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Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 01-Apr-2024 | Report No: PIDIA00464



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project Beneficiary(ies)	Region	Operation ID	Operation Name
Seychelles	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	P181243	Seychelles Solid Waste Management Project
Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Approval Date	Practice Area (Lead)
Investment Project Financing (IPF)	26-Mar-2024	14-May-2024	Urban, Resilience and Land
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency		
Ministry of Finance, National Planning, and Trade	Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change, and Environment (MACCE)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To enhance the financial and environmental performance of solid waste management in Seychelles.

Components

Strengthening operations and increasing disposal capacity at Providence landfill
Institutional strengthening to improve solid waste management and to promote circularity
Project Management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

Maximizing Finance for Development

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)? Yes

Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)? No

SUMMARY

Total Operation Cost	5.00
Total Financing	5.00
of which IBRD/IDA	5.00
Financing Gap	0.00



DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	5.00
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Environmental And Social Risk Classification

Moderate

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **The Republic of Seychelles is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) in the Indian Ocean, an archipelago of 115 islands with almost 100,500 citizens¹**; eighty-eight (88) percent of whom live on the main island of Mahé, with the remainder on Praslin and La Digue islands. Seychelles archipelago consists of 115 granite and coral islands with an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of approximately 1.4 million km², in one of the world’s major tuna fishing grounds. Endowed with an extremely rich biodiversity, both marine and terrestrial, making it part of one of the Conservation International’s designated hotspots, Seychelles’ comparative advantage lies with its natural capital. Seychelles is one of the world’s most environmentally conscious nations, having officially protected more than half of its total land area from development.

2. **Seychelles is considered a high-income economy country with the highest gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in Africa.** In the aftermath of COVID-19 economic recovery continues in Seychelles, with GDP growth reaching 9 percent in 2022 driven by an 82 percent increase in tourist arrivals. This strong tourism recovery continued throughout 2023, with tourist arrivals at a total of 350,879². Construction activities also increased, as a few large hotel resort projects started, together with renovations of existing hotels. The fisheries sector continues to be a major contributor to the economy, although, a slowdown in canned tuna production lowered the outlook for manufacturing activities.

1 Seychelles Population and Census Survey, 2022.

2 <https://tourism.gov.sc/?p=7611>



3. **Seychelles has recently implemented transformative reforms to foster sustained, inclusive growth.** The Government introduced innovative climate financing solutions and remains committed to fiscal sustainability, emphasizing oversight of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), debt transparency, a strengthened medium-term expenditure framework and climate-smart public investment management. Fiscal reforms incentivize mitigation and adaptation, including in energy and waste management. Measures to enhance productivity draw on strategies covering the tourism sector, coastal management, and the blue economy, outlining critical investments and reforms. Government reforms in the digital economy, e-financial services, payment systems, and the energy sector all focus on a legislative framework for a private sector enabling environment.

4. **According to Seychelle's Vision for 2033, the economy has been transformed and diversified to become less reliant on the highly competitive global tourism industry, and more resilient to external shocks.**³ A large proportion of Seychellois are employed in blue economy activities, tapping into the potential of the archipelago's extensive Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).⁴ MSMEs in the Seychelles⁵ constitute the lion's share of formally registered enterprises.⁶ They make up 80% of the country's GDP (USD 1.32 billion in 2021).⁷ There are currently 1031 MSMEs registered in the Seychelles, with the dominant sector being food processing, followed by tourism.⁸ MSMEs play a pivotal role in addressing the impediments of poverty, health, hunger, inequalities, women's empowerment, sustainable consumption, and institutional development.⁹

