

The Republic of Seychelles

Competitive Local Innovations for Small-scale Agriculture Project (CLISSA)

Supervision report

Main report and appendices

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CBS	Central Bank of Seychelles
CLISSA	Competitive Local Innovations for Small-scale Agriculture Project
DBS	Development Bank of Seychelles
GoS	Government of Seychelles
IAs	Implementing Agents
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFTBE	Ministry of Finance, Trade and the Blue Economy
MFA	Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPSC	National Project Steering Committee
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
ODL	Online Distant Learning
PMU	Project Management Unit
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
SAA	Seychelles Agriculture Agency
SAHTC	Seychelles Agriculture and Horticulture Training Centre
SCR	Seychelles Rupees
SEnPA	Small Enterprise Promotion Agency
SFA	Seychelles Fishing Authority
STC	Seychelles Trading Company
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WA	Withdrawal Application
WB	World Bank

A. Introduction¹

1. The fifth joint supervision mission of the Competitive Local Innovations for Small-scale Agriculture Project (CLISSA) took place from 23 October to 07 November 2017. This mission was combined with the first design mission of the intended CLISSA II. The objectives of the mission were to: (a) review implementation progress and achievement of outputs by component since the previous November 2016 mission; (b) identify implementation constraints and agree on actions to address them towards the final year of project completion; (c) review the quality of financial and procurement management; and (d) use the mission findings and data reviewed to elaborate on the detailed design of CLISSA II.

2. The project was approved on 7 April 2013 and its Financing Agreement was signed on 22 May 2013. CLISSA entered into force in November 2013. The project's completion and closure dates are scheduled on 31 December 2018 and 30 June 2019 respectively. Its total cost is USD 3.741million, with an IFAD ordinary terms loan of USD 3 million (80.2%). The Government's, partners' and beneficiaries' contributions were estimated at USD 0.741 million (19.8%).

3. The project's development objective is to promote sustainable and environmentally-friendly agricultural and fishery practices, and to increase and diversify market access for smallholder farmers and fishers. To that end, the project is organized around three components: (i) Enhancing business arrangements through capacity development of small farmers, rural micro-entrepreneurs and fishers; (ii) Strategic capacity strengthening and infrastructure; and (iii) Project Management.

4. The mission held various discussions and exchanged views with both the Principal Secretaries of the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture (MFAg), the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and other senior government officials, the Project Management Unit (PMU), representatives of the various implementing agencies including the Seychelles Agricultural Agency (SAA), the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) and the Maritime Academy, and held specific meetings with other technical service providers and beneficiaries to appreciate the progress of their contribution to the project's implementation. The mission visited selected project activity sites in both Mahe and Praslin and held interactive discussions with project beneficiaries.

5. The mission held a wrap-up meeting on 6 November 2017 under the chairmanship of Michael Nalletamby, Principal Secretary of the Department Fisheries in MFAg and attended by other senior government officials and project implementers where the main conclusions of the mission were discussed and agreed upon.

6. The mission is grateful to the Government of Seychelles and the PMU for the support and facilitation of the mission.

B. Overall assessment of CLISSA implementation progress

7. CLISSA is progressing rapidly towards the end of the fourth of five years of a planned scope of work as modified by the Mid-term Review in 2016. Whilst the pace of implementation has flagged during 2017, leaving more than intended to be done in the final year, the overall rate of progress is

¹ Mission composition: For IFAD: Mr Ibrahim Bamba- Country Programme Manager for IFAD and mission leader, Mr Joseph Nganga - Programme Officer, IFAD, Ms Rikke Olivera - Lead Advisor, IFAD, Mr Guido Rutten - Climate/ Natural Resource Management Specialist, IFAD, Mr Uli Piest - Green Climate Fund Specialist, IFAD Consultant, Mr Louis Bockel - Economic and Financial Analyst, FAO, Mr Godfrey Wanjohi – Financial Management/Costab Specialist, IFAD Consultant, Mr Muli Musinga- Value chain specialist, IFAD Consultant, Ms. Romano Chiara- Gender, youth and targeting specialist, IFAD Consultant, Mr Enrico Andreini - Fisheries specialist, IFAD Consultant, Mr Geoffrey Rockliffe-King- Country context and Institutional Arrangements specialist, technical team leader, IFAD Consultant. For GoS: Mr Michael Nalletamby, Principal Secretary of MFAg. For CLISSA: Mrs Thembekile Manjengwa, M&E Officer, Mr Charles Elizabeth, Procurement Officer and Mr Jude Barra, Accountant.

regarded as moderately satisfactory and on track for a possible 100% disbursement of the IFAD loan funds. The imperative at this juncture is to compile and implement a comprehensive final Annual Work Programme and Budget to maximize returns to the CLISSA investments in human, social and physical capital in the country. This section summarises the key findings of the fifth Supervision exercise, as set out below.

8. Overall, CLISSA implementation progress to date has continued at a slow pace with achievements held back mainly by cumulative delays and a challenge in management and coordination to drive activities through the peak operation period. With the urgent adoption of the agreed actions for the remaining operational period, the overall performance assessment should advance to satisfactory by completion.

9. ***Component 1: Enhancing business arrangements through capacity development of small farmers, rural micro entrepreneurs and fishers.***

10. PPP and technology development. The project has made progress with promoting the adoption of productivity enhancing technologies, innovations and management practices among targeted small-scale farmers and fishers as well as pilot-testing of an innovative approach in enhancing their access to markets. The project has however faced challenges of low uptake of the technical and business training programme on offer to small-scale farmers. The parallel work programme for artisanal fishers has faced the same challenge with an apparent mismatch between priority training needs as proposed and the availability and needs of intended beneficiaries.

11. Food security and technology development. The promotion of home and community gardens on targeted extensive and intensive horticulture crops, fruits and livestock, and related enhanced productivity at household level through training and other forms of capacity development has not made much progress to date.

Component 3: Strategic capacity strengthening and infrastructure.

12. Strategic capacity of selected public sector strengthened. Progress has been limited with CLISSA activities intended to promote a demand-driven public extension/research service commensurate with the scale and state of development of the farming sector. The mission has observed that the active farmers are already operating as businesses, seeking technical information from the Internet and other value chain operators rather than the public extension service.

13. Public and collective infrastructure. The significant public sector investment programme in productive infrastructure for the sector, primarily access roads and irrigation structures, has regained momentum after delays in the procurement processes. Advice has been provided to the project implementers by the mission.

Project management.

14. The headline issue with project management has been the departure of the full-time Project Manager at the beginning of the year coupled with the under-provision of dedicated financial management resources in the PMU. An understaffed PMU cannot function effectively if the main professional is absent. The remaining PMU officers (Procurement and M&E/knowledge management) have improvised to date, with help from the Principal Secretary, but the situation has adverse effect of the pace of implementation of 2017 AWPB. To attain the development objectives of CLISSA, a dedicated and full-time professional management leadership is urgently needed.

15. The mission suggests strongly that a senior project management specialist be recruited as soon as possible on a retainer contract (with intermittent service) to provide technical assistance to MFAg/PMU for the remaining project period.

16. In addition, given the very limited pool of suitably qualified people and the prospect of CLISSA II, it may be considered prudent to recruit a Project Manager for the remainder of the current project with a view to carrying over to and energising the next phase.

Monitoring and Evaluation.

17. The Mission is concerned that CLISSA, nearly four years in, has no procedures in place to capture the results and impact of project interventions on targeted farmers and fishers.

18. As a matter of urgency, it is suggested that MFAG commissions selective impact studies focused on the results and outcomes of CLISSA I main interventions (adoption of improved agronomic practices and technologies, improved yield, improved access to market, improved access to agriculture service, increased revenues, etc.) and an overall project impact assessment before the project completes. The final project impact evaluation comprises the key information needed for the mandatory Project Completion Report. The ideal timing for the overall evaluation exercise would be the second quarter of 2018. Drafting the terms of reference and procurement processes for these studies should be initiated as soon as possible.

Financial management aspects.

19. The mission noted that the overall level of financial execution of the 2017 AWPB stands at 20% (USD 404,000 out of a budget of USD 2.06 million). The mission considered the 2017 AWPB to have been too ambitious. The execution level by component is given in the table below:

Table 1: 2017 AWPB components: performance against AWPB

Component	AWPB (USD)	Actual (USD)	Performance (percentage)
1. Enhancing business arrangements through capacity development of small farmers, rural micro-entrepreneurs and fishers.	1,092	99	9%
2. Improving access to agricultural and rural finance.	0	0	n/a
3. Strategic capacity strengthening and infrastructure.	853	271	32%
4. Project management/implementation support.	114	35	30%
Total	2,059	404	20%

20. As is standard procedure with articulating the final year Annual Work Programme and Budget, there is a need to reallocate some funds between IFAD loan expenditure categories to reflect the variations from the budget estimates at design.

Agreed action – key issues	Responsibility	Agreed date
1. Generate 2018/final AWPB and corresponding reallocation of balance of loan funds between expenditure categories, to be cleared with “no objection” by IFAD.	MFAG, PMU and Supervision team.	30 November 17
2. Recruit a senior project management specialist on a retainer contract to provide technical assistance to MFAG/PMU for the remaining project period.	MFAG.	31 December 17
3. Commission selective impact studies focused on the outcomes of CLISSA I main interventions and an overall project impact assessment in third quarter of 2018.	MFAG/PMU.	31 January 18

C. Outputs and outcomes

Component 1: Enhancing business arrangements through capacity development of small farmers, rural micro entrepreneurs and fishers.

21. This component aims at enabling small farmers, rural micro entrepreneurs and fishers, to respond effectively to market signals through targeted business development, marketing and technical support services as well as establishing links with the market, and to promote innovative technologies and green value chains. The activities are structured around two subcomponents:

22. 1.1 Public Private Partnership (PPP) and technology development. The main activities are capacity building of small-scale farmers and fishers in technology adoption, business development and business management, quality improvement of selected products, and identification, trials and promotion of technologies packages of significant importance to the development of the sector.

23. 1.2 Food security and productivity development. This involves the promotion of backyard gardens on targeted horticulture crops (greenhouses and hydroponics) and fruits (banana & papaw); and training and other forms of capacity building of the selected households to improve adoption of technologies and management practices for increased productivity.

24. To ensure effective implementation, interventions under this component were designed along the flexible business development services model that requires fast delivery of tailor-made business and technical services to small-scale farmers and fishers geared at enabling them to meet specific requirements of their market. The roll-out of activities was therefore sequenced in the following four steps: (i) a gap analysis to establish a data-base of eligible beneficiaries and broadly define their needs; (ii) elaboration of business/strategic plans for each participating small-scale farmer and fisher; (iii) provision of tailor-made business and technical services to targeted farmers and fishers; and (iv) facilitation of business links with buyers.

25. The mission notes that there has been a general slowdown in implementation momentum of most activities under this component in the first half of the year and current execution of the annual budget stands at 21% (including commitments), with only two months remaining to the end of the year. The slow start in implementation is partly accounted for by contracting delays and a change in funds-flow arrangements between the lead implementing agency and executing partner institutions initiated during the year to improve efficiency. This has however been resolved and there are strong indications of an acceleration of implementation progress during the last quarter.

26. Procurement of drip irrigation and hydroponics materials have been finalized and trials of these technologies are expected to commence during the last quarter to add to the new variety trials of tomato and cucumber already underway; contracting of service providers to support SAA in provision of training to farmers has been finalized and training is planned to commence in November; capacity assessment of eight farmer and fisher associations has been finalized, tailor-made support areas for each association identified and a procurement process for addressing the needs of five of the eight associations commenced; and PPP business partnerships have been initiated for 72 crop and livestock farmers organized around four clusters.

27. Despite the demonstrated ramp-up of implementation progress during the last quarter, there are clear indications that the project will not achieve its targets related to provision of business and technical services to farmers and fishers unless there is a deliberate change in strategy in this area. From discussions held with the PMU and other stakeholders during the mission, there are two key issues that need to be addressed:

- (i) **Capacity of the training and extension system** to provide effective business and technical services required by the fast-advancing small farming and fisheries enterprises. While there are many factors, a key reason why targeted farmers and fishers have a low turn-out to training opportunities provided by the project is because they do not have high confidence in the quality of skills/advisory services they will get from the public extension agents and institutions (including the Seychelles Agriculture and Horticulture Training School). To be effective, the extension system comprising a mix of public and private

providers (including lead farmers) must be at a higher notch than the targeted farmers. It is therefore important for targeted investments to be made in upgrading the skills level of the extension system and restoring the trust and confidence of farmers in the system.

