Republic of Seychelles

VISIONING FOR THE SEYCHELLES LT-LEDS

ROADMAP

LONG -TERM VISION FOR THE SEYCHELLES TOWARDS A NET ZERO 2050 FUTURE

CLIMATE PROMISE

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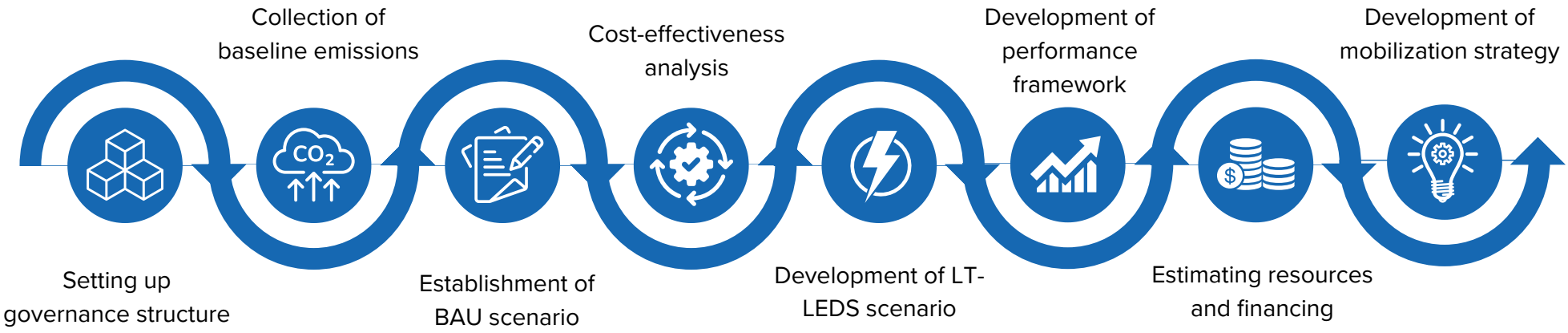
TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This roadmap document describes a proposed methodology and workplan for the development of the Long -Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) for the Seychelles towards a net Zero 2050 future. The development of the LT-LEDS will need to provide a detailed, evidence-driven guide to help the country take long-term climate actions aligned with the Paris Agreement commitment to limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

METHODOLOGY

Developing the Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) will necessitate a multi-faceted approach. Key steps include establishing a robust governance framework, collecting comprehensive baseline emissions data, and formulating a Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario. A rigorous cost-effectiveness analysis of aggressive decarbonization pathways is crucial for informing the development of the LT-LEDS scenario. To ensure accountability and track progress, a robust performance measurement framework must be established. Additionally, estimating resource and financing requirements, developing a resource mobilization strategy, and its subsequent implementation are essential for the successful realization of the LT-LEDS.



Setting up the governance structure

A robust governance structure is essential for the successful implementation of the LT-LEDS. Here are some key considerations:

1. High-Level, Inter-ministerial Steering Committee:

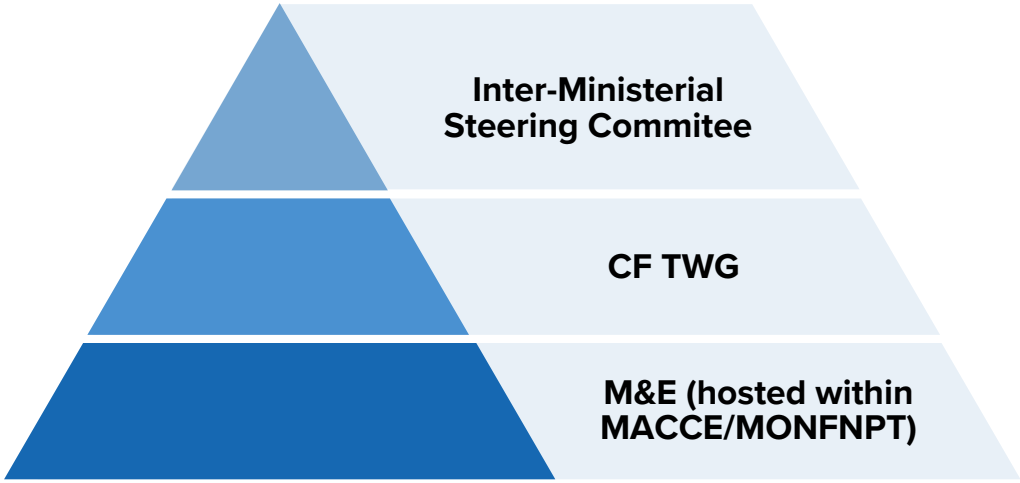
- Composition: Establish a high-level steering committee comprising representatives from key government ministries, agencies, and departments, as well as CSOs.
- Role: Provide overall strategic direction, oversee implementation, and resolve major policy issues, facilitate collaboration and information sharing among relevant government agencies.