5. **High vulnerability to rising sea levels, coastal erosion, storm surges, heavy rainfall and floods pose significant risks to the country's economy and sustainable development agenda.** Over 90 percent of Seychelles' population is concentrated in narrow coastal areas on a few islands, straining environmental and local ecosystems. Most development is situated in the coastal zone and at risk from coastal flooding and coastal erosion. Slow onset sea level rise and ocean acidification are key risks for fisheries and tourism. The average annual loss from floods is estimated at US\$2.5 million, (roughly 0.24 percent of Seychelles' GDP). Natural hazard impacts are further exacerbated by the long-term effects of climate change from sea level rise, and sea temperature warming.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. **The Government of Seychelles (GOS) has set ambitious targets for the solid waste management (SWM) sector to reduce climate change impacts and improve the urban environment, protect the integrity of the environment, and improve quality of life.** The 2020-2035 *Solid Waste Master Plan*¹⁰ sets a visionary goal of zero waste and zero emissions from the waste sector; and establishes an action plan for infrastructure investments which includes *inter alia* (i) infrastructure to support the reduction of final disposal through recycling and (ii) improvement of final disposal

3 http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/files/Vision_2033.pdf/.

4 http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/files/Vision_2033.pdf/.

5 In Seychelles, a 'micro enterprise' is an enterprise with an annual sales turnover not exceeding 2 million Seychelles Rupees and with under 5 employees, whereas a 'small enterprise' would hit an annual sales turnover above 2 million Seychelles Rupees, but not more than 10 million Seychelles Rupees, and with a maximum of 15 employees. A 'medium enterprise' typically makes an annual sales turnover of over 10 million Seychelles Rupees, but not exceeding 25 million Seychelles Rupees, and with no more than 50 employees.

6 Seychelles Nation, (2017), '509 MSME owners get management skills,'

<https://www.nation.sc/archive/253335/509-msme-owners-get-management-skills>.

7 Trading Economics, (2021), 'Seychelles GDP',

<https://tradingeconomics.com/seychelles/gdp#:~:text=Seychelles%20GDP%20The%20Gross%20Domestic%20Product%20%28GDP%29%20in,%20of%20the%20world%20economy.%20source%3A%20World%20Bank>.

8 ESA Seychelles, <http://www.esa.gov.sc/downloads/>.

9 Seychelles Nation, (2021), 'The Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Day (June 27)',

<https://www.nation.sc/articles/9538/the-micro-small-and-medium-sized-enterprises-day-june-27>.

10 The Solid Waste Master Plan 2020-2035 is being implemented by LWMA with oversight from the Department of Environment.



sites. The GoS's "Updated NDC" (2021) also sets targets for waste management, aiming to reduce emissions within the waste sector by 80 percent (17.8 ktCO₂e) relative to the BAU emissions of the sector (71.2 ktCO₂e). In addition, the GoS through the upcoming *Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan*¹¹ aims to i) reduce the generation of municipal solid waste per capita by 10%, (ii) reduce total waste generation per GDP by 10%, (iii) increase the percentage of plastics packaging recycled by 25% and (iv) divert 25% of waste from the landfill.

7. Despite these ambitious policy targets, the waste management sector in Seychelles faces challenges. Like many other SIDS, geographic isolation, limited space for landfill and a relatively small population make it difficult to achieve economies of scale. The existing infrastructure is stretched by growing waste volume, nearing design capacities and inadequate operation and maintenance. High import rates of short-lived and highly packaged products increase waste without corresponding export mechanisms, leading to more waste going to landfill and stockpiles of broken appliances. There is insufficient data on waste quantities due to a lack of comprehensive monitoring. The current financial model is unsustainable, with households and many small businesses not contributing to service fees, and low landfill charges, leading to excessive government subsidies.

8. Seychelles has not yet adopted a legal framework that fully regulates the management of waste. Solid waste management in Seychelles is regulated primarily under the Environment Protection Act (1996, updated 2016), an umbrella legislation covering a broad range of environmental protection measures. While the Act itself has little detail related to solid waste management, associated regulations provide more specific guidance, including the Impact Assessment Regulations (1996) that govern dumping sites, treatment plants, and collection equipment, and Standards Regulations that provide standards for discharge of effluents. Additional regulations ban the import of beverage containers not made of PET or glass, some single use plastics, and polystyrene takeaway boxes.

9. Waste management in Seychelles is undertaken at the national level. Solid waste management policy and regulations as well as enforcement fall under the responsibility of the Environment Division (Waste & Permits Division) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change, and Environment (MACCE); while day to day management of solid waste collection, landfills, oversight of recycling and coordination of contractors, is managed by the Landscape and Waste Management Agency (LWMA)¹².

