



29 January 2019

**Nomination file to re-designate two areas,
'Aldabra Group (Marine) National Park' and
'Amirantes to Fortune Bank Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty',
identified under the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) Initiative,
for Protected Area Status
under the National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act (1969).**

**Presented by
The Minister responsible for Environment, Energy and Climate Change**

Part B: Annexes

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Annex I: History of protected areas legislation in Seychelles

This list only pertains to protected areas legislation. Additional legislation in Seychelles pertains to fisheries, transportation, maritime zones, and other activities using the marine environment. See the MSP policy and legislation review for more information (Carolus 2016).

Year	Legislation
1961	Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance
1965	Shells Ordinance
1966	Wild Birds Protection (Nature Reserves) Regulations
1967	Protected Areas Act
1969	The National Parks and Nature Conservancy Ordinance
1971	The National Parks and Nature Conservancy (Procedure for designation of Areas) Regulations
1971	Shells Act
1973	The National Parks (Saint Anne Marine) (Designation) Order
1975	National Parks (Saint Anne Marine) Regulations
1975	The National Parks and Nature Conservancy (Special Reserve Aride Island) (Designation) Order
1979	National Parks (Morne Seychellois) (Designation) Order
	National Parks (Baie Ternay Marine) (Designation) Order
	National Parks (Curieuse marine) (Designation) Order
	National Parks (Port Launay Marine) (Designation) Order
1979	National Parks (Praslin) (Designation) Order
1979	National Parks (Aride Island Special Reserve) Regulations
1979	National Parks (Cousin Island Special Reserve) Regulations
1979	Seychelles Island Foundation founded
1981	National Parks (Port Launay Marine) Regulations
1981	National Parks (Special Reserve Aldabra) (Designation) Order
1981	National Parks (Aldabra Special Reserve) Regulations
1981	The Conservation of Marine Shells Act, Repealed the 1971 Act
1984	Seychelles Fishing Authority (Establishment) Act
1987	National Parks (Silhouette Marine) (Designation) Order
1987	Protected Areas (African Banks and surrounding Reefs) Order
1987	Protected Areas (Ile Cocos, Ile la Fouche and Ilot Platte and surrounding areas) Order
1991	National Parks (La Digue Veuve Special Reserve) (Designation) Order
1991	National Parks (La Digue Veuve Special Reserve) Regulations
1991	National Parks (Curieuse Marine National Park) Regulations
1992	Transfer of Statutory Functions (Seychelles national environment Commission) Order
1997	National Parks (Ile Cocos, Ile la Fouche, Ilot Platte Marine) (Designation) Order
2009	National Parks (Moyenne National Park) (designation) Order
2010	National Parks (Silhouette Terrestrial) (designation) Order
2010	National Parks (Ile Aux Recifs) (designation) Order
2013	Seychelles' Protected Areas Policy
2016	Environment Protection Act
2018	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Amirantes Marine to Fortune Bank Marine) Designation Order
2018	National Parks (Aldabra Marine) Designation Order