2. Technical Working Groups:

- Composition: Climate Finance TWG to address specific sectors or issues related to LT-LEDS implementation. Including civil society, academia, businesses, and international organization.
- Role: Provide technical expertise, develop detailed plans, and monitor progress. Develop and implement specific policies and actions to achieve LT-LEDS goals. Provide advice, input, and feedback on LT-LEDS implementation. Facilitate public participation and transparency in the LT-LEDS process. Establish mechanisms for international cooperation and knowledge sharing, collaborate with other countries, international organizations, and development partners to learn from best practices and access resources. Ensure adequate funding for LT-LEDS implementation by exploring various funding sources, including government budgets, international climate finance, and private sector investments.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation Unit within MACCE/MOFNPT:

- Role: Develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress towards LT-LEDS goals and identify areas for improvement.



4. Capacity Building:

- Role: Enhance the capacity of government officials, technical experts, and civil society organizations to implement LT-LEDS.
- Training: Provide training and capacity-building programs on relevant topics, such as climate change, policy development, and project management.

5. Accountability and Transparency:

- Role: Ensure accountability and transparency in LT-LEDS implementation.
- Mechanisms: Establish mechanisms for public scrutiny, auditing, and reporting.

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Collection of baseline emissions

The collection of baseline emissions information in key sectors, namely energy, transport, AFOLU, agriculture, IPPU, and waste. Below is a non-exhaustive list of some of the possible data sources, types and methods that would have to be considered in the development of the LT-LEDS

Key Sectors and Data Collection Methods:

SECTORS	DATA SOURCES	DATA TYPES	METHODS
 1. Energy	• National Bureau of Statistics • Seychelles Petroleum Company • PUC • Energy Commission • Integrated Resource Plan Report for MACCE (Economic Consulting Associates, 2023) • SPTC • Ministry of Lands and Housing - Ministry of Transport • Seychelles Licensing Authority	• Fuel imports and consumption (type, quantity, source) • Electricity generation (sources, capacity, efficiency/losses) • Transportation fuel consumption (road, marine, aviation) • Vehicle fleet (type, age, number, usage patterns) • Emission factors	• Surveys of experts and expert judgement • Analysis of existing studies and data sources
 2. Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (AFOLU)	• MACCE • Seychelles Planning Authority • Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy • Seychelles Seagrass Mapping and Carbon Assessment (Rowlands et. al., 2024) • Seychelles Parks and Garden Authority	• Land use patterns (cropland, pasture, forests, wetlands) • Agricultural practices (fertilizer use, livestock management) • Forest cover changes, mangrove and seagrass cover changes	• Remote sensing (satellite imagery) • Field surveys and inventories • Analysis of agricultural statistics
 3. Industry, Public Utilities, and Transport (IPPU)	• National Bureau of Statistics • Industry associations • Regulatory agencies (e.g., MACCE Ozone Unit)	• Refrigeration and cooling (types of gases, quantities/mass, equipment imports, disposal quantities/mass)	• Analysis of administrative data (importation, disposal, storage) • Facility-level surveys and emissions inventories
 4. Waste	• Landscape and Waste Management Agency • IDC • MACCE • Private sector (e.g., recyclers)	• Waste generation (type, quantity/mass) • Waste disposal methods (landfilling, incineration, recycling, composting, export) • Landfill emissions	• Waste characterization studies • Monitoring of landfill emissions • Analysis of waste management data

ADDITRIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Data Quality: Ensure data accuracy, consistency, and completeness.
- Emission Factors: Use appropriate emission factors based on local conditions and activities.
- Stakeholder Involvement: Engage relevant government agencies, NGOs, and private sector entities.
- International Standards: Adhere to international standards like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines.
- Capacity Building: Provide training and support to data collectors and analysts.

Establishment of BAU scenario

The establishment of the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario for the country and these key sectors individually is required. The BAU scenario represents a projection of future conditions assuming no significant changes in policies, technologies, or behaviors. It serves as a baseline against which to evaluate the potential impacts of climate change mitigation strategies. Some stakeholders have mentioned that there may be a need to update the BAU scenario that was used in other official documentation sent to UNFCCC (e.g., BUR), as it may not be fully accurate.

1. Identify Key Drivers:

■ Economic Growth: Project future GDP growth rates based on historical trends, government policies, and global economic conditions.

■ Population Growth: Estimate population changes using demographic data and projections.

