

# **Position of SEYCHELLES – Sept 2016**

**(NAP Workshop, Antananarivo, Madagascar 7 -11 Sept 2015)**

## **1. Relevant regulatory frameworks**

The Climate Change Bill is currently being drafted and expected to be enacted by mid 2016

Other Environment laws currently address some Climate Change issues

Because Climate Change has been recognized as perhaps the greatest threat to the sustainable development of the Seychelles, and also due to the cross-cutting nature of the issue, it has been a significant feature of many Government policies, plans and strategies in recent years, as outlined in Table 1 below.

Most importantly, in 2012 the Government of Seychelles adopted the SSDS 2012-20, as the overarching policy framework for environmental management and sustainable development across all sectors of the country's economy, replacing and superceding the previous Environment Management Plan for Seychelles (EMPS) 2000-10. As outlined above, climate change is covered as a thematic chapter in the SSDS.

## **2. Institutional arrangements for leading and executing work;**

A newly created Division of Climate Change in April 2015 under the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.

The new Division will have a Section for Climate Adaptation, one for Climate Mitigation, a third one for Climate Science & Data Management and finally a Section for International Cooperation & Negotiations.

For now only Adaptation and Science are in place and functioning.

## **3. Key components of national development planning that would be important in prioritizing adaptation efforts;**

Seychelles Climate Change Strategy; was developed mainly to get assistance from EU - It was a pre-requisite from EU to develop the document in order to receive CC funding to implement mitigation and adaptation projects.

**4. Key climate change risks and vulnerabilities for your country based on past assessments;**

**Have identified following sectors which are the most vulnerable to CC;**

**1. Water - shortage, because dry season expected to be dryer according to climate change scenario which was a chapter in the 2nd communication.**

**2. Coastal - due to sea level rise**

**3. Agriculture - Salt water intrusion ( most activities are along the coast). Heavy showers during rainy season will cause physical damage to crops ( rain will be shorter but heavier during rainy season)**

**4. Health – Extreme High temperatures brings disease outbreaks and flooding during heavy rainfall gives rise to water-borne epidemics.**

**5. Tourism – mostly affected by coastal erosion due to sea level rise and tidal / storm surges – Note all major tourism facilities are located on the coast.**

**6. Infrastructure - houses, hotels, roads...etc., because most are along the narrow coastal line and will get impact of sea level rise and flooding during rainy season.**

**5. Lists of projects and programmes being implemented, or planned, including costs and sources of financing, and specific adaptation actions being implemented;**

**1. Wind turbine - mitigation (reduce emissions of GHG).**

**2. Coastal restoration and management to combat erosion - Adaptation**

**3. Rainwater harvesting particularly at schools - Adaptation**

**4. Increase climate observation network to monitor climate change (installation of AWS) – Adaptation**

- **Due to vastness of the Ocean territory and remoteness of the islands, this proved to be an extremely difficult one to implement & manage**

**5. Increase water catchments to address shortage of water during dry season - Adaptation**

**6. Project of PV system on houses in Housing Estates, Private Homes, some Hotels and small Industries**

7. Also a lot of projects to develop documents/short during capacity building workshops, but did not convert into projects on the ground - seeing things happening on the ground. In most cases once the projects are over i. e. normally projects of 2 to 4 years projects, everything else is finish and nothing on the ground. **(This is one of the major hurdles of a Small Island Nation)**

6. **Monitoring and evaluation frameworks/strategy for adaptation or other relevant national development planning processes;**

**A National Climate Change Committee chaired by the Minister oversees all the CC matters**

**A Climate Change Technical Committee manages and monitors projects and other activities on the ground**

7. **A national roadmap for the process to formulate and implement NAPs**

**Seychelles has already submitted its INDC and working on 2nd TNA**

**In the process of developing the Third National Communication thus will update the climate scenario**

**As mentioned yesterday Seychelles is still at the early stages with NAP, though having a number of elements already in place (which may need a quick review), the major constraint is Lack of Funds to move forward with NAP process.**