Annex II: SMSP timeline and milestones

This information is from the Seychelles debt swap and loan agreement

STEP	ORIGINAL MILESTONE DUE DATE	RESULT OF FAILURE/DELAY	FALLBACK MILESTONE #1 DUE DATE	FALLBACK MILESTONE #2 DUE DATE	CONSERVATION PAYMENT / RISKS
Step 1: 15% of EEZ in MPA Status (5% high biodiversity; 10% medium biodiversity)	December 31, 2016 ¹	12 month grace period ² , after which the failure must be remedied (fallback milestone #1); if not, after another 6 months (fallback milestone #2), TNC and SeyCCAT can insist that GoS make a Conservation Payment ³ (US\$ 5.8M at this stage)	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2018	<p>GoS FINANCIAL RISK (DEPENDING ON DATE OF PROCESS) > UP TO US\$ 11.4M.</p> <p>NATIONAL MSP PROCESS DESTABILISED AND DISENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS.</p> <p>NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REPUTATIONAL RISK TO GoS, TNC, SeyCCAT.</p>
Step 2: MSP signed into law and in full force and effect	February 25, 2017	12 month grace period, after which the failure must be remedied (fallback milestone #1); if not, after another 6 months (fallback milestone #2), TNC and SeyCCAT can insist that GoS make a Conservation Payment (US\$ 5.8M at this stage).	February 25, 2018	August 25, 2018	
Anniversaries: High ranking GoS official delivers conservation report ⁴ to TNC	February 25, 2017 (and on each anniversary thereafter)	TNC and SeyCCAT must notify GoS of failure to deliver report within 20 days of due date; if report not then delivered, TNC and SeyCCAT can insist that GoS make a Conservation Payment (up to US\$ 11.4M, depending on the anniversary date).			
Step 3: Additional 7.5% of EEZ in MPA Status (5% high biodiversity; 2.5% medium biodiversity)	December 31, 2018	12 month grace period, after which the failure must be remedied (fallback milestone #1); if not, after another 6 months (fallback milestone #2), TNC and SeyCCAT can insist that GoS make a Conservation Payment (US\$ 8.5M at this stage).	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	
Step 4: Additional 7.5% of EEZ in MPA Status (5% high biodiversity; 2.5% medium biodiversity)	December 31, 2020	12 month grace period, after which the failure must be remedied (fallback milestone #1); if not, after another 6 months (fallback milestone #2), TNC and SeyCCAT can insist that GoS make a Conservation Payment (US\$ 9.9M at this stage).	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2022	

¹ Oddly, this date by which 15% of EEZ must be in MPA status precedes the February 25, 2017 date by which the MPA must be signed into law.

² The 12-month grace period results from the fact that the original Dec. 31, 2016 date is referred to as the "Milestone Date." If the target (step) has not been achieved by the Milestone Date, there is a "Fallback Milestone Date" 12 months later, by which the failure must be remedied. And then, only if (A) the failure has not been remedied by the Fallback Milestone Date, and (B) the parties don't then agree to a new set of milestone dates within six months of the Fallback Milestone Date, can TNC and SeyCCAT insist that GoS make a Conservation Payment. This same approach and grace period applies to the steps required by December 31, 2018 and 2020.

³ This is payment to SeyCCAT of an amount equal to the amount GoS would otherwise have had to pay its previous bilateral creditors but for the debt buyback transaction. Section 8 of the New Facilities Agreement details how the amount is calculated and how it is to be held and applied by SeyCCAT.

⁴ This Conservation Report is required to include (i) confirmation that the government remains committed to achieving the conservation outcomes in the MSP; (ii) confirmation as to whether those conservation outcomes have been achieved to date; and (iii) a summary of any deficiencies in achieving those outcomes and steps being taken to remedy those deficiencies.

Annex III: Identifying New Marine Protection Areas

The development of a marine spatial plan is an iterative process, and marine plans are living documents. The Seychelles zoning design involved multiple steps including gathering and analysing data and information, developing planning tools, identifying high priority areas for stakeholders, developing draft outputs for discussion and feedback, review with stakeholders, incorporating feedback. The Executive Committee, Steering Committee and Technical Working Groups members represent all the marine sectors in Seychelles, and all told more than 100 stakeholders have been invited to participate in the process since 2014. Communications about the MSP are sent via email and also on the MSP website, in newspapers, and on television.

To identify zones in Seychelles a zoning framework was created with stakeholder input in 2014-2015 (Annex V). A framework is important for objective-based zoning so that the purpose of each protection area is known, which informs discussions regarding what is compatible or allowed.