- (ii) **Approach in provision of business and technical services** (including technology) in such a way that they are flexible and tailor-made to the specific needs of each targeted enterprise. The current approach of providing generalized training to groups of farmers and fishers is not well suited to address the specific and varying needs of each of the targeted enterprises and is not fully aligned to the original design of the project. The envisaged model was built around the provision of flexible and tailor-made training and other business/technical services based on business plans elaborated for each targeted beneficiary.

28. The mission notes that, whereas a longer-term horizon is required to address fully the above issues, there is scope for some activities to be initiated during the remaining part of the project. However, this is a key area that will need to be addressed during the design of CLISSA II.

Subcomponent 1.1: PPP and technology development

29. Under the six broad activity areas covered under the subcomponent, only about 30% of the activities planned for 2017 have been implemented.

30. Identification and assessment of technology packages for their efficiency to local conditions and transfer to smallholders. For 2017, the project planned to undertake on-station and on-farm technology trials in integrated crop management (6 tomato varieties and 12 cucumber varieties in sandy soils), hydroponics, a number of organic fertilizers, drip irrigation, shade house technology and farm mechanization. With the exception of the variety trials (already completed for tomato and ongoing for cucumber), all other trials have not yet begun. The mission is satisfied, however, that procurement of materials for all the technology trials has been completed and actual implementation for some is set to commence during the last quarter of 2017 and continue to early 2018. An important observation of the mission is that there is a weak link between the ongoing research and extension, including on-farm trials.² This is an area that needs to be strengthened going forward, including an assessment of technologies which can be tested on-farm in collaboration with farmers.

31. Capacity building of small-scale farmers and fishers for adoption of technologies, innovations and management practices for improved business performance. The project planned to undertake eleven training activities during 2017. Out of these, only three have been completed and the rest are set to begin in early November through a consultant recruited by SAA to supplement its capacity. A general observation made by the mission is the continued low turn-out of participants in the trainings. The mission is of the opinion that this is largely attributable to a shift from the initially-intended approach of delivery of business and technical services under the flexible business services development model that advocates for a tailor-made approach geared at addressing specific needs of each targeted enterprise built around their individual business plans. Within the remaining period of CLISSA, it is important for the project to start re-adjusting towards this model so that a sufficient lessons base can be established for scaling up during CLISSA II.

32. Training of small-scale farmers and fishers on business development and entrepreneurship. With the exception of First Aid/security at sea training offered to fishers, the other four training activities planned for building the business and entrepreneurship capacity of small-scale farmers and fishers have so far not been implemented. For training activities targeted at farmers, the delays have been occasioned by leadership changes and weak capacity of SIAH, which was expected to play a key role in spearheading this activity. The mission is satisfied that the project has now contracted the activity to a private consultant and training is expected to commence in the fourth quarter of 2017. As

² It is however noted that a field day was organized for farmers at the research station during the trials of the tomato varieties.

with the technical training of farmers and fishers, this activity suffers a problem of approach which needs to be corrected during the remaining period of the project.

33. Communication and promotion campaigns: This is one of the activity areas where the project has performed well. Two activities were planned for 2017: interactive mobile-based communication to farmers and fishers; and electronic media communication through airing on TV of eight documentaries produced by the project in 2016. The SMS activity has been implemented successfully with the exception of the interactive loop of responding to queries from users which needs to be addressed. All preparations have been completed and airing of the documentaries is set to begin in November 2017. The project is encouraged to explore other channels through which such documentaries can reach a wider audience.

34. PPP structured markets development: During 2017, the project planned to finalize commencement of pilot-testing of the PPP structured markets development which has been under discussion since a formal request was made to CLISSA by Hilton Hotels in May 2014. While the project has made good progress in bringing together 72 farmers organized in four farmer-led clusters to engage with identified formal markets, including the Hilton Hotel (which is now at contract signing stage), the mission is concerned that progress under this initiative has been too slow and a lot of stakeholders are starting to doubt its efficacy. It is noted that the delays are largely related to the overstretched capacity of the consultant leading this activity.

35. Improving the demand side of financial services among small-scale farmers and fishers: This activity area was recommended at mid-Term following the cancellation of the credit-line component. It was recommended that the project would integrate specific and adapted modules related to business records and understanding of the financial services on offer by the financial market in its agribusiness training programs. This has so far not been done.

36. Since the previous supervision mission, the fishery activities under this subcomponent, has been quite stagnant, due to a combination of delayed disbursement of funds and low fishermen participation during safety at sea trainings sessions, and is therefore rated as moderately unsatisfactory. The mission was made aware through all stakeholders³ consultations about the apparent necessity for trainings within four different areas: (i) safety at sea; (ii) boat and engine maintenance; (iii) coastal fisheries; and (iv) environmental co-management. (fish quotas, catch sizes, open and closed seasons, and enforcement). Stakeholders, also suggested that more technical training for entrepreneurial related skills (business plan development and management) are needed to facilitate the business development capacity among the fisher community.

37. With regard to the development technology side, a low performance was also noted. This resulted in the establishment of the SFA Praslin gear shop managed by the PFBOA. Both fisher-related governmental agency and associations have expressed the urgent need for technologies and infrastructures that would enable SSF to secure a constant supply of high quality fresh fish. More specifically, the main technologies mentioned were: (i) cold chain preservation from sea to market (ice machines and ice boxes); (ii) accessibility to moored boats (jetties or pier); and (iii) constant inputs (shops for fishing and boat gear) to sustain fishing activities.

Subcomponent 1.2: Food security and productivity development

The mission rates the performance of this subcomponent as satisfactory. All activities planned during the year have either been undertaken satisfactorily or are already commenced and on-going. Planned computerization of SAA input stores and their restocking with farm inputs required by backyard gardeners have both been completed. Planned follow-up training of 20 highly motivated

³ Fishermen association, Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) and Seychelles Maritime Academy (SMA).

and productive backyard gardeners has also been initiated and is currently underway. The M&E of CLISSA should track the effectiveness of greater access to farm inputs by backyard gardeners

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
1. Undertake technical training of extension and a selected number of lead farmers in Israel in line with recommendations of the Mid-Term Review.	PMU.	Quarter 1, 2018
2. Building on already established data-base of eligible small-scale farmers and fishers, select a small number (up to 50) of beneficiaries and elaborate their individual business plans as a basis for structuring the provision of tailor-made training and business/technical services.	PMU/SAA/SFA.	Quarter 2, 2018
3. Coordinate well in advance fisher trainings with the fisher association chairmen.	PMU and SMA.	Immediately
4. Establish an extension unit to provide technical assistance for business plan developments for ice machines and gear/fishing shops.	PMU and SMA.	Immediately

Component 2: Improving Access to Agricultural and Rural Finance

38. This Component was cancelled by agreement during the GoS/IFAD Mid-term review as no longer regarded as a priority for the delivery of CLISSA outcomes.

Component 3: Strategic capacity strengthening and infrastructure

39. The objective of this component is to: (i) provide the necessary and complementary public goods that will enable the implementation of component 1; and (ii) prepare the exit strategy of the project in terms of institutional continuity. The strategy is to strengthen public sector institutions and build infrastructure for delivering the required public goods and meet the requirements of promoted agricultural and fishing activities.

Subcomponent 3.1: Strategic capacity of selected public sector institutions strengthened.

40. This subcomponent is rated as moderately satisfactory. CLISSA has been able to implement various capacity-building activities of public sector institutions, though with delay and not fully in line with the concept of demand-driven extension services.

41. Completed activities include: (i) training of the SAA Irrigation and Drainage section (in Kenya); (ii) training of SAA researchers by the University of Seychelles; (iii) acquisition of equipment for SAA Mechanization Unit & Rental Service; (iv) establishment of a laboratory, training shed and storeroom for the Seychelles Maritime Academy; (v) acquisition of equipment for the Seychelles Institute for Agriculture and Horticulture; and (vi) training of PMU staff through an exchange visit to IFAD-funded projects in Rwanda.

42. While the capacity building efforts for SAA were partly informed by a needs assessment, there is a need to transition into fully demand-driven extension and research services. This would start from assessing the demand of farmers and include evaluations on the uptake of innovations introduced. A minimum requirement would be to be more critical with regards to the financial and technical capacity of target farmers to take up the innovations that are selected, such as shade houses and large scale hydroponic systems.

43. Some activities have not been completed, notably phase two of the strengthening of farmers' and fishers' associations which involves the development of concept notes for mini-projects. This was due to a failure of the contracted consultant and has caused substantial delay. It was agreed that this tender will be re-advertised immediately to ensure recruitment before the end of the year, so that implementation of mini-projects can be finalized before the completion of CLISSA.

Subcomponent 3.2: Public and collective infrastructure

44. This subcomponent is rated as moderately satisfactory. The project has advanced significantly in the implementation of infrastructure works, with some delays which were partly caused by adverse weather conditions. However, critical recommendations from the last supervision mission were not implemented fully.

45. At the time of the mission, the following infrastructure projects slated for 2017 were underway or completed: (i) the Helvetia and Val d'Andor roads, serving to open up new agricultural areas; (ii) SAA requisites and mechanization stores at Grand Anse; (iii) SAA demonstration farm on Praslin; and (iv) upgrading of Anse Boileau irrigation scheme. Outstanding activities include the La Gogue road, for which construction will start in November, and the Grand Anse and Val d'Andor irrigation schemes which are currently undergoing detailed design.

46. The last supervision mission and Mid-Term Review noted the need to carry out basic cost-benefit analyses for new infrastructure investments exploring different design options, which has not been implemented. It was agreed that this basic CBA will still be applied to the Grand Anse and Val d'Andor irrigation schemes.

47. Going forward, the mission established that the commitments and planned expenditures in infrastructure works exceed the budgeted amount under CLISSA. The mission has assisted the PMU in developing a forecast of other cost categories to establish whether a reallocation would be possible.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Re-advertise tender for developing mini-project concept notes.	PMU	Immediately
Agreement on prioritizing within infrastructure budget if needed.	PMU	Immediately

D. Implementation progress

48. **Project management:** Project management continued to facilitate implementation. However, and as other missions have observed in the past, the team continued to face operational challenges occasioned by lack of a Project Coordinator and other continuous and strategic staff capacity support. The mission appreciated that the Principal Secretary MFAg had stepped in and assumed the coordination role despite his very demanding workload. However, this is observed not very adequate for a project whose momentum should now be harnessed towards completion and closure

49. The mission observed that while the Technical Working Groups (TWG) had met twice, they should meet often in order to provide more guidance on implementation. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) had not met at all during the year while the non-performing members had not been replaced as per the recommendations of the last mission. The PSC function is important for providing implementation oversight and also forms part of the Financing Agreement.

50. The mission held discussions with both Ministry of Finance as well as Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture. The issue of enhancing the PMU with a full-time dedicated team with an improved remuneration to enable staff retention and motivation to compensate for the longer working hours was agreed. Discussions were also held with MFAg with regard to supporting the PMU with experienced Technical Assistance (TA) to give the project the needed implementation boost towards closure and enhance chances of achieving its development objectives. Improved implementation will provide a better justification and rationale for the design of CLISSA II.

51. With regard to implementing strategic partners, the mission held discussions with a number, including SAA with SIAH, SFA and SMA, to assess implementation progress and challenges emanating thereof. While effort had been put in achieving certain targets, a number of key activities

were still not undertaken despite funds having been disbursed. This was occasioned by either delay in recruitment of service providers or delay in release of funds. The mission observed that the MOUs or contracts entered into did not have performance-based monitorable milestones against which success could be measured.

52. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The mission appreciates the strong focus on lessons learned in reporting, and supports the recommendations made by the PMU in terms of project management. Further, the mission appreciates the detailed and systematic activity and input monitoring table presented by the PMU in the progress report. The data allows for monitoring progress in achieving some of the output indicators in the project logframe including; number of smallholder farmers, backyard gardeners and fishers trained (output 1.1 and 3.2); number of PPPs brokered (output 1.2); and number of public service institutions strengthened (output 3.1).

