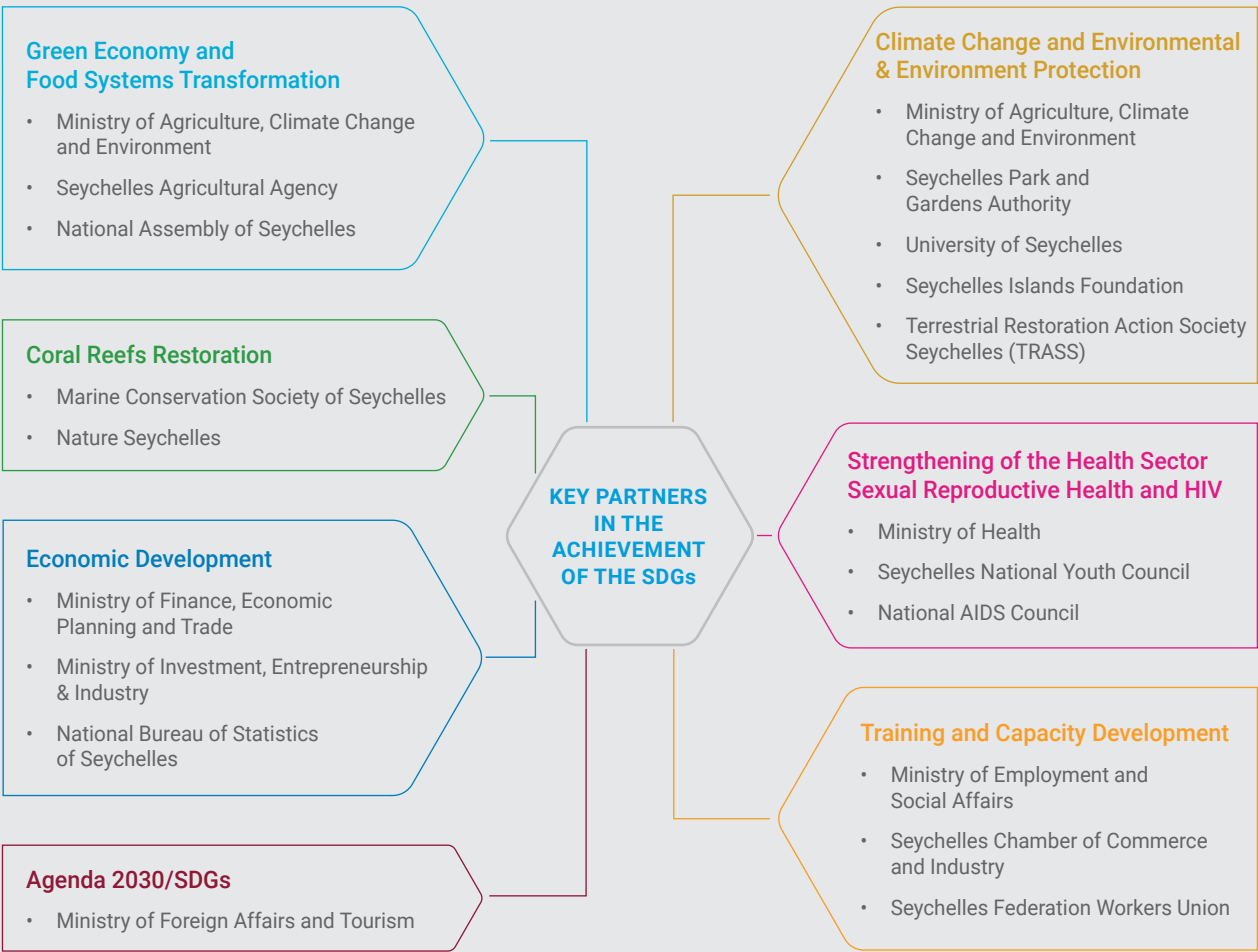
# Key development partners of the United Nations development system in the country

Collaboration and partnership are at the heart of UNCT’s work, in support of the government’s effort to recover from the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and to achieve its development objectives.

Through technical and financial support and results-driven coordination with the development partners, the effectiveness and impact of the UNCT activities in Seychelles have significantly improved in the following areas:



In 2022, the United Nations continued to work closely with key stakeholders from the Government of Seychelles, the private sector, and civil society in a legion of areas and sectors, to implement the outcomes set under the Cooperation Framework, and also to drive momentum in the country in advancing the SDGs. The main ministries, institutions, private sector organizations and civil society organizations with which the United Nations has partnered in 2022, as well as the areas of collaboration, are set out below:







# 1.0

## KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

### 1.1 Seychelles at a Glance



Despite multiple overlapping crises continuing to affect the country in 2022, Seychelles continued to progress on several SDG indicators. This progress is underpinned by recent improvements in the governance framework. For instance, Seychelles is now ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> out of 180 countries for the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) – first in both Africa and the Indian Ocean, and immediately after France.

In general, even though Seychelles has suffered from repeated shocks, the country maintains a very high Human Development Index, ranked 69<sup>th</sup> in UNDP's 2021-2022 Human Development Report. These outstanding achievements notwithstanding, the country remains highly vulnerable to exogenous shocks; because, among other reasons, it imports 95 per cent of its energy in the form of fossil fuels (equivalent to more than 10 per cent of GDP), and 90 per cent of the food it consumes. This vulnerability exacerbated the impact of the shockwaves felt in 2022, such as inflation, and a strong US dollar.

Economic recovery gained momentum after the borders reopened at the end of 2021, driven by tourist arrivals, which caught up to pre-pandemic levels. GDP grew by 5.8 per cent in 2022 (7.9 per cent in 2021), and in the third quarter, employment had grown 11.4 per cent year on year.

Whilst Europe still holds the main origin markets accounting for 71 per cent of tourist arrivals, investments to develop non-traditional markets such as Middle East, Africa, India and China are paying dividends, with arrivals from Africa growing from 2021 to 2022, Asia reaching 17 per cent of total visitors, and South Africa and the United Arab Emirates leading by share of repeat visitors.

Although the worst period of the pandemic and its socioeconomic impact seemed indeed behind, COVID-19 cases continued to peak regularly, for a total of 169 deaths by September 2022. Moreover, the inflationary pressures of post-COVID-19 supply chain disruptions, coupled with the invasion of Ukraine, have affected state and households' finances, as well as income inequality and poverty, though the impact was moderated by sustained fiscal support such as significant budget increases to protect income, welfare and employment, as well as food security.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR 2023 REMAINS UNCERTAIN, WITH A FORESEEN SIGNIFICANT SLOWDOWN IN GDP GROWTH

Offering a continued social safety net for the most vulnerable while resuming fiscal consolidation was one of the more complex challenges for the country in 2022. In addition to the anchoring of the price of 14 essential commodities, the government initiated a temporary salary inducement and electricity subsidy for employees in the lower income brackets in July 2022. The high level of risks related to food security convinced the government to extend the existing free breakfast scheme for primary students to secondary students in September 2022.

Private debt is another issue, with nonperforming loans having nearly doubled, from 4.3 per cent of total gross loans in December 2019 to 7.1 per cent in April 2022.

In the second half of 2022, hiking interest rates from the United States Federal Reserve in response to inflation made the United States dollar stronger than ever, and dollar-backed bonds and other financing instruments much more attractive. This led key analysts to calculate that as much as US\$80 billion could be pulled out of emerging economies by global investors; this has critical implications for the financial services offered by Seychelles, as well as fuel imports and debt servicing, among others.

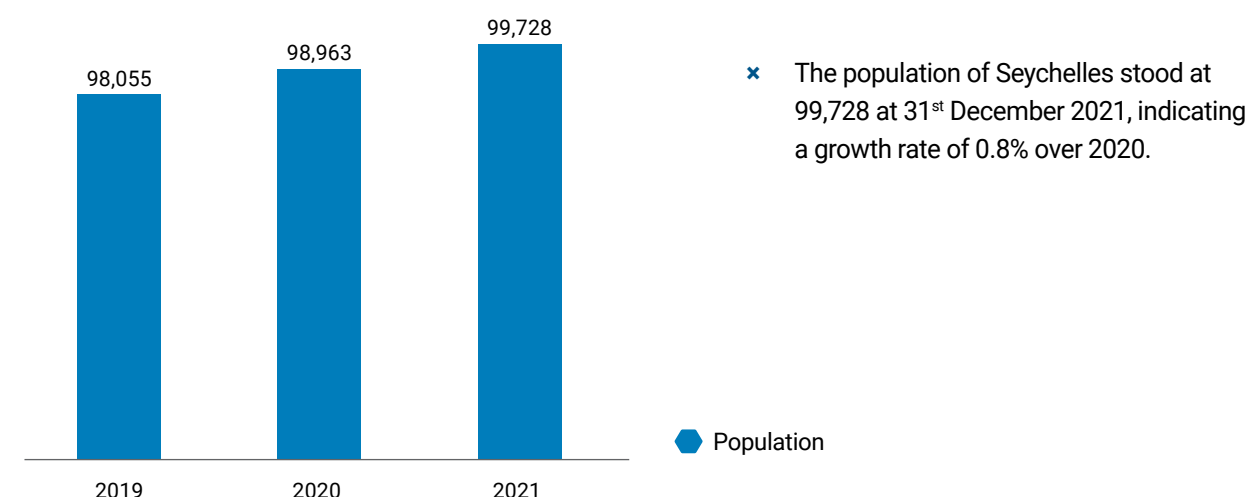
The September 2022 oil exploration and drilling agreement between the Government of Seychelles and an international oil company, which could boost national revenue and energy reserves but also have harmful effects on Seychelles' coastal environment, underscores the urgency for the country to find the right balance between protecting its natural environment and strengthening its energy security.

The outlook for 2023 remains uncertain, with a foreseen significant slowdown in GDP growth (3.6 per cent GDP growth according to the latest World Bank estimates, compared to 11 per cent for 2022 – half the growth projected for 2022), which could likely translate into limitations to public revenues and job creation.

## SEYCHELLES AT A GLANCE

### POPULATION

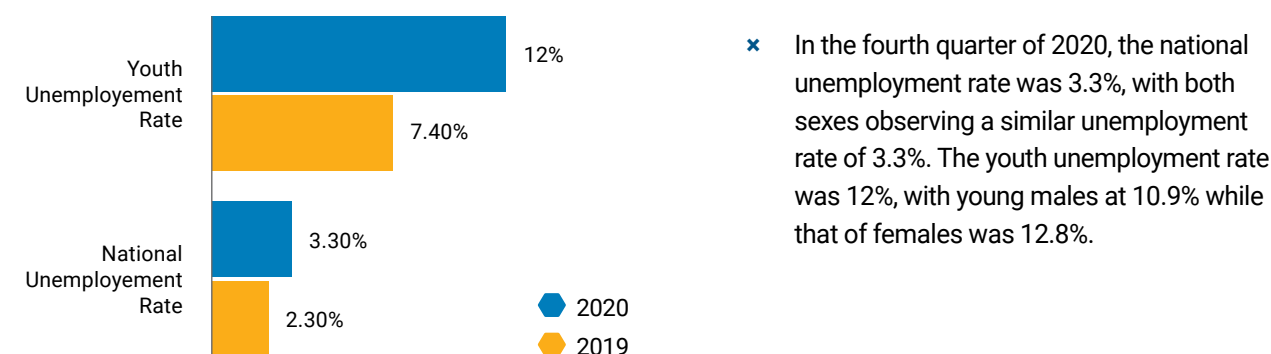
Figure 1 : Demographics (Population)