The zoning design options are developed with stakeholder input and have involved participatory mapping for high value areas, scientific analyses, spatial planning tools (e.g., Marxan), spatial data layers for species, habitats and activities. More than 100 spatial data layers have been compiled from authoritative, published and expert sources to inform proposals for marine protected areas including high priority areas identified by fisheries, petroleum, tourism, recreation, renewable energy, ports, marine conservation, and infrastructure.

A revised Zoning Framework was finalised in Apr 2015 with three categories: Zone 1 High biodiversity protection; Zone 2 Medium biodiversity protection and sustainable uses; and Zone 3 Multiple Use (Annex V). In 2015-2016, the MSP initiative undertook an analysis using Marxan with Zones. Now that there were three zone categories, three scenarios were developed: biodiversity bias, Blue Economy bias, and economic bias. Also, the new Marxan work helped to avoid or minimise issues related to the uncertainty in some of the expert and coarse-scale layers. It was decided to focus on benthic habitat features as the basis for selecting biodiversity priority areas and determine representation post-hoc using spatial decision-support tools.

In terms of expanding marine protection using best practices, the SMSP uses ecological, socio-cultural and economic criteria for proposing new marine protection areas in a network (Burt *et al.* 2014). Ecological criteria from the scientific literature include size, spacing, shape, replication, representation, unique features, breeding habitat, foraging habitat. Socio-cultural and economic criteria include participation by stakeholders, transparency in decision making, equity, evaluating the benefits and costs of creating new marine protected areas.

Annex IV: List of Stakeholder Meetings

A. Phase 1 – Milestone 1

#	YEAR	Meeting Date	Meeting
1	2014	4-5 Feb 2014	Stakeholder Workshop #1
2		14-15 May 2014	Stakeholder Workshop #2
3		9 Jul 2014	Technical Working Group Meeting #1
4		5 Aug 2014	Steering Committee Meeting #1
5		19 Aug 2014	Stakeholder Workshop #3
6		20-29 Oct 2014	One-to-one consultations
7		22-23 Oct 2014	Technical Working Group Meeting #2
8		15 Dec 2014	Steering Committee Meeting #2
9	2015	13 Jan 2015	Steering Committee Meeting #3
10		12-14 Jan 2015	One-to-one consultations
11		9-27 Mar 2015	One-to-one consultations
12		12 Mar 2015	Technical Working Group Meeting #3
13		25 Mar 2015	Steering Committee Meeting #4
14		26 Mar 2015	Technical Working Group Meeting #4
15		16 Apr 2015	Technical Working Group Meeting #5
16		22 Apr 2015	Stakeholder Workshop #4
17		23-24 Apr 2015	One-to-one consultations
18		30 Apr 2015	Steering Committee Meeting #5
19		7 May 2015	Cabinet of Ministers – for Information
20		9 Jun 2015	Stakeholder Workshop #5
21		11 Jun 2015	Technical Working Group Meeting #6
22		16 Jun 2015	Steering Committee Meeting #6
23		17 Jun 2015	One-to-one consultations
24		28 Jul 2015	One-to-one consultations
25		14-23 Sep 2015	One-to-one consultations
26	2016	7-23 Mar 2016	Steering Committee Meeting #7
27		21 Oct 2016	Executive Committee Meeting #1
28		24 Oct 2016	Steering Committee Meeting #8
29		24 Oct 2016	One-to-one consultations
30	2017	21 Mar 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #2
31		23 Mar 2017	Steering Committee Meeting #9
32		27 Mar 2017	One-to-one consultations
33		30 Mar 2017	Public Workshop #6
34		31 Mar 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #3
35		3 Apr 2017	National Assembly – Islands Select Committee
36		15 May 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #4
37		15 May 2017	One-to-one consultations
38		16 May 2017	Technical Working Group Meeting #7
39		19 May 2017	Stakeholder Workshop #6 (Public)
40		25 May 2017	Stakeholder Workshop #7 (Public)
41		30 May 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #5
42		28 Sep 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #6
43		3 Oct 2017	Steering Committee Meeting #10
44		4 Oct 2017	Cabinet of Ministers - for Information
45		6 Oct 2017	Stakeholder Workshop #8 (Public)
46		11 Oct 2017	Stakeholder Workshop #9 (Public)
47		13 Oct 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #7
48		14 Oct 2017	Public Workshop #10
49		Sep-Oct 2017	One-to-one consultations
50		3 Nov 2017	Cabinet of Ministers – for Decision
51		13 Dec 2017	Stakeholder Workshop #11 (MSP Policy)