■ Technological Advancements: Assess the likely adoption of new technologies in relevant sectors.

■ Existing Policies: Determine the future impacts of existing policies, regulations, taxes, duties, and tax expenditures.

2. Develop Sectoral Projections:

■ Energy production & use:

- Forecast energy demand based on historical trends, population and economic growth.
- Forecast energy supply based on existing infrastructure, planned investments, and technology adoption (PUC and self-generation).
- Estimate emissions based on energy consumption and emission factors.

■ Transportation:

- Forecast ICE and zero-emission vehicle demand based on historical trends, government policies, population and economic growth.
- Forecast energy supply based on existing infrastructure, planned investments, and technology adoption (PUC and self-generation).
- Forecasts energy demand for electric vehicle charging.
- Estimate emissions based on energy consumption and emission factors.

■ Agriculture, Forestry & Other Land Uses:

- Project land use changes based on population growth, economic development, and policy initiatives.
- Estimate emissions from deforestation, land-use conversion, and agricultural practices.
- Mangroves and seagrasses may need to be included in a more comprehensive fashion. As per the 2011 National Communication, the treatment of mangroves in the national GHG inventory has significant limitations: “The areas covered by mangrove on the main island of Mahe, Praslin and La Digue, and in the other granitic islands of Seychelles were assumed to be insignificant. However, there were some mangroves in some of the outer lying islands, namely Aldabra and Cosmoledo, which were accounted for in the vegetation of the coralline islands, and hence contributed to the removal capacity of the forest. The findings from the Seychelles Seagrass Mapping and Carbon Assessment (2024) may have to be used in the absence of IPCC guidelines on integrating seagrasses into National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

■ Industry, Public Utilities & Transport:

- Forecast imports based on historical trends, existing government policies, and technology adoption.
- Estimate emissions based on use cases for imported and equipment already in place.

■ Waste:

- Forecast waste generation based on population growth, economic activity, and changes in consumption patterns.
- Estimate emissions from waste disposal and treatment.

■ Tourism:

- Forecast builds, solar generation, electricity consumption, and waste generation, based on historical trends and tourism growth.
- Estimate emissions from energy consumption, transportation, and waste. Need to be explicit about overlap with other sectors to avoid double-counting.

3. Integrate Sectoral Projections:

■ Combine sectoral projections to create a comprehensive BAU scenario for the country.

■ Ensure consistency and coherence between sectoral projections.

■ Consider interdependencies/overlaps between sectors (e.g., increasing renewable electricity generation results in a cleaner electricity grid, and increasing energy efficiency produces lower GHG reductions because it is evaluated against this cleaner grid).

4. Sensitivity Analysis:

■ Assess the sensitivity of the BAU scenario to different assumptions about key drivers.

■ Explore alternative scenarios based on different policy choices or technological advancements.

Tools & Techniques

- Modeling: Utilize economic, energy, and environmental models to simulate future conditions.
- Scenario Planning: Develop multiple plausible scenarios based on different assumptions.
- Expert Judgment: Involve experts from relevant fields to provide insights and validate assumptions.
- Data Analysis: Use historical data and statistical methods to identify trends and patterns.

Acknowledge and address uncertainties in projections and allow for adjustments to the BAU scenario as new information becomes available.

Cost-effectiveness analysis

A cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) of aggressive decarbonization pathways to reach net-zero by 2050 would need to be conducted. CEA is a method used to compare the costs of different interventions while considering their effectiveness in achieving specific objectives. In the context of decarbonization, CEA can be used to evaluate the relative costs of various pathways to net-zero emissions.

Steps Involved:

1. Define the Scope:

■ Clearly specify the target year (e.g., 2050) and the desired level of decarbonization (net-zero).

■ Identify the key sectors to be included in the analysis (e.g., energy, transportation, industry, agriculture).

2. Identify Decarbonization Pathways:

■ Develop a range of plausible pathways to achieve the target, starting by fixing the net-zero end-goal (sector-by-sector) and working backwards. Pathways need to consider different combinations of technologies, policies, and investments.

3. Estimate Costs and Benefits:

■ Costs:

- Investment costs: Estimate the capital expenditures required for new technologies and infrastructure.
- Operational costs: Project the ongoing costs of operating and maintaining these systems.
- Policy costs: Consider the potential costs of implementing regulations and incentives.

■ Benefits:

- Climate benefits: Quantify the avoided climate damages resulting from reduced emissions.
- Economic benefits: Assess potential economic benefits, such as job creation, energy security, and improved health outcomes.
- Co-benefits: Identify any additional benefits that may arise from decarbonization, such as reduced air pollution or improved energy efficiency.

