Outcomes of the Diagnostic tools in the Review of the Seychelles Second NBSAP

Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development Project

CBD- COP 11
Hyderabad, India, 8th October 2012

Ms. Marie-May Jeremie
• Seychelles a Small Island Developing State
• Democratic setting with strong political involvement in Conservation of our Natural environment
• Tourism and fisheries based economy
• Total landmass of only 450 squared km of which 50% has been designated as Protected area
• Small population of 89,000
OUR VISION

• First and foremost, Getting involvement and having shared management of the biodiversity

• Improved National legislation and Policies that creates a mainstreaming platform

• Enhanced institutional capacity whereby Environmental valuation becomes an integral part of Biodiversity management
OUR MAINSTREAMING PROGRESS

- National Framework- Seychelles Sustainable Development strategy 2012-2020 (SSDS)
- Mainstreaming Biodiversity Project in place since 2010, targeting the main economic sectors
- Revision of both Environmental and Spatial Planning (Land Use) legislations in progress to marry together long term conservation of our species
- Integrating biodiversity into livelihoods of the people in artisanal fishing
Success thus far…

- One of the major out of the National Mainstreaming Biodiversity Project has been in the Tourism sector
- Establishment of Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label- (collaborative management)
- Strong political commitment
Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label
Safeguarding Seychelles for Tomorrow
Seychelles is a small country thus networking and stakeholder involvement is relatively easy

Unified Management
For a very long time, management of the Environment has been the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment therefore there is some resistance to alter this mindset and make biodiversity a cross-cutting issue (especially hard with the Finance people-economy)

- Limited land resources
- Limited capacity
The tool is useful in identifying the status of mainstreaming in the country. It provides insight into concepts and new ways of mainstreaming biodiversity into development and poverty eradication.