SEYCHELLES CLIMATE STRATEGY and PRIORITIES

VISION: Minimize impacts of Climate Change through sustained action at all level of society

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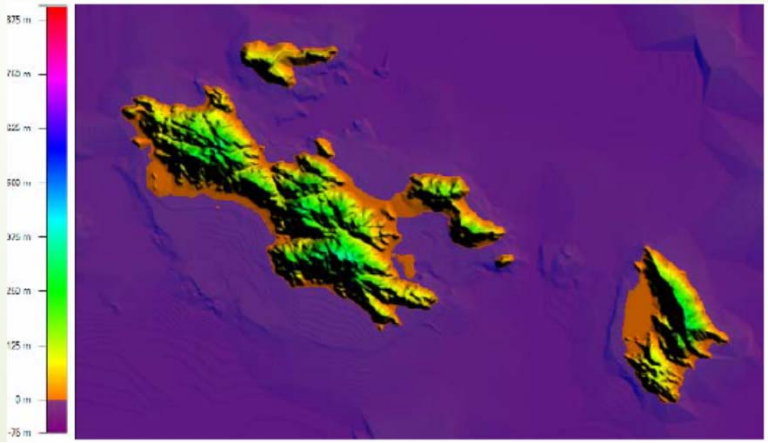
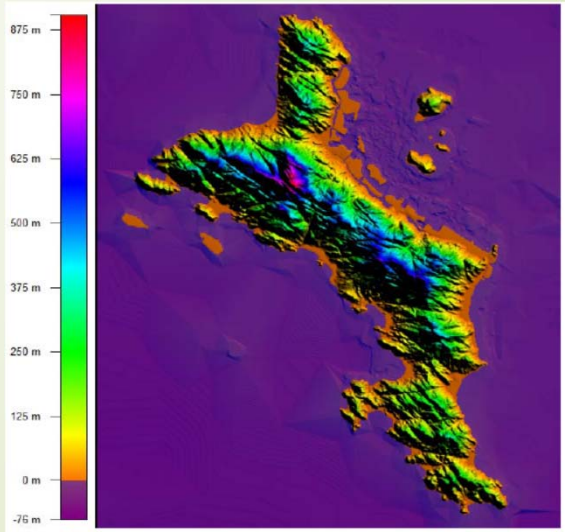
Seychelles Development Challenges and vulnerabilities

- **Critical Infrastructure (roads, ports, government buildings, electricity, water and sewerage management systems);**
- **Tourism (in proximity to the coast or in areas vulnerable to flooding and landslide);**
- **Food Security (currently reliant on food imports, and need support for local sustainable and climate-smart agriculture and fisheries efforts);**
- **Coastal and Marine Resources (considering the aims of the *Blue Economy* and *Seychelles Strategic Plan 2015)*;**
- **Water Security (particularly considering issues of storage and distribution);**
- **Energy Security (particularly considering the reliance on fossil fuels);**
- **Health (particularly addressing the burden placed on high-density populations in the coastal areas and general vulnerability to climate-sensitive diseases);**
- **Waste (particularly for landfill sites in high risk, coastal locations); and**
- **Disaster preparedness (particularly addressing the need for more research to understand climate change impacts, and resources to predict, prevent and respond to disasters).**





climate change will have significant impacts on Seychelles in the short, medium and longer term

The Government of Seychelles considers:

- **Adaptation to climate change as a high priority to reduce the country's vulnerability.**
- **Mitigation to climate change as a high priority to reduce our contribution to the cause**

Adaptation

Current and Near-Term Planning and Action

Seychelles *National Climate Change Strategy* provides an overarching framework and direction for climate change adaptation in Seychelles. These plans called for the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into all sectoral plans and this has progressed in several sectors including tourism, health, finance, agriculture, biodiversity, fisheries, disaster management, and land-use planning.

More recently, climate change adaptation has been mainstreamed in the ***Seychelles Strategic Plan*** *(2015)* which is the definitive document intended to guide land-use management during the next 25 years (to 2040). The plan has been developed with reference to sectoral plans by various ministries and is intended to provide an integrated framework for the development of new plans, particularly regarding land use.