■ Net present value:

- Calculate the present value of the costs and benefits to account for the time value of money. It calculates the current worth of future costs and benefits by discounting them at a specific interest rate. This allows for a fair comparison of costs and benefits occurring at different points in time, making informed investment decisions.

4. Evaluate Cost-Effectiveness:

■ Calculate the cost-effectiveness ratio for each pathway by dividing the total costs by the total benefits (or cost per tonne CO_2e).

■ Compare the cost-effectiveness ratios of different pathways to identify the most efficient options.

■ Consider other factors beyond cost-effectiveness, such as feasibility, equity, and public acceptance.

Key Considerations

- Uncertainty: Acknowledge and address uncertainties in cost and benefit estimates.
- Time Horizon: Consider the long-term nature of decarbonization investments and the potential for technological advancements.
- Equity: Evaluate the potential equity implications of different pathways, ensuring that the benefits and burdens are distributed fairly.

LT-LEDS scenario development

The development of the LT-LEDS scenario to 2050, based on the most cost-effective decarbonization pathways would be the next step.

- Ambitious but achievable targets for emissions reductions in key sectors would be established.
- The findings from CEAs for different sectors (e.g., energy, transportation, industry, AFOLU) would then be combined to create a comprehensive picture of the national decarbonization landscape.
- Analysis of how actions in one sector may impact other sectors would need to be undertaken, identifying interdependencies and potential synergies or trade-offs.
- Adjust sectoral targets based on these interdependencies to ensure a coherent and efficient transition.
- Determine a credible set of policies, including taxes, that supports the transition across all sectors. A comprehensive policy mix to support the transition to a low-carbon economy would need to be identified to ensure incentives are in place to encourage behavior change, technology adoption and investments. These could include tax credits/rebates, subsidies, or regulations. Policies should seek to maximize adaptation capacity/resilience building and avoid the risk of maladaptation. Ensure that policies do not create conflicting incentives or hinder progress towards the national LT-LEDS goals.
- Evaluate the potential economic (e.g., GDP), social and gender impacts of the LT-LEDS scenario, including job creation, economic growth, and energy security. This may include analyzing how these factors may affect different groups, particularly women and marginalized communities.
- Assess potential challenges, such as job and revenue losses in carbon-intensive industries and parastatal companies and develop strategies to mitigate these impacts. An estimate of impacts on Business Tax and Personal Income Tax revenue generation should also be produced.
- Consideration of the country's capacity to achieve these targets would need to be given, based on technological, economic, and institutional factors.
- Input from government agencies, businesses, NGOs, and civil society organizations would be sought, with dialogue and collaboration to build support for the LT-LEDS scenario.

Tools and Techniques:

- Modeling: Utilize energy, economic, and climate models to simulate different decarbonization pathways [based on availability and suitability of data].
- Sensitivity Analysis: Assess the sensitivity of results to changes in assumptions and parameters.
- Scenario Analysis: Explore alternative scenarios based on different policy choices and technological developments. This could include the development of technology roadmaps (i.e., covering current technology landscape, emerging and projected technologies, and estimated timelines, mitigation potential and cost).

How do we incorporate technological changes?

Assessing long-term technological changes is important for developing a net-zero strategy. By considering future technological advancements, Seychelles can identify and invest in promising solutions that may not be commercially viable today. This forward-thinking approach helps to mitigate risks associated with technological obsolescence and ensures that the country's climate goals remain achievable over the long term. Additionally, it allows for the development of adaptive strategies to respond to unforeseen technological breakthroughs and disruptions.

This can be done by:

- Evaluating technological maturity: Assess the current state of development, commercial readiness, and potential for future advancements.
- Considering cost trends: Analyze historical cost reduction trends and project future cost trajectories.
- Identifying potential breakthroughs: Explore emerging technologies with disruptive potential.

Development of a Performance Measurement Framework

Development of a Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) for the implementation of the LT-LEDS. It will be key to set specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to a low-carbon economy. Indicators will need to be developed to track progress towards LT-LEDS goals.

Examples would include:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from different sectors (energy, agriculture, transportation, etc.)
- Renewable Energy: Increase in the share of renewable energy in the total energy mix.
- Energy Efficiency: Improvement in energy efficiency in various sectors (industry, buildings).
- Investments: Amount of public and private investments in low-carbon technologies and climate resilience.
- Policy Implementation: Effectiveness of policy implementation and enforcement.
- Awareness and capacity: Level of public awareness and capacity-building initiatives.

As part of this step, the availability of data sources to collect information for the indicators will need to be assessed. It will be crucial to identify reliable data sources (i.e., government agencies, research institutions, and international organizations) and ensure data quality and consistency through proper data collection and validation methods. It is suggested that data gaps identified be rank ordered to help prioritize the resource allocation to fill the most important data gaps for the PMF.