53. The MTR and the November 2016 supervision report pointed out that the PMU does not have a project monitoring system for the indicators in the logframe and no data has been collected to document outcomes. The current supervision mission notes that the project still does not have any system recording progress in achieving the indicators in the logframe and there is no data to assess the progress in achieving some of the outputs and none of the outcomes are being monitored.

54. However, the two consultancies agreed with the November 2016 supervision mission (Evidence-based assessments and relevant case studies to capture the project impact and focused surveys on a sample of backyard gardeners, small-farmers and fishers), are now ongoing and are expected to deliver their reports shortly. These reports and their quality are very crucial at this late stage in project implementation to allow the government and the different beneficiaries groups to learn from the project experience and document good approaches and practices for upscaling. Likewise, having evidence of the results of CLISSA I is crucial for the understanding of what should be upscaled and what should be refocused in the design of CLISSA II.

55. **Knowledge Management.** The November 2016 supervision mission noticed impressive achievements in knowledge management in terms of high quality CLISSA promotional videos. In the year covered by the current supervision report, no new knowledge products have been achieved due to the lack of documentation of tangible results. As pointed out previously, it is now very important that successful approaches and stories from CLISSA I are documented and shared. The two outcome studies under way should provide the basis for telling good stories on how farmers, backyard gardeners and fishers have benefitted from the CLISSA project, which material should be transformed into communication products. Small notes documenting the CLISSA experiences and successful approaches can be made to avoid good experiences getting lost and facilitate their sharing.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
The MFAg and PMU to contract in the interim a qualified Technical Specialist to support the PMU in implementation to boost pace of implementation and prepare for closure.	MFAg supported by PMU	Immediately
Consider improving PMU staff remuneration in the remaining period.	MoF/MFAg	Immediately
Ensure contracts with service providers capture performance-based deliverables.	PMU	By 31 December 2017
Ensure activities related to project completion and closure are captured in the 2018 AWPB. This includes impact assessment and conducting PCR.	PMU	Before December 2017
Establish and populate an Excel table that monitors progress in the achievement of the output and outcome indicators of the project logframe against the targets revised during the MTR.	PMU	Before December 2017, continuous updates hereafter
Follow up on the two outcome studies to ensure high quality and timely delivery. Include in the 2018 AWPB communication products documenting good stories and experiences from CLISSA	PMU	Continuously

E. Fiduciary aspects

Financial management.

56. **Overview.** The disbursement to date is SDR 1.2 million (USD 1.7 million), representing 61% of the total loan. The disbursement includes the authorized allocation of USD 400,000. Excluding this advance, the loan utilisation to 30 September 2017 is 48% of the loan. As for the future prospects, the mission is confident of full loan utilisation by project completion date after taking into account expenditures, pending WA submission, ongoing contracts and key planned activities for the 2018 financial year. The immediate priority of the Project management will be to prepare the 2018 AWPB that includes: a) ongoing activities rolled over from the 2017 AWPB, b) any new priorities which can be completed before project completion, and c) the closure aspects including impact studies, PCR and cost of implementation support staff and the required operation cost.

57. **Review of the Agreed Actions of the last mission.** The mission reviewed the progress made in implementing the agreed actions during the last mission. Apart from the full and effective use of the VAM accounting software, all the other agreed actions were adequately addressed.

58. **Financial Management Capacity, Systems, Accounting and Reporting.** The day-to-day FM functions of financial transactions, accounting and reporting are carried out by the Project Accountant. The oversight is carried out by the MoF (they are signatories of the Designated dual account), and the PS, MFAg. The Accountant is not fully dedicated to the Project work, for his services are shared with the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture. This appears to have left the project without adequate time resources to fully attend to the key accounting and reporting tasks, and may have contributed towards the current backlog of posting financial transactions into the VAM accounting software. As of the date of the mission, no posting of the financial transactions has been carried out in the financial year 2017. The mission is of the view that it is important that an Assistant Accountant should be provided to assist the Accountant in clearing the current backlog and maintaining currency of the transactions posting.

59. Because of failure of formulating IFAD reporting templates in the VAM accounting software, the financial reports cannot be automated directly from the system. Financial statements are currently produced using the Excel spreadsheet software which cannot guarantee accuracy. It was agreed that the VAM accounting software be articulated as far as possible, so as to provide the facility for automated direct production of the financial statements and reports.

60. **Review of the performance of the 2017 AWPB:** The 2017 Budget plan was ambitious, given that it represented 66% of the IFAD financing. The performance based on the expenditure for nine months to 30 September 2017, represents 20% of this budget, (see Table 1 above). There are consultancies and infrastructural activities which are ongoing and part payments are likely to take place before the year end, so the AWPB performance will improve. It is agreed that any undelivered contracts of the ongoing infrastructure and works, equipment, and consultancies be rolled over into 2018 AWPB.

61. **Preparation of the 2018 AWPB.** The mission notes that the process for the plan and budget formulation is not yet started. Under the provisions of the FA and GC, the AWPB should be submitted 60 days before the start of the relevant financial year. The mission has been informed that the AWPB will be submitted at the end of November 2017. The financial year 2018 will be the last year of implementation and the mission proposes that the following key aspects be included in the budget estimates; a) all incomplete ongoing contract of infrastructure, and goods, and consultancy activities, and b) adequate provisions for impact studies. While doing so the PMU should set aside resources for the 2019 AWPB to cater for, a) undertaking the PCR, and b) all Loan Closure expenses that include retention of the key staff made up of the Coordinator, M&E and the Accountant. The rationale of providing for these activities is to ensure that funds are not exhausted without their inclusion.

62. **Review of the WAs and SoEs:** The mission examined at random seven items valued at USD 66,500 (33%) from WA 10 claimed at USD 201,447. The items matched their supporting documents as well as the procurement process where applicable, and the bulk of the expenses were found to be eligible for claim from IFAD. However, a number of procedures relative to some of these expenditures were found to be not in order: a) The contracts for contractual staff have not been renewed since January 2017, and yet payments have been paid based on 2016 contracts, and b) A 13th month pay was made to the former Coordinator without the support of the provision in the contract or the approval of the PSC. In addition, it is best practice to have the payment documents stamped paid to avoid any representation that would lead to duplicate payment. It was agreed that these issues will be addressed.

63. **Review of the Designated Account:** The authorised allocation of USD 400,000 is largely accounted for. The cash balance is USD 195,494 while the WA under preparation accounts for USD 134,974. Expenditure pending preparation of WA accounts is USD 75,160. There is a difference of USD 5,627 which requires to be accounted for and this difference is brought about as a result of failure to reconcile the account regularly on a monthly basis. It was agreed that reconciliations will be carried out regularly on a monthly basis and ensure that the Account reconciles accurately.

Table 2: Summary Analysis of the Authorized Allocation.

Item	Description	(Value USD)	Value (USD)
1	Combined Authorised Allocations.		400,000
2	Balance in the Designated Account.	195,494	
3	WA 11 under preparation.	134,974	
4	Expenditures pending WA preparation and submission.	75,160	
5	Difference to reconcile	(5,627)	
6	Total		400,000

Disbursement.

64. **IFAD Loan disbursement:** As at 30 September 2017, the actual loan disbursement was SDR 1.2 million or USD 1.7 million representing 61% of the total loan of SDR 2 million. Immediate future disbursement prospects inform of an increase to 67% when the expenditure pending WA preparation and submission, of USD 166,000, is factored in. Taking this projection into account, the funds available as at 30 September 2017 are estimated at USD 1.3 million. If these funds have to be fully utilised, within the remaining 14 months period to project completion, the 2018 AWPB must

ensure inclusion of key priority activities which will be effectively and timely implemented. The project must ensure that the Plan estimates do not exceed the available funds.

Table 3: IFAD Loan Disbursement as at 30 10 2017 and Loan utilisation projections.

Category	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement at WA 10		Pending Expenditure		Projected Utilisation	Projected Balance	Projected Utilisation	Projected Balance
	A	B	C		D		E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/D	H=F*1.38
	SDR'000	SDR'000	SDR'000	%age	USD'000	SDR'000	SDR'000	SDR'000	%age	USD'000
I Civil Works and Infrastructure	548	718	528	73%	39	28	556	162	101%	224
II Vehicles and Equipment	17	562	0	0%	-	-	0	562	1%	775
III Technical Assistance and Training	498	543	305	56%	120	87	391	152	79%	209
IV Credit	594	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-
V(a) Recurrent Costs-Salaries and Allowance	118	152	115	76%	7	5	120	32	102%	44
V(b) Recurrent Costs-Operating Costs	7	5	4	71%	1	1	4	1		1
99 Unallocated	198		-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Sub-total	1,980	1,980	951	48%	166	120	1,071	909	54%	1,255
99Z Initial deposit	-	-	264							
Total	1,980	1,980	1,215	61%						

Counterpart funds.

65. The FA requires GoS to contribute a minimum of USD 282,000. To date the contribution reported is USD 174,000 and represents 62% of the total requirement. The contribution has financed VAT for procurement and salaries and allowances for the seconded GoS staff. However, the office accommodation and utilities provided by the GoS have not been captured for disclosure. It is recommended that the value of these services be evaluated and captured for reporting.

Procurement.

66. **The 2017 Procurement plan:** This was estimated to cost USD 1.2 million. This plan includes Goods at USD 463,000, Consultancies at USD 241,000, and infrastructure and Works at USD 457,000. As part of the 2017 AWPB, the plan is also ambitious and its implementation has been a challenge. The bulk of the plan remains unimplemented and will have to be rolled over to 2018 AWPB and Procurement Plan (PP). The plan has been put together using the recommended template and the requisite milestones have been therein spelt out. However, the PP is not wholly in harmony with the provisions of the AWPB. There are activities included in the AWPB which have been left out of the PP and so no arrangements for their procurement have been made. It was agreed that the future PPs will be harmonised with the underlying AWPBs.

67. **Procurement Contract management in 2018.** In order effectively and timely to implement the activities in the Plan, earliest preparations are required in terms of TORs for consultancies, and specifications for goods and designs for infrastructure and works. The management for these inputs will require internal and in some cases external assistance. Project management at the time of budgeting will require reviewing each activity of the plan and decide the required input for TORs, specifications and design and provide for it in a timely manner.

68. **Strategic Way forward:** The AWPB for 2018 will be formulated to include all the activities which will be procured during this last year of implementation. The plan should include specific details on the timing of implementation, design, construction deadlines and costs. The strategic plan will inform and guide the implementation action plans for each key item. All designs, TORs and Specifications will be prepared in advance to ensure timely procurement.

69. **Contract Register.** This has been implemented and the key details are spelt out. However, it requires improvement with additional columns of completion and payments made to date. The other gap is that the ongoing contracts are not all supported with the Contract Monitoring forms.

Compliance with Loan Covenants.

70. While the project has complied with a number of the agreed covenants, the mission noted that the provision of a fully dedicated Financial Controller and the Project Coordinator has not been complied with. Likewise the PSC has not met and the AWPB was submitted to IFAD after past the deadline. The mission also noted that audited financial statements for 2016 were submitted two months after the 30 June 2017 deadline. The PMU and MFA has been notified of these non-compliances.

Audit.

71. **Statutory Audit:** The audit of the Projects Accounts is carried out by the Auditor General of the Government of Seychelles. The function is up to date and the financial statements, accounts and reports for 2016 were audited and rated with unqualified opinion, albeit more than two months after the set deadline of 30 June 2017. It was agreed that in future the project will submit the audited accounts within the set deadline of 30 June. The mission reviewed the quality of the financial statements. While the details are available by components and expenditure categories, the quality should be improved by the use of the IFAD recommended templates. It was agreed that the IFAD templates will be used in the future.

72. **Internal Audit:** Internal audit is not a regular function. The last internal Audit assignment was carried out as at the end of 2015. The key issues raised included the failure to use VAM accounting software, failure to maintain a clear asset register, lack of regular bank reconciliations, and lack of monthly payroll. Except the full use of the VAM, all the other issues have been addressed. *It is recommended that the internal audit process is organised and regularised.*

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Prepare 2018 AWPB and Procurement Plan and include closure costs.	PC/M&E/PO/PA	30 11 17
Provide an Assistant Accountant.	PS-SAA	Immediate
Articulate FM report templates within VAM	PC/PA	Immediate
Reconcile the Authorised Allocation regularly at the end of the month.	PA	Immediate
Use IFAD templates for the financial statements at year end.	PA/PC	31.03.17

F. Sustainability

73. CLISSA is well-nested into the institutional framework, and its implementation largely rests on national institutions in charge of agricultural development in Seychelles. is a crucial vehicle for MFAg to achieve its policy and development objectives. However, the sustainability of the link between public extension and research and targeted farmers and fishers need to be enhanced by shifting to a more demand-driven approach. Some of the heavy investments needed for public infrastructure when opening up new agricultural land can only be sustained if the policy environment remains conducive and resources for periodic maintenance are safeguarded. At this moment, evidence on the overall sustainability of CLISSA interventions is still anecdotal and needs to be adequately captured through impact assessments, as part of the Project Completion Report (PCR) which would also form the starting point for an eventual new project.

74. Environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation are reasonably well integrated into the project, but opportunities exist for a more proactive approach. This could include promoting a circular economy by supporting the re- / upcycling of agricultural and processing waste streams; supporting alternative energy sources (biomass and solar); increased use of organic fertiliser options through manure and/or seagrass and algae; or promoting awareness on water use efficiency. These themes will be further taken up in the design of the new project.

G. Other aspects

75. **Gender focus is rated as moderately satisfactory.** CLISSA has reached out to women through promotion of backyard gardening, as well as providing other trainings in the agriculture and fishery sector. On the basis of cumulative data (from beginning of project intervention), 43 women and 66 men (261 farmers target at appraisal) have been trained in post-production, processing and marketing, while nine women and 173 men in fish production and technologies (532 fishers target at appraisal). Numbers show a higher percentage of women's participation in the agriculture sector. So far, support to household gardeners on Backyard Gardening for food security has achieved 16% of the target set, having sensitized 527 back-yard gardeners (60% women) showing high participation of women (348 women versus 179 men). The overall implementation of CLISSA is lagging behind the target set, therefore limiting the outreach of women and therefore the expected impact on women's empowerment.

76. **Poverty focus is rated as moderately satisfactory:** Promotion and support to backyard gardening intervention seems to be an opportunity for poverty reduction and food security. The core target group of CLISSA at design stage is constituted by 3,200 small scale farmers and backyard gardeners (appraisal target) which include, among others, those households below the poverty line or slightly above, but with a heightened risk to fall below the poverty line. So far, a number of technologies have been identified to support farmers increasing their production and productivity (notably hydroponic units and shade houses). The mission recommends to consider promoting productivity-enhancing technologies which can be adopted by small-scale farmers and for backyard gardeners..

77. Effectiveness **of the targeting approach** is rated **moderately satisfactory**: The target groups in the design present differentiations in terms of poverty, gender and age. They include poor small-scale farmers and artisanal fishermen with varying asset and income levels. In line with a self-targeting approach, positive aspects of the targeting are visible in activities promoting agriculture production at household level where participation of beneficiaries is higher (backyard gardening) compared to other activities presenting a very low level of beneficiaries' participation.

78. The targeting approach of CLISSA has been guided by the principles of self-selection to participate in project activities and no affirmative action for promotion of specific groups categories has been adopted. Lack of targets by groups and subgroups in the monitoring system has constrained the opportunity effectively to monitor and evaluate their outreach and subsequent impact. On the reporting side, the mission noted that although previous missions recommended the inclusion of gender disaggregated indicators and targets, which have been included, presence of youth in the sector suggests that their presence should be tracked. Lack of youth disaggregated data in CLISSA reports is a limiting factor for monitoring the impact of the intervention for this target group. This mission agrees that youth disaggregated data and the completion report includes a specific section on gender analysis and number of women success stories.

H. Conclusion

79. CLISSA project is now entering its final year of implementation and there is an urgent need to step up activity implementation to enhance the project's achievement of its development objectives. In this regard, more effort and follow up with implementing partners and service providers is of essence. The project should concentrate on capturing impact results at the outcome level and not just the project outputs. To achieve this, the MFAG is advised to recruit the services of specialised technical assistance.

80. As a matter of urgency, the project should compile a 2018/final AWPB for CLISSA that reflects the ongoing and agreed priority activities and, if found necessary, prepare a corresponding request to IFAD for funds reallocation across expenditure categories to ensure total utilisation of the remaining loan funds.

81. The mission agreed that a short IFAD/GoS follow-up mission should be fielded early in 2018 to support implementation of these agreed actions.
82. IFAD and the Government of Seychelles endorse the findings of the supervision mission.

Appendix 1: Summary of project status and ratings

Basic Facts

Country	Seychelles	Project ID	1560 [1100001560]	Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	2000000061
Project	Competitive Local Innovations for Small-scale Agriculture Project			Top-up Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	
Date of Update	24-Nov-2017				
Supervising Inst.	IFAD				
No. of Supervisions	5	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	3		
Last Supervision	07-Nov-2017	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	30-Nov-2015		

					USD million	Disb. rate %
Approval	07-Apr-2013			Total financing	3.74	
Agreement	22-May-2013	Effectiveness lag	7.4	IFAD Total	3.00	
Entry into force	14-Nov-2013	PAR value	-----	IFAD loan	3.00	61
First disbursement	07-Feb-2014			DSF grant		
MTR	11-Mar-2016	Last amendment		IFAD grant		
Original completion	31-Dec-2018	Last audit	30-Aug-2017	ASAP grant	0.00	0
Current completion	31-Dec-2018			Domestic Total	0.74	
Current closing	30-Jun-2019			Beneficiaries	0.09	0
No. of extensions	0			National Govern	0.28	62
				Other Domestic	0.25	0
				Local private	0.12	0
				External Cofinancing Total		

Project Performance Ratings

B.1 Fiduciary Aspects	Last	Current	B.2 Project implementation progress	Last	Current
1. Quality of financial management	4	3	1. Quality of project management	4	3
2. Acceptable disbursement rate	3	3	2. Performance of M&E	4	3
3. Counterpart funds	5	4	3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation	3	3
4. Compliance with financing covenants	6	4	4. Gender focus	4	4
5. Compliance with procurement	3	4	5. Poverty focus	4	3
6. Quality and timeliness of audits	4	4	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	5	4
			7. Innovation and learning	4	4
			8. Climate and environment focus	4	4
B.3 Outputs and outcomes	Last	Current	B.4 Sustainability	Last	Current
1. Enhancing business arrangements through capacity d	4	3	1. Institution building (organizations, etc.)	4	4
2. Improving Access to Agricultural and Rural	4		2. Empowerment	4	4

Finance					
3. Strategic Capacity Strengthening and Infrastructure	5	4	3. Quality of beneficiary participation	4	3
			4. Responsiveness of service providers	4	4
			5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality)	4	3
			6. Potential for scaling up and replication	4	4

B.5 Justification of ratings

The mission observed that after four years of implementation, the disbursement rate is at 61% which is moderately unsatisfactory. The mission has brought this to the attention of GoS and an action plan has been put in place to address this. Despite having been rated highly in the last mission, the current mission observed areas related to compliance. The audit report was sent in late, the AWPB has not been submitted and the PSC has not been meeting as required. This has led to downgrading of the rating to 3. The quality of project management continues to suffer absence of a project coordinator but the PS has stepped in to bridge the gap. Although the mission appreciates the strong focus on lessons learned in reporting under M&E, the project had still not started reporting on outcomes and impacts which is critical at this time of implementation. This has led to downgrading the component performance. The M&E system is also yet to be put in place. Gender disaggregated data is also missing in the reports provided hence the moderate rating. Under component implementation, the mission observed general slowdown in implementation momentum of most activities under component 1 with also a current execution of the annual budget standing at 21% with only two months remaining to the end of the year. This has downgraded the rating to 3. Under component 3, CLISSA has been able to implement various capacity-building activities of public sector institutions, though with delay and not fully in line with the concept of demand-driven extension services. The project has also advanced significantly in the implementation of infrastructure works, but still with some delays which were partly caused by adverse weather conditions.

Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

	Last	Current
C.1 Physical/financial assets	4	4
C.2 Food security	4	4
C.3 Quality of natural asset improvement and climate resilience	4	4
C.4 Overall implementation progress (Sections B1 and B2)	4	4

Rationale for implementation progress rating

The project has made progress with promoting the adoption of productivity enhancing technologies, innovations and management practices among targeted small-scale farmers and fishers as well as pilot-testing of an innovative approach in enhancing their access to markets. The mission observed that on-farm technology trials in integrated crop management Use of hydroponics, a number of organic fertilizers, drip irrigation, shade house technology and farm mechanization were good tools that enhance farmers resilience to climate change and susceptibility to the vagaries of advance weather conditions. The project can however do more and has been advised accordingly for the remaining period.

C.5 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	4
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Rationale for development objectives rating

CLISSA is well-nested into the institutional framework, and its implementation largely rests on national institutions in charge of agricultural development in Seychelles. Environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation are reasonably well integrated into the project, although opportunities exist for a more proactive approach. The supervision mission noticed impressive achievements in knowledge management in terms of high quality CLISSA promotional videos. These were also demonstrated by activities undertaken by the farmers, backyard gardeners and fishers who demonstrated very positive life changing benefits by the project. CLISSA is also progressing well in the area of establishing market linkages with hotels and other markets. Training of backyard farmers and small scale commercial farmers in agricultural and modern farming techniques is progressing well.

C.6 Risks Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability

Fiduciary aspects	Although the Ministry has seconded an accountant to CLISSA, he is not fully dedicated to the Project work, for his services are shared with the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture. This appears to have left the project without adequate time resources to fully attend to the key accounting and reporting tasks, and may have contributed towards the current backlog of posting financial transactions into the VAM accounting software. It was also noted that financial statements are currently produced using the Excel spread-sheet software which cannot guarantee accuracy. This needs improvement.
Project implementation progress	CLISSA implementation progress to date has continued at a slow pace with achievements held back mainly by cumulative delays and a challenge in management and coordination to drive activities through the peak operation period. With the urgent adoption of the agreed actions for the remaining operational period, the overall performance assessment should advance to satisfactory by completion.
Outputs and outcomes	The mission noted general slowdown in implementation momentum of most activities. The slow start in implementation is partly accounted for by contracting delays and a change in funds-flow arrangements between the lead implementing agency and executing partners. If these issues are not addressed urgently as recommended, they project faces risk of achieving its development objectives.
Sustainability	As observed in the previous mission, CLISSA needs to ensure that the implementing partners develop their capacity to conduct and supervise the activities, in the absence of a strong agricultural technical service provider network in the Seychelles context. The public extension service needs also to update itself to suit the current demands of the farmers in terms of technology and information.

Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
Weak management capacity	The MFAG and PMU to contract in the interim a qualified Technical Specialist to support the PMU in implementation to boost pace of implementation and prepare for closure.	Immediate	Discussed and agreed with GoS
Assessment of the project outcomes and impact	Follow up on the two outcome studies to ensure high quality and timely delivery to inform on project impacts.	Immediate	On-going
Financial management	Reconcile the Authorised Allocation regularly at the end of the month.	Immediate	On-going
Weak extension service	Undertake technical training for extension and a selected number of lead farmers in line with recommendations of the Mid-Term Review.	Immediate	Agreed with PMU

Additional observations

Project Management/Steering committee PMU staffing has continued being a limitation to the performance of this project. The performance of the PSC is also not up to date with meetings not held as scheduled. This affects project performance since oversight roles like approval of the AWPB is left unattended. The government has been advised appropriately.

Appendix 2: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

Results Hierarchy	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Current	End Target	Source	Frequency	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to sustainable pro-poor economic growth and employment and resilience to external shocks and trends	Reduce incidence of child malnutrition by 20%(RIMS)	7.9% children of less than 5 years malnourished		6.3% Child malnutrition	RIMS impact surveys Baseline, final household survey	Y1 and Completion	High level commitment from GoS and private sector operators
	% of economically active population working in the agriculture and fisheries sector	% of the target population		794 HH representing 40% of active population working in the agriculture and fisheries sector		Y1 and Completion	
	Increase Households assets ownership by 20% (RIMS)	HH ownership assets respectively 66.17% and 25% for house and vehicle ⁴ .		HH ownership assets respectively 79.4% and 30% for house and vehicle	Final household survey	Y1 and Completion	
Development Objective: Promote modern and sustainable agricultural and fisheries practices to increase and diversify market access for the target group	Percentage of smallholder agricultural producers and fishers selling their produce and catch to tourism establishments	15% (2014) - (480 backyard gardeners; 39 Market oriented small farmers, and 80 artisanal fishers)	20%	40% (2018) - (3200 backyard gardeners; 261 Market oriented small farmers, and 532 artisanal fishers)	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	Private sector operator willing to engage in PPP
Outcome 1: Smallholder farmers and fishers have capacity to identify and service market demand	% of smallholder farmers and fishers reporting challenges in marketing their produce	60% (2014)		20% (2018)	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	Technical support from CLISSA implementing agencies timely provided
	Number of smallholder farmers and fishers adopting improved technologies	200 backyard gardeners; 30 Market oriented small farmers, and 150 artisanal fishers	75 market oriented farmers 125 artisanal fishers	3200 backyard gardeners; 261 Market oriented small farmers, and 532 artisanal fishers	CLISSA M&E reports	Annual	

⁴ National Bureau of Statistics, Seychelles in Figure, 2011: Seychelles population and housing survey, 2010.

