

DRAFT SANITATION COUNTRY PROFILE

SEYCHELLES

Decision-Making

- A. Basic Sanitation
- B. Solid Wastes
- C. Hazardous Wastes
- D. Radioactive Wastes

Programmes and Projects

- A. Basic Sanitation
- B. Solid Wastes
- C. Hazardous Wastes
- D. Radioactive Wastes

Status

- A. Basic Sanitation
- B. Solid Wastes
- C. Hazardous Wastes
- D. Radioactive Wastes

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness -Raising

- A. Basic Sanitation
- B. Solid Wastes
- C. Hazardous Wastes
- D. Radioactive Wastes

Information

- A. Basic Sanitation
- B. Solid Wastes
- C. Hazardous Wastes
- D. Radioactive Wastes

Research and Technologies

- A. Basic Sanitation
- B. Solid Wastes
- C. Hazardous Wastes
- D. Radioactive Wastes

Financing

- A. Basic Sanitation
- B. Solid Wastes
- C. Hazardous Wastes
- D. Radioactive Wastes

Cooperation

- A. Basic Sanitation
- B. Solid Wastes
- C. Hazardous Wastes
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Decision-Making: The Cabinet of Ministers of the Seychelles Government at the highest level reviews and endorses all proposed policies, plans and even some categories of development projects to ensure they are compatible with national sustainable development principles, with a view to optimise economic return and conserve the environment. These principles are embedded in Seychelles Constitution and guided by the sustainable principles stated in the Environment Management Plan of Seychelles (EMPS 2000-2010). EMPS 2000-2010 is currently the most comprehensive national plan aimed at implementing Agenda 21. The overall goal of EMPS 2000-2010 is the promotion, coordination and integration of sustainable development programmes that cut across all sectors of society in the Seychelles in order to attain the above mission.

Ten thematic areas were selected through a multi-stakeholder consultation process to cover all major social and economic sectors as well as certain key subjects of relevance to environmental management such as environmental economics. Other cross-sectoral themes that would cut across the main thematic areas were also identified. The ten thematic areas are:

- Society, Population and Health (including Gender);
- Land Use, Coastal Zones and Urbanisation;
- Biodiversity, Forestry and Agriculture;
- Energy and Transport;
- Fisheries and Marine Resources/Processes;
- Water, Sanitation and Waste;
- Tourism and Aesthetics;
- Environmental Economics and Mainstreaming, and Sustainable Financing;
- Regulatory, Policy and Institutional Mechanisms; and
- Commerce, Industry and Production.

All of the Ministries within Seychelles Government are involved in the sustainable development process of the country. There are also a number of specialised authorities set-up to implement government policies. These include the Marine Parks Authority, mandated with the management of marine protected areas, the Seychelles Fishing Authority mandated to manage fisheries resources, the Public Utilities Corporation to provide access to water, electricity and sanitation infrastructure, and the Solid Waste and Cleaning Agency, to provide and plan for waste management infrastructure. Government institutions aimed at implementing Agenda 21 have therefore been created and developed since 1992.

A. Basic Sanitation: The Greater Victoria Sewerage Project Phase II was commissioned in June 2001. It consists of a 7000 m³/day treatment plant which employs an advanced treatment process known as “Modified University of Cape Town” (MUCT), which has biological nutrient removal facility supplemented by chemical tertiary treatment. The Beau Vallon Bay sewerage project is currently being undertaken by Biwater (a South African firm) at a cost of USD 15 million and is partly operational having connected all tourism establishments in the area. The project provides for the laying of a sewer network covering the Northwest region, a 3000 m³/day treatment plant which has biological nutrient removal facility and involves sludge treatment, UV disinfecting and disposal via a sea out-fall.

B. Solid Wastes: There is one solid waste master plan for Seychelles, which covers the three main inhabited islands. A regional affiliate of SITA (STAR Seychelles), was contracted in 1996 for the collection and treatment of solid waste, which is done through landfill. The master plan prescribes the construction of engineered landfills and other facilities for all waste and residues. To date, two engineered landfills have been built and are in use: the landfill at Anse Royale on Mahe was opened in 2001 and is used for residues and inert wastes, and the landfill on La Digue island, opened in 1999 is used for mixed waste. The master plan for solid waste is currently being revised to take into account changes in the solid waste situation of the country, the costs of treatment, and certain needs

such as management of special wastes. More options (including incineration) will be considered under the revised plan.

C. Hazardous Wastes: Except for storage, there are no specialized facilities for hazardous waste in the country. Waste oils are exported by STAR Seychelles to Reunion, and lead acid batteries, copper scrap, and scrap metal is exported by The Seychelles is party to the Basel Convention and .