B. Phase 2 – Milestone 2

#	Year	Meeting Date	Meeting
1	2018	25 Jan 2018	Stakeholder Workshop #12
2		1 Feb 2018	National Assembly – Islands Select Committee
3		21 Feb 2018	Phase 1 Completion Event
4		7 Mar 2018	Executive Committee #8
5		8 Mar 2018	Stakeholder Workshop #13 (Public)
6		21 Feb – 8 Mar 2018	One-to-one consultations (7)
7		27 Apr 2018	Stakeholder Workshop #14
8		30 May 2018	Executive Committee #9
9		1 Jun 2018	Steering Committee #7
10		2 Jun 2018	Stakeholder Workshop #15
11		5 Jun 2018	Technical Working Group #8
12		7 Jun 2018	Executive Committee #10
13		28 May – 8 Jun 2018	One-to-one consultations (11)
14		20 Sep 2018	Stakeholder Workshop #16
15		25 Sep 2018	Executive Committee #11
16		28 Sep 2018	Steering Committee #12
17		3 Oct 2018	Technical Working Group #9
18		11 Oct 2018	Steering Committee #13
19		13 Oct 2018	Stakeholder Workshop #17 (Public)
20		15 Oct 2018	Stakeholder Workshop #18 (Public)
21		19 Oct 2018	Executive Committee #12
22		2 Nov 2018	Steering Committee #14
23		6 Nov 2018	Executive Committee #13
24		23 Sep – 6 Nov 2018	One-to-one consultations (14)
25		7 Nov 2018	Cabinet of Ministers – for Information
26		9 Nov 2018	Stakeholder Workshop #19
27		21 Nov 2018	Cabinet of Ministers – for Decision

Annex V. Zoning Framework

The zoning framework was drafted in 2014 and revised with stakeholders through March 2015. This version of the zoning framework is being used for zoning proposals for the 30% marine protection goal.

Zone Category	Zone Name	Spatial Objectives	Zone Description <i>Version 4.3</i>
Zone 1	High Biodiversity Protection Zone	To allocate 15% of the EEZ and Territorial Sea for high marine conservation and biodiversity goals, for representative habitats and species.	High biodiversity protection zones conserve and protect the top priority areas for marine and coastal biodiversity in Seychelles. These zones are designated for habitats and species that may be rare, endangered, unique or with narrow distribution ranges. This zone includes breeding or spawning areas, key foraging habitat, fragile or sensitive species and habitats, and internationally significant areas. When combined, these zones provide habitats and species with long-term protection, and are sufficiently large to ensure ecological resilience and climate change adaptation. This zone category is not suitable for extraction or sea bed alteration.
Zone 2	Medium Biodiversity Protection and Sustainable Use Zone	To allocate 15% of the EEZ and Territorial Waters for medium marine conservation and biodiversity goals, for representative habitats and species. Sustainable uses are compatible with the biodiversity objectives in these areas.	Medium biodiversity protection and sustainable use zones are proposed to conserve areas that are suitable for medium levels of biodiversity protection and are also compatible with some sustainable uses. These zones include habitats and species that have some tolerance to disturbance and human activities. These zones also include regionally and nationally significant areas. This zone category is suitable for some level of extraction and sea bed alteration, with appropriate management and direction, depending on the objective of each designated area.
Zone 3	Multiple Use Zone	To allocate 70% of the EEZ and Territorial Waters to maximise uses and activities in Seychelles, with development aligned with long-term sustainability of the natural resources.	Areas are identified for multiple uses and economic activity. These include high value and/or high priority areas for the marine sectors that use Seychelles waters for economic, social and cultural benefits.

