Waste-to-Energy (WtE) Investor Information Pack

Mahé Island, Seychelles

Prepared by the Landscape and Waste Management Agency (LWMA)

Endorsed by the Minister for Environment, Climate, and Natural Resources

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Purpose, Status and Use of this Document

This Information Pack has been prepared to support preliminary engagement and market sounding with potential Waste-to-Energy (WtE) investors and technology providers.

This document is provided for information purposes only, does not constitute an offer, solicitation, or commitment, and must be read together with the referenced Annexes, which form an integral part of the information provided.

Nothing herein creates any obligation on LWMA to proceed with a WtE project or to allocate land, waste, or offtake capacity until a policy decision is taken by the Government of Seychelles.

The Government of Seychelles reserves the right to change/vary any of the strategic and policy directives provided for waste to energy investment project.

1. Waste generation, composition and projections

1.1 Municipal solid waste generation on Mahe island

On average between 2023 and 2025, the Providence landfill received approximately 24,933.11 tons of municipal solid waste per year, equivalent to approximately 68.31 tons per day. Analysis of records over the past four years (2022–2025) indicates a consistent seasonal increase in waste volumes during the third and fourth quarters of each year.

The main contributing factors are:

- Third Quarter: Clean Up the World Campaign and peak summer tourism period (June–August).
- Fourth Quarter: Cruise ship season (August–December) and festive season activities.

For a detailed breakdown of figures please refer to ***Annexe 1.***

68.31

tons per day

Average municipal solid waste received at Providence landfill

1.2 Waste Composition on Mahé

Waste composition data for Mahé is based on a waste characterisation study conducted by Darmstadt University in 2017. The approximate breakdown is:

Organic and biodegradable waste
31%

Paper and cardboard
18%

Plastics
13%

Metals
5%

Other mixed materials
29%

A summary of this data is provided on pages 19–20 of ***Annexe 8***, with the full report included in ***Annexe 9***.

This composition data is indicative only and should not be treated as a guaranteed feedstock specification. The Agency jointly with its stakeholders plan to undertake another waste characterization study in 2026.

1.3 Waste collection coverage

At least 90% of waste generated is formally collected and disposed of at landfill facilities. This indicates that the majority of waste flows are captured within the formal waste management system, with limited self-disposal or open burning.

1.4 Waste growth projections and policy commitment

Indicative waste generation projections are provided on page 1 of ***Annexe 3,*** taking into account population growth, tourism trends, and economic activity. No formal long-term waste supply commitment exists at this stage. Once a policy decision is taken by the Government of Seychelles, this will be communicated through official channels during any invitation for investors or bidders to submit proposals.

2. Waste Supply Framework and Contractual Arrangements

2.1 Structure of Waste Supply Agreements

For municipal solid waste, a structured waste supply arrangement is feasible because waste collection is controlled by government through regional contractors. Any future arrangement may include:

- minimum guaranteed tonnage,
- defined delivery schedules,
- sorting or pre-treatment requirements, and
- monitoring and compliance mechanisms.

Some level of sorting at source or pre-treatment is expected to be required over time.

For commercial solid waste, clear regulations and contractual agreements would be required between investors and waste generators. Investors may either collect waste directly from generators or engage private contractors.

Due to marine logistics and associated costs, transferring waste from Praslin and La Digue is currently considered unlikely to be cost-effective. A policy decision will be taken on this matter.

3. Current Waste Management Practices

3.1 Waste Collection System

Municipal solid waste is collected once daily in the morning (Monday to Sunday) from government-designated bin locations across all districts and sub-districts on Mahé, Praslin, and La Digue. LWMA is piloting a door-to-door waste collection project along flat residential areas in three districts. Preliminary analysis of the first six months indicates some positive findings. A comprehensive assessment is scheduled before mid-2026 to determine whether the service may be expanded and whether improved source separation is required.

3.2 Disposal Facilities and Capacity

LWMA manages two landfills on Mahé:

1. Anse Royale Landfill, which handles asbestos and inert waste.
2. Providence Landfill, comprising Landfill 1 and Landfill 2, which receives municipal solid waste and other waste classes in compliance with the Environment Protection (Waste Services) Regulations 2021.

At Providence:

- scrap metal, green waste, and tyres are segregated,
- disposal of liquid waste and semi-solid sludge has been banned since last year (2025).