Source : National Bureau of Statistics, Seychelles

### UNEMPLOYMENT

Figure 2 : Unemployment Rate

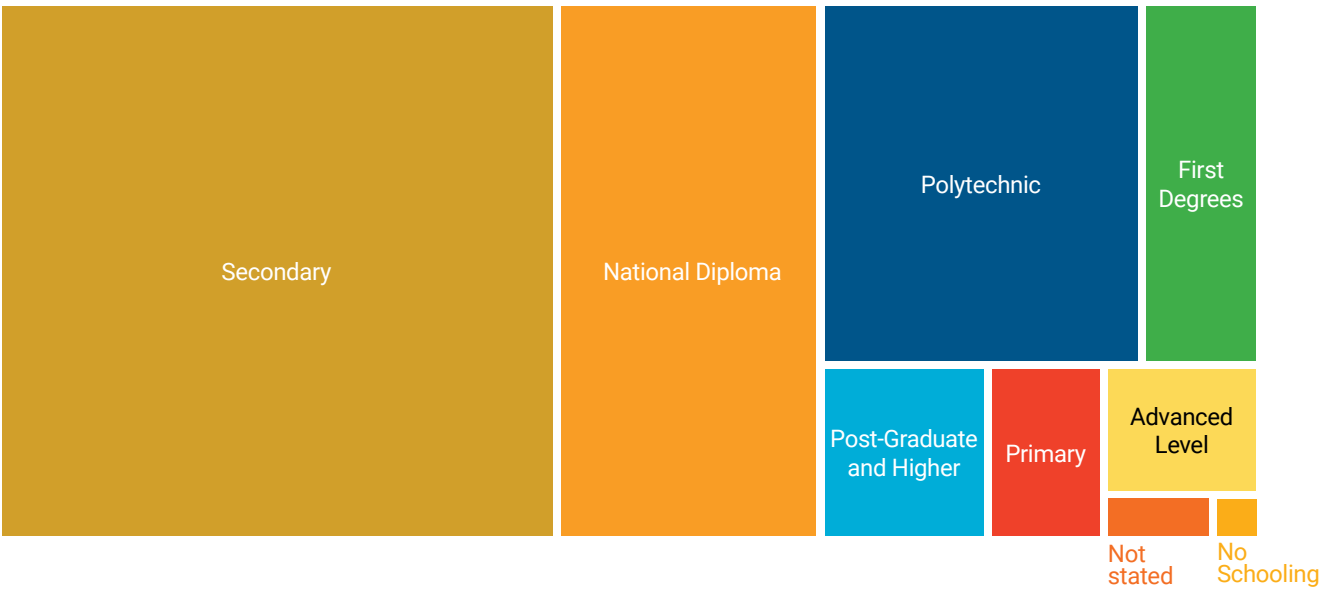


Source : National Bureau of Statistics, Seychelles



EDUCATION

Figure 3 : Percentage distribution of employed population by educational attainment, 2020

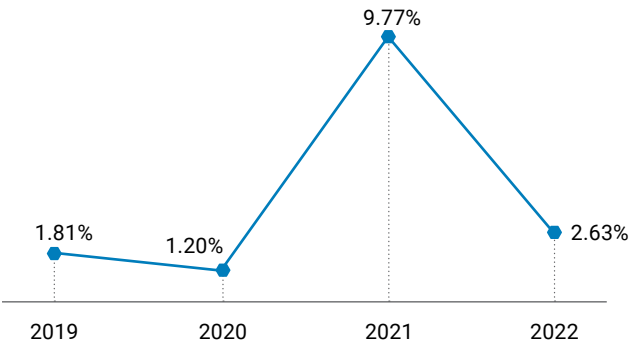


No Schooling	0.3%	Advanced Level	3.1%	First Degrees	6.1%
Primary	3.1%	National Diploma	20.9%	Post-Graduate and Higher	4.3%
Secondary	44.4%	Polytechnic	17.2%	Not stated	0.7%

Source : National Bureau of Statistics, Seychelles

"ALL ITEMS" 12-MONTH AVERAGE INFLATION RATE

Figure 4 : Inflation rate

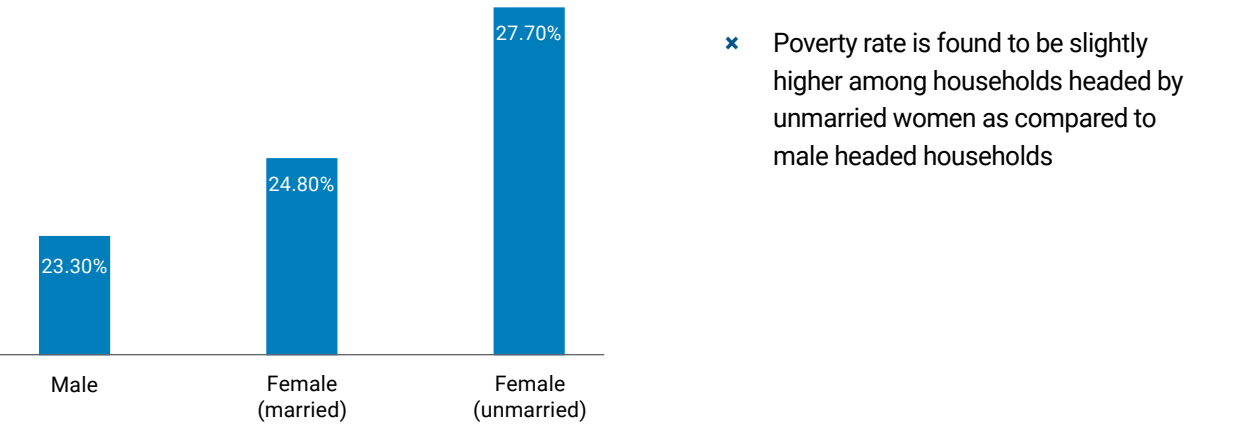


× “All items” 12-monthly average inflation stood at 2.63% and the core inflation 1.40%. Increases were recorded in “Fish” (2.78%), “Other Food” (1.13%) and “Non-Food” (2.85%).

Source : National Bureau of Statistics, Seychelles

POVERTY RATE BY GENDER

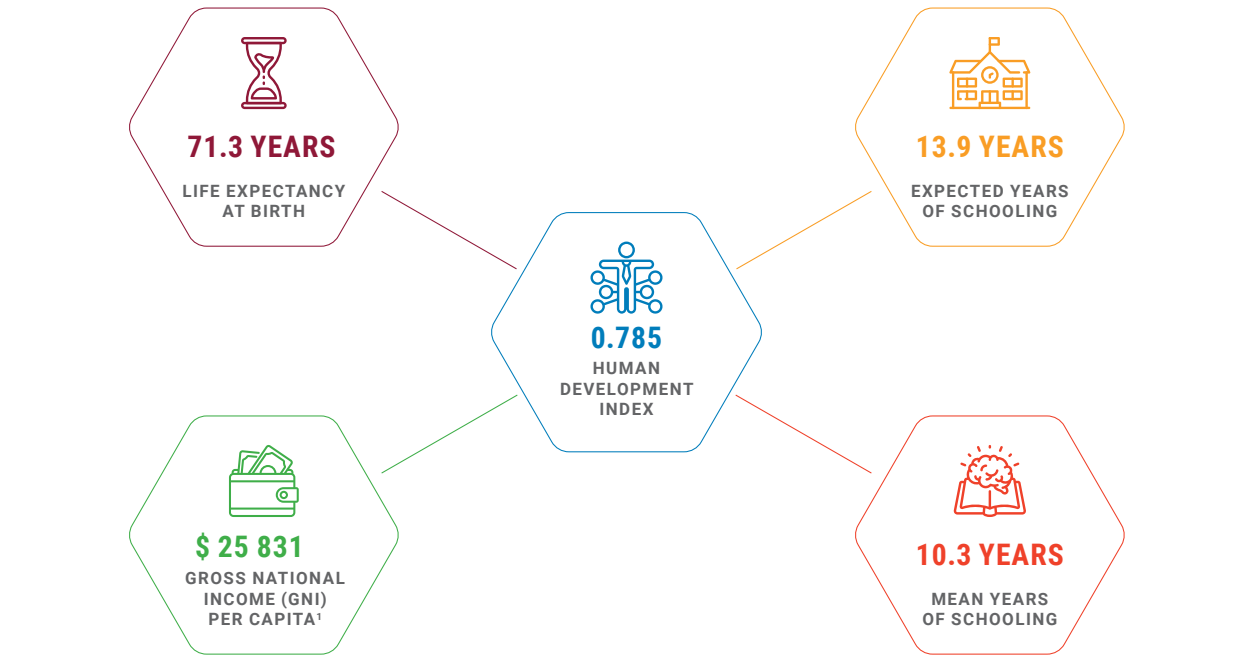
Figure 5 : Poverty rate (%) by the demographic characteristics of the household head



× Poverty rate is found to be slightly higher among households headed by unmarried women as compared to male headed households

Source : Progress Towards Inclusive Growth, World Bank, April 2022

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



Source : The 2021/2022 Human Development Report

× Seychelles ranks 72 out of 191 countries in the HDI ranking. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living.

1 (footnote 2017 PPP \$)