Seychelles Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan *(2015-2020)* has been launched, and includes many cross-sectoral projects with climate change adaptation implications. Projects address issues such as sustainable tourism, watershed management, sustainable agriculture and fisheries, disaster planning, research and a shift toward ecosystem-based adaptation approaches to biodiversity conservation.

The University of Seychelles has recently established the ***Blue Economy Research Institute*** which should be strengthened and fully funded and function as a hub for climate change related research.

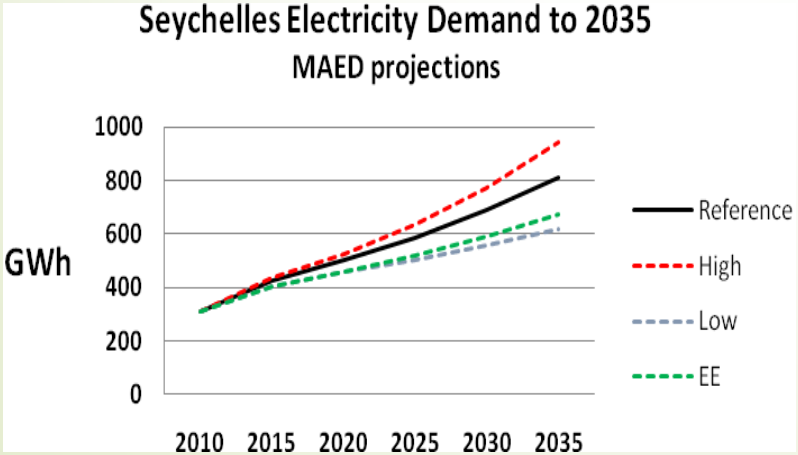
Adaptation
Longer-term action

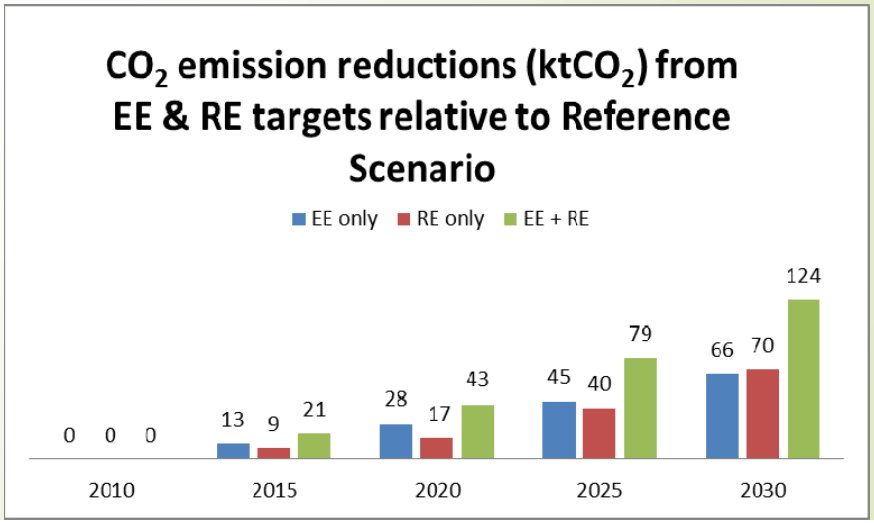
Critical Infrastructure	Climate change adaptation to be mainstreamed in all sectors with critical infrastructure Planning process for all new developments, with associated improvements in the building codes and their rigorous enforcement
Tourism	Greater co-management of the sector by the Ministry of Tourism and Department of Risk and Disaster Management as well as with the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Food Security	A sustainable modern agriculture supported by new and innovative technologies across all food production supply and value chains, and by skilled and qualified human resources and integrated with the Blue Economy and Seychelles Strategic Plan 2015
Biodiversity	Fully implemented Seychelles Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Fully implemented and enforced Biodiversity Law , Fully bio-secure border
Water Security	Fully integrated approach to water security that addresses issues such as ecosystem health, waste management, water treatment and supply, sewage, agriculture, etc
Energy Security	More resilient energy base with greater innovation of renewable energy where practicable Efficient fuel-based land transport and more use of electric vehicles charged with renewable energy technology Strengthened cooperation between Government entities
Health	Health sector able to respond to population increase and its additional climate-related health burden Exploration of relevant potential science and technology innovations
Waste	Waste managed according to strict hierarchy and waste policy fully implemented Exploration of relevant potential science and technology innovations

