

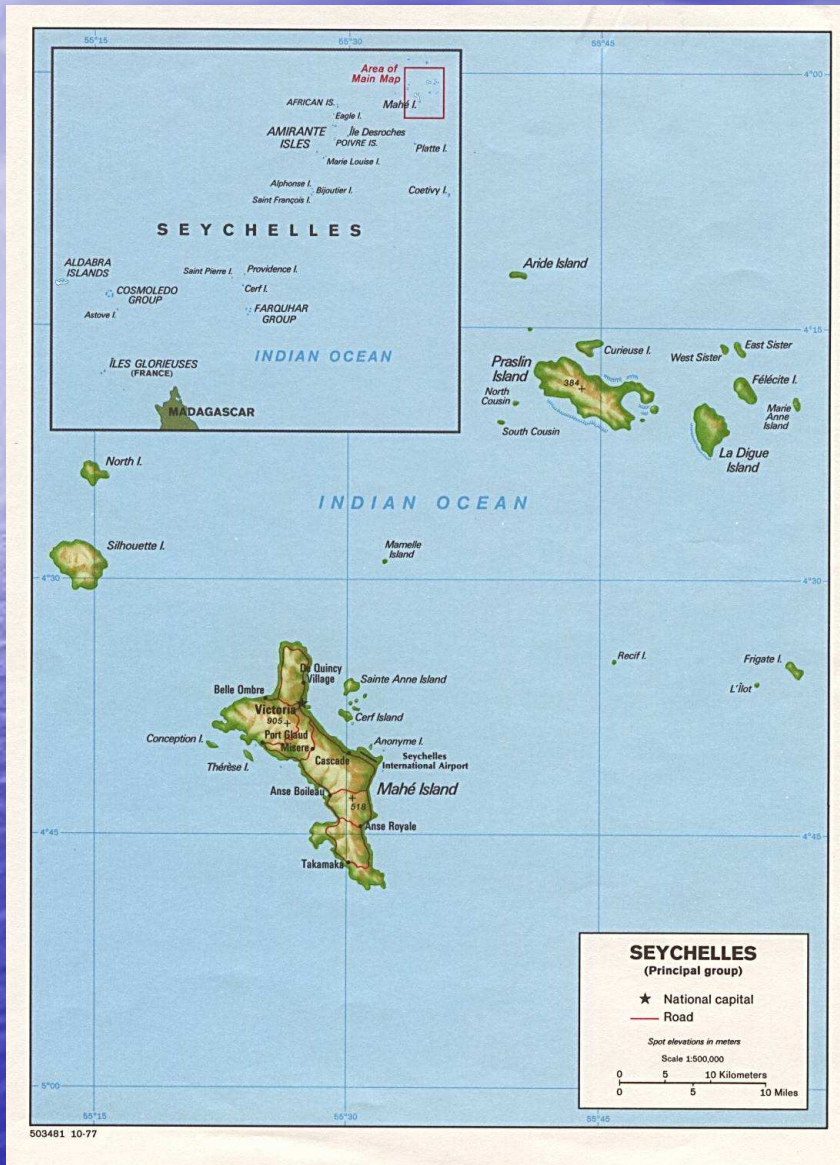
SEYCHELLES EXPERIENCE WITH NBSAP FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

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Structure

- Introduction to Seychelles
- Process of developing the NBSAP
- Implementation of NBSAP
- Challenges and opportunities
- Other useful tips

Introduction



- SEYCHELLES is a SIDS
- We cover a huge area
- We are a Biodiversity hotspot
- We have a small population (less than 100,000)
- Environment is considered a priority area
- We have a big development index



1. Development of NBSAP

- Completed in 1998
- Endorsed by cabinet in 2008
- Fully participatory process (national workshops, individual interviews etc.)
- Does address the main objectives of the Convention except for Access and Benefit sharing and Bio-technology
- Implementation is project based

Implementation of the NBSAP

- Well implemented
- However the document is now more or less obsolete
- Incorporation into the EMPS (10 year framework)
- Lack incorporation and cross referencing of global targets (including conventions requirements)

Implementation contn..

- Setting up on the EMPS Steering Committee
- Clear institutional arrangements (Ministries, NGOs, Private Sector)
- Policy documents adequate
 - Adequate biodiversity legislation
 - Access legislation nearly completed
 - Bio-safety framework completed
- Good communication mechanism

Challenges and opportunities

- **Political will:** Paramount or less no real commitment can be attained
 - E.g lack of consultation between ministries unlikely to happen
- **Having a responsible, respected and serious body in charge of Biodiversity (other champions)**
- **Funds:**
 - Small budget-large area
 - Other national priorities
 - Donor shyness or punishment!!!!
- **Sharing workload:** Government cannot do all
 - Engagement of NGO (handing over certain responsibilities
 - and private sector (Tourism industry contributing directly)
- **Exploring ways for Innovative financing**
 - Levy on birds eggs
 - Environment tax on water
 - Environment levy on Development

Challenges and opportunities

- Sensitisation and education
 - All avenues must be utilised as audiences differ
 - Allow people to know they can make a difference
 - Greenline (international award)
 - EIA process (beach access petition)
 - Incorporation in school curriculum
 - Separate pages in the national paper
 - Dedicated programme
 - Forums
 - Wildlife clubs

Challenges and opportunities

- Enabling environment
 - Incentives for NGOs..does not have to be financial (framework yet to be concluded)
 - Tax exemption
 - Involvement in decision making
 - Part of Seychelles delegations at meetings
 - Environment Trust Fund
 - What is effective participation?
 - EMPS Steering committee considered weak, because it is advisory in nature on issues. The final decision rest with the government
 - Involvement fatigue: Too many processes, people are not paid

Challenges and opportunities

- Lack of Capacity
 - Too little doing too much
 - Lack of specialised staff e.g Entomologists
 - Policy wise Government scaling down on public spending



THANK YOU

MERCI