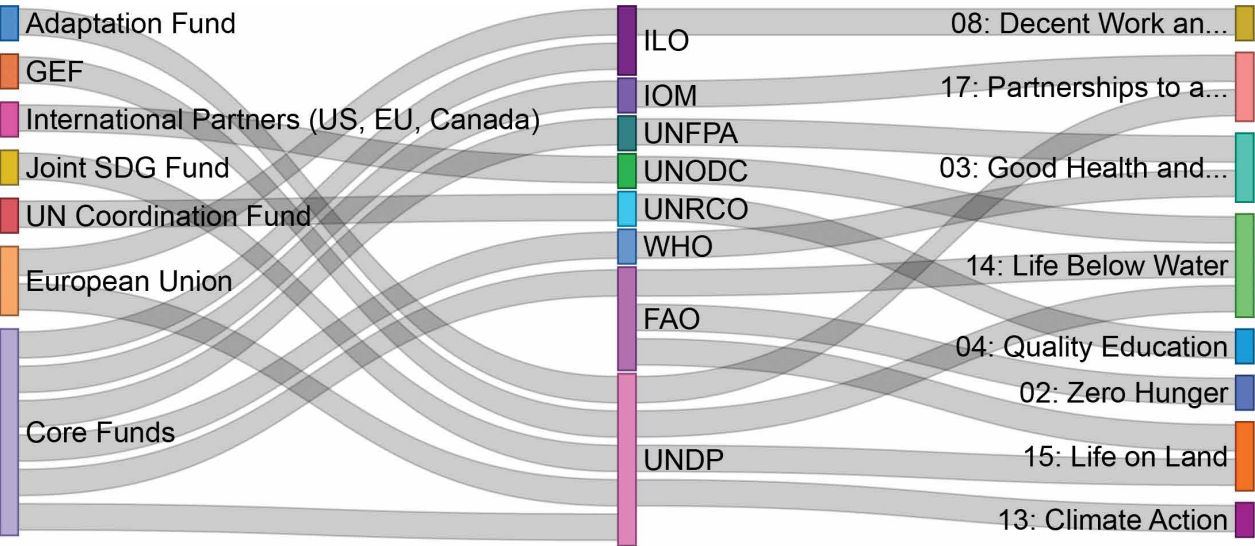
# 2.0

## UN SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES

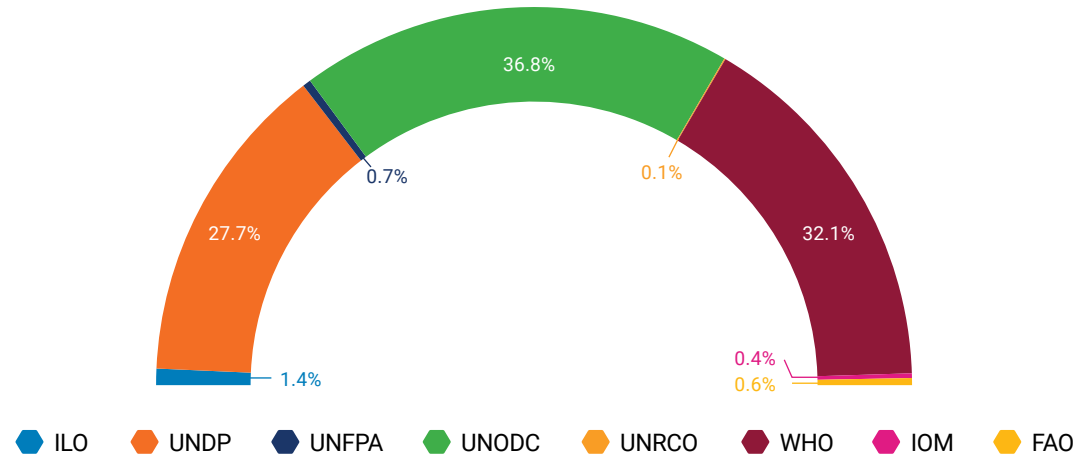
- 2.1 Overview of Cooperation Framework Results
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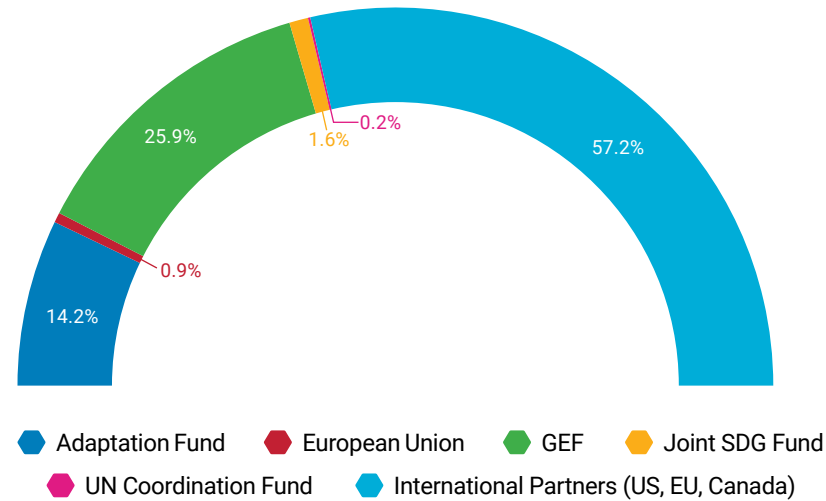
2.1 OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS



CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022 BY UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES



RESOURCES MOBILIZED TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (SPF)



THE BLUE ECONOMY

- ✦ Sustainable tourism management, biodiversity conservation, and underwater cultural heritage promotion were improved with technical support from the United Nations.
- ✦ The United Nations helped to strengthen maritime security in Seychelles' waters.



AGRICULTURE, LIVELIHOODS, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

- ✦ The United Nations' actions resulted in increased resilience to the effects of climate change in the agro-industry sector, with a particular focus on small-scale farmers.
- ✦ 15 hectares of coastal and mangrove ecosystems, along with an additional 52 hectares of forest around watersheds, have been restored using nature-based approaches.
- ✦ The United Nations provided advanced support to the development of Seychelles' national forest policy and legislation.



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND RESILIENCE

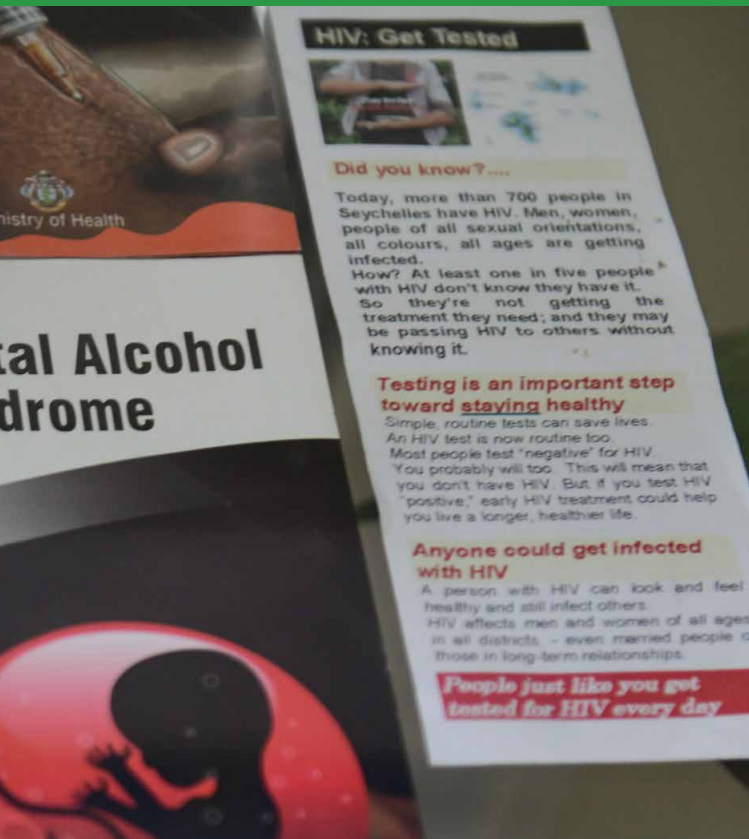
- ✦ The United Nations is investing in innovative approaches to enable coral reef restoration.



HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

- ✦ Health-care quality has improved following implementation of the Health Infrastructure Master Plan.
- ✦ The capacity of the government and health sector professionals to respond to emerging health management demands were enhanced.
- ✦ Strategies, policies, and legislation were improved to enable effective integrated health care.
- ✦ The United Nations' actions led to increased awareness among the local population of issues and best practices in adolescent sexual reproductive health, and in child and maternal health.





- ✦ The United Nations' actions led to increased awareness of HIV testing, counselling, and treatment services, which mainly targeted high-risk populations.
- ✦ A United Nations-supported mass media campaign increased awareness of the dangers of substance abuse, alcoholism and smoking, reducing the prevalence of anti-social behaviour, and promoting healthy and peaceful living.
- ✦ The United Nations facilitated intra-governmental coordination and enabled the government to implement its COVID-19 Response Plan.
- ✦ Risk communication and community engagement actions were promoted.
- ✦ The capacity of the health system for screening, disease surveillance, risk assessment and capacity of treatment, including at ports of entry, were improved.

- ✦ The United Nations handled procurement, storage and distribution of adequate critical supplies (medicines, hardware, machines, gear and so on), as well as other essential health commodities, in response to COVID-19.
- ✦ Strong advocacy from the United Nations resulted in increased understanding of the importance of social protection and its extension to migrant workers.
- ✦ The United Nations in Seychelles provided technical support to the Government of Seychelles on implementation of recommendations from all human rights mechanisms, and increased capacity on use of the national recommendations tracking database and the fight against trafficking in persons.
- ✦ The capacity of key stakeholders in Seychelles was developed in the area of labour migration management.
- ✦ The United Nations supported national legislation on the protection and promotion of artistic freedom.

DATA DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

- ✦ The United Nations contributed significantly to an improved labour market information system and migrant labour statistics.
- ✦ Seychelles has a stronger statistical system for tourism monitoring thanks to the development of the first Seychelles Tourism Satellite Account.

2.2 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES, AND OUTPUTS



1. THE BLUE ECONOMY

BY 2023, THE SEYCHELLES ECONOMY IS DIVERSIFIED AND PROVIDES VARYING INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE BLUE ECONOMY.



ENHANCED SUSTAINABLE TOURISM MANAGEMENT, BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE PROMOTION.

Through the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust, Seychelles is also enhancing sustainable tourism management and biodiversity conservation in Vallée de Mai, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, through the procurement of point-of-sale (POS) system and installation with the Seychelles Island Foundation (SIF). SIF staff were trained on the new POS system. A visitor science app – a phone application to facilitate the data entry for SIF's research monitoring programme – has been developed and tested. This enabled analysis of visitor statistics and visitor flow management, with a special focus on a sustainable tourism strategy.

Seychelles also increased its capacity for underwater cultural heritage through a 10-day workshop which was a culmination of a series of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities on underwater cultural heritage promotion, supported through the Japanese Funds-in-Trust (JFIT).







INCREASED MARITIME SECURITY  
IN SEYCHELLES WATERS

During 2022, the capability of Seychellois maritime law enforcement agencies to participate in regionally coordinated joint operations at sea was increased. This supports SPF Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. In 2022, the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme focused on capacity building to integrate various areas of previous training into single activities to allow Seychellois maritime law enforcement personnel and judicial actors to rehearse the entire sequence of events, from receipt of information on suspected illicit activity at sea to a successful prosecution, through the launching of a maritime law enforcement operation with appropriately maintained vessels.

This was accomplished primarily through a coordinated and progressive package of maritime domain awareness training (identifying and locating suspect vessels at sea), maintenance and planning, boarding operations, and development of a case package for prosecution. Those skills were then integrated in a tabletop setting through a Maritime Rule of Law tabletop exercise, involving all the agencies and personnel involved in that chain of events, before being put into practice through a two-week full scale simulated operation in Seychelles, conducted alongside regional counterparts from Kenya and Mauritius in Maritime Rule of Law Exercise 1 (MROLEX 1). This exercise featured a simulated information flow from the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC) in Madagascar to the Regional Coordination

of Operations Centre (RCOC) in Seychelles, leading to decision-making on launching an operation, managing maintenance failures, safely boarding a suspect vessel, handling evidence and detainees, and then developing an effective case package for handover to prosecutors.

These skills directly support SPF Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, by providing a credible enforcement mechanism to protect sea life resources, which is needed to maintain investment and livelihood opportunities in the blue economy, food security and sustainable natural resource management.

To promote maritime governance on migration issues, IOM supported the development and facilitation of a regional tabletop simulation exercise for IOC countries, including Seychelles. The main objective of the exercise was both to strengthen through practice the level of coordination between and within countries, and to improve the capacity of border management officials to address migration-related issues in the maritime context, especially to understand and improve law enforcement responses in the field as they relate to migration management and migrants in maritime contexts.

IOM also organized a regional stocktaking workshop (in collaboration with the IOC) on migration and maritime security in a regional context. The workshop provided an opportunity for national law enforcement officials from the region to meet and discuss regional cooperation and transnational organized crime. IOM also donated equipment to the RCOC.

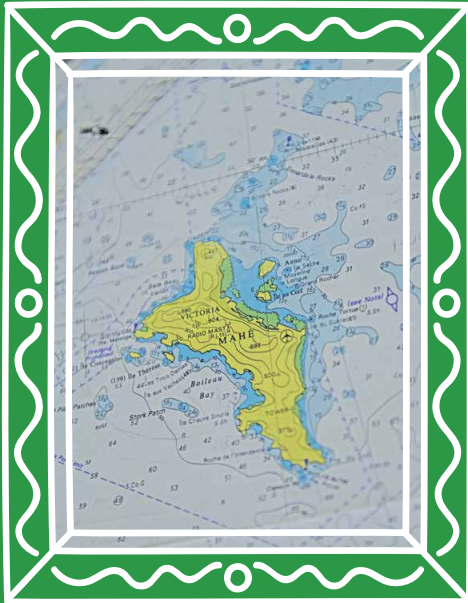


UN in Action

OPERATION YELLOW FIN

The Seychellois authorities entered into and successfully carried out Operation Yellow Fin on 14-23 November 2022, one week after the completion of MROLEX 1. This was a combined operation with the Mauritius National Coast Guard and was coordinated by RCOC, based on information from the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre that a vessel was fishing illegally in the Seychelles-Mauritius joint management area.

The vessel of interest (VOI) was located by Seychelles Air Force and Mauritian police aircraft and initially observed to be flying no flag. The vessel described itself as a Taiwanese fishing vessel and later was observed with a Mauritian flag displayed. The vessel attempted to flee when approached by the Mauritian National Coast Guard. Using proportional escalation of force based on national government decisions, warning shots were fired, and the VOI stopped. On boarding, Mauritian personnel found tuna and bonito fish along with 18 Taiwanese, Chinese, Indonesian and Filipino crew members onboard and no evidence of Mauritian registry. The vessel was then escorted to Port Louis to be handed over as evidence for legal finish procedures.