Mitigation

The mitigation of absolute economy-wide emission reductions covering public electricity, land transport and solid waste management represents 95% of national emissions.

GHG emissions REDUCTION by 122.5 $ktCO_{2e}$ in 2025, and an estimated 188 $ktCO_{2e}$ in 2030 relative to baseline emissions by the emission reductions arising from (1) RE and EE (i.e. 124 $ktCO_{2e}$ by 2030), (2) land transport (i.e. 50.13 $ktCO_{2e}$ by 2030), and (3) methane capture and flaring from the old landfill (i.e. 13.91 $ktCO_{2e}$ by 2030)





Seychelles' aims to:

- **Advance understanding of climate change, its impacts and appropriate responses;**

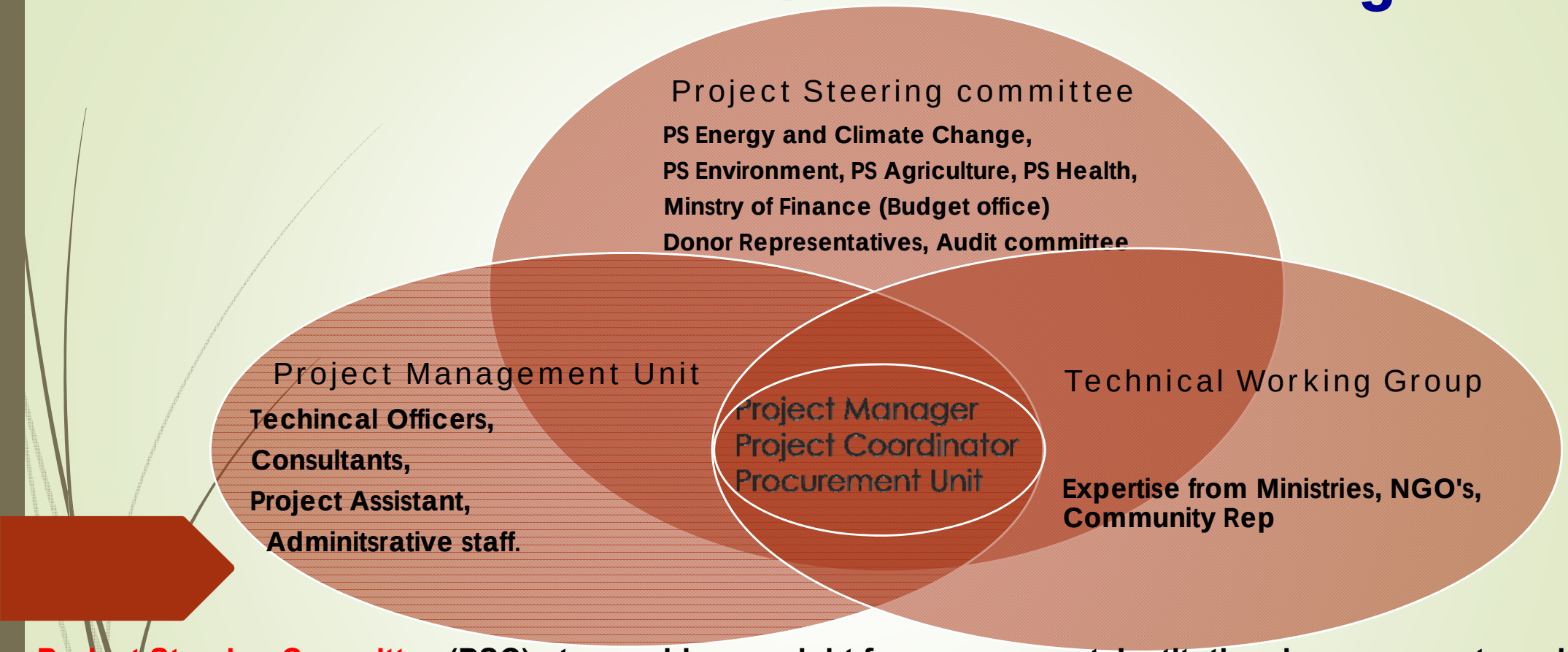
- **Build gender-sensitive capacity and social empowerment at all levels to adequately respond to climate change;**