	Number of farmers reporting production/yield increase	140 backyard gardeners; 40 Market oriented small farmers	260 65	3200 backyard gardeners; 261 Market oriented small farmers	CLISSA M&E reports	Annual	
Output 1.1 Capacity building and training of smallholder farmers and fishers	Number of smallholder farmers and fishers trained	30 (2014)	209 farmers 186 fishers	261 farmers; 3200 Backyard Gardeners 532 Fishers	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	
Output 1.2 Agricultural/fishery Public-Private-Producer-Partnerships (PPPPs) promoted	Number of PPPPs brokered	0 (2014)	2	10	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	
Outcome 2: smallholder farmers and fishers have improved access to equitable financial services	15% increase of smallholder farmers and artisanal fishermen having access to loans from banks	27% of smallholder farmers and 23% of artisanal fishermen having access to loans from banks		42% of smallholder farmers and 38% of artisanal fishermen having access to loans from banks	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	Conducive economic and regulatory environment
Output 2.1 Options for supporting credit schemes through private banks assessed	Feasibility study of credit facility completed; Capacity building of banks and non-financial stakeholders carried out	0 0	0	01 Feasibility study done. 10 banks and non-financial stakeholders trained.	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	
Outcome 3: Smallholder farmers and fishers have increased access to public services, technologies and collective infrastructure	% of market oriented smallholder farmers with access to water throughout the year	150 (2014)	250 (95.79%)	261 (100%)	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	

Output 3.1 Capacity of public service institutions strengthened to support smallholder farmers and fishers	Number of public service institutions strengthened	0	4	12	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	
Output 3.2 Improved technologies for smallholder farmers and fishers	Number of market smallholder farmers, backyard gardeners and fishers trained improved agricultural/fishery practices	0	34 farmers 44 fishers 438 backyard gardeners	261 farmers; 532 fishers 3200 backyard gardeners	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	
Output 3.3 Smallholder farmers have access to improved communal infrastructure	Land under irrigation schemes rehabilitated	0	170	261	CLISSA M&E reports and GoS statistics	Annual	

Appendix 3: Summary of key actions to be taken within agreed timeframes

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date	Status October 2017
1. SAA and SFA should develop practical training contents to be given in a reduced number of days (1 to 2 days).	PMU/Coordinator	immediate	Training content for both Fisheries and Agriculture were developed however training did not take place.
2. SAA and SFA should discuss with the MFA the level of incentives to be given to their staff members who are conducting training under CLISSA	PMU/Coordinator	immediate	SFA and SAA staff members involved in design and supervision of infrastructure projects have been given an incentive. SAA failed to implement their training program due to work load
3. For infrastructure development, ensure adherence to the technical guidelines set by the MTR, as well as the unit cost ceilings provided for road works	PMU/Coordinator	immediate	One road was constructed in 2017 and it was within the unit cost set by MTR. RNO for Lagogue road has been sent for NO to IFAD and it will cost more than the set amount due to the nature of the works required(drainage and retaining walls)
4. Ensure strict respect of procurement principle based on the training received	Procurement officer with PMU Coordinator oversight	immediate	Procurement principles are being applied.
5. Review the project workload distribution for proper follow up of activities as follows: project procurement officer to follow up component 3 while activities under component 1 should be distributed between the project coordinator and the M&E officer.	PMU/Coordinator	Immediate	Work Load reviewed but the project only has the Procurement officer and M&E since the Coordinator resigned.
6. Review training curriculum, training location and incentives, making them more attractive.	SIAH and SMA	5 December 2016	Training curriculum was reviewed by Jan 2017. SAA was meant to conduct the training but failed. Training was outsourced to a consultant and will be done on farm.
7. Produce list of priority crops for SAA to include in the trials.	PMU	30 November 2016	Trials Based on priority crops
8. Present trial results, including evaluation of the economic viability of the identified technologies prior to their promotion at a larger scale as recommended by the missions.	SAA	January 2017	2017 Trial results were presented in August 2017 during an on farm demonstration on Praslin

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date	Status October 2017
9. <i>Develop a 2017 training calendar for farmers and for fishermen</i>	SMA SIAH	18 November 2016 18 November 2016	Calendar developed
10. <i>Request from the Ministry in charge of Finance the opening of a Grant In Transit Account for SIAH dedicated to operations with CLISSA in order to facilitate disbursements.</i>	SIAH with support of PMU	Immediate	Grant in transit accounts for SAA, SIAH opened in April 2017.
11. <i>Extend association assessment with a second phase to develop project concept notes for the First 4 concept notes (SeyFa, FBOA, Praslin Fishermen Association and the Anse Boileau small farmers association).</i>	PMU	31 January 2017	Association assessment was done with 8Associations audited. Consultant is developing 5 concept notes so far 2 have been completed.
12. <i>Finalize FBOA Fish Centre tender</i>	FBOA	5 December 2016	FBOA-CLISSA collaboration discontinued
13. <i>Amend CLISSA – FBOA MoU and transfer funds for fishing gear</i>	PMU	10 December 2016	FBOA-CLISSA collaboration discontinued
14. <i>Assist FBOA with revolving fund Technical Assistance</i>	PMU	10 December 2016	Revolving fund technical Assistance was provided but FBOA-CLISSA collaboration was discontinued.
15. <i>Finalize PPP action plan and adjust the TORs</i>	PMU	10 December 2016	TOR adjusted and consultant recruited, project on going
16. <i>Finalize Agriculture project implementation Survey</i>	PMU	31 December 2016	1 st Draft questionnaire completed (December 2016). - Request for Cost of Production (CoP) Technical Assistance from FAO (Feb 2017) - 1 st FAO Mission – Inception Mission (9th-12th May 2017) - Gap Analysis of questionnaire (June 2017) - Amended questionnaire completed (August 2017) - 2 nd FAO Mission- Review questionnaire & training of trainers (21st– 25th August 2017) - Enumerators training held (13th– 14thSeptember 2017)
17. <i>Continue with on-going collaboration with Hilton to establish PPP arrangement : plan and host field visit at lead farmer</i>	PMU	15 December 2016	Collaboration with Hilton is ongoing.
18. <i>Include water management training for SAA in AWPB 2017</i>	PMU	November 2016	Done

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date	Status October 2017
19. Ensure road engineering designs do not exceed USD 40.000/km	PMU	Before submission of NO request	One road was constructed in 2017 and it was within the unit cost set by MTR. RNO for Lagogue road has been sent for NO to IFAD and it will cost more than the set amount due to the nature of the works required(drainage and retaining walls)
20. Maintain register of all legally required documentation for construction activities, both new and completed, and develop basic supporting documents for small investments	PMU	Immediate for completed investments; and ongoing	Register maintained for Helvetia road, Cap Sammy Reservoir and Grand Anse store and will be done for the Irrigation schemes to be constructed in 2018.
21. Include in the next TWG meeting agenda, the validation of the list of key crops to undergo trials based on market survey.	PMU	15 December 2016	Done
22. MFA to take action for replacement of non-active steering committee members.	MFA	Immediate	Done
23. Re-examine the salary level of CLISSA privately recruited staffs and make proposals in collaboration with the MFA for IFAD consideration and no objection taking into consideration performance criteria.	Ministry in charge with follow up by MFA	Immediate	Not Done
24. Include in the 2017 AWPB, evidence-based assessments and relevant case studies to capture the project impact.	M&E with follow of by Coordinator	15 December 2016	On going, consultant recruited
25. Insert gender disaggregation in the log frame as a requirement of the Financing Agreement	M&E with follow of by Coordinator	Immediate	Done
26. Recruit a national consultant on a retained basis to carry out focused surveys on a sample at regular intervals on backyard gardeners, small-farmers and fishers, to capture these intermediate-level outcomes.	M&E with follow of by Coordinator	31 January 2016	On-going On going, consultant recruited
27. Ensure farmers training programme include some trainings specifically tailored to the needs of women farmers and advocate with SAA and SFA for enhancing participation of their women staff members in the TWG	M&E with follow of by Coordinator	Immediate	Women staff participates in TWG.
28. Update the TOR already approved for the "Assessment of farmers/fishers livestock/crop/fish production capacity and production plan to meet the targeted market demand" by adding knowledge management and learning activities.	PMU	Immediate	TOR adjusted and consultant recruited, project on going.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date	Status October 2017
29. Integrate directly into the VAM software the budget figures	Accountant	Immediate	Done
30. Produce key reports automatically with the WAM Accounting software	Accountant, ICT of the Ministry of Finances	31 December 2016	Done
31. Submit WA whenever the thresholds indicated in the letter to the borrower has reached 30% of the initial deposit or three months of activities.	Accountant, PMU	Continuously	Done
32. Engage the preparation of procurement document far in advance to avoid delays in implementation	Procurement Officer	Continuously	Done
33. Update the procurement plan and the contract register and use the Contract monitoring form (CMF) for monthly follow up	Procurement Officer, PMU	Monthly	Done

Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B, including RIMS indicators.

CLISSA - 2017 AWPB - Component 1													
Description		Physical Targets and Achievements											
Code	Component/Output/ Activities/Inputs	Impact/Result Indicators (*RIMS indicators)	Unit	CUMULATIVE			2017						
				Appraisal Targets	Actual	% of appraisal target	Budget	Exp	Fin progress	Annual Target	Progress	% of annual target	Comments
1	Component 1: Enhancing business arrangements through capacity development of small farmers, rural micro entrepreneurs and fishers outcome:												
1.1	Subcomponent 1.1: PPP and technology development												
-	Output 1.1a: Demonstration and adoption of Technology packages.	People trained in new technologies								-			
1.1.A	Activity A: Demonstration and adoption of Technology packages.												
1.1.A.1	Input 1: Technical working group Meetings	meeting (Minutes)	No meeting/2rounds	70	24	34%	150.00	0.00	0%	8	4	50%	4 TWGs held
1.1.A.2	Input 2: Pre-Trial Preparation and propagation of technologies (Protocol and standard operating procedures)	Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures Developed.	trials	10	3	30%	996.00	0.00	0%	6	6	100%	Funds in GIT SAA