## 2. AGRICULTURE, LIVELIHOODS, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

**BY 2023, THE POPULATION, ESPECIALLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, HAS INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY, AND ENHANCED LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES.**



Under this outcome, the United Nations agencies on environment, development, and food and agriculture – FAO, UNDP and UNEP – are working towards the resilience of small-scale farmers to the effects of climate change. These projects, which promote resilience to the impact of climate change through nature-based solutions that have positively affected farming communities, rejuvenated endemic biodiversity, and mitigated water scarcity through community engagement.

### INCREASED RESILIENCE OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRY SECTOR TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON SMALL-SCALE FARMERS.

The Nairobi Convention, through the WIOSAP project, is working on improving the water quality by using constructed wetland wastewater treatment at a farm in the south of Mahé Island and promoting community-based ecological coastal rehabilitation using an ecosystem approach. The first project is a small-scale demonstration project that can eventually be replicated by the farming community, especially small-scale farmers, for better awareness of protection and sustainable farming practices. The production of livestock is currently not being maximized due to wastewater management issues. The Department of Agriculture and the Environment Department have joined forces in Seychelles to tackle wastewater pollution issues in the farming community. The ultimate purpose of the project is to develop a wastewater system that can be replicated within the farming industry, and to create fertilizer for better crop production by treating and recycling wastewater. The Environment has designed the



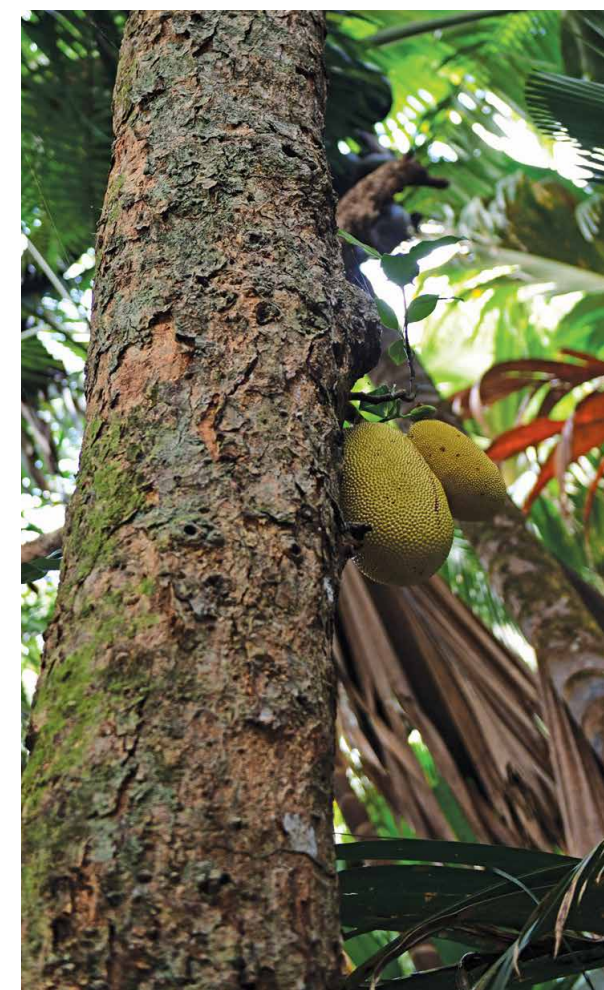
constructed wetland and irrigation system through a local architect. The design was approved by the Seychelles Planning Authority, and the tendering process for construction of the wastewater system and irrigation is currently ongoing.

Through implementation of the Ridge to Reef project, considerable progress has been made towards management and protection of key biodiversity areas (KBAs), application of sustainable land management practices through agroforestry, watershed management and restoration of ecosystems with UNDP support.

### 15 HECTARES OF COASTAL AND MANGROVE ECOSYSTEMS, ALONG WITH AN ADDITIONAL 52 HECTARES OF FOREST AROUND WATERSHEDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED USING NATURE-BASED APPROACHES.

Five KBAs, covering over 2,000 hectares, have been identified and will be designated once the legislative and national consultative reviews are completed in the coming year. This has been made possible with approval of the Nature Reserves and Conservancy Act by Cabinet.

Agroforestry and improved farming techniques through climate-smart agriculture initiatives are ongoing, and substantial reforestation efforts have reduced overall greenhouse gas emissions. The following legal and policy instruments have been revised and are in the process of approval: Forestry Bill; Breadfruit and Other Trees Act; as well as regulations under the Nature Conservancy Bill, among other reviews to integrate and synchronize existing legislation.



### THREE WATERSHED COMMITTEES, INCLUDING MORE THAN 40 PER CENT WOMEN AND 20 PER CENT YOUTH, AND 140 WOMEN ARE DIRECT BENEFICIARIES OF RESTORED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES, PARTICIPATING IN REFORESTATION, AGRICULTURE OR AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES AND FARMING

Under the Ridge to Reef project, reporting on gender has improved and youth markers have been established. Three watershed committees, including more than 40 per cent women and 20 per cent youth, and 140 women are direct beneficiaries of restored ecosystem services, participating in reforestation, agriculture or agroforestry practices and farming. District-level training and awareness of nature-based solutions are being rolled out through a strategic communication and awareness campaign, enhancing community engagement at decision-making level.

### ADVANCED SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEYCHELLES' NATIONAL FOREST POLICY AND LEGISLATION.

FAO elaborated a bioenergy roadmap and an action plan for the Government of Seychelles, based on technical discussions, outputs, and consultative workshops and training sessions. The roadmap for action outlines the next steps in the medium term for the sustainable development of bioenergy solutions in the country. The project identified which bioenergy options could be developed in the country, considering the specific environment and energy needs faced by the Seychelles. The project has significantly advanced support to the development of Seychelles national forest policy and legislation. It assisted with the preparation and consultation of key legislative documents, and these legislative results bring the forest sector's framework





conditions further into alignment with the Seychelles’ national development objectives. The draft National Forestry Policy was discussed and validated by key stakeholders, including those from academia, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, integrating their relevant changes and paying attention to local contexts. In particular, key forestry stakeholders from the islands of La Digue, Mahé, and Praslin were involved in the development of the forest policy document. Furthermore, a first proposal for the forest management bill was prepared and discussed with forest stakeholders. This draft bill will be further consulted on and submitted for adoption, in a series of ministry-led efforts going beyond the end of the project.

The development and application of mapping tools was partially accomplished. Linkages were established with other projects and initiatives, including a similar project being implemented in Rodrigues Island, and current agricultural land use was mapped.

The capacity of Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment (MACCE) staff to assess the role bioenergy can play within the country’s renewable energy portfolio was enhanced through the project. Experts from key stakeholder institutions were trained to command FAO’s BEFS approach and tools, which provided an evidence-based overview

of the sustainable bioenergy potential of a country. Furthermore, technical consultations were organized to understand the available sources of feedstock in various sectors, and the viability of bioenergy technologies in the country.

Concrete bioenergy options using biomass from agriculture, forestry and waste sectors were identified and assessed following the Bioenergy and Food Security approach and tools. The identified feedstock included crop residues, notably banana, livestock residues (from, for example, chickens, pigs and cattle), biodegradable waste, forest-harvesting residues, and additional forest harvesting from semi-natural Albizia-dominated forests. During the project, and based on the indications from the government, a specific set of bioenergy technologies were considered. These included electricity production from biogas based on combined heat and power (CHP) technology for the co-generation of heat and power, as well as biogas production and its upgrading to bio-compressed natural gas, which can be used as a renewable automobile fuel. Access to water is a key issue in the production of biogas, therefore desalination was included in the analysis. The direct involvement of national experts and the government, in particular MACCE and the Energy Commission, enabled the outcome of the project to be embedded in ongoing policy processes, including for renewable electricity and the agriculture sector.



### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND RESILIENCE

**BY 2023, NATIONAL, SUB-NATIONAL, AND COMMUNITY LEVELS HAVE ENHANCED CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT TO MITIGATE AND COPE WITH DISASTERS AND THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.**



Seychelles is effectively managing its protected areas by creating the necessary legal and enabling frameworks towards and for the provision of ecosystem services, applying an integrated ridge-to-reef approach towards structural transformation, building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities. Under this outcome, the United Nations agencies on environment and development – UNEP and UNDP – are both enabling coral reef restoration through innovative approaches.

Under the second WIOSAP demonstration project, baseline environmental studies were produced, and the Rehabilitation and Management Plan was completed and is being used to guide the rehabilitation and management of the project site. Two hectares of wetlands and associated woodland, as well as the two hectares of degraded hill have been successfully rehabilitated, and are being regularly maintained to ensure the continued success of their recovery. The use of palm leaves as a barrier to reduce soil erosion

### CORAL REEF RESTORATION ACTIVITIES HAVE ALSO RESULTED IN THE REHABILITATION OF REEFS PLAYING A KEY ROLE IN CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND COASTAL FOOD SECURITY.

has been replicated at other project sites, due to both its effectiveness and its low cost. The benefits of this innovative approach encouraged UNDP Accelerator Lab to collaborate with UNEP to undertake a scientific experiment to collect data on the effectiveness of this technique, so that it can be replicated in Rodrigues, an island in the Indian Ocean that has similar problems to the Seychelles. Seven training sessions for 61 participants were conducted in conjunction with other projects. Outreach activities with communities were also combined with the training sessions.

Coral reef restoration activities have also resulted in the rehabilitation of reefs playing a key role in climate adaptation and coastal food security. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) have provided the basis for Seychelles to mainstream climate action into sectors, especially agriculture, where climate-smart techniques are increasingly being used. Women and young people have also specifically been trained in coral reef rehabilitation, and are actively engaged in marine research and restoration activities.







#### 4. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

**BY 2023, THE POPULATION OF SEYCHELLES, ESPECIALLY WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH, VULNERABLE AND HIGH-RISK GROUPS HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY, INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION AND SERVICES THAT SAFEGUARD AND PROMOTE QUALITY OF LIFE.**



Under this outcome, United Nations agencies were focused on improving the health sector, Seychelles cultural heritage, and protecting and enhancing human and labour rights.

#### **QUALITY HEALTH CARE IS BEING IMPROVED FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN.**

In the health sector, the United Nations provided technical support to guide formulation of the National Health Strategy Plan 2022-2026 and the Roadmap for Quality of Care for Seychelles. Combined, these advocated for the country to develop a quality-of-care strategy, which will bridge the various quality initiatives under a systematic and organized effort. The strategic documents will strengthen quality of care and highlight the key areas for improvement of the health-care system to deliver quality care that can respond to today's health challenges, including setting up an effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, addressing the high turnover of health professionals, and tackling rising levels of non-communicable diseases, HIV and AIDS and other emerging diseases and epidemics, while effectively maintaining delivery of essential health services to ensure good health coverage. This will reduce the stress on the health-care system, in a context in which Seychelles has about 2 facilities per 10,000 population serving all subnational districts, providing an integrated and horizontal approach to primary care services, free at the point of use. The facilities provide immunization, antenatal care services, maternal child health services, dental services, and management of common ailments.



#### **ENHANCED CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENT AND HEALTH SECTOR PROFESSIONALS TO RESPOND TO EMERGING DEMANDS OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT.**

Seychelles faces lingering issues around the productivity and efficient utilization of the existing health workforce. In 2022, WHO supported workload analysis of health facilities. This activity was intended to establish staffing norms, identify skills gaps, and make recommendations for efficient utilization of the existing health workforce. The next steps will be to build Ministry of Health capacity to prepare National Health Worker Accounts (NHWAs) and establish proposed staffing standards. This is a continuation of the work already commenced on NHWA and projections including conducting policy dialogue to build consensus on critical issues for the Human Resource in Health (HRH) Strategy. The

Government recommended that workload analysis be conducted at health facility level to provide expert and stakeholder opinions on an efficient health workforce investment plan, in order to improve the quality of health services and the implementation of the Seychellois package of essential health services.