10. Seychelles produces on average 90,000 tonnes of municipal waste annually, of only about 1 percent is currently recycled. Approximately 50 percent of waste produced in Seychelles is compostable comprising green waste, kitchen/food waste and paper. Other waste produced in Seychelles include plastic (13 percent), glass (4 percent), metal (5 percent) and 'other' (29 percent)¹³. Waste generation is expected to increase between 5 and 15 percent annually over the next 12 years, considering population growth and increases in tourism, which is of great concern given the limited availability of land. Seychelles' tourism industry and fisheries sector contribute to a growing waste problem; with the tourism sector¹⁴ contributing approximately 30 percent of the waste going to the landfill and sludge from the tuna processing plant on Mahé currently being disposed at the landfill.

11 The Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan funded by the United National Environment Program (UNEP) is being spearheaded by the Blue Economy Department in collaboration with LWMA, the Ministry of Investment, Entrepreneurship and Industry and other stakeholders.

12 The LWMA was established in 2009 under the Environment Protection Regulations 2009. The key responsibility of LWMA is to implement the waste policy, in particular (i) waste collection, (ii) operation and monitoring of landfills, (iii) cleaning of roads, beaches and drains, (iv) landscaping and (vi) enforcement of legislation.

13 Based on the most recent Waste Characterization Study (2017). 'Other' includes construction wood, construction waste, tires and rubber, textiles, electronic waste and unsortable waste.

14 Sludge from the tuna processing plant on Mahe is currently being disposed at the landfill



11. LWMA's focus on cleanliness and litter management limits the amount of resources available for waste treatment and disposal. Waste management services provided by LWMA currently prioritize the front-end of the waste value chain, focusing on waste collection, sweeping, beach and road cleaning. Waste treatment and disposal receive comparatively less funding and oversight. Collection of residential waste is undertaken by private sector contractors overseen by LWMA, providing services at no direct cost to households. Due to population growth and urban expansion, especially on Mahé, the number of waste collection points and contractors has substantially increased over time, thus raising LWMA's expenditure for these services. Commercial businesses are required to secure their own waste collection services through private contractors as a condition for their operating permits, with these costs handled directly by the businesses and minimal regulatory oversight from LWMA or other agencies.

12. Currently landfilling is the predominant waste disposal strategy, but the main landfill on Mahé Island is nearing capacity and is not properly operated. Managed by LWMA, there are significant challenges and operational constraints in treatment and disposal, including lack of sufficient funding. For over 20 years, ending in 2018, the landfill was managed by a private firm with minimal oversight from the Government. This resulted in poor management, insufficient compaction, lack of daily cover, leachate outbreaks, multiple fires, limited waste diversion and recycling initiatives and lack of training and capacity building for employees. The Providence I landfill was closed in 2016 and a new sanitary landfill (Providence II) was opened on adjacent land, with an expected lifetime of 15 years. The life expectancy of the Providence II landfill has been reduced by 50 percent because of poor management and has since been closed (in October 2022) due to fire outbreaks. Consequently, incoming waste (approximately 300 tons/day) is being disposed of at the Providence I landfill. The remaining lifetime of the landfill, if operating conditions are not improved, is not expected to exceed two additional years.

13. The recycling sector in the Seychelles is nascent. There is no coordinated system in place for segregation, storage, or collection of recyclables. Ongoing initiatives are managed independently by micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) with some intervention by LWMA and MACCE through a regulated "deposit system"¹⁵ for PET, glass bottles, and aluminum cans. Bottles and cans can be brought to any of the six redeem centers.¹⁶ There are several other small recycling initiatives operated by the private sector, exporters of scrap metal, waste kitchen oil and industrial fishing nets, and several small composting initiatives. Despite these initiatives, in the absence of any national collection or sorting system for recyclables, individuals and businesses must self-arrange to transport recyclables, making participation in recycling initiatives challenging, and leading to disposal of potentially recoverable materials in the landfill.