This step also would involve preparing a mock performance report to help think through the type of narrative required to transparently inform decision-makers and stakeholders. This is also an opportunity to engage with decision-makers and stakeholders to obtain feedback on their accountability expectations, hence allowing for better planning for the PMF.

The PMF should use as much of the same definitions, indicators, data sources, and reporting protocol as the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification tool being developed by UNDP for Seychelles and would be part of Seychelles' Climate Transparency System. However, it is envisaged that the LT-LEDS PMF would be broader in scope than the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system currently under development.

Estimation of resource and financing requirements

To effectively implement a Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), it is crucial to accurately estimate the resource and financing requirements. This includes identifying the necessary technology and capacity needs.

- Determine the capital and operational costs associated with adopting and scaling up these technologies.
- Based on the assessment of the existing capacity and identification of areas where additional expertise is needed, determine the resource requirements to fill that gap. Focus on areas that are critical for LT-LEDS implementation, such as policy development, project management, and technical skills.
- Determine the financial gap: Calculate the difference between the estimated resource requirements and the available domestic funding.
- Prioritize funding needs: Identify the most urgent funding needs and allocate resources accordingly.

Development of RM strategy

Develop a resource mobilization (RM) strategy, covering multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as domestic financing and policy instruments that could be used. This RM strategy would outline how Seychelles will acquire the necessary financial resources to implement its LT-LEDS, identifying potential sources of funding, developing strategies to access these funds, and ensuring effective use of the resources. This RM strategy should align with the Synergies with ongoing Climate Finance Resource Mobilization Strategy.

Identify Potential Funding Sources:

- Multilateral donors: Explore funding opportunities from international financial institutions like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Green Climate Fund.
- Bilateral donors: Identify potential bilateral donors based on their geographic focus, thematic priorities, and historical relationships.
- Domestic financing: Consider domestic sources of funding, such as government budgets, public-private partnerships, and domestic capital markets.
- Policy instruments: Evaluate the potential of tax policies, regulations, and financial incentives to mobilize domestic resources.

Develop Funding Strategies:

- Multilateral and bilateral donors:

■ Identify relevant funding windows and programs.

■ Build relationships with donor representatives to foster trust and cooperation.

- Domestic financing:

■ Develop strategies to increase government allocations for climate finance.

■ Promote public-private partnerships to leverage private sector investment.

■ Explore the potential of green bonds and other financial instruments.

Build Partnerships:

- Collaborate with stakeholders: Forge partnerships with government agencies, businesses, NGOs, and international organizations.
- Leverage synergies: Identify opportunities to leverage existing partnerships and resources to enhance resource mobilization efforts.

Implementation of RM strategy

Implementation of RM strategy, including obtaining commitment letters from donors, writing compelling concept notes and full proposals for key initiatives, and developing policy proposals for parliamentary approval (e.g., bills, draft regulations, budget consolidation) and assent by the President and publication in the Official Gazette. This step is also key to improve the mainstreaming of climate change in the government planning and budgeting process.

To effectively implement the RM strategy, capacity building will be essential. Key areas to focus on include:

- Grant writing and proposal development: Training staff in crafting compelling concept notes and full proposals that align with donor priorities and effectively communicate project impact.
- Policy and advocacy: Equipping staff with the skills to develop well-articulated policy proposals, engage with policymakers, and navigate the legislative process to ensure climate change considerations are integrated into national policies and budgets.
- Financial management and reporting: Strengthening financial management systems to effectively track and report on project expenditures, ensuring compliance with donor regulations and promoting transparency and accountability.
- Communication and stakeholder engagement: Enhancing communication skills to effectively engage with diverse stakeholders, including donors, government officials, and the public, fostering partnerships and building support for climate initiatives.

Capacity building should also include the design of innovative and market-based policy instruments. This involves:

- Policy design and analysis: Equipping staff with the skills to design effective policies that incentivize climate-friendly behaviors, stimulate innovation, and promote sustainable development. This includes conducting cost-benefit analyses, assessing potential impacts, and identifying potential trade-offs.
- Regulatory framework development: Developing robust regulatory frameworks to support the implementation of market-based instruments, ensuring transparency, accountability, and fairness.
- Understanding market-based instruments: Training staff on the principles and practical applications of market-based instruments, such as carbon pricing (carbon taxes, emissions trading systems), feed-in tariffs, performance standards, tax instruments (accelerated capital cost allowance, investment tax credits) and green public procurement.

To further enhance the effectiveness of the RM strategy, it would be crucial to build capacity in designing innovative financing instruments and approaches for climate action.