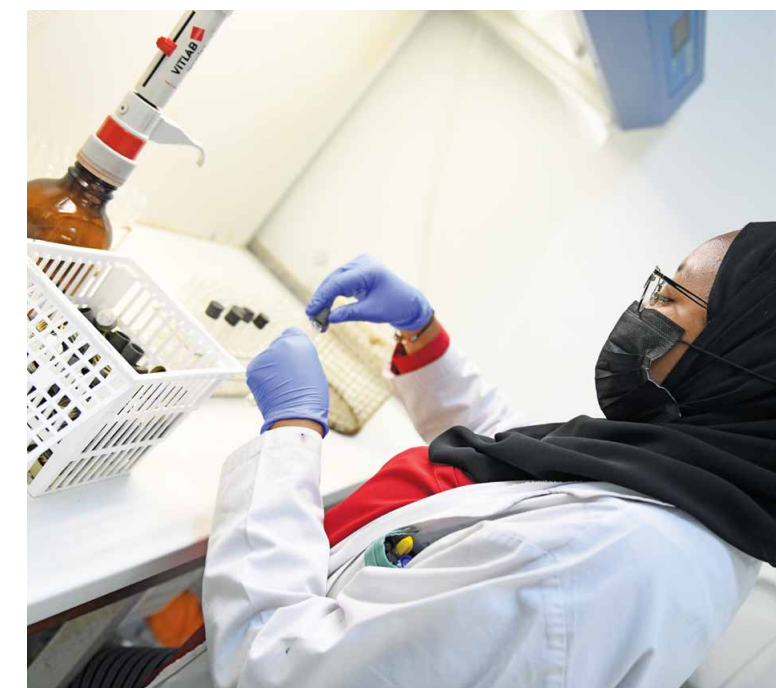
#### **STRENGTHENED STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND LEGISLATION ENABLING EFFECTIVE INTEGRATED HEALTH CARE.**

The **World Health Organization** (WHO) provided technical assistance for the review, development and updating of various policy documents, such as the National Health Strategic Plan, the National Rehabilitation Strategy, National Referral Guidelines, and the Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Guidelines. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health was unable to review and update the NHSP 2016-2020. During 2022, when most health activities were resuming, the Ministry reviewed NHSP 2016-2020 and the results were considered in the development of the 2022-2026 NHSP. The IPC unit also updated the National IPC guidelines, which await endorsement for dissemination. Another landmark initiative is the Assessment of the Rehabilitation Services in Seychelles and the consultative development of the National Rehabilitation Strategy Plan.

#### **INCREASED AWARENESS AMONG THE LOCAL POPULATION ON ISSUES AND BEST PRACTICES IN ADOLESCENT SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH.**

The total fertility rate has declined significantly over the years and stood at an estimated 2.2 in 2020. However, the country continues to experience high rates of adolescent pregnancy and abortion, with 12 per cent of total live births to 10-19 year olds in 2020. For the last five years, the birth rate among adolescents aged 15-19 stood at approximately 60 per 1,000, above the global average of 42 per 1,000.

To ensure universal accessibility to reproductive health, and improve maternal and adolescent wellbeing, WHO provided technical assistance for the country to implement a strategic approach to address issues related to sexual and reproductive health (SRH), including unintended pregnancies, contraception, and abortion. This also included an



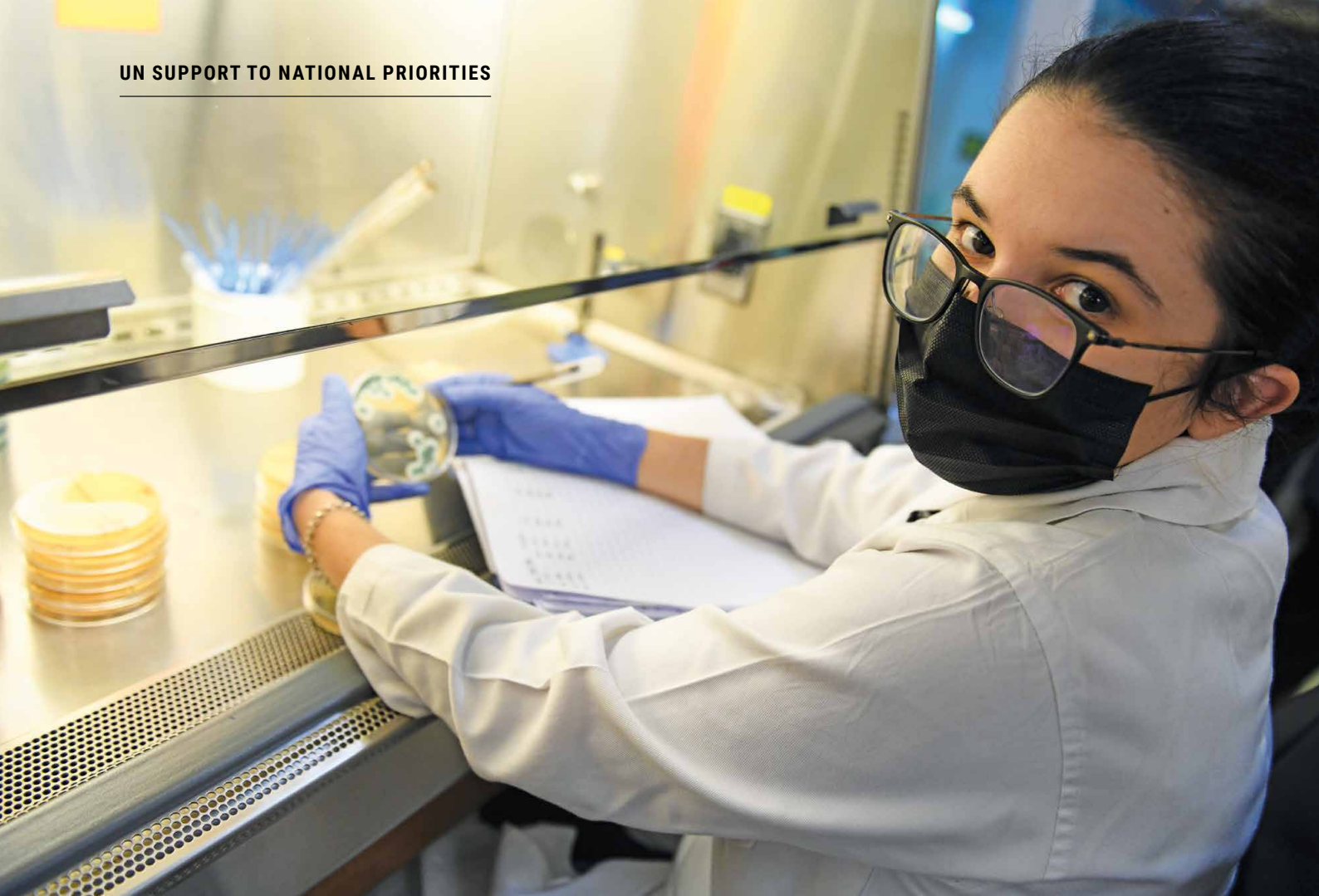
initial assessment to examine the current situation, existing policies and programmes on unintended pregnancies, contraception, and abortion, and provided insights into the needs and existing interventions to address these needs. The result of the assessment is now guiding the next step of piloting and expanding best practices in reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health (RMCAH).

Additionally, WHO and UNFPA have supported various awareness raising activities and national campaigns related to RMCAH, including activities to commemorate World Health Day, Immunization Week, Breastfeeding Week, and World AIDS Day. Thirty-six young people and key populations were sensitized on SRH and HIV, and 49 trainers trained on comprehensive sexuality education (CSE).

UNFPA supported the development of the CSE manual which was piloted with a group of deaf adolescents, and will further be consolidated with tools and materials relevant to individuals with special needs, with a strong focus and aim of leaving no one behind. The CSE manual was also adapted to train police officers and prisoners, with the aim of training trainers to deliver CSE in closed settings.

The United Nations will continue to advocate for awareness raising and behavioural change strategies to support healthy practices in adolescent sexual reproductive health, and child and maternal health.





# UN in Action

## LABORATORY STRENGTHENING TASK FORCE

There has been an instrumental improvement in collecting and transporting samples from sampling stations to the laboratory, dramatically improving the sample delivery time. Additionally, staff have been trained in sampling for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and rapid diagnostic tests, and supportive supervision and monitoring are provided to ensure continuous improvement in sampling and testing. According to physiotherapist Patricia Rene, Team Lead, this enabled the timely realization of planned activities. Acupuncture therapist Londa Radeconde takes pride in confidently offering training on sampling for PCR and rapid antigen testing and conducting testing, and sampling following this opportunity, which she is thankful for. Moreover, Miss Cynthia Noshir, dental hygienist, highlighted that the experience has been fruitful as it empowered her in numerous areas and disciplines, such as coordination, implementation, and monitoring of activities, thus contributing to the public health response to the crisis.



## INCREASED AWARENESS OF HIV TESTING, COUNSELLING, AND TREATMENT SERVICES WITH A MAINLY TARGETED FOCUS ON HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS.

WHO supported discussions within the Ministry of Health to reinstate efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, starting with a scoping mission to assess the local situation. In 2022, it was observed that HIV testing in the community by NGOs had increased compared to previous years, as reported by the National AIDS Council (NAC). The overall testing rate was maintained despite the reduction of testing at health facility level as a result of the COVID-19 restrictions. Community engagement in HIV testing was a major achievement this year.

## INCREASED AWARENESS OF THE DANGERS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE, ALCOHOLISM, AND SMOKING, TO REDUCE PREVALENCE OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND PROMOTE HEALTHY AND PEACEFUL LIVING.

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the country continued to maintain its efforts to combat substance abuse, alcoholism, and smoking. WHO, in collaboration with the Department for Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (DSAPTR), advocated to address harmful alcohol consumption

by updating the policies and legislative frameworks governing the management of a disconcerting trend in substance abuse disorders.

A major activity was the launching of the Dry March campaign, which challenged citizens to remain sober in the month of March. There were many other educational activities and communication products to further strengthen this campaign, using various media platforms. Youth were not left out as a poetry writing competition was held for primary and secondary schools as part of the campaign, with students encouraged to write poems on the effects of alcohol on health and well-being.

## STRENGTHENED INTRA-GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT THE COVID-19 RESPONSE PLAN.

WHO supported the country to develop and disseminate guidance documents and Standard Operating Procedures to meet the evolving needs related to the COVID-19 outbreak, and produced situation reports to guide decision making for the outbreak response at all levels. WHO further supported an Intra Action Review (IAR) of the COVID-19 response in the third quarter of 2022 to identify best practices, gaps and lessons. The IAR covered every pillar of the COVID-19 response and identified actions needed to update the COVID-19 Incident Action Plan (IAP).



To improve vaccination coverage, WHO supported targeted outreach to vulnerable and high-risk populations, and provided training on infodemic management. Furthermore, vaccine logistics management capacity was built and cold chain equipment procured for the country, to ensure the delivery of safe and effective vaccines.

### RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROMOTED.

Based on infection trends, WHO supported the targeted engagement of communities, particularly where clusters of COVID-19 infections were identified. Furthermore, WHO supported the development, printing and dissemination of informational educational and communications materials and awareness campaigns to promote infection prevention and control (IPC) practices in the country. In addition, WHO facilitated community mobilization towards improving COVID-19 vaccine booster uptake and training of key players in risk communication and community engagement on infodemic management.

### STRENGTHENED CAPACITY OF HEALTH SYSTEM FOR SCREENING, DISEASE SURVEILLANCE, RISK ASSESSMENT AND CAPACITY OF TREATMENT INCLUDING AT PORTS OF ENTRY.