1.1.A.3	Input 3: Research/conduct trials based on result of market study (Integrated crop management, drip irrigation, Net House, farm mechanisation)	trials conducted	no of trials	10	3	30%	9,996.00	0.00	0%	6	6	100%	Funds in GIT SAA, 6 trials conducted
<u>Output 1.1b:</u> Trained small farmers and fishers in the technology adopted, business development and business management, quality improvement of selected products -													
1.1.B	Activity B: Training and skill development												
1.1.B.1	Input 1: Training demonstration sessions for farmers on the production process, good technologies, pesticide handling	Small scale farmers trained in post-production, processing (female/male youth)	no of trainings	261	117	45%	14,400.00	0.00	0%	8	2	25%	Funds in GIT SIAH, 2 pesticide trainings conducted. Activities on going
1.1.B.2	Input 2: Small scale farmers participate in on-farm practical Training (Soil fertility, Pest and Disease management, Right variety)	Number of small scale farmers participated in on farm trials & demonstrations	farmers	261	30	11%	548.65	0.00	0%	100	20	20%	Funds in GIT SAA On farm training conducted on Praslin.
1.1.B.3	Input 3: Training demonstration to fishers in fish storage at sea and preservation practices	fishers trained in production practices and technologies	no of trainings	532	30	6%	8,640.00	0.00	0%	8	0	0%	Funds in GIT SMA no training conducted yet
1.1.B.4	Input 4: Training in new methods technologies and applications (Trap	Fishers trained in new methods and technologies and applications	no of trainings	50	0	0%	8,050.00	0.00	0%	10	0	0%	Funds in GIT SMA no training conducted

	making)												yet
1.1.B.5	Input 5: Safety at sea training, communication at sea and first aid	Fishers trained in safety at sea and communication at sea and first aid	no of trainings	532	80	15%	24,640.00	0.00	0%	22	3	14%	Funds in GIT SMA 1 set of training conducted, then challenges with fishermen availability
1.1.B.6	Input 6: Training and awareness on quality control of selected products	Fishers trained	no of trainings	532	0	0%	10,000.00	0.00	0%	4	0	0%	Funds in GIT SMA no training conducted
1.1.B.7	Input 7: Training in grading, storing and other post-harvest techniques and best practices to farmers	Farmers Trained	No	261	26	10%	14,960.00	2,329.52	16%	80	26	33%	
1.1.B.8	Input 8: Training in Engine maintenance for artisanal fishermen	Fishers trained in engine maintenance	no of trainings	200	34	17%	8,720.00	0.00	0%	8	1	13%	Funds in GIT SMA 1 set of training conducted, then challenges with fishermen availability
1.1.B.9	Input 9 Strengthening and training of fishermen associations	Associations strengthened and trained	No associations trained	8	0	0%	12,000.00	13,543.89	113%	4	8	200%	8 Association's training on going according to training needs assessment identified during

													audit
1.1.B.10	Input 10: Training in water management for water management	Associations trained	No associations trained	7	0	0%	4,480.00	0.00	0%	4	0	0%	Funds in GIT SAA no training conducted
1.1.B.11	Input 11: Capacity Building on Technology adoption	Farmers Trained	number	261	0	0%	10,000.00	0.00	0%	100	0	0%	Funds in GIT SAA no training conducted
1.1.C	Activity C: Training for small scale farmers and fishers in business development and entrepreneurship												
1.1.C.1	Input 1: Farmers and fishers to be trained in entrepreneurial skills business planning and development	Small scale farmers / Fishers trained (female/male youth)	no of trainings	793	66	8%	10,000.00	0.00	0%	2	1	50%	1 Training conducted for Livestock farmers
1.1.C.2	Input 2: Basic farm management principles and practices	No of Training	number of training	261	0	0%	12,000.00	0.00	0%	4	0	0%	Funds in GIT SAA no training conducted
1.1.D	Activity D: Communication and promotion campaign												
1.1.D.1	Input 1: Communication Campaign (Online Distance Learning)	Messages/Topics	No	120	91	76%	1,500.00	371.65	25%	40	8	20%	SMS platform started functioning in July 2017. 8 Different topics have been sent to 460 farmers

1.1.D.2	Input 2: Printing and distribution of pamphlets	Printed Material	set	4	2	50%	5,000.00	0.00	0%	2	0	0%	
1.1.D.3	Input 3: audio and video documentaries, TV spots (including technical support)to disseminate information.	audio and video documentaries, TV spots produced, contract	packages	20	16	80%	8,000.00	17,520.00	219%	10	12	120%	Production of Communication campaign(adverts, posters and documentary) to promote Buy local on going
1.1.D.4	Input 4: Sensitising beneficiaries of CLISSA using radio, tv and Print media (MFA)	Sensitisation material	Packages	70	20	29%	6,000.00	0.00	0%	12	4	33%	Adverts for the sale of inputs at the SAA requisite stores
1.1.E	Activity E: Studies and surveys												
1.1.E.1	Input 1: Gap analysis of market needs, pricing and profit margin for Crops, Livestock, Fisheries for value chain.(producers, wholesalers, customers,)	Report	No	1	1	100%	0.00	0.00	0%	0			
1.1.E.3	Input 3: Baseline survey and situation Analysis of artisanal fishers	study	No	1	1	100%	0.00	0.00	0%	0			

1.1.E.4	Input 4: Intervention for the development of a comprehensive PPP action Plan based on market study results and trials(Including Agri-Business Forum)	PPP action Plan	No	4	1	25%	25,000.00	19,751.00	79%	1	1	50%	1 cluster functional. Linking 1 lead farmer plus a group of farmers with Hilton Hotel.
1.1.E.4 b	Input 4b:Investment support for value chain operation (Equipment units demanded by value chain operators storage , grading and chilling facilities)	Equipment units	Consignment	1	0	0%	340,000.00	0.00	0%	1	0	0%	Plans to construct an abattoir on Praslin and ice plants and storage facilities for fishermen. Procurement process underway
1.1.E.4 c	Input 4c: Value chain operation	Value chain support	Consignment	1		0%	20,000.00	0.00	0%	1	0	0%	Plans to support cluster with water tanks and solar pump
1.1.E.4 d	Input 4d: Recovery set	Recovery Set	set				20,000.00	0.00	0%	1	0	0%	Plans to support cluster with water testing kits and crates for transporting produce
1.1.E.5	Input 5 : Agriculture survey	Survey report	No	8	1	13%	29,261.16	0.00	0%	2	1	50%	Funds Under SAA, Survey ongoing. Data

													collection completed
1.1.E.6	Input 6: Study on Profitability and Risk of Small Scale Farmers and Fishers	Study Report	No	1	1	100%	0.00	0.00	0%	0	0		
1.1.E.7	Input 7: Evaluation of project activities (impact study of CLISSA activities)	Evaluation report	No	2	1	50%	15,727.87	6,583.76	42%	1	0.1	10%	Evaluation consultant recruited. Evaluation to start end of the year
1.1.E.8	Input 8: Feasibility Study for La Gogue Road & Water Improvement	Feasibility Study	No	1	0	0%	10,000.00	725.96	7%	0	0		
	Sub-total Subcomponent 1.1:												
1.2	Subcomponent 1.2: Food security and productivity development												
-	<u>Output 1.2:</u> Improving food security by promoting home gardens												
1.2.A	Activity A: Supporting backyard gardening for food security	Backyard gardeners equipped - Households, Acreage, Varieties	No										
1.2.A.1	Input 1: Acquisition and restocking of agricultural inputs & Equipment at SAA requisite store.	Equipment and input stocked	Consignment	3	2	67%	15,000.00	13,901.23	93%	1	1	100%	Inputs stocked and on sale at the SAA stores

1.2.A.4	Input 4: Computerisation of SAA stores to monitor the purchase of Equipment (small garden tools) and agricultural inputs.	Database developed and farmers on database	set	1	1	100%	0.00	0.00	0%	0			
-	Output 1.2: Enhancing productivity at the household level through capacity development in all areas of agricultural development, including locally adapted livestock development (agriculture and pig production on suitable smallholder plot)												
1.2.B	Activity B: Demonstration and sensitisation of Farmers /backyard gardeners in Selected Agricultural Techniques												
1.2.B.2	Input 2: Demonstration and sensitisation of Farmers in Agricultural techniques in crops, livestock (consultancy)	backyard gardeners Sensitised (female/male/Youth)	No	261	0	0%	10,972.93	0.00	0%	210	0	0%	Funds in GIT SAA. Plans to conduct training in November
1.2.B.3	Input 3: Development of livestock demonstration units and sensitisation materials. (Equipment and sensitisation material & Bloodline)	Demonstration & sensitisation materials/	Set	6	2	33%	11,550.00	11,498.45	100%	1	1	100%	
1.2.C	Activity C: Promotion of Backyard Gardening)	Household gardeners introduced to Peri-urban farming techniques	No										
1.2.C.1													

1.2.C.2	Input 2: Develop suitable demonstration materials to sensitise backyarders (Outsource/Consultancy)	Consultancy for and development of Demonstration materials	set	1	1	100%							
1.2.C.3													
1.2.C.4	Input 4: Support to Household gardeners on Backyard Gardening for food security	No of backyarders sensitised	No	3,200	483	15%	8,000.00	9,070.95	113%	100	30	30%	Back yard gardenin g support on going .
1.2.D	Activity D: Support to Artisanal fisher men through the provision of inputs												
1.2.D.1	Input 1: Acquisition of Equipment for Improvement of Productivity and Quality for Artisanal Fishers (Fishing Gears, Security Life Jackets, Flares, etc. Ice Containers, Crates etc.)	Equipment and input stocked	Consignment	2	0	0%	40,000.00	0.00	0%	1	0	0%	Support to be given to Praslin FBOA. PA signed and procurem ent to be done in Novembe r
1.2.D.2	Input 2: Provision of bait to artisanal fishermen	Equipment and input stocked	Consignment	1	0	0%							
1.2.D.3	Input 3: Fishers participation in trade Fair (Dubai 2016)	Participants	No.	6	0		3,500.00	3,162.98	90%	1	1	100%	
	Sub-total Subcomponent 1.2:												
	Grant In Transit Fund SAA							18,83					

							1.26					
	Grant In Transit Fund SIAH						15,429.56					
	Grant In Transit Fund SMA						15,207.79					
	Total Component 1					719,092.61	147,928.01	21%				

Code	Component/Output/ Activities/Inputs	Impact/Result Indicators (*RIMS indicators)	Unit	CUMULATIVE			CURRENT YEAR			Comment
				Appraisal Targets	Actual	% of appraisal target	Annual target	Actual	% of annual target	
1	Component 1: Enhancing business arrangements through capacity development of small farmers, rural micro entrepreneurs and fishers									
1.1	Subcomponent 1.1: PPP and technology development									
	Output 1.1a: Identification and assessment of Technology packages for their efficiency to local conditions.	Identification of technologies packages and trials (agr. Crop livestock& fisheries.)	packages of new tech.	10	3	30%	3	3	100%	
1.1.A	Activity A: The technical working groups would assess existing technologies and identify new technologies and NPSC endorsement									

1.1.A.1	Input 1: Technical Meetings for technology assessment and identification and NPSC meetings	3 TWGs meeting 12 times per annum (Minutes)	No meeting/3groups	70	16	23%	10	8	80%	8 Technical working groups have been held. And 2 NPSC meetings held
1.1.A.2	Input 2: Pre-Trial Preparation and propagation of technologies	Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures Developed. Procurement Documentation	number	10	3	30%	2	3	150%	Pre trial preparation done ,3 trials conducted
1.1.A.3	Input 3: Research/conduct trials based on result of market study (Integrated crop management, drip irrigation, Shed House, farm mechanisation	Trials conducted	number				12	9	75%	9 Trials were conducted, 2 unsuccessful, 4 ongoing.
	Output 1.1b: Trained small farmers and fishers in the technology adopted, business development and business management, quality improvement of selected products									
1.1.B	Activity B: Training and skill development in the technologies adopted									
1.1.B.1	Input 1: Training demonstration sessions for farmers on the production process at research station, SAHTC and selected farms	Small scale farmers trained in post-production, processing (female/male youth)	farmers	261	117	44%	100	60	60%	Pesticide training conducted with 52 participants, Conflict management 8 farmers

1.1.B.2	Input 2: Small scale farmers participate in on-farm trials following the outcome of market study	Number of small scale farmers participated in on farm trials & demonstrations	farmers	261	30	11%	100	30	30%	Trial on the production of sweet potato and tomato production are on going on Praslin. 30 farmers attend the trials.
1.1.B.3	Input 3: Training demonstration to fishers in fish storage and preservation practices	fishers trained in production practices and technologies	fishers	532	30	6%	65	0	0%	Requested for expression of interest no response
1.1.B.4	Input 4: Training in new methods technologies and applications (Trap making) for young fishermen	<i>Young Fishers trained in new methods and technologies and applications</i>	young fishers	50	0	0%	25	0	0%	Requested for expression of interest no response
1.1.B.5	Input 5: Safety at sea training	<i>Fishers trained in safety at sea</i>	fishers	532	80	15%	200	80	40%	80 Fishermen trained
1.1.B.6	Input 6: Training in Post Harvest, (Quality and Good Handling Practices'GHP', Processing)	<i>Fishers trained in Post Harvest, (Quality and Good Handling Practices 'GHP', Processing)</i>	fishers	532	0	0%	0	0		Request for proposals sent, no response
1.1.B.7	Input 7: Training in grading, storing and other post -harvest techniques and best practices to farmers	<i>Farmers Trained in grading storing and post harvest techniques</i>	<i>Farmers</i>	261	26	10	120	12	10	Training on going at SIAH with 12 participants
1.1.B.8	Input 8: Training in Engine maintenance for artisanal fishermen	<i>Fishers trained in engine maintenance</i>	fishers	200	34	17%	100	34	34%	34 Fishers trained
1.1.B.9	Input 9 Strengthening and training of fishermen associations	<i>Associations strengthened and trained</i>	Associations	8	0	0%	4	0	0%	