This includes:

- Understanding innovative finance mechanisms: Training staff on a range of innovative financing tools, such as blended finance and waterfalls, impact investing, green bonds, carbon markets, as well as alternative approaches such as community-based ownership, public-private partnerships, leasing and lease-buyback programs, and pay-for-performance mechanisms. This knowledge will enable them to identify and leverage opportunities to attract diverse sources of funding.

- Financial modeling and structuring: Equipping staff with the skills to develop robust financial models and structure innovative financing deals that are attractive to investors while aligning with climate objectives.

- Risk assessment and mitigation: Training staff to assess the financial and environmental risks associated with different financing instruments and develop strategies to mitigate these risks, ensuring the long-term sustainability of climate projects.

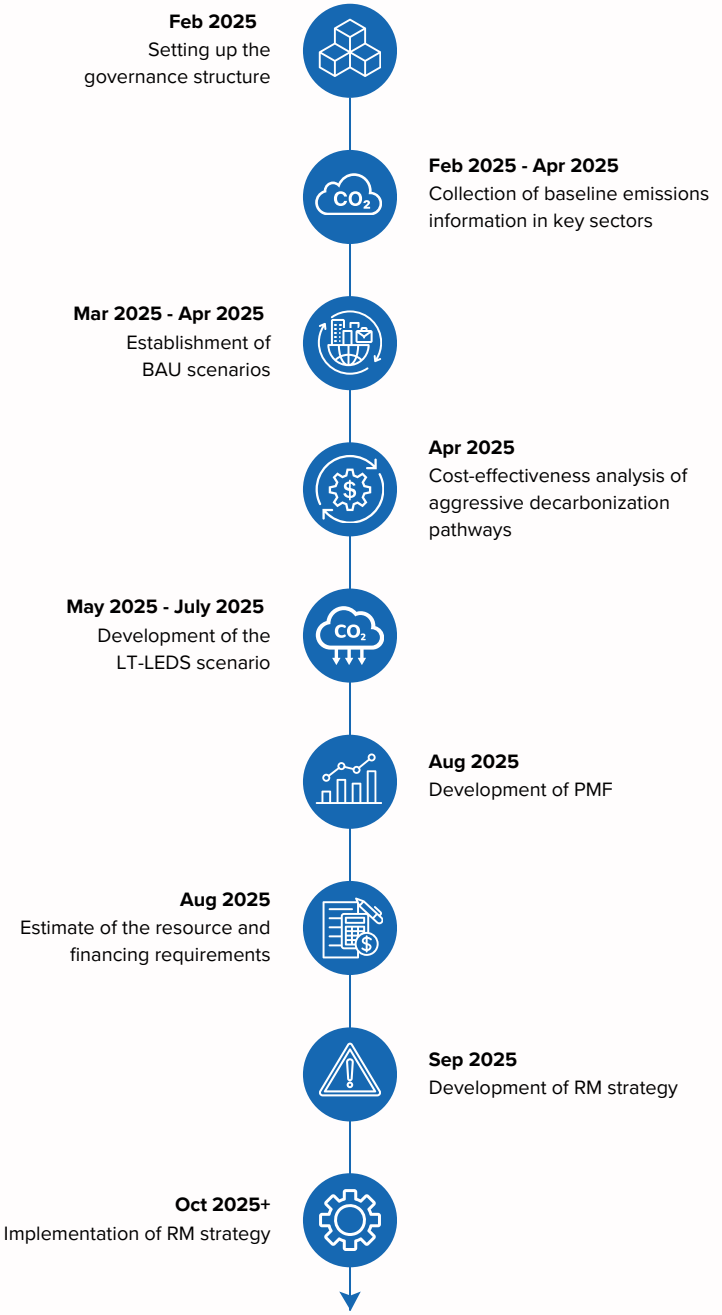
- Partnership building and negotiation: Fostering strong relationships with financial institutions, impact investors, and development partners to facilitate collaboration and secure favorable financing terms.

By investing in capacity building in these areas, stakeholders in Seychelles will be empowered to successfully unlock new sources of finance, catalyze private sector investment, influence policy decisions, and accelerate the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient future.