D. Radioactive Wastes: there are no activities where there is the use of radioactive materials in the country, it is assumed tha there is zero production of radioactive waste. .

Programs and Projects:

A. Basic Sanitation: EMPS 2000-2010 proposes three specific areas for intervention, namely: Environmental Health Sanitation Programme; Environmental Health (Hygiene), Education and Sensitisation Programme; and, Sustainable Resources for Environmental Health (Human, Material and Financial Resources). The National Health Strategic Plan 2000-2005 is currently being undertaken.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SANITATION

Title	Cost	Start	Indicative end
Inspection/monitoring of domestic premises	Budget allocation	Routine	
Environmental Health (Hygiene)/Education/Sensitisation Programme	Budget allocation	Routine	
Organisation of sensitisation and information campaigns through meetings/mass media	Budget allocation	Routine	
Production of radio/TV programs	Budget allocation	Routine	
Inter-sectoral information exchange and co-operation mechanism (SWAC/PUC/PLANNING/LICENCING, etc)	Budget allocation for E.H.S		

B. Solid Wastes:

SOLID WASTE AND CLEANING (SWAC)

Title	Cost	Start	Indicative end
Integrated Solid Waste Management programme for Mahe, La Digue and other islands			
Scrap metal project	-	Jan 2000	-
Waste oil exportation project	-	Sept 1998	-
Sorting of waste	-		-
Integrated Solid waste management for Praslin	-		
Collection of hazardous waste and transfer to Mahe	-		-
Promotion of Composting	-	1998	

C. Hazardous Wastes: No information available.

D. Radioactive Wastes: No information available.

Status: Some of the serious environmental pressures so common elsewhere, such as slash-and-burn, dynamiting of coral reefs, toxic wastes and strong sewage discharges, are virtually non-existent in Seychelles. However, other pressures such as invasive species, forest fires, coral bleaching, encroachment by urbanisation, and diseases pose very serious threats to Seychelles' fragile ecosystems.

A. **Basic Sanitation:** The Sanitation programme is linked with wastewater treatment plan, in which several investment projects are planned for the mostly heavily urbanized regions of the country.

Non-point sources of pollution continue to constitute a major threat to the watershed and coastal environment, although the Government has made some heavy investments in waste water treatment in the main urban areas. Root causes of this threat include lack of a specific long-term integrated coastal management strategy and programme, no local land use plans, short-comings of EIA's in assessing cumulative and long-term effects, as well as poor capacity for integrated coastal management. Improvements in policy, coastal zone management and sustainable use of land resources within an integrated ecosystem concept will improve land use planning and construction techniques and consequently allow this threat to be reduced.

B. **Solid Wastes:** There are currently several initiatives to influence consumption patterns, mainly aimed at reducing solid waste generation, greenhouse gas and ozone emissions and conservation of water. However, these are being implemented in varying degrees.

C. **Hazardous Wastes:** No information available.

D. **Radioactive Wastes:** No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising:

A. **Basic Sanitation:** An essential part of health sanitation is public education on issues of managing household wastes aimed at decreasing the propagation of insect and pests.

B. **Solid Wastes:** No information available.

C. **Hazardous Wastes:** No information available.

D. **Radioactive Wastes:** No information available.

Information:

A. **Basic Sanitation:** No information available.

B. **Solid Wastes:** No information available.

C. **Hazardous Wastes:** No information available.

D. **Radioactive Wastes:** No information available.

Research and Technologies:

A. **Basic Sanitation:** No information available.

B. **Solid Wastes:** No information available.

C. **Hazardous Wastes:** No information available.

D. **Radioactive Wastes:** No information available.

Financing: The 10 Year Implementation Programme's budget is estimated an overall cost of 144 million USD with funds required amounting to some 78 million USD or 54% of its total cost. Institutional contributions, which include government and other stakeholder contributions for programme implementation, accounts for 46% of the total cost. The Government has already committed 10 million USD in its budget per year, to implement this plan, aimed at implementing Agenda 21 in Seychelles.

A. **Basic Sanitation:** No information available.

B. **Solid Wastes:** No information available.

C. **Hazardous Wastes:** No information available.

D. **Radioactive Wastes:** No information available.

Cooperation:

A. **Basic Sanitation:** No information available.

B. **Solid Wastes:** No information available.

- C. Hazardous Wastes: Seychelles is signatory to a number of international conventions, however due to resource constraints only a few of them have consistently been implemented. This includes the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes (signed 1993). Recently Seychelles has ratified the Stockholm Convention on POPs and will soon ratify the Kyoto Protocol under the UNFCCC, and the Beijing Amendment under the Montreal Protocol.
- D. Radioactive Wastes: No information available.

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