14. Financial sustainability is essential to ensure a well-performing solid waste management sector and a viable transition into resource recovery and circularity¹⁷. The GoS vision is to enhance the provision of solid waste management services and, over time, to transition into circularity. This transition needs to be done while ensuring that all waste that is not recycled or recovered is ultimately disposed of, in a way that does not harm human health or the environment. The transition will require that adequate financial resources exist for the provision of services to be sustainable over time. Improving the current performance of the solid waste management sector from collection through ultimate disposal, while in parallel increasing recycling, treatment and resource recovery, in a financially

15 A deposit is charged on products when purchased and a rebate when returned. In Seychelles, consumers do not pay a surcharge on bottles. The system is funded from an import levy. Consumers are paid a fee for returning glass wine and beer bottles, aluminum drink cans, PET bottles.

16 At redeem centers PET bottles are sorted, shredded, and exported overseas while aluminum cans are baled and exported to recycling markets including China, Germany, and Vietnam. Glass bottles are crushed and stockpiled by a local SMSE, and the cullet is being stockpiled for possible use capping the landfill and in construction.

17 The circular economy concept highlights business opportunities in the management of waste with circular loops rather than linear processes. It aims towards maintaining the value of products and materials for as long as possible.



sustainable manner will require: a) full understanding of cost structures for recurrent and capital expenses across the value chain; b) implementation of cost efficiency strategies (e.g. contract management, planning and capacity of existing infrastructure); c) policy support for the development of revenue streams from recyclables, composting, and other resource recovery efforts; and d) policy support to the establishment of revenue streams from the integration of gradual tariffs and other revenue generating systems. The transition to a circular economy will take time, and will require changes in waste behaviors, establishment of incentivizing policies, and development of comprehensive waste management systems. It will be essential to enhance the capabilities of both government and the private sector for effective waste management and resource recovery. In the meantime, and until waste quantities decrease, it is imperative that an effective system for the collection and proper disposal of all waste that cannot be recycled is maintained.

15. This proposed project has been designed to support the Government in its transition towards resource recovery and circularity. The evolution of the solid waste management sector in the Seychelles will go beyond the lifetime of one intervention. Therefore, this project is the first in what is expected to be a program of World Bank interventions in the sector. This project will specifically support the Government in the implementation of its vision by: (a) ensuring that an effective and financially sustainable system for collection and disposal of waste is in place that avoids leakages of waste into the environment, while waste minimization and resource recovery strategies get to scale; (b) supporting the strengthening of policies and institutional capacity of government agencies to underpin the sector transition; and (c) ensuring the financial sustainability of sector interventions in the current context and in the long term, as the overall performance and financial cost of waste management alternatives increase.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

16. To promote financially and environmentally sustainable solid waste management in Seychelles.

Key Results

17. The PDO indicators are as follows:

- Capacity for disposal of municipal waste constructed under the project (Cubic meter, m³)
- Number of people benefitting from improved solid waste management services (#, Population of Mahé)
- Percentage reduction of the amount of waste that goes to the landfill because of recycling/treatment (%)
- Percentage reduction in LWMA's operating costs for collection and cleaning activities from efficiencies in operating procedures, relative to today (%)

18. Gender, climate change considerations, citizen engagement and resident satisfaction rate indicators will also be included in the project's results framework.



D. Project Description

19. **The proposed project will support Seychelles in addressing its urgent challenges in solid waste management, in line with its Solid Waste Management Plan and the Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan.** Improving solid waste management in Seychelles will support the country's long-term vision to transition to circular economy, in which resources are re-used, waste is minimized and there is a reduced need for landfilling. Moving towards a greener future will require the Seychelles to adopt good practice principles in waste management and move up the waste hierarchy, by increasing recycling and re-use of materials, and eventually achieving more ambitious goals on waste reduction, minimization, and prevention. The project will adopt an integrated approach to solid waste management looking at the whole waste value chain. It will aim to address issues related to regulatory and institutional frameworks, capacity infrastructure needs, operational and maintenance practices and financial sustainability of services that are being provided. Works to be financed under the project will focus on Mahé, while technical assistance that will contribute to a more environmentally and financially sustainable sector will benefit all the islands in the Seychelles.