Workplan

Steps and timeline

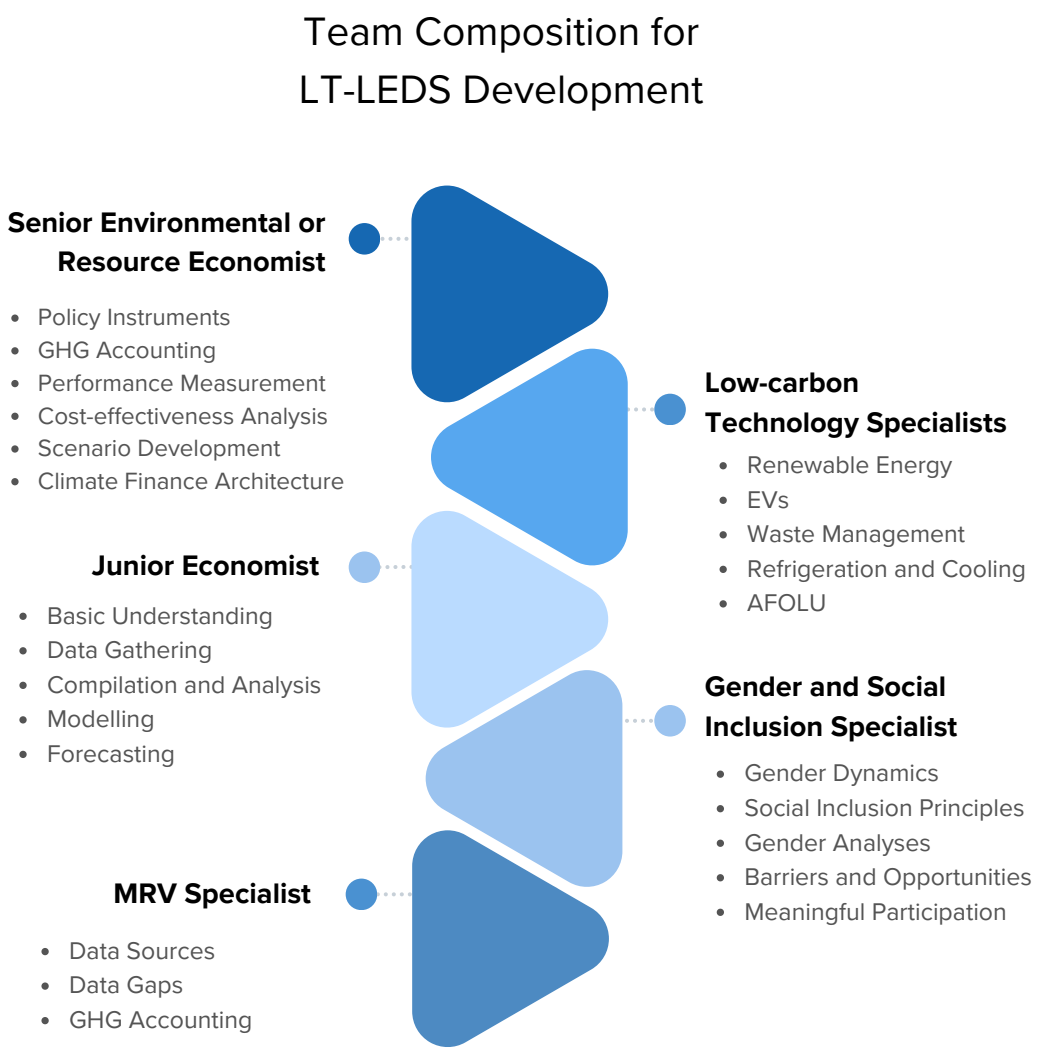
The diagram on the right outlines the proposed steps and timelines for the LT-LEDS. The responsible parties for each step would need to be identified, based on the resources made available for this project. It is anticipated that the analytical work required for the development of the LT-LEDS (from collection of baseline emissions information to the development of RM strategy) could be undertaken within eight months, assuming adequate resources can be mobilized to tackle the project (see suggested team composition below). The implementation of RM strategy would be an ongoing process over several years, but the first six months would be crucial for setting the proper planning and capacity-building foundation.



Resources and expertise required

It would be advisable to have the following team to undertake the above steps:

- MRV specialist: This specialist would need to have access to and deep knowledge of the available data sources required to develop the BAU and LT-LEDS scenarios. The MRV specialist would need to have an in-depth understanding of GHG accounting and of the data gaps and limitations in the Seychelles context, ideally gained through past experience with the development of Seychelles' National Communications, NDC and/or BUR.
- Low-carbon technology specialists: These specialists would need to be knowledgeable in the various technologies and potential GHG reduction strategies available to Seychelles, especially for renewable energy production, EVs, waste management, refrigeration and cooling, and AFOLU. Likely one to three specialists would be required, depending on the breadth of their individual knowledge/experience.
- Gender and social inclusion specialist: This specialist should have a deep understanding of gender dynamics, social inclusion principles, and their intersection with climate change. They should be skilled in conducting gender analyses, identifying barriers and opportunities for women and marginalized groups, and designing strategies to ensure their meaningful participation and benefit-sharing in low-emission development.
- Junior economist: This specialist would need to have a basic understanding of the various technologies and GHG reduction strategies and have solid quantitative skills to undertake data gathering, compilation and analysis, modelling, and forecasting.
- Senior environmental or resource economist: This specialist would need to have a good understanding of the various technologies and potential GHG reduction strategies available to Seychelles, a deep understanding of various policy instruments, great familiarity with GHG accounting and performance measurement, be well-versed in cost-effectiveness analysis and scenario development/forecasting, and be abreast of the climate finance architecture and sources of funding for climate action.



