SEYCHELLES

CASE STUDY

1. *Key issue addressed*: **Adaptation to Climate Change**

2. *Title of case study:* **Reduction of Vulnerability to Human Settlement due to flooding as a result of increase weather event**

3. *Lead institution(s):* **National Climate Change Committee**

4. *Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved*: **Public, private, NGOs and International support: GEF Adaptation Fund**

5. *Brief summary:* As a result of torrential rain in January 2004 a serious flood occurred at Au Cap District, one of the districts on Mahe island of Seychelles. The heavy rain caused extensive damages to properties and other infrastructure. The President of the Republic put together a Task Force to study the problem and come up with solutions and associated costs. The study has shown that Seychelles will needs about 4 million Rupees (US$ 800,000) to remedy drainage problems in Au Cap District alone. Other than Au Cap other districts also suffered from inundation including Victoria the capital resulting in restriction of mobility on roads for pedestrians and vehicles as well as damages to properties and closure of business.

6. *Key challenges/objectives:* The two priority areas needs to be addressed are;
    1. Deal with existing flooding problems on Mahé the main island of Seychelles and inner islands such as Praslin and La Digue; due to extreme weather event such as torrential rain, which can also trigger landslides and rock falls
    2. Provide and enforce measures to minimize flooding due to heavy rainfall.

7. *Key features of the programme or policy initiative*: The public should be sensitized about disasters and how to cope with such events. This should help to reduce panic and also contribute towards an efficient handling of the situation. Set up an *Early warning systems, update the emergency management plan,* A maintenance programme on drainage systems should be established Build capacity in emergency management and technical fields such as Hydrology and flood forecasting.
8. *Timeframe*: _2__ years Year started: ___2005_____

9. *Status*: **X☐** Ongoing ☐ Completed in year _2007_____

10. *Results achieved and known impacts*
    Main obstacles faced: It can be very difficult to predict flooding, lack of technical and financial capacity.

11. *Sustainability, scalability and transferability*: The public should be sensitized about disasters and how to cope with such events. This should help to reduce panic and also contribute towards an efficient handling of flood situation in future.

12. Key lessons learned: The flooding caused severe economic impact, extensive damage to properties , damages to the agriculture and businesses of which they had to claim from insurance companies The economic impact of no action with respect to **1** will be catastrophic.

Some families have to be evacuated to other location

13. *Further information including relevant websites* : http://www.env.gov.sc, http://www.pps.gov/meteo/