1.1.C	Activity C: Training for small scale farmers in business development and entrepreneurship									
1.1.C.1	Input 1: Farmers and fishers to be trained in entrepreneur skills business planning and development.	Small scale farmers trained (female/male youth)	number	793	66	8%	100	52	52%	52 people trained in entrepreneur skills and business development
1.1.C.2	Input 2: Basic farm management principles and practices	Small scale farmers trained (female/male youth)	number	261	0	0%	100	0	0%	
1.1.D	Activity D: Communication and promotion campaign									
1.1.D.1	Input 1: Mobile Phone Based Communication Campaign (SMS and Voice messages)	Messages/Recipients	No	120	91	76%	40	30	75%	SMS are sent to 200 farmers , 3 messages per week
1.1.D.2	Input 2: Printing and distribution of pamphlets	Printed Material	lumpsum/set	4	2	50%	2	2	100%	Pamphlets for SAA research and Livestock section printed, distributed during the National show and food week
1.1.D.3	Input 3:audio and video documentaries, TV spots (including technical support)to disseminate information about market surveys	audio and video documentaries, TV spots produced, contract	lumpsum/set	20	16	80%	13	16	123%	8 episodes of a documentary were produced and will be aired on TV as a magazine program. 1 SAA documentary and 7 TV spots to advertise trainings
1.1.D.4	Input 4: Sensitising backyard farmers as beneficiaries of CLISSA	Sensitisation material	No	70	20	29%	12	14	117%	Beneficiaries sensitised over TV and print for the backyard gardening training and the Fisherman training

										at SMA
1.1.E	Activity E: Market study and assessment of value chain actors, capacity of suppliers and the Preparation of PPP action plan									
1.1.E.1	Input 1: Gap analysis of market needs, pricing and profit margin for Crops, Livestock, Fisheries for value chain.(producers, wholesalers, customers,)	Report	No	4	1	25%	0	0		Study carried out in November 2014
1.1.E.4	Input 4: Intervention for the development of a comprehensive PPP action Plan based on market study results and trials.	PPP action Plan	No	4	1	25%	1	1	100%	The Assessment of farmer's/fishers livestock/crop/fish production capacity and preparation of production plan to meet the targeted market demand has been carried out.
1.1.E.5	Input 5 : Agriculture survey	Survey report	No	4	1	25%	1	0	0%	
1.1.E.6	Input 6: Study on Profitability and Risk of Small Scale Farmers and Fishers	Study Report	No	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	Study Completed
1.1.E.7	Input 7: Evaluation of project activities (impact study of CLISSA intervention on backyard gardeners and small scale farmers and fishers)	Evaluation report	No	3	1	33%	1	1	100%	Evaluation Completed

1.1.E.8	Input 8: Feasibility Study for La Gogue Road & Water Improvement	Feasibility Study report	No	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	Water improvement study at La gouge completed, recommendation to do pipe laying. Pipe laying to be done in November. Road improvement design to be done in November, works in 2017
	Sub-total Subcomponent 1.1:									
1.2	Subcomponent 1.2: Food security and productivity development									
	Output 1.2: Improving food security by promoting home gardens									
1.2.A	Activity A: Supporting backyard gardening for food security	Backyard gardeners equipped - Households, Acreage, Varieties	No							
1.2.A.1	Input 1: Acquisition and restocking of agricultural requisite store with inputs and small garden tools	Equipment and input stocked	Consignment	3	2	67%	1	1	100%	Inputs procured and delivered to SAA in April (seeds lettuce , asparagus, beans, cucumber, winter squash)
1.2.A.4	Input 4: Development of data base to monitor the purchase of Equipment (small garden tools) and agricultural inputs by backyard farmers.	Database developed and Backyard gardeners on Database	No	1	1	100%	0	0		Database developed by DICT, installed and customised, it's on trial at the main Requisite store. Onsite Training of store keepers will be done once the

										software is fully functional
	Output 1.2: Enhancing productivity at the household level through capacity development in all areas of agricultural development, including locally adapted livestock development (agriculture and pig production on suitable smallholder plots)	backyard gardeners trained (female/male/youth)								
1.2.B	Activity B: Demonstration and sensitisation of backyard gardeners in Selected Agricultural Techniques									
1.2.B.2	Input 2: Demonstration and sensitisation of farmers in crop and livestock production	backyard gardeners Sensitised (female/male/Youth)	No	261	0	0%	100	0	0%	Training not done lack of capacity from SAA livestock
1.2.B.3	Input 3: Development of livestock demonstration and sensitisation materials equipment and sensitisation material	Demonstration & sensitisation materials/	Set	6	2	33%	2	1	50%	Quarantine unit renovated ,Water system and equipment to be procured

1.2.C	Activity C: Promotion of Peri-urban Farming	Household gardeners introduced to Peri-urban farming techniques	No							
1.2.C.1	Input 1: Research and identification of suitable techniques	Research conducted	No	1	1	100%	0	0		
1.2.C.2	Input 2: Develop suitable demonstration materials to sensitise backyarders (consultancy)	Demonstration materials	set	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	Demonstration materials developed and printed. Training video recorded and produced and given to participants during training
1.2.C.4	Input 4: Conduct demonstration and sensitisation of Household gardeners on Peri-Urban techniques	No of backyarders sensitised	No	3,200	483	15%	200	163	82%	On going 163 Farmers trained
1.2.D	Activity D: Support to Artisanal fisher men through the provision of inputs									
1.2.D.1	Input 1: Acquisition of Equipment for Improvement of Productivity and Quality for Artisanal Fishers (Fishing Gears, Security Life Jackets, Flares, etc. Ice Containers, Crates etc.)	Equipment and input stocked	Consignment	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	FBOA to manage the sales and revolving account, SFA to provide storage facility. Tendering process underway.
1.2.D.2	Input 2: Provision of bait to artisanal fishermen	Equipment and input stocked	Consignment	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	Bait issue resolved, the budget will be used for fishing gears

1.2.D.3	Input 3: Fishers participation in trade Fair (Dubai 2016)	Participants	Number	2	0	0%	2	0	0%	
	Sub-total Subcomponent 1.2:									
	Total Component 1									
Code	Component/Output/Activities/Inputs	Impact/Result Indicators	Unit	CUMULATIVE			CURRENT YEAR			Change
		(*RIMS indicators)		Appraisal Targets	Actual	% of appraisal target	Annual target	Actual	% of annual target	
3	Component 3: Strategic capacity strengthening and infrastructure									
3.1	Subcomponent 3.1: Strategic capacity strengthening	Effectiveness: improved performance of service providers (operational self-sufficiency)								
-	Output 3.1: Investment in institutional support and training.	Staff of service providers trained	No							
3.1.A	Activity A: Strengthen the communication unit									
3.1.A.1	Input 1: Acquisition of Communication equipment,(hardware, software and other facilities server + peripheral, PCs, Monitors, Voice recorder, Camera,)	Hardware and facilities	lumpsum	1	1	100%	0	0%		

3.1.B	Activity B: Institutional Capacity Building									
3.1. B.1	Input 1: Training for PMU staff in Accounting and Reporting software , Result based management	No of Trainings	No	4	2	50%	1	0	0%	
3.1.B.2	Input 2: Finance trainings (Pr.Coord., Pr. Accountant) (travel,DSA, ect)	Training	training/pers	8	3	38%	4	1	25%	Procurement Officer trained, Accountant going for training in November
3.1.B.3	Input 3: M&E training (M&E Officer) (travel,DSA, ect) .	Training	training/pers	4	2	50%	1	1	100%	online course on M&E done
3.1.B.4	Input 4: Exchange familiarisation visits to a name country in the region	Visits	No	4	2	50%	4	0	0%	
3.1.B.5	Input 5: GIS Server at SAA +Handheld GPS SAA and PMU	Staff trained in GIS	No	20	0	0%	20	0	0%	GIS server procured training to be done in November
3.1.B.9	Input 9 :Training of FBOA officers (10 officers)	FBOA Staff trained	No	10	0	0%	10	0	0%	
3.1.B.10	Input 10: Logistic Support to setup a fishing auction Centre at Providence (Equipment, software, scale, Testing kit, etc)	Equipment &Material	Set	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	Support will be in terms of renovating the fish centre.
3.1.B.11	Input 11: Logistical Support to Praslin fishermen Association to set up a Cold Storage facility for	Equipment and Material	set	1	0	0%	1	0	0	

	baits to Fishermen (Equipment Compressor, Motor)									
3.1.B.12	Input 12 : Technical and Organisational Audit Training of Farmers Organisations (4 Associations)	Organisations Audited	No Of Organisations	8	0	0%	8	0	20%	Audit ongoing started in October
3.1.B.13	Input 13: Mobilise Knowledge management Specialist to capture knowledge generated in the PPPP initiative.	consultant	KM report	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	
3.1.B.15	Input 15: Workshop For Bank Managers	Number of officers	Number	20	0	0%	20	0	0%	Project outsourcing for a trainer
3.1.B.16	Input 16: SMA Laboratory, conversion of classroom into fisheries lab	Lab constructed	works	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	
3.1.B.17	Input 17: SMA training Shed and store room	Shed and store constructed	works	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	
3.1.B.18	Input 18: Consultancy for IFAD MTR Mission CLISSA PMU	Consultancy	consultancy	2	2	100%	2	2	100%	MTR Mission conducted
3.1.C	Activity C : Strengthen the capacity of the research stations									
3.1.C.1	Input 1. Identification and Acquisition of Equipment for Research Station (Tropical fruit Nursery equipment	Equipment Acquired	Set	4	2	50%	1	1	100%	Nursery completed

3.1.C.2	Input 2: Setting up of Demonstration Hydroponic and fertigation	Equipment Acquired	Set	3	0	0%	1	0	0%	Procurement of equipment underway
3.1.C.3	Input 3. Acquisition of Equipment for Mechanisation Grand Anse	Equipment Acquired	Set	1	0	0%	1	0	10%	List of equipment approved by the TWG, Request for no objection sent to IFAD
3.1.E	Activity E: Support for quality control mechanisms					#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	
3.1.E.1	Input 1: Training of Technical staff HACCP/Food Safety	staff trained	No	30	0	0%	20	0	0%	Training to be done in November
3.1.E.4	Input 4: Sampling and Testing Kits for quality control	Kits	No	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	Kits procured and handed over to SAA
3.1.F	Activity F: Assistance to Agric. and Horticulture Training Centre									
3.1.F.3	Input 3: State-of-the-art demonstration equipment for horticulture, fruit production and livestock	equipment	Set	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	List of equipment approved by the TWG, Request for no objection sent to IFAD
	Sub-total Subcomponent 3.1:									
3.2	Subcomponent 3.2: Public and collective infrastructure									

	Output 3.2: Investment in equipment and infrastructures. (road spot, water harvesting infrastructure, storage facilities, sheds and other small infrastructure).									
3.2.A	Activity A: Investment in equipment and infrastructure									
3.2.A.3	Input 3: Construction of road spot (Helvetia)	road constructed	m	700	500	71%	700	500	71%	Road will be completed in December
3.2.A.6	Input 6: Construction of Reservoir and Pump House at Cap Samy Praslin (5x10x2.5) 70m3	Rehabilitation of infrastructure	No.	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	
3.2.A.8	Input 8: Rehabilitation of Requisite Store at Union Vale	Stores rehabilitated	No.	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	
3.2.A.9	Input 9: Re-construction of Requisite Store at Grand Anse, Mahe (Mechanisation Rental Store and Office)	Stores rehabilitated	No.	1	0.3	30%	1	0.3	30%	Construction started in September to be completed in December 2016
3.2.A.10	Input 10: Design for selected sections Roads at Val D'andor and La Gogue	Design/drawings	No.	3	1	33%	3	1	33%	On going
3.2.A.12	Input 12: Design and Supervision works for irrigation investments in 2017 (incl Dawn Dew) @10% of construction - 2016 (70%) 2017 (30%)	Irrigation Works	works	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	Tendering process on going
3.2.A.14	Input 14: Laying pipeline at La Gogue	Pipeline layed	works	1	0	0%	1	0	10%	Pipe Laying ongoing