- **Put in place measures to adapt, build resilience and minimise vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, especially in critical sectors such as water, food and energy security, and disaster management;**

- **Develop policy direction and strategies to encourage and enhance action on technology development and transfer of cleaner technologies; and**

- **Scale-up financial resources and investment to support action on adaptation.**

GCF ENGAGEMENT- NDA/FP & Readiness Programme

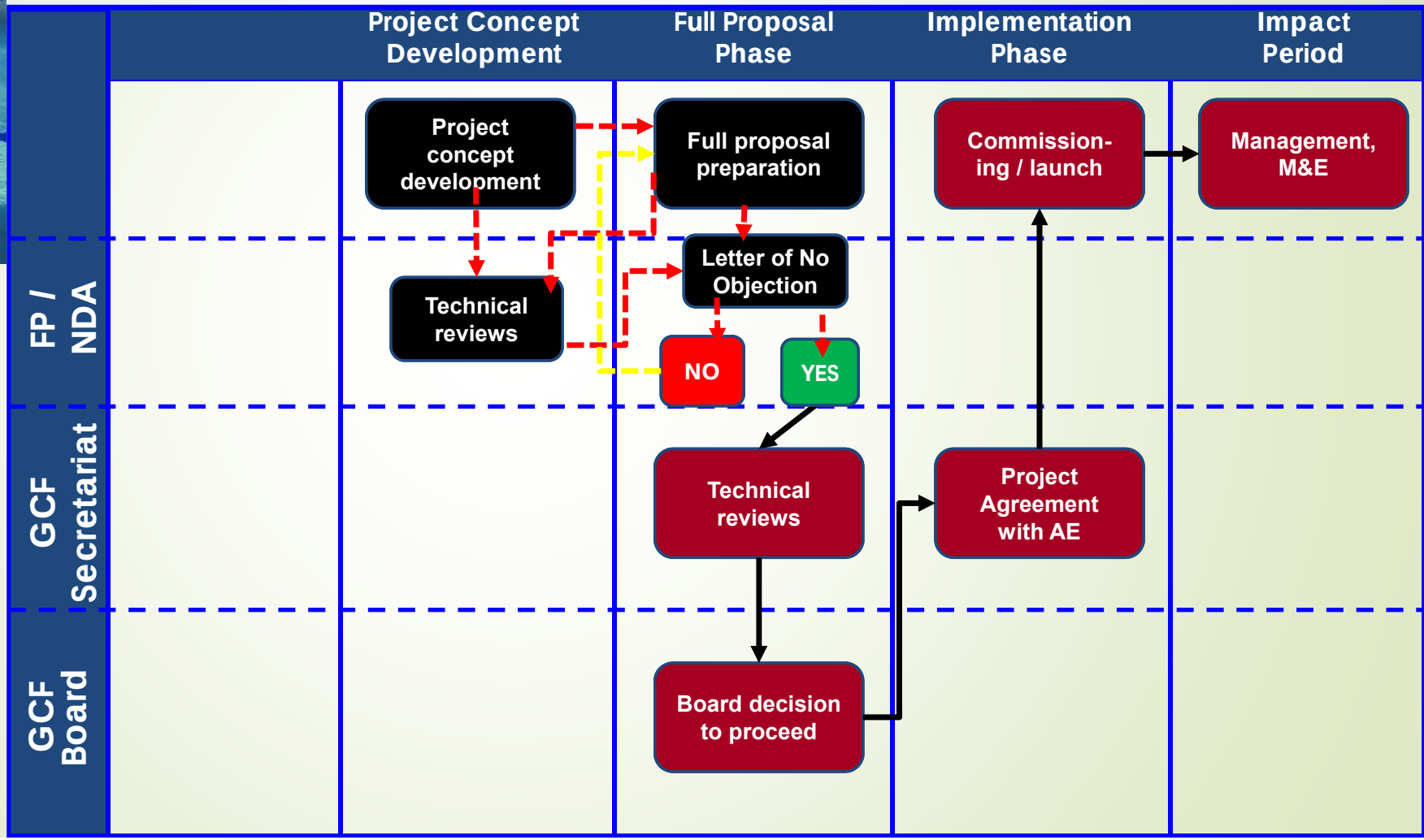


Project Steering Committee (PSC) - to provide oversight for procurement, Institutional arrangements and financial management of the readiness programme.