20. The PDO will be achieved through three main components:

21. **Component 1: Strengthening operations and increasing disposal capacity at Providence landfill.** This component aims to rehabilitate the Providence landfill and to equip the Government of the Seychelles with an environmentally sustainable waste disposal facility. As the Government advances in its vision for resource recovery and circularity, the country needs an operating landfill where the waste that is not recycled, transformed, or reused can be safely disposed of and does not leak into the environment.

22. To that end, a Design-Build-Operate (DBO) contract will be financed under the project to upgrade the Providence landfill and extend its lifetime, and to improve the operations of the facility according to international standards. Upgrades of the existing infrastructure and substantial improvement of the operation and management of the landfill, combined with waste diversion initiatives should increase the lifespan of the landfill by 10+ years. Activities under this component will finance, *inter alia*:

- a. Design and construction of a new sanitary landfill cell at the site, utilizing the available area between the Providence I and II landfills. This will include technical design and civil works (e.g., preparation of subgrade, installation of the geosynthetics and leachate collection layer);
- b. Installation of the environmental monitoring system that includes groundwater wells, landfill gas management, and upgrade of leachate collection system;
- c. Upgrade of existing, designated area within the footprint of the landfill for waste recycling and diversion (e.g., green waste, scrap metal, tires, construction, demolition debris). This will include minor civil works to rehabilitate the existing site, which will be subsequently managed and operated under the oversight of LWMA;
- d. Operation of landfill using industry-accepted best management practices (e.g., proper waste compaction/airspace utilization, daily placement/cover of waste, environmental compliance monitoring); and
- e. Capacity building of LWMA staff in landfill management and operation

23. **Component 2: Institutional strengthening to improve solid waste management and to promote circularity.** Technical assistance activities under this component include, *inter alia*:

- a. Mapping of existing/ongoing recycling, resource recovery and circularity activities on all three islands, and recommendations on policy interventions and amendments to existing regulations to promote recycling, resource recovery and circularity;



- b. Assessment of state of EPR responsibility for imports of plastics at the national level, and recommendations on improvements (including through legislation and regulations, and in close collaboration with private operators, with an emphasis on women-led MSMEs);
- c. Development of national strategies to enhance circularity in fisheries and tourism through a consultancy supervised in collaboration between the ministries of Fisheries and Blue Environment, Tourism, and MACCE, and in close consultation with affected stakeholders. These strategies will include specific interventions to promote women-led MSMEs; and
- d. Financial sustainability study of the sector to: (i) identify potential operational efficiencies in across the value chain (e.g. litter management, collection, transport, recycling); (ii) optimize current operations to increase performance and reduce recurrent costs (e.g. consolidation of contracts, transport routes, location of collection points); (iii) identify potential sources of revenue from solid waste management operations (e.g. fees, tariffs, taxes); and (iv) develop an operational model for LWMA that will ensure financial sustainability of its operating costs in the medium to long term. The technical assistance will include support to consultations with the private sector and civil society to increase sensitization on expected improvements and determine willingness to pay.

24. **Activities of Component 2 will be implemented through a gender-smart lens.** Activities will address how women, men and youth are represented and impacted across the solid waste management system and recommendations / actions will be designed to maximize inclusivity and participation. The work to promote circularity will support efforts being implemented by the Government of Seychelles to mainstream gender into the circular economy, being led by the Department of the Blue Economy in collaboration with other government and civil society stakeholders.

25. **Component 3: Project Management.** This component aims to support the incremental operating costs for the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and project management consultants, including measures to strengthen the capacity of the PIU to manage the environmental and social (E&S) risks of the project activities in accordance with the ESF.

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

26. The environmental and social risk rating is considered Moderate as the impacts associated with the activities that will be supported are not anticipated to lead to any significant long-term, adverse or irreversible environmental risks or impacts.