3.2.A.15	Input 15: Construction of road Val D'Endor (300M)	road constructed	m	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	
3.2.A.16	Input 16: Construction of road at la Gouge (300M)	road constructed	m	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	
	Sub-total Subcomponent 3.2:									
	Total Component 3									
4	Component 4: Project Management									
	Output 4.1 Effective and Efficient Implementation of CLISSA Project	Achievement of Appraisal Targets								
4.1.A	Activity A: PMU equipment and facilities									
4.1.A.1	Input 1: Office rent	Office	Rent/Month	60	36	60%	12	10	83%	
4.1.A.2	Input 2: Office furniture	Office	No	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	All equipment and furniture purchased as planned
4.1.A.3	Input 3: computers: Desk Top/Laptop	Computers	No	6	4	4%	1	1	100%	
4.1.A.4	Input 4: Server	Server	No	1	1	100%				
4.1.A.5	Input 5: printers	Printer	No	2	2	100%				
4.1.A.6	Input 6: office equipment (A3 Scanner, Heavy duty photocopier machine)	office equipment	unit	3	3	100%				
4.1.A.7	Input 7: stationary	Inventory	unit	5	3	60%	1	1	100%	
4.1.A.10	Input 10: Accounting Software package	software acquired	No	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	Not purchased because GoS proposed use of VAM software
4.1.B	Activity B: PMU salaries & allowances									

4.1.B.1	Input 1: Project Coordinator	Project Coordinator	person/month	63	37	59%	12	10	83%	
4.1.B.2	Input 2: Project Accountant	Project Accountant	person/month	63	37	59%	12	10	83%	
4.1.B.3	Input 3: M&E Specialist	M&E Officer	person/month	63	34	54%	12	10	83%	
4.1.B.4	Input 4: Procurement Specialist	Procurement Officer	person/month	60	37	62%	12	10	83%	
4.1.B.5	Input 5: Secretarial Support	Office Assistant	person/month	63	37	59%	12	10	83%	
4.1.B.6	Input 6: Meetings	Meeting	meeting	20	12	60%	12	12	100%	
4.1.C	Activity C: KM and M&E									
4.1.C.1	Input 1: Desk studies	Study	Study	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	
4.1.C.2	Input 2: Provision for Overseas IFAD Workshops and Training for PMU	Persons attending workshops	Number	2	3	150%	4	0	0%	
4.1.C.3	Internal Audit for Clissa Project	Audit carried out	Report	4	2	50	1	1	100%	
4.1.C.4	External Audit for Clissa Project	Audit carried out	Report	4	2	50	1	1	100%	
4.1.D	Activity D: Operation Costs:									
4.1.D.1	Input 1: Communication costs (tel. Courier. Internet, etc)	Monthly/Bills	lumpsum	63	20	32%	12	10	83%	
4.1.D.2	Input 2: Domestic Travel Costs (between islands)	Months/Trips	No	160	34	21%	12	12	100%	
4.1.D.3	Input 3: Insurance cover CLISSA project	Assets/Activity insured	Lumpsum	5	3	60%	1	1	100%	
	Total Component 4									

Appendix 5: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 5A: Financial performance by financier

Financier	Allocation At Design USD '000	Allocation at MTR USD'000	Disbursements USD '000'	%age disbursed
IFAD Loan	3 000	2 249	1 718	76%
Beneficiaries	91	107	20	
GOS Counterpart funds	282	954	174	62%
Other Partners	368	139	1	0%
Total	3 741	3 449	1 912	51%

Table 5B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)

Component		IFAD loan			Beneficiaries			Government			Other Partners			Total		
		At MTR	Actual	%	At MTR	Actual	%	At MTR	Actual	%	At MTR	Actual	%	At MTR	Actual	%
1	Enhancing business arrangements through capacity development of small farmers, rural micro entrepreneurs and fishers	725.0	468.5	65%	107.0	20.0	19 %	781.0	46.8	6 %	139.0	1.0	0 %	1 752.0	536.3	31 %
2	Improving Access to Agricultural and Rural Finance	-	29.5	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0 %	-	-	0 %	-	29.5	0%

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Appendix 5: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier by component and disbursements by category

3	Strategic capacity strengthening and infrastructure	1 402.0	843.2	60%	-	-	0%	29.0	49.0	0 %	-	-	0 %	1 431.0	892.1	62 %
4	Project Management	123.0	210.2	171%	-	-	0%	144.0	78.2	0 %	-	-	0 %	267.0	288.4	108 %
	Total	2 250.0	1 551.4	69%	107.0	20.0	19 %	954.0	174.0	18 %	139.0	1.0	1 %	3 450.0	1 746.4	51 %

Table 5C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 27th October 2016)

Category		Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement at WA 10		Expenditure pending WA submission		Projected Utilisation as at J530 09.17	Projected Balance at 30.09.17	Projecte d Utilisation	Projected Balance at 30.09.17
		A	B	C		D		E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/D	H=F*1.38
		SDR'000	SDR'000	SDR'000	%age	USD'000	SDR'000	SDR'000	SDR'000	%age	USD'000
I	Civil Works and Infrastructure	548	718	528	73%	39	28	556	162	101%	224
II	Vehicles and Equipment	17	562	0	0%	-	-	0	562	1%	775
III	Technical Assistance and Training	498	543	305	56%	120	87	391	152	79%	209
IV	Credit	594	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-
V(a)	Recurrent Costs-Salaries and Allowances	118	152	115	76%	7	5	120	32	102%	44
V(b)	Recurrent Costs-Operating Costs	7	5	4	71%	1	1	4	1		1
99	Unallocated	198		-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-
	Sub-total	1 980	1 980	951	48%	166	120	1 071	909	54%	1 255
99Z	Initial deposit	-	-	264							
	Total	1 980	1 980	1 215	61%						

Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section B.6	PMU to open a designated account for the benefit of MOFTI at the Central Bank of Seychelles		Done	
Section B.7	Gov to provider counterpart funding in the amount of US\$282,000		Done	USD 174,000 provided as at 30 October 2016
Section E.2.a	Project Implementation Manual to be adopted		Done	Update done for 2015 and validated
Section E.2.b	Project team appointed		Breached	No financial controller and Project Coordinator. Also submission of the Audited Accounts delayed by 2 months.
Schedule 2	Compliance with expenditure category		Done	Expenditures are claimed under the relevant categories
Schedule 3.1	Monitoring		In process	
Schedule 3.2	Resource protection		Done	
Schedule 3.3	Operation and maintenance		Done	
Schedule 3.4	Authorization		Done	
Schedule 3.5	Use of vehicles and other equipment		Done	
Schedule 3.6	Policy framework		In process	
Schedule 3.7	Financial statements		Done	
Schedule 3.8	Audit reports		In process	Audit 2016 finalized and sent in late (30 August 2017)
GC 4.04	Applications for withdrawal, or special commitment		Done	
GC 4.08	Eligible expenditures		Done	
GC 7.01	Project implementation		Done	See Aide-Memoire
GC 7.05	Procurement		Done	See Aide-Memoire
GC 7.08	Insurance		Done	
GC 7.14	Environmental factors		No issue	Mission found no evidence of cases.
GC 8.03	Progress report		On 6-month basis	IFAD receive progress reports on 6-month basis

Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

Backyard Gardeners Benefit from the CLISSA project.

This IFAD supported program has helped backyard gardeners to get access to training that would help them improve their gardening skills. The promotion of backyard gardening was envisaged to improve food and nutrition security of Seychellois households.



Seychelles imports 70% of its food needs, thereby making it vulnerable particularly to external shocks. The government is determined to reduce the country's vulnerability to food security arising from human induced factors as well as natural causes. One of the efforts being employed by the government is by ensuring increased local production of a wide range of quality food stuffs that would positively impact the nutritional status of the population. Scarcity of land is one of the most critical economic development issues facing the country which would makes the achievement of food security a mammoth task. One of the solutions to the problems of land scarcity is to promote backyards gardening. Through this innovative solution of backyard gardening, the project addresses the issue of scarcity of land by promoting maximum use of the available land.

The project

The Government of Seychelles, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries sought IFAD support to co-finance its initiatives for the re-vitalization and modernization of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector.

IFAD agreed to support and contribute to the revival of the agricultural sector, the strengthening of small-scale artisanal fisheries and the promotion of rural micro enterprise development. The goal of the Project is to contribute to sustainable pro-poor economic growth and employment and resilience

to external shocks and trends. Its development objective is to promote sustainable and environmentally-friendly agricultural and fishery practices, and to increase and diversify market access for smallholder farmers and fishers.

Under sub-component 1.2 of the project, Food Security and Productivity Development, it is envisaged to improve food and nutrition security by promoting backyard farming.

The aim of the training was to upgrade the gardening skills of people who do not engage in commercial farming and have an interest in backyard subsistence farming. The training was open to the public and used mass media to attract interested participants to enrol. In 2015, the training comprised a sequence of 22 one-day theory and practice contact sessions that were conducted on Saturdays over the months of July through October. The trainings mainly focused on Introduction to Peri-urban farming, planning and organizing of the planting area, Soil preparation, Irrigation and plant nutrition. The training was well received by the general public attendance was good.

The next series of training started in June 2016 and, this time round, structured as two-day theory and practice sessions. It was decided to continue with the training of the most motivated backyard gardeners in more advance/modern farming techniques, in order to increase and improve food production, in local vegetables, fruits and livestock.

The training workshops which were held on Saturdays consisted of a theoretical session including video presentation, and a practical session on a demonstration farm. The theoretical trainings were held in the community centres in the different regions of Mahe, Praslin and La Digue. TV spots were done in order to sensitise and try and attract the maximum number of participants. The content of the training included nursery and soil preparation, vegetable, fruit and root crops planting techniques, pest and disease control, irrigation, chicken and goat rearing and other related subjects. Follow-up visits to the homes of some of the participants were also done by the trainer.

Competitive Local Innovations for Small Scale Agriculture (CLISSA) Project.

Total project Cost: USD 3.741 million

IFAD Loan: USD 3 Million
Government Contribution: USD 0.282 Million

Other financiers: USD 0.248 Million

Beneficiaries: USD 0.211 Million

Duration: 2014-2018

Beneficiaries

Back yard Gardeners 3200

Artisanal Fisherman 1300

Small Scale Farmers 261



One of the theory session of Trainings

At the end of the two training sessions the participants who attended both theoretical and practical sessions received a garden/starter kit and a training DVD. A total of 252 people were trained 156 Female and 96 Male.

Results

A total of almost 600 people mainly women where trained by the CLISSA project in 2015 and 2016. From the participants a point of view it was a very fruitful and interesting training and has removed lots of doubts and constraints that were hindering them to practice successful backyard gardening. Participants appreciated the concepts of growing their own consumables free from chemicals, availability of fresh products at all time, reduction in their cost of living by not having to buy everything from the market. They would generate some additional income by selling the excess produce.

Before the backyard gardening training some of the households had mainly ornamental plants in the back yards, one lady who attended the trainings said before the training in back yard gardening that she attended in 2016 -she mostly planted flowers, bananas, pineapples and cassava for her own consumption. After the training she ventured into growing herbs and vegetables, which she uses her at home. She has also been selling her surplus produce to work colleagues. Since then, she has been making a saving of about Rs150 weekly on food expenses and also raising about Rs100 weekly from sales.

Another Gardner who uses mostly plastic containers for planting a variety of herbs and vegetables for home consumption said the training has helped him to harvest roughly one kg of tomatoes weekly, aside of other herbs and vegetables.

Other backyard gardeners have reported to have had a significant profit from the sales of their surplus. One such said he grows some tomatoes, cucumber, eggplants but mainly Chinese cabbage, for both home consumption and commercial disposal. He says that during the low season for locally-grown vegetables – the North West Monsoon period - he made between Rs4000-Rs6000 monthly from sales. However, in the high growth season, competition is stiff and sales are consequently weak.

The backyard gardening project was successful because it appealed to the love for gardening that the Seychellois community has. It also provided means for people to benefit from their hobby of planting in a positive way. The decentralisation of the training resulted in anyone who was interested in the training to have access to it. Sensitisation of the public through mass media also aided in the success of training. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries through the CLISSA project will continue to support back yard gardeners in a so as to achieve the its objectives of improving food and nutrition security.