Project Management Unit (PMU), is responsible for daily implementation of project activities.

Technical working group (TWG)-act as an advisory body to the readiness programme providing high-level guidance, policy input and support, facilitating communication, cooperation and coordination among stakeholders and other project partners.

Project-cycle



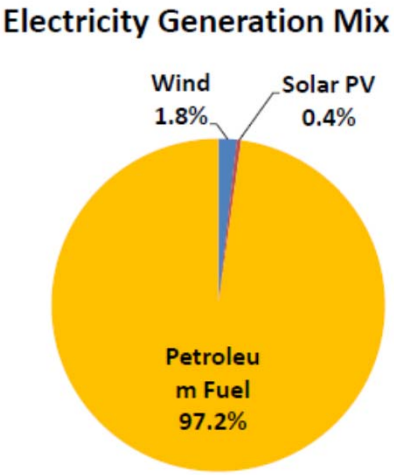
Electricity Generation by technology (Energy mix in 2015)

- PUC thermal plants production : 369.3 GWh
- Wind farm : 6.9 GWh
- Solar PV : 1.5 GWh

Total RE : 8.3 GWh

2.2%

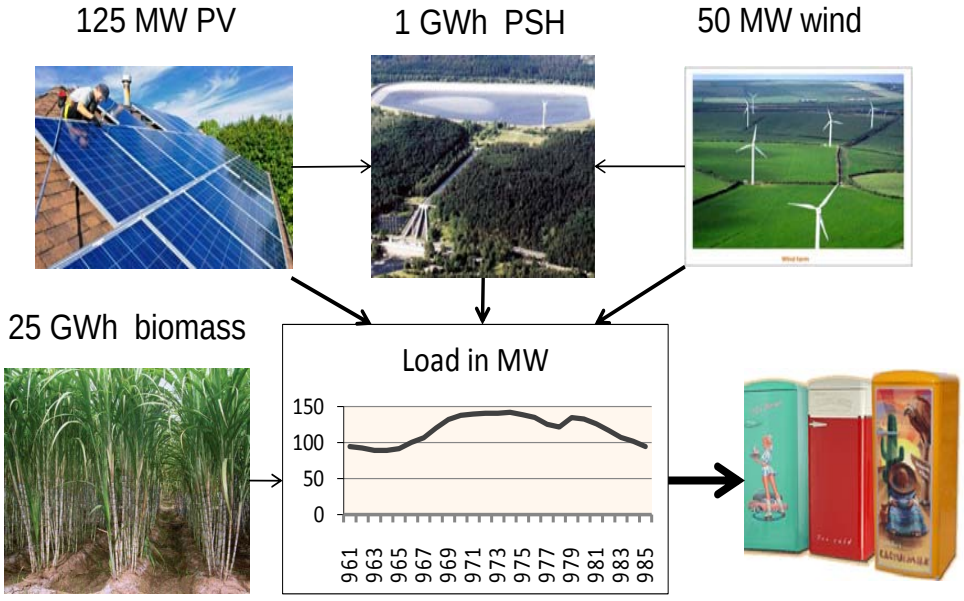
- Only RE installations connected to the grid are accounted
- Auto-producers (hotels,..) not included