As of 2023, the total airspace consumed at Providence landfill is 1,174,535 cubic metres.

3.3 Recycling and Waste Diversion Initiatives

Existing diversion initiatives include:

01

used motor oil recycling scheme,

02

deposit refund scheme for PET bottles, aluminium cans, and glass bottles,

03

scrap metal collection directly from the public by licensed dealers or from public bin sites and diverted to scrap metal yard for recyclers to recover,

04

cooking oil recovery and export by local recyclers,

05

electronics and battery recovery by local recyclers,

06

green waste recovery and recycling by some local farmers under a pilot project.

A summary of the deposit refund scheme is provided on page 14 of ***Annexe 7***. Overall diversion remains limited.

3.4 Operational Challenges Relevant to WtE

Key challenges include:

- lack of separation between high-calorific and high-moisture waste, reducing heating value,
- potentially high transport costs depending on the location of the sorting facility,
- absence of a dedicated waste sorting facility, requiring new construction or retrofit of existing infrastructure such as the compost shed.

Landfill fires present additional constraints, as recoverable waste may lose calorific value due to mixed disposal and partial degradation, and fires can damage on-site machinery. The rainy season (November–April) further increases waste moisture content, affecting combustion efficiency.

4. Proposed Site and Infrastructure

4.1 Site Identification

No specific site has been identified for a Waste-to-Energy facility. This remains a policy decision yet to be taken by the Government of Seychelles.

4.2 Existing Infrastructure and Access

Multiple access roads can accommodate heavy vehicles. Waste may need to be transported across or outside the landfill, depending on the final location of the sorting station, which is currently assumed to be at the compost shed. The nearest grid connection point is estimated to be 200–400 metres away, subject to confirmation by the Public Utilities Corporation. Investors may liaise directly with PUC via **customerservices@puc.sc**.

4.3 Site Constraints and Sensitivities

Key considerations include:

- proximity to the sea and artisanal fishing activities,
- potential future aquaculture expansion by the Seychelles Fisheries Authority or Blue Economy Department,
- proximity to the international airport, which may restrict facility height and chimney design,
- potential impacts on marine life, particularly in areas where seawater and marsh mix.
- proximity to residential and commercial areas.

4.4 Utilities and Services

Basic utilities infrastructure is available in the vicinity. Any specific technical adjustments required for a WtE facility would be discussed directly with the Public Utilities Corporation during project development.

5. Landfill Stockpiles and Technical Characteristics

5.1 Existing Waste Volumes and Heights

At Providence landfill:

766,395	408,140	35	25
Landfill 1 airspace used	**Landfill 2 Unit (1) airspace used**	**Landfill 1 height in 2025**	**Landfill 2 Unit 1 height in 2025**
cubic metres	cubic metres	metres	metres

Further details are provided in ***Annexe 3***.

5.2 Mapping, Geological Data and Excavation Depth

A 3D landfill mapping exercise was completed in December 2023, with topographic survey outputs provided in ***Annexe 3***. Additional geological investigations are required. Excavation depth below ground level is not currently available.

5.3 Waste Charging Structure

Waste charges are applied through landfill tipping fees in accordance with the Fourth Schedule of the Environment Protection (Waste Services) Regulations 2021. Refer to ***Annexe 4.***

5.4 Waste Compaction, Layering and Legacy Disposal

Landfilled waste has been layered and compacted as part of standard landfill operations. However, Landfill 1 contains historical pits consisting of liquid waste (sludge from sewage treatment plants) and putrescent waste (fish waste and sludge from tuna processing factories) disposed of over several decades. Some sludge pits elevated above ground have not decomposed due to the presence of coagulants used in tuna processing. These legacy conditions present material constraints and risks for landfill mining, feedstock recovery, and site redevelopment.

5.5 Contamination and Health Risks

- Historically disposed waste includes hazardous waste, metal scraps, putrescent waste, and liquid waste. These waste streams pose increased contamination risks and contribute to leachate generation, particularly during the rainy season. Liquid waste disposal was banned in 2025. The Agency plans to ban putrescent and hazardous waste once alternatives are established. Despite these measures, heavy metals, chemicals, and organic contaminants remain present in landfill leachate.

5.6 Waste Volumes at Providence, Praslin and La Digue

Providence landfill, Mahé island

236.14

tons per day

Average total waste received

Providence landfill receives on average 85,010.79 tons per year, equivalent to approximately 236.14 tons per day, of which about 30.3% is municipal solid waste and 29.7% mixed commercial waste. Detailed breakdowns are provided in Annexe 1.