WHO supported the training of surveillance focal points in non-health-care settings (including tourism establishments, childminders and schools), expanding capacity for testing, case investigation contacts tracing and IPC in these settings and – given the unique nature of Seychelles the economy of which depends largely on tourism – allowed

for the safe opening of these establishments. Furthermore, WHO built the capacity of the laboratory for genomic sequencing through the procurement of sequencing equipment and reagents, and the training of laboratory staff on genomic sequencing and bioinformatics, ensuring quality control.

### PROCUREMENT, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ADEQUATE CRITICAL SUPPLIES (MEDICINES, HARDWARE, MACHINES, EQUIPMENT AND SO ON) IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19, AS WELL AS OTHER ESSENTIAL HEALTH COMMODITIES.

WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS and partners donated personal protective equipment, medical devices (such as ventilators), and testing reagents to provide added support to the COVID-19 response. WHO further supported the technical mission to assess the central medical stores to improve the operation's efficiency, and to ensure uninterrupted provision of medical supplies, assistive devices and technology.

### INCREASED UNDERSTANDING ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND ITS EXTENSION TO MIGRANT WORKERS.

Through the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Southern Africa Migration Management (SAMM) Project, the United Nations is strongly advocating to enable the access of migrant workers to social protection benefits. The United Nations brought together the government, employers and trades unions to explain key principles underlying the extension of social protection to migrant workers (for example equality of treatment, maintenance of rights, applicable legislation and mutual assistance) as well as on key principles of social protection policy and programme design (for example, the rights-based approach, universality, solidarity, collective financing, risk pooling, and so on). The team also presented data on migration. There are currently around 13,000 migrant workers in Seychelles: a significant proportion of them from South Asia, and others from Southern and Eastern Africa. At the same time, close to 30,000 Seychellois live abroad; and are not entitled to receive benefits from the Agency for Social Protection. Most migrant

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workers' benefits are provided through private insurance or employer liability schemes, such as in the cases of sickness, maternity or health. Despite migrants paying tax, they have limited or no access to social protection benefits. As results of this discussions with the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs, the technical team has been tasked to conduct Study the possibility to set up bilateral or multilateral social security agreements with the main migrant sending countries as well as with countries where Seychellois are migrating to, to review the legislative framework governing social protection and come up with recommendations on legal reforms that would be required to align the law with key principles regarding the portability of social security rights and entitlements and to develop and disseminate comprehensive communication materials on social protection for migrant workers.

### INCREASED CAPACITY ON THE USE OF THE NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS TRACKING DATABASE.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Regional Office for South Africa (OHCHR ROSA) provided technical support to the Government of Seychelles by enhancing the capacity of an official from the Human Rights

Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism on the implementation of recommendations from all human rights mechanisms. The official from Seychelles was capacitated to use the national recommendations tracking database, an electronic system facilitating the recording, tracking, and reporting on the implementation of human rights recommendations from international, regional, and national human rights mechanisms at national level. This took place in a Southern Africa sub-regional workshop on the information management capacity of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up organized by OHCHR ROSA and attended by officials from 14 countries in Southern Africa including Seychelles. The major challenge in relation to implementation of recommendations in Seychelles is the need for the government to establish and strengthen a national mechanism for reporting, following up, and operating as a national institutional structure to coordinate the process of State party reporting, with implementation of recommendations from all the human rights mechanisms.

In line with the recommendations of the US Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report 2021, a National Action Plan to combat TIP was developed. The National Action Plan identified institutional challenges and avenues for multi-sectoral partnerships, and presented



a comprehensive roadmap towards eliminating trafficking in persons in Seychelles. The drafting of the National Action Plan was successful in generating a coordinated approach towards combatting TIP, and creating a sense of accountability at the level of various ministries. IOM supplied the technical expertise needed to draft the NAP, and leveraged its goodwill with the Government of Seychelles to establish the document as a non-controversial tool for combatting TIP. IOM also facilitated consultations with various stakeholders that were crucial in the data collection process that went into drafting the NAP.

### CAPACITY OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN SEYCHELLES DEVELOPED FOR LABOUR MIGRATION MANAGEMENT.

The workshop has helped government officials (from several public departments) and representatives of civil society organizations to meet and acquire knowledge with respect to effective labour migration management. In addition to learning about migration management frameworks, international conventions, standards, concepts and tools, participants had the opportunity to discuss contemporary labour migration issues and challenges in Seychelles, and to identify potential solutions. Stakeholders in Seychelles are now familiar with key concepts and challenges related to labour migration, and can situate their roles with respect to making labour migration safe, orderly and dignified.

The three-day capacity development was conducted using an interactive approach by labour migration specialists from IOM and ILO. The potential solutions to labour migration challenges identified during the workshop have been further discussed with representatives of the Department of Employment and actions have been prioritized. IOM is exploring avenues to support the Government of Seychelles to address these priorities.

### NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM.

As a beneficiary of the UNESCO-Aschberg programme, Seychelles strengthened its national legislation on the protection and promotion of artistic

freedom with a focus on the status of the artist and cultural professionals and their socio-economic rights with United Nations technical assistance. This programme supports member states to further implement the 2005 Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, as well as the 1980 Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist. The Seychelles Institute for Culture Heritage and the Arts was assisted to develop a participatory process to initiate consultations and policy dialogues regarding the status of the artist in the country. A baseline study on the status of artists in Seychelles was drafted, including a gap analysis on legislation concerning socio-economic protection of artists. It furthermore provides recommendations for the design or reform of regulatory texts on the protection of artists and cultural professionals. The United Nations provided capacity-building to the National Society of Authors, Performers and Composers (SACS) and advised the SACS on embracing current opportunities, acquiring good legal reflexes, and establishing an efficient and functional collective management model for copyright and related rights.

Seychellois women were empowered in the field of world heritage, as women representatives participated in the "Conference on Mentoring and World Heritage: Empowering African heritage professionals and achieving gender equality", which was held in the context of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.

Capacity building was also delivered to Seychellois on the protection of movable cultural property, and in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects.

### SUPPORTING SOUTH-SOUTH BILATERAL COLLABORATION AND DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT.

IOM provided technical assistance to the Government of Seychelles by facilitating virtual exchanges with Cabo Verde on the issue of diaspora engagement. This technical assistance was aimed at catalysing Seychelles' strategic partnerships, as well as enhancing its understanding and exposure to some of the good practices, experiences and lessons learned from their counterparts in engaging with their diasporas.



## 5. DATA DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

**BY 2023, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ROBUST DATA, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION TO SUPPORT INCLUSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**



The National Census, the backbone of evidence-based policymaking, was completed more efficiently in accordance with international standards with United Nations technical support. UNFPA supported the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of Seychelles to build the capacity of its officers through census tools workshop participation in Cote d'Ivoire with other statisticians and demographers from all over Africa. Thematic analysis is now underway.

As the government looks to enhance efficiency in the public sector, digital transformation is essential to create a paradigm shift from business as usual. UNDP supported the design of the national strategy and action plan for e-procurement that the Government is utilizing to revise the Procurement Act (2008). A readiness assessment for e-procurement was undertaken for the public sector and a South-South Mission was undertaken for both public and private sectors to draw lessons from Singapore's digital transformation journey. This shaped the preparation of a national roadmap and strategy for digital transformation. The mission has also generated a valuable partnership between government and private sector counterparts to enable transformation in Seychelles. The public sector also been enabled to cultivate strategic partnership with the private sector as part of efforts to bring the latter to the fore in sustaining development efforts.

Furthermore, the dialogues established during the preparation of the SDG Investor Map are guiding the government to signal strategic areas where the private sector can invest and have a positive impact.

UNDP's investment in development finance work is increasing capacity for resource mobilization. The Tax Inspectors Without Borders initiative is empowering the Revenue Commission to seal tax revenue leakages, while the Development Finance Assessment will provide opportunities to identify new mechanisms for mobilizing finance.

### IMPROVED LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM AND MIGRANT LABOUR STATISTICS.

The ILO built the capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics and the Employment Department Seychelles on Labour Market Information System mainly on the production of labour market indicators using the Decent Work and SDG Framework, and data management (modelling, preparation, interpretation and publication). The intervention to improve the labour market information system resulted in the country having data available for decision-making, and provides policy makers with up-to-date and forward-looking information to formulate and monitor policies and actions that have an impact on the workforce and the labour market. It is also a system of alerts about possible gaps between labour supply and demand; informs individuals about employment opportunities and companies about the available workforce, and informs training institutions of unmet training needs.

Regarding the blue economy, a pool of experts from various structures (the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy, the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs, Seychelles Chamber of Commerce



and Industry, Seychelles Federation of Workers' Union, and University of Seychelles) have relevant knowledge and capacity to assess the social and employment impacts of climate and green/blue policies. The country's objective is to be in the position to collect statistics through evidence-based research and policy advice, and to build a model based on national accounts data, the needs and policy priorities.

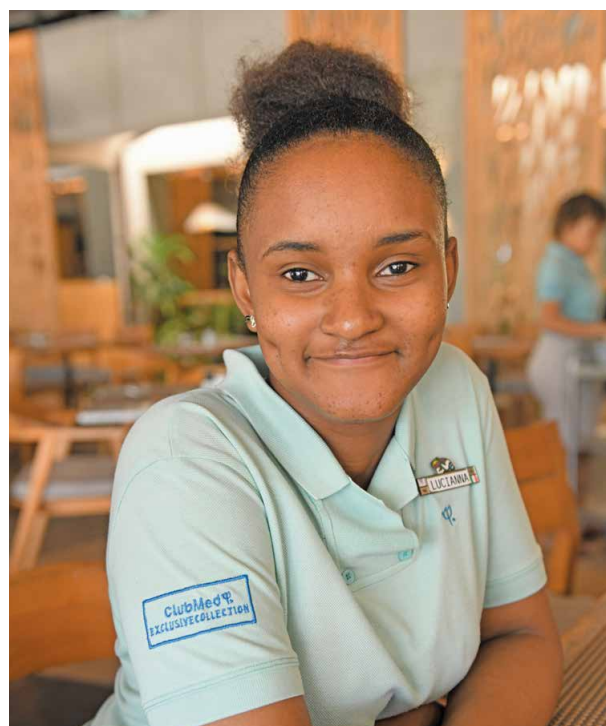
Through a capacity building workshop, the ILO, under the SAMM project, and the ILO Statistics Department held a Data Production Workshop to develop the Master Data Plan for a national Labour Market Information System, which includes information on labour market statistical indicators as well as indicators on skills and labour migration. The capacity building workshop also provided training on the conceptualization and measurement of labour migration statistics.

Furthermore, the ILO, under the SAMM project, has supported the National Labour Migration Plan (NLMP) Advisory Committee with the aim of harmonizing labour migration statistics within the country and at regional level, in line with ILO-recommended statistical definitions and methodologies.

### STRENGTHENING THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM ON TOURISM THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST SEYCHELLES TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT.

The National System of Tourism Statistics of Seychelles was assessed and strengthened with the support of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). This enabled the development of the first Tourism Satellite Account. The project served to improve the information base for making decisions on planning, policy-making, marketing, promoting and regulation in the sector, but also for compiling a first experimental Tourism Satellite Account so the economic importance of tourism can be measured directly using the same concepts, classifications, and definitions as other sectors of the economy, such as fisheries, agriculture, and manufacturing.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism (MFAT) and the National Bureau of Statistics have been



consistently the main user and main producer of tourism statistics respectively. They continue to be important as the key implementers of the project recommendations.

The capacity of local people were enhanced through seminars, workshop, and training programmes, on the UNWTO tourism definitions, concepts, classifications and the approach to the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), and the analytical capacity of the TSA.