Source: Seychelles Energy Commission

The Pathway

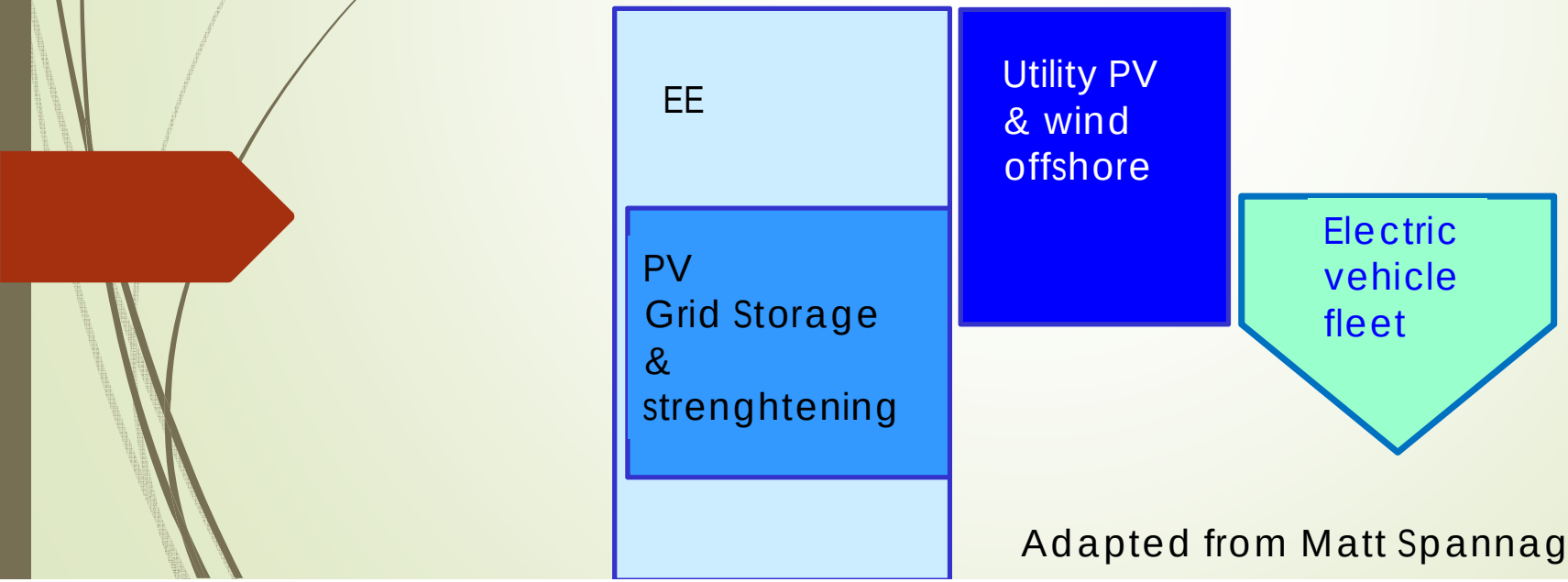
The Energy Act (2012) has allowed Seychelles to diversify its energy production, with the aim of reaching 15% renewable energy by 2030 and a vision of 100% by 2050.



Adapted Prof Olav 100% Renewable energy for Seychelles power generation

GCF proposal development - Accredited Entity UNDP/…..DBS

- Break down the pathway to 100% RE in broad chunks
- Preferred targets - consultation with stakeholders
- **Develop concept → refine → full proposal – (GCF criteria)**
- **Respond to GCF queries and implement → move down the path to 100% RE**