Annex VI: Summary of Stakeholder Comments

This is a summary of stakeholder comments about the zoning design as well as general comments about the marine spatial plan process and outputs. Comments are given during workshops, meetings, consultations, and sent via e-mail. The comments for Milestone 2 are summarised for 2018 and the summary of comments for 2014-2017 consultations included for the Milestone 1 designation.

GENERAL COMMENTS BY SECTOR

Milestone 2, zoning design versions 4.0 – 4.3

Fisheries

1. Need to ensure that domestic fisheries in Seychelles are protected
2. Area 9 has the most impact for purse seine fisheries; move to reduce impact on high value areas
3. Areas proposed for Zone 1 overlap with areas of importance for industrial longline fisheries
4. Reducing high value overlap with purse seine increases overlap with longline, and vice versa
5. The foreign fishing exclusion areas are already a Zone 1 for industrial tuna vessels. Can these areas be Zone 1 for these boats and Zone 2 for domestic fisheries?
6. Combine sport and big game fishing in the Allowable Activity tables and create three tables that list i) artisanal fisheries, ii) sport fishing and iii) tourism & recreation related activities
7. Need to consider the human well-being aspect of Seychellois on foreign fishing vessels include status as “casual worker”, safety and social security.
8. Designate Area 6 for domestic fishing and exclude foreign fishing vessels
9. Praslin FBOA is in discussions for voluntary seasonal fisheries closure for Baie St Anne
10. Silhouette area is important for local fisheries – why is it a marine protected area?
11. There is support under SWIOFish3 to support fisheries communities regarding the MSP
12. Bel Ombre, Beau Vallon and Glacis artisanal fishermen want to form a new association
13. A Federation of fisheries associations in Seychelles is being discussed
14. FAD watch program is removing some FADs that are landing on atolls
15. Need a FAD management program
16. FAD management needs to be consistent with IOTC
17. Preference from industrial purse seine fishing to have larger areas closed, not dispersed
18. The sport and recreation fishery need to have management plans so that catch is recorded
19. IUU fishing is on the Mahe Plateau with driftnet gear
20. IUU fishing is in Aldabra Group with longline gear by unlicensed vessels
21. Socio-economic assessment for the MSP
22. Where is the evidence for the reduction in FADs from 570 to 250 per vessel?
23. Purse seine vessels are deploying FADs inside the Territorial Sea. Is this OK under Reg 5?
24. The presence of FADs in Zone 1-Aldabra Group will cause tuna to leave the EEZ and be available to be fished by other nations
25. What is the evidence that large marine protected areas work for pelagic species like tuna?

Conservation and Environment

1. DOE is working on the Ile Aux Recifs Special Reserve Management Plan (funded by PA finance)
2. The new protected areas legislation is in development, to be ready early 2019
3. New Protected Areas legislation important for MSP and to guide decisions (multiple comments)
4. Management plan has been created for Curieuse Marine National Park
5. Aldabra Extension was approved in Oct 2018
6. MCSS has started a lobster project, shark paper published and new turtle paper in prep
7. Turtle tagging study from Chagos shows turtles coming to Seychelles waters
8. New tagging study of Sooty Terns from Bird Island in development
9. Need ecosystem services study

10. Need better information to incorporate climate change impacts on environment including commercial fish species

Ports, Utilities, Shipping and Infrastructure

1. Concern about desalination and brine water discharge in lagoons
2. Some stakeholders don't support energy development in Zone 2 areas.
3. Some stakeholders don't support renewable energy in lagoons, such as tidal
4. Concern about international shipping traffic past Aldabra Group.
5. SMSA ongoing discussions