The project used the two main manuals prepared by UNWTO in recent years to capture the United Nations' statistical recommendations (also referred to as the International Recommendations) for member states to develop a consistent and useful set of basic economic statistical data and indicators:

1. International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) – designed to support the production of a high-quality set of basic data and indicators in each country, and strengthen the international comparability of tourism statistics.
2. Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (2008) – a framework showing the relationship between tourism and other economic activities through macro-economic data, which allows the country to design models and forecasts for tourism activities and the economy.

## 2.3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIP AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA



Achieving the sustainable development goals requires a paradigm shift from the usual siloed

approach to one that promotes effective and inclusive partnerships. This will require that we build at national, regional and international level “collaborative relations between various parties, both public and non-public, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and, as mutually agreed, to share risks and responsibilities, resources and benefits”.<sup>2</sup>

Collaborative and effective partnerships between stakeholders across all sectors are the foundations for a green and inclusive recovery from the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS IN ADVANCING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE 2030 AGENDA/SDGS



The UNDP has catalysed an innovative collaboration between the Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority (SPGA) and the Terrestrial Restoration Action Society Seychelles (TRASS), a local NGO,

to experiment with using dried leaves to curb soil erosion in Seychelles. Through this collaboration, 5,000 palm leaves, especially dried “latanier” leaves, were collected by the Terrestrial Restoration Action Society Seychelles (TRASS) and the SPGA in the National Park on the island of Praslin and used to construct a barrier to prevent fertile soil and sediment being washed away during heavy rainfall.

### KEY PARTNERSHIPS LEVERAGED FOR FINANCING SDG ACHIEVEMENT



Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands



To enhance the management and conservation of biodiversity in Seychelles, UNESCO has supported Seychelles to mobilize financing from the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust to establish a sustainable tourism management system for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the UNESCO World Heritage Site, Vallée de Mai. The implementing partner is the Seychelles Islands Foundation (SIF), and aims to modernize visitor and scientific monitoring.

<sup>2</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/about>





Analysis of visitor statistics and visitor flow management will enhance sustainable tourism management and conservation. A new visitor science app will be developed to sensitize visitors on the value of nature conservation and particularly island biodiversity, as well as to improve their experience.



With support from the European Union and in close collaboration with the African Union, the FAO built the capacity of government officials from the ministries of agriculture and fisheries and other stakeholders in Seychelles on food and phytosanitary control. This training will support the country to enhance its data collection capacity to improve the food control system on the island in view to spur trade among African Union member states.



As part of the EU-funded “Port Security and Safety of Navigation programme for Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean”, the UNODC and the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), in collaboration with the Indian Ocean Commission, has supported Seychelles to enhance maritime security. The IMO conducted a port security risk assessment at Seychellois port facilities together with the Seychelles Ports Authority (SPA) and the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (SMSA). UNODC conducted various capacity building activities for maritime law enforcement officer and port security personnel.



The United Nations in Seychelles has successfully mobilized resources for two key projects from the Joint SDG Fund in 2022 to accelerate implementation of the SDGs in the country. Through “Contributing to establish an enabling environment to promote sustainable Green and Blue Economy in Mauritius and Seychelles”, United Nations agencies including UNEP, UNDP, UNECA,



ILO, IOM and UNFPA will support the development of an integrated and gender-sensitive Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan in Seychelles to address the solid waste management challenge. Through the “Building the Resilience of Food Systems in Mauritius and Seychelles by leveraging on sustainable agricultural practices” project, UNDP, FAO and UN Women will support the country to promote the use of climate-smart agricultural methods and approaches to reduce its dependence on imported foods.

## 2.4 RESULTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORKING TOGETHER

### RC/UNCT - FROM RECOVERY TO RESILIENCE

**United Nations actions better coordinated to increase coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency to support Seychelles achieve the SDGs**

The COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan was completed with the remaining actions fully integrated into SPF implementation. The UNCT organized capacity building for the Programme Management Team (PMT) in Joint Programming and UNINFO for more coherent joint planning and monitoring of the CF.

The development of a new United Nations

Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) strengthened synergies among United Nations agencies, especially non-residents, enabling stronger engagement with non-traditional stakeholders such as the private sector and international financial institutions.

The UNCT organized a multi-sector Strategic Policy Dialogue attended by ministers, UNCT members, and regional directors. The policy dialogue allowed the UNCT to discuss with national counterparts emerging development challenges, and the government’s directions to address them.

### PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT TEAM

In 2022, the level of engagement of the PMT to support the implementation, monitoring, reporting of the SPF and joint resource mobilization was even stronger. The first comprehensive PMT Annual Work Plan to support the UNCT to coordinate implementation of the SPF was developed. Capacity building on UNINFO was conducted for PMT and M&E officers to strengthen the capacity of UNCT Mauritius and Seychelles to effectively plan, monitor, and implement cooperation framework through UNINFO. The PMT spearheaded elaboration of the Common Country Assessments (CCA) for Seychelles to generate empirical evidence that will feed into the new Cooperation Framework, 2024-2028.

The PMT supported the elaboration of two joint programmes: (i) The Joint SDG Fund programme on Blue and Green economy for Mauritius while it focused on circular economy for Seychelles. (UNDP, ILO, UNEP, UNECA, UNFPA) US\$1,437,800 to develop the enabling environment to scale up investments in the ocean renewable energy sector in Mauritius and the Circular Economy in Seychelles; (ii) the Joint SDG Fund Project on Resilient Food Systems in Mauritius and Seychelles (UNDP, FAO & UN Women) to support Mauritius to produce locally low-cost bio-fertilizers from seaweeds, and to support Seychelles to promote the use of climate-smart agricultural methods and approaches.

### OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT TEAM

#### Increased efficiency

The Operations Management Team (OMT) supported the implementation and review of the 2020-2023 Business Operation Strategy (BOS). There is no separate BOS for Seychelles given the footprint of the United Nations in the country. The UNCT decided to have one Business Operation Strategy for both Mauritius and Seychelles. The BOS identified seven common services for collaboration: common administration services, common cleaning services, common United Nations premises, common procurement services, common parking

services, common security services, and common gender-responsive services. The following United Nations agencies are participating in the Mauritius/ Seychelles BOS: UNDP, WHO, UN, IOM. Furthermore, the UNCT completed the common premises stock take, noting that three agencies are already in a United Nations common “UN House”. The United Nations care and staff wellbeing activities and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were integrated into the BOS during the 2022 annual review. The Operations Management Team supported the Local Salary Survey, resulting in an increase of 10 per cent cost of living assessment.



## Communicating as One

The United Nations Partnership and Communication Group (UNPCG) for Mauritius and Seychelles was established in 2021 to promote joint communications and advocacy initiatives among the UNCT. Still relatively new, the UNPCG began the implementation phase of its first multi-year joint UNCT Communications Strategy and Work Plan. During 2022 the UNPCG connected the work of the UNCT with strategic partners in Seychelles in support of the objectives of the communications strategy.

The UNPCG used social media as a key channel to



40% INCREASE  
IN FOLLOWERS



FOLLOWERS MORE  
THAN DOUBLED

implement communications strategy objectives. The group provided fresh, relevant content for the UNCT social media platforms. Twitter followers of @UNinSeychelles have more than doubled, while Facebook followers on the combined United Nations in Mauritius and Seychelles page have increased by 40 per cent. In this way, the UNPCG can engage with followers through these channels to promote the process and results of the Cooperation Framework, SDGs, and other development agendas.

## MOBILIZE POLICY MAKERS, THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS (WOMEN, YOUTH, AND THOSE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES) TO ADVOCATE FOR ACCELERATED ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGS: SHOWING THAT EVERYONE CAN ACT AND MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

For the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence from 25 November to 10 December 2022 the UNPCG mobilized United Nations agency staff to provide a headshot and add a caption using the campaign slogan **#PushForward** as to how they will act to end violence against women. The message was then put on a social media card template with the United Nations in Seychelles/campaign logos. This coordinated action led to a significant increase in tweet impressions of 1,500 over 16 days, compared to 400, the norm for that month during the non-campaign period. Tweet impressions importantly indicate an organization's brand presence by measuring how many times the tweet is shown to people across the platform.

Another UNPCG-initiated online video campaign for International Women's Day garnered similar results, with Tweet impressions rising to 1,600. UNCT heads



of agency, the United Nations Resident Coordinator for Mauritius and Seychelles, and Marie-Celine Zialor, Minister of Youth, Sports and Family of the Republic of Seychelles spoke on the theme of "Gender Equality Today for a Sustainable Tomorrow". The short videos were recorded and formatted on branded social media cards and then disseminated on United Nations in Seychelles social media and agency social media outlets.

## REPOSITION THE UNITED NATIONS IN SEYCHELLES AS A KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNER TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS PEOPLE BY DEMONSTRATING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPF.

UNPCG mobilized press and media coverage of the 2022 UNCT retreat. The focus of the retreat in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis was to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. To that end, the 2022 UNCT Retreat for Mauritius and Seychelles took a forward-looking approach, promoting systems thinking towards sustainable development. The theme reaffirmed the

need to continuously use our United Nations collective efforts and visionary leadership to work towards long-term development, while adapting to an ever-changing environment. Press interactions effectively captured these elements, with coverage in the two main national newspapers and broadcasters, as well as regional coverage on online news outlets.

## 2.5 EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

As we enter the penultimate year of implementation of the SPF, there is enough evidence to say that the United Nations has delivered on its promise to the people of Seychelles, in at least three out of four outcome areas. However, Seychelles as a small island developing state is particularly susceptible to its inherent vulnerabilities and exogenous shocks that constantly jeopardize the development gains achieved so far.

The 2022 final independent evaluation of the SPF states that due to the unique nature of Seychelles (a country with 95 per cent of United Nations agencies being non-resident and also in which for the first time the United Nations has had a cooperation framework with the government), there were relatively fewer coordination structures than is usual in other countries. However, the few structures available were relatively very effective in delivering on multiple roles.

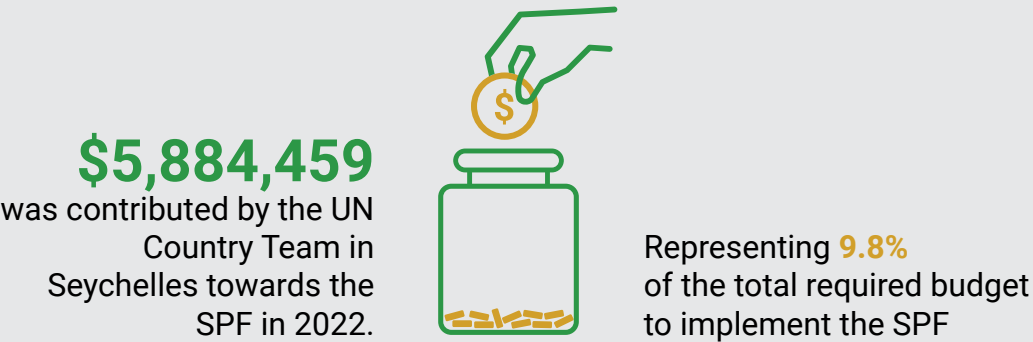
### THE FOLLOWING ARE THE KEY LESSONS DRAWN FROM SPF IMPLEMENTATION.

- 1. The effects of COVID-19 and the unstable geopolitical landscape on key areas of the SPF demonstrate the need to invest more into strategic foresight tools and risk management and mitigation.** COVID-19-related restrictions limited the number of activities carried out in 2021 and 2022. The pandemic created delays and cancellations of activities such as face-to-face training and workshops, international recruitment, international purchasing and sensitization campaigns.
- 2. Non-physical presence of the United Nations in Seychelles (95 per cent of agencies) considerably reduced contact opportunities and generated delays in communication by United Nations agencies and implementing partners.** To remedy this situation, some United Nations agencies opted to employ local staff or recruit focal staff to represent them and oversee implementation of their programmes.
- 3. Inadequate data to effectively adapt to government needs.** Inadequate data or delays in production of statistics make it challenging to properly monitor the SPF.
- 4. Increased buy-in of next CF results framework by strategic stakeholders will be key for the focus, implementation and monitoring of the results.** While the current SPF has limited buy-in from stakeholders, the process of its elaboration also serves as a lesson for the next one. As such, 2022 marked the kick-off of a series of national consultations with all stakeholders to increase awareness and buy-in for the next results framework.
- 5. Non-completion of SPF results framework indicator data in some cases made some variables non-evaluable.** Almost 90 per cent of the results framework outcome indicators lacked baselines or targets making the indicators difficult to evaluate. Closely related to this issue was lack of statistical data to monitor the performance of some outcome indicators.