Adapted from Matt Spannagle UNDP Lead consultant

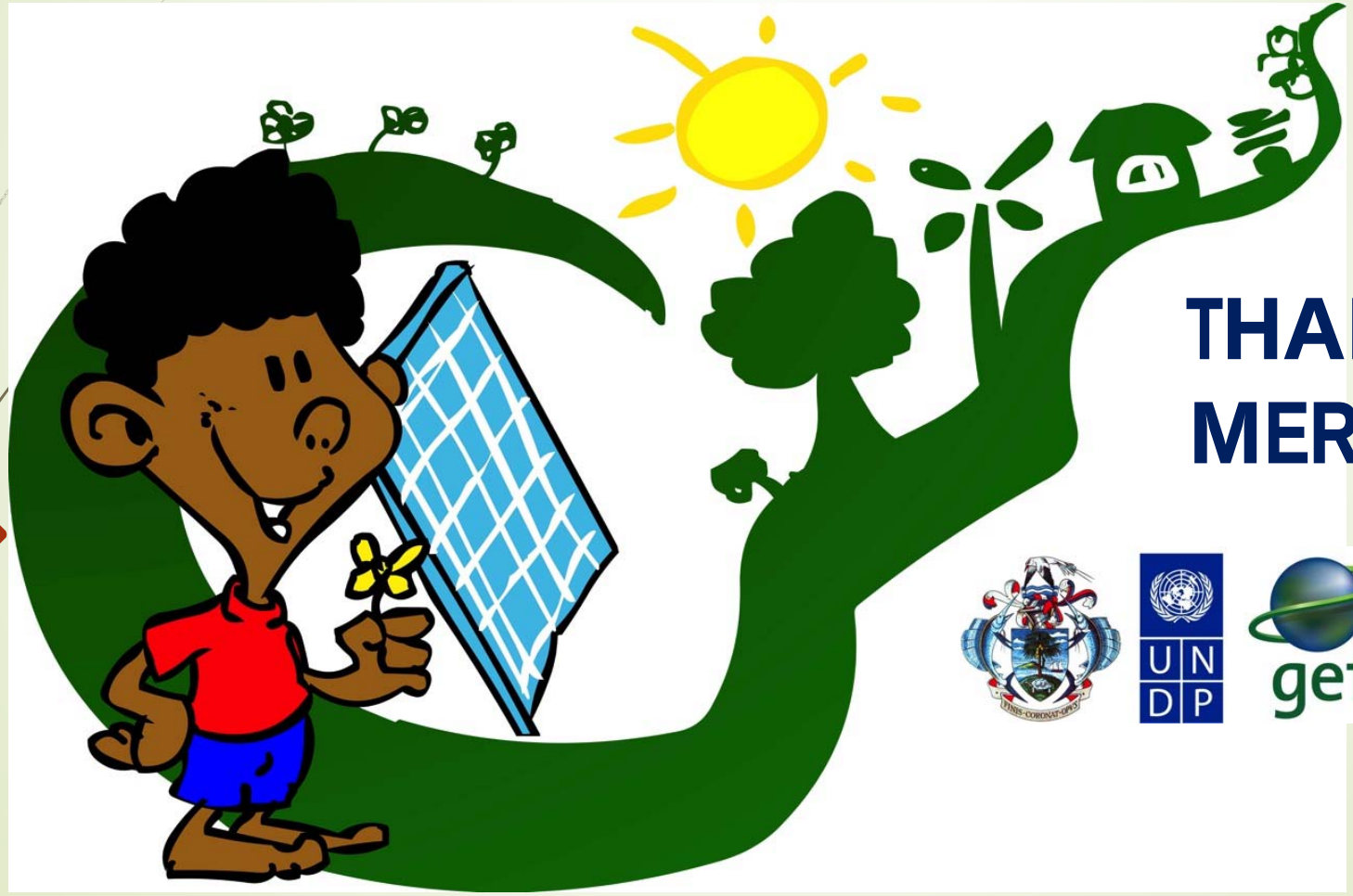
NAMA Facility

Support project to the “100% Renewable Seychelles” NAMA

Gain financial support for the preparatory phases, assessment, feasibility studies, energy transition strategy etc

Give *NATURE* a fighting chance!

Reduce your **CARBON EMISSIONS**!



THANK YOU / MERCI