Amitié landfill, Praslin

The Amitié landfill is located on Praslin Island, in proximity to Praslin Airport.

- Approximate landfill site area: 64,510 square metres
- Function: Active waste disposal and waste management operations excluding recyclables namely PET bottles, CANS and alcoholic beverage bottles that are recovered for recycling under the existing Deposit Refund Scheme managed by the Department of Environment.

Praslin is the second largest inhabited island of Seychelles, with a strong tourism economy and seasonal waste fluctuations. Compared to other inner islands, the Amitié landfill provides a relatively larger land footprint, offering potential space to assess the establishment of a properly scaled Waste-to-Energy facility, subject to feasibility, safeguards, and planning approvals. Average annual disposal volumes are approximately 20,000–30,000 tons.

La Digue landfill

La Digue's primary disposal site covers approximately 10,025 m², with a separate Waste Storage and Recovery Site of approximately 8,725 m² used for temporary storage prior to export to Mahé. Total landfill land area on La Digue is approximately 18,750 m². Given La Digue's environmental sensitivity, any WtE proposal must be compact, low-impact, and socially acceptable. Average annual disposal volumes are approximately ~3,000 tons.

5.7 Landfill Operations Contractor Contact

Landfill operations at Providence landfill are undertaken by STAR Seychelles under contract. For operational coordination purposes only, the contact number provided is: +248 438 6053

This contact information is provided for reference only and does not constitute a contractual or procurement representation. Any details concerning the current scope of the landfill management contract can be obtained directly from the contracting authority's CEO via email **ceo@lwma.gov.sc**

5.8 Landfill Mining Risk Assessment

A comprehensive landfill mining risk assessment has not yet been completed. Interested parties may contact the consultant involved in the Providence landfill upgrade strategy at **sperling@sperlinghansen.com**.

6. Financial and Economic Context

High-level financial information relating to landfill tipping fees is prescribed in the Environment Protection (Waste Services) Regulations. Please refer to ***Annexe 4***. The related landfill revenues are provided in ***Annexe 5.***

The budget allocated for municipal waste collection and landfill management can only be obtained through formal request directly to the Principal Secretary for Finance via **astride.tamatave@finance.gov.sc** copied to **jude.commettant@finance.gov.sc**

Collection contractors are paid under fixed-price contracts based on individual bids. No tariff, power purchase agreement, cost-recovery mechanism, or financial guarantee is implied by this Information Pack.

6.1 Annual Revenue from Tipping Fees

Information on annual revenue generated from landfill tipping fees is provided on page 11 of ***Annexe 5***. Additional publicly available fiscal information may be accessed at: **https://www.finance.gov.sc**

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7. Environmental and Social Considerations

Any future Waste-to-Energy development will be required to comply with Seychelles' environmental legislation and international good practice, including other legal frameworks, where applicable. This Information Pack does not replace an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, stakeholder consultation, or statutory permitting process.

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8. Data Gaps and Further Work

Further work required includes updated waste composition and calorific value testing, geological investigations, landfill mining risk assessment, grid offtake confirmation, and formal site allocation approvals.

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9. Limitation of Reliance

All information, including that contained in the Annexes, is provided without warranty. Investors must rely on their own independent technical, legal, financial, environmental, and commercial due diligence. LWMA accept no liability for reliance placed on this Information Pack.

Summary of Annexes

- Annexe 1 – Waste volumes and breakdown by waste class for Providence landfill (2022–2025)
- Annexe 2 – Zurich University feasibility study for systemic chance in waste management in Seychelles (2018)
- Annexe 3 – Landfill expert assessment, airspace usage, heights, and 3D/topographic map, including Providence landfill gas generation findings
- Annexe 4 – Environment Protection (Waste Services) Regulations 2021 and tipping fees (Fourth Schedule)
- Annexe 5 – Landfill tipping fee revenue (page 11)
- Annexe 7 – Recycling and diversion initiatives, including Deposit Refund Scheme
- Annexe 8 – Waste composition summary (pages 19–20) from the Solid Waste Master Plan 2020-2030
- Annexe 9 – Darmstadt Unversity feasibility study on waste management in Seychelles (2017)

All annexes can be accessed from the link below.

WtE information pack

Alternatively scan the QR Code below