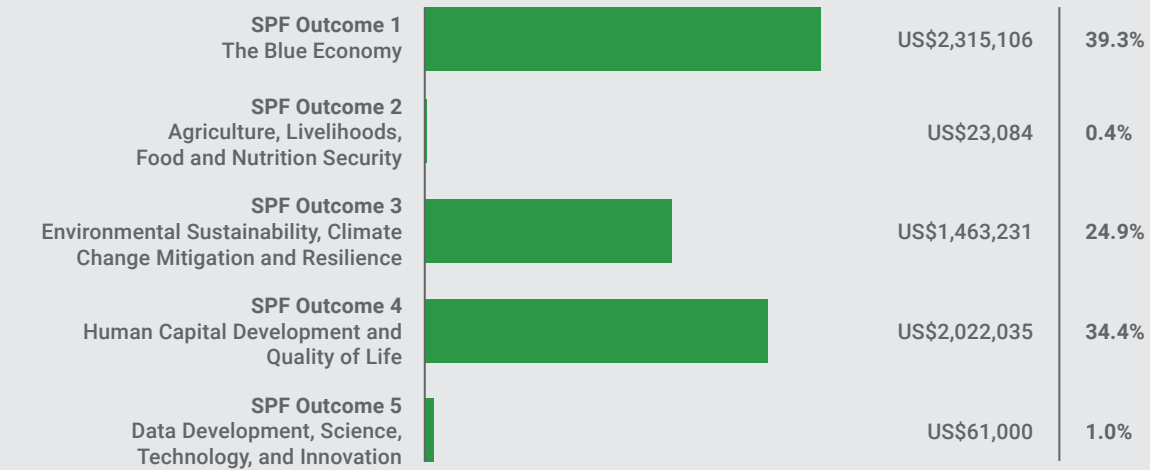


2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

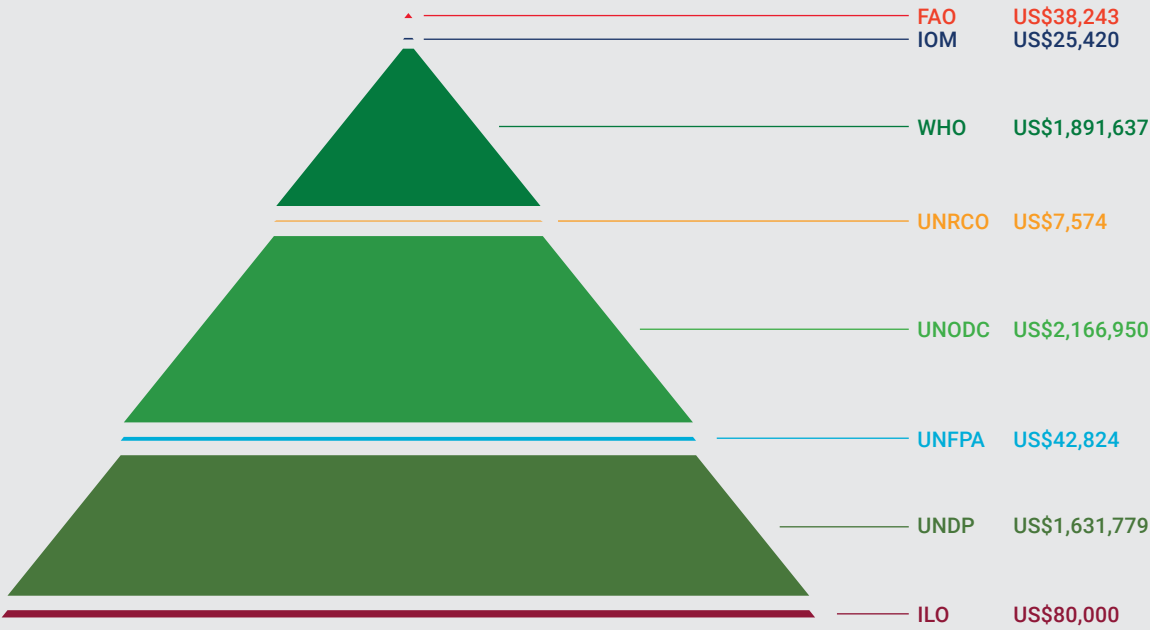
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022 BY STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

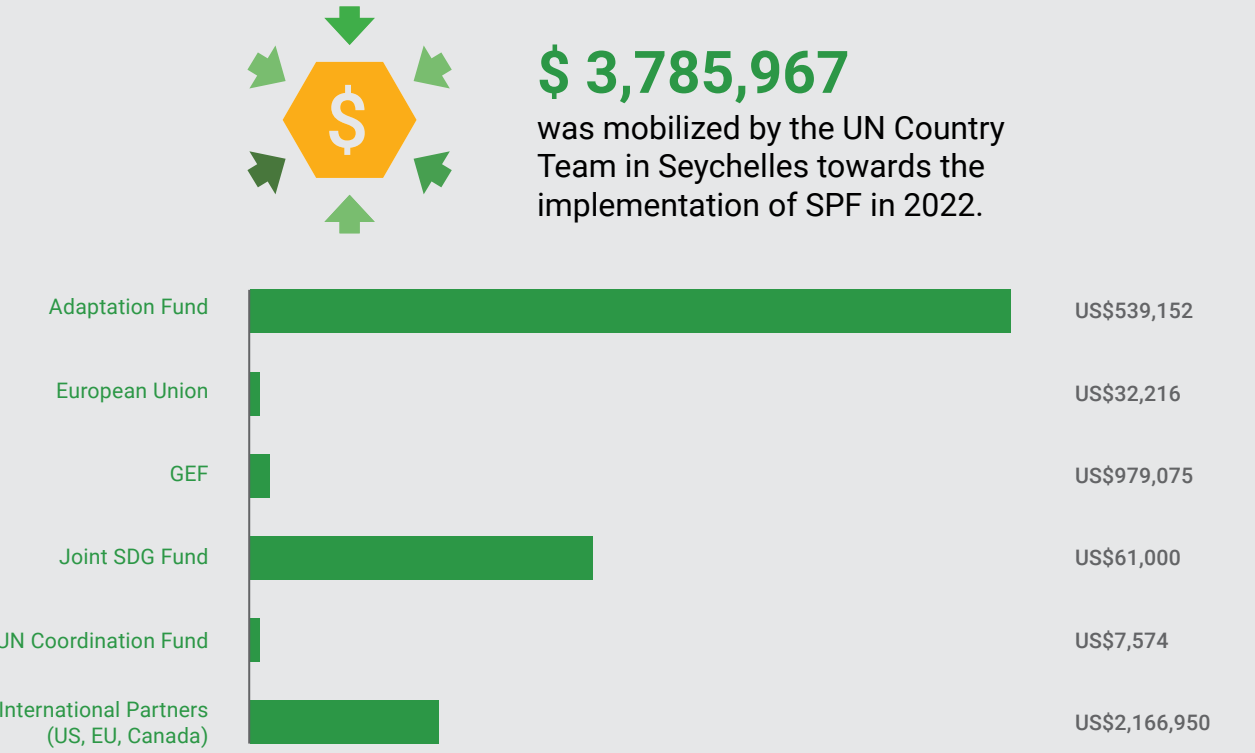


CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2022 BY UN AGENCIES



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

In 2022, the United Nations Country Team in Seychelles mobilized resources from the government, development partners and multilateral funds to finance the implementation of the Strategic Partnership Framework.



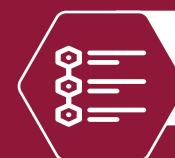




## 3.0

# UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2023





### 1. The United Nations system will finalize elaboration of the new UNSDCF

The current United Nations Government Cooperation Framework will end in December 2023. In preparation for a new UNSDCF, the UNCT completed key preparatory milestones, including the **final evaluation, the Common Country Assessments (CCAs) and comprehensive stakeholder consultations, which culminated in the Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR)**. The SPR established key priorities for the new UNSDCF. In 2023 the United Nations will finalize elaboration of the new cooperation framework, agree on the UNCT configuration, and develop Joint Work Plans to be uploaded in UNINFO. The UNCT will also complete the Gender Scorecard and PSEA training, which are vital for implementation of the cooperation framework, in the spirit of leave no one behind (LNOB).



### 2. The United Nations system will accelerate implementation of joint programmes

In 2022, the UNCT mobilized funds through the Joint SDG Fund, to support Seychelles to deploy circular economy, bringing together the expertise of ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNECA, UNEP and UNFPA. The United Nations will accelerate the implementation of the Joint SDG Fund Programme. The expected results are intended to strengthen the policy framework, establish financial mechanisms, and build capacity to catalyse public and private sector investments in the circular economy.



### 3. Strengthen the capacities of national institutions for policy coherence and system thinking

In collaboration with UNDESA and UNITAR, the United Nations initiated a partnership with the Government of Seychelles and academia to strengthen SDG mainstreaming, system thinking and its impact on decision-making and institutional reform to advance implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The capacity-building is intended to improve policy coherence. The UNCT will continue to work with government sectors and academia for more coherent, risk-informed policies.



### 4. The United Nations will support the National Bureau of Statistics data analysis for the National Housing and Population Census of Seychelles.

Seychelles has initiated the 2022 NHPC National Housing and Population Census. Data collection has been completed. The United Nations will support the National Statistics Bureau to analyse the data and produce thematic reports.



### 5. Follow-up of the High-Level Policy Dialogue in Seychelles.

The UNCT will continue to adapt implementation of the SPF according to government orientations received during the dialogue. Longer-term orientations will be integrated into the cooperation framework elaboration process, and updated with incoming priorities from the National Development Strategy.



### 6. Support a systemic approach to food security in Mauritius and Seychelles.

The United Nations will engage with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other relevant line ministries, as well as the private sector and academia, on strategic, forward-looking processes. These include public debate, planning, policy making, and budgeting on food security, within a broad, transformative approach based on the water, energy, food, environment and waste nexus.



### 7. Promote the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index

In an effort embedded in support to governments for partnerships and resource mobilization, the United Nations will continue its advocacy for better access to finance for small island developing states, including concessional and climate finance, based on the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index.



ACRONYMS

<b>BEFS</b>	Bioenergy and Food Security	<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Analysis	<b>SMSA</b>	Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority
<b>CPI</b>	Corruption Perception Index	<b>SPA</b>	Seychelles Ports Authority
<b>DSAPTR</b>	Department for Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation	<b>SPF</b>	Strategic Partnership Framework Agreement
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>TIP</b>	Trafficking in Persons
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility	<b>TRASS</b>	Terrestrial Restoration Action Society Seychelles
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>IOC</b>	Indian Ocean Commission	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>UNDESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>IPC</b>	Infection Prevention and Control	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization	<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>KBA</b>	Key Biodiversity Area	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>MACCE</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change, and Environment	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>NBS</b>	National Bureau of Statistics	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution	<b>UNITAR</b>	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>NHSP</b>	National Health Strategic Plan	<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	<b>UNWTO</b>	United Nations World Tourism Organization
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>SAMM</b>	Southern African Migration Management		
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal		
<b>SERP</b>	Socio-Economic Response Plane		





# 2022 UN Country Annual Results Report Seychelles

March 2023



UNITED NATIONS  
SEYCHELLES



DECADE  
OF  
ACTION



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