27. The environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project are considered to be site specific and predictable, at this stage, and will be further assessed during project implementation. It is anticipated that the environmental and social risk management at the landfill site is likely to be enhanced through the interventions proposed under Component 1. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Providence landfill site 2 was prepared with support from the European Union in 2006 and was reviewed as part of the due diligence. The EIA highlighted key impacts and risks which are still considered relevant to this project. The key environmental and social impacts and risks include (a) air emissions, (b) ground and surface water pollution, (c) potential impacts on marine ecosystems (d) spread of pests and disease-carrying vectors, (e) noise and vibrations, and (f) occupational and community health and safety due to historically poor waste management practices including periodic fires (g) potential adverse impacts on the livelihoods of informal recyclers (waste pickers) and (h) other social risks, which will be further explored during the project preparation process, including the risk of child labor SEA/SH risks associated with project activities.

28. At this stage it is not expected that the Project will need to acquire land to build waste recovery facility as there is available space at the Landfill and this space is owned by the Land authority. Nevertheless, the Land will be screened to confirm its status, including the potential presence of informal occupants.

29. Effective stakeholder consultations are required to ensure that waste management solutions are developed and implemented with the support and knowledge of local communities. A draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), draft Environmental and Social Commitments Plan (ESCP) and the terms of references for an Environmental and Social Audit (ESA) of the existing operations and preparation of a livelihood restoration plan (LRP) have been prepared for Appraisal. The draft SEP and draft ESCP were disclosed in-country and by the Bank on xxxxx. MACCE will carry out stakeholder engagement activities as well, in accordance with the provisions of the SEP.

30. The Environmental and Social Audit (ESA) will be available within 30 days from the effective date. The ESA will assess the existing operations to identify key gaps to strengthen the current operations and organizational capacity within the LWMA as well as to inform key aspects which need to be considered during the preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESIA and ESMP will be prepared as part of the feasibility and engineering for the redesign of the landfill site under Component 1, which will only be available after project approval. The ESIA and ESMP will be prepared within the timeframe stipulated in the Environmental and Social Commitments Plan (ESCP), prior to commencement of works.

31. MACCE is the ministry responsible for environmental risks and impact management, including compliance monitoring and has proven record with the management and monitoring of Environmental and Social impacts, but is not familiar with Bank safeguard policies and the ESF standards. The PDCS under MACCE will be responsible for the implementation of the project, through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) staffed with environmental and social specialist. Currently, PDCS does not have the internal capacity to manage environmental and social risks and no experience with implementation of World Bank supported projects. Capacity building support to the PIU will be provided under Component 3 and through support from the MACCE.

32. To manage the Project's environmental and social risks, the PIU under the PDCS will prepare a series of environmental and social risk management instruments during project implementation. A ESMP will be prepared as part of the ESIA for Component 1 which will include aspects such as an occupational and community health and safety



plans, waste management plans, pollution prevention and chance finds procedure, Livelihoods Restoration Plan, Labor Management Procedures and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassments Action Plan. For operational aspects of the landfill site, an operational environmental and social management plan (O-ESMP) will be prepared consisting of several sub-management plans for management of occupational and community health and safety, wildlife management and ground and surface water monitoring plan, among other, the timeframe for the preparation of the O-ESMPs is stipulated in the ESCP.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

33. The Project's implementing arrangements are based on the institutional mandates of the relevant agencies. MACCE has legal responsibility for solid waste management, under which lies LWMA which manages the day-to-day activities. As such, the Project will be implemented by MACCE's Project Development and Coordination Section (PDCS) with technical support from LWMA and financial management support from the Ministry of Finance, National Planning, and Trade (MoF). More specifically, the PDCS will have the responsibility for the overall project management along with the environmental, social, and procurement aspects. The LWMA will have responsibility for the technical aspects of the Project. The MoF will have the responsibility for the Financial Management of the Project in collaboration with the PDCS. This model has proven to be successful in the implementation of previous projects in Seychelles. It builds on existing and satisfactory arrangements from the SWIOFish project, and the capacities generated from implementing SWIOFish will be leveraged for this project.

34. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established within PDCS. The PIU will be comprised of consultants as well as Government officials assigned to the Project. The core capacity that should be present in the PIU include financial management (with MoF), procurement, environmental and social at a minimum.

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APPROVAL

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