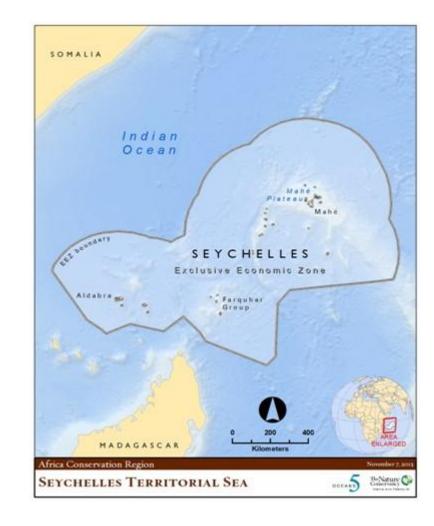


Presented by: Ms Ashley Dias and Ms Mellisa Joseph

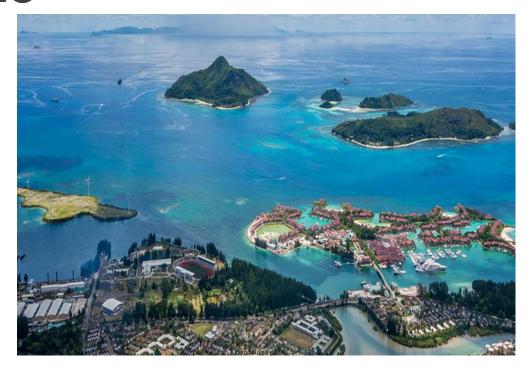
Seychelles

- ☐ EEZ 1.37 million km2, with a land area of only 455 km2
- ☐ Government-led process, with planning and facilitation managed by TNC and UNDP GEF Programme Coordinating Unit (PCU).
- ☐ Seychelles has committed to up to 30% marine protection in its EEZ = (400,000 km²)
- Marine spatial planning
- ☐ 1. ensure species and habitats have long-term protection
- ☐ 2. improve resiliency of coastal ecosystems with a changing climate
- □ 3.Ensure economic opportunities for fisheries, tourism and other uses.
- The 30% marine protection will be zoned in
 - high and medium biodiversity protection areas each about 15% of Seychelles' waters - and compatible uses will be identified to align with biodiversity objectives.



WHAT IS MSP IMPORTANT FOR SEYCHELLES

Article 38 of the Seychelles Constitution declares that: "The State recognises the right of every person to live in and enjoy a clean, healthy and ecologically balanced environment and with a view to *ensuring the effective* realisation of this right the State undertakes to ensure a sustainable socio-economic development of Seychelles by a judicious use and management of the resources of Seychelles".



Biodiversity is one of the country's most important assets and it supports several major economic sectors, including fisheries and tourism.

In 2012, the Government of Seychelles set a goal for protected area expansion: 30% of the EEZ including 15% in 'no take' areas. At that time, only 0.04% of the ocean was protected .

Protected Areas Policy for Seychelles (2013) 'To have a Protected Areas System on land and in the sea that protects and conserves high quality, comprehensive and ecologically representative examples of Seychelles' natural diversity and cultural heritage and that provides ample opportunities for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the sustainable use of these resources'

Geological studies indicate that there may be valuable petroleum reservoirs in Seychelles and renewable energy potentials exist near the coast and offshore.

SUPPORT



Commonwealth Blue Charter Action Group. Photo: The Commonwealth



Launching of Seychelles – Nekton Deep Sea Expedition



'Our Ocean' conference in Bali, Indonesia



Guiding Principles

- Integration and coordination
- Transparency, inclusivity and participation
- •Environmental stewardship, social and economic equity and to improve ecological sustainable development.
- •An **ecosystem-based approach** that recognizes the full array of interactions within an ecosystem, including humans, rather than considering single issues, species or ecosystem services in isolation.
- Precautionary Approach



Governance Framework

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Government of Seychelles

MSP Lead: Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC)

MSP Executive Committee

Co-Chair: Minister Wallace Cosgrow Ministry Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC)
Co-Chair: Minister Didier Dagley, Ministry Tourism, Ports, Civil Aviation and Marine (MTPCAM)
Members: Ministries and Parastal Organisations



RECOMMENDATIONS & OUTPUTS

MSP Steering Committe

Co-Chair: Wills Agricole, Principal Secretary (Energy & Climate Change), MEECC Co-Chair: Alain de Comarmond, Principal Secretary (Environment), MEECC Members: Principal Secretaries, Parastatal, Technical Working Group Chairs

MSP Core Team

Project Director Matt Brown, TNC Africa

Project Manager Helena Sims, TNC Africa

Technical and Admin TNC, MEECC Science & Process Lead
Joanna Smith, Ph.D., TNC Canada

GIS & Spatial Analysis
Rick Tingey, Spatial Support Systems

Data Custodian
Justin Prosper, MEECC

TECHNICAL & ADVICE

Technical Working Groups

Energy

Finance

Fisheries

Marine Ecological

Maritime Security

Terrestrial Ecological

Tourism

Public Workshops

Sector Consultations



Zone 1

High Biodiversity Protection

To allocate 15% of the EEZ to provide high protection for marine biodiversity goals, by representative habitats and species.

Zone 2

Medium Biodiversity Protection

To allocate 15% of the EEZ to provide medium protection for biodiversity goals, by representative species and habitats, and allow economic opportunities for sustainable uses.

Zone 3

Multiple Use

To allocate 70% of the EEZ to maximize economic opportunities and Blue Economy in Seychelles.

Seychelles MSP: Zoning Framework

Outputs/Timelines

Phase 1: 2014 – 2017

Milestone 1

- Website
- MSP brochure/MSP Atlas
- •Zoning framework
- •Planning Tools: Master List of Uses and Activities
- •Stakeholder consultations/Public workshops
- Policy and legislative review/ Draft MSP Policy
- •Spatial decision-support tools
- •Draft Allowable Activities tables and Management Considerations
- •Draft MSP Governance Arrangements for Implementation

Phase 2: 2018 Milestone 2

- •Updated planning tools (catalogue, maps, atlas, frameworks)
- •Zoning Design Milestone 2
- •Socio-economic Impact Assessment for Tuna Fisheries
- •MSP Policy
- •MSP Governance Arrangements for Implementation
- •Draft MSP Financing Options for marine protection areas

Phase 2: 2019-2020

Milestone 3

- •Updated planning tools (catalogue, maps, atlas, frameworks), as needed
- •Zoning Design Milestone 2
- •Draft Management Plans
- •Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan report







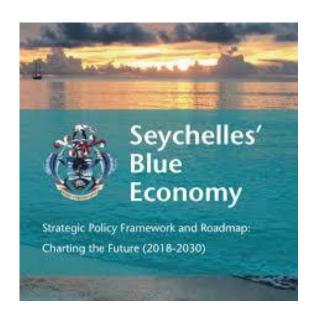


Legislation & Policy

• Seychelles has numerous regulations, policies and strategies relevant to marine spatial planning, managing biodiversity and economic development in the marine environment. Included are links to some resources to inform the Seychelles MSP.

SEYCHELLES LEGISLATION AND POLICY

- Seychelles Blue Economy Roadmap (2018)
- Seychelles' Protected Areas Policy (2013)
- Seychelles Environment Protection Act (WAB regulations)
- Seychelles Fisheries Act (2014)
- Seychelles NPNCA of 1969 Nature Reserve & Conservancy Act
- Seychelles Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy
- Seychelles Mariculture Plan



Seychelles Fisheries Authority

- * First Adaptive Management Plan developed in 2017 (Mahe Plateau trap and line fishery Co-management Plan.
- * Implementation initiated in early 2019.
- Introducing new management measures such as;
 - i. Minimum landing size for key species
 - ii. Catch quota for Recreation and sport Fishery
 - iii. Implementation of licensing framework Right base approach
 - iv. Address overcapacity through by-back and alternative livelihood such as in Sustainable Mari-culture

Lessons learnt

- It is a process
- Do not lose focus on original planning goals
- A publicly-supported plan is key
- Local Knowledge and expertise
- Create clear policy tools / use existing policies when planning
- Have a clear implementation plan
- There is growing awareness about MSP
- Challenging but not impossible