Conclusion

The development of Seychelles' Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) represents a critical step toward achieving the country's commitment to net-zero emissions by 2050, in alignment with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. The proposed methodology outlines a comprehensive, evidence-based approach across nine key steps, from establishing baseline emissions to implementing resource mobilization strategies.

The success of this initiative will depend on several critical factors:

1. **Robust Data Collection and Analysis:** Comprehensive baseline data collection across key sectors (Energy, AFOLU, IPPU, and Waste) will provide the foundation for accurate business-as-usual scenarios and informed decision-making.

2. **Strategic Resource Allocation:** The proposed six-month timeline for analytical work requires careful coordination of expert resources, including MRV specialists, low-carbon technology experts, economists, and gender and social inclusion specialists.

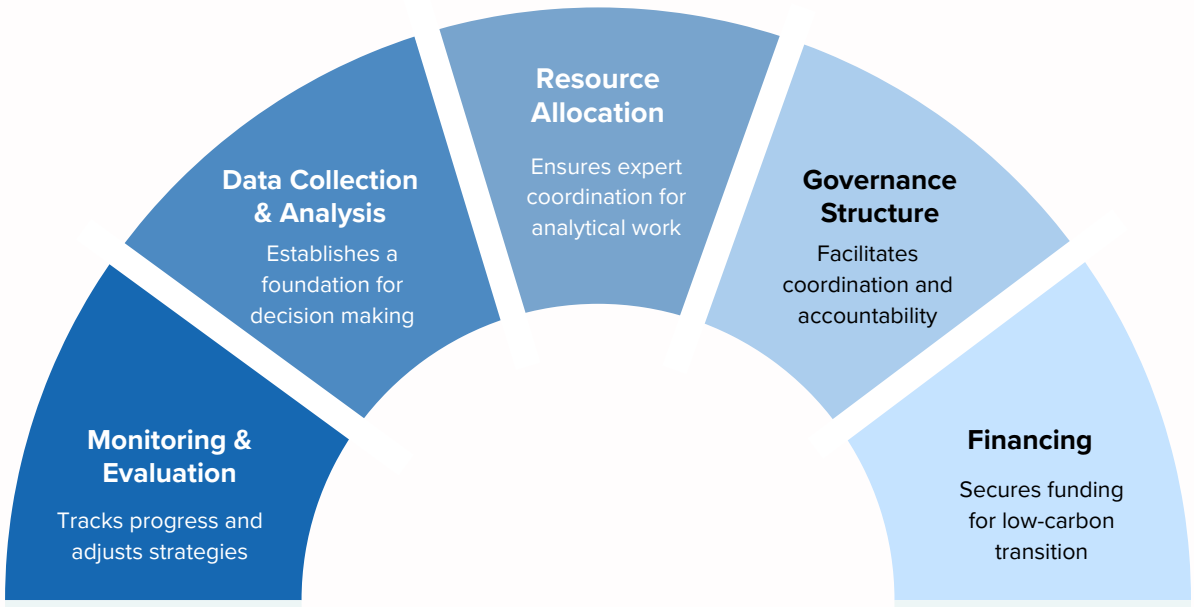
3. **Effective Governance Structure:** The establishment of a well-designed governance framework, including high-level steering committees and technical working groups, will be essential for coordinating efforts across various stakeholders and ensuring accountability. This governance structure will require strong political backing to facilitate progress across institutions.

4. **Sustainable Financing:** The development and implementation of a robust resource mobilization strategy will be crucial for securing the necessary funding from both domestic and international sources to support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

5. **Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation:** The proposed performance measurement framework will enable tracking progress and making necessary adjustments to ensure the effectiveness of implemented strategies.

By following this roadmap and maintaining strong stakeholder engagement throughout the process, Seychelles can develop a comprehensive and actionable LT-LEDS that not only meets its climate commitments but also supports sustainable economic development and social inclusion. The successful implementation of this strategy will position Seychelles as a leader in climate action among Small Island Developing States while ensuring a resilient and prosperous future for its citizens.

Key Factors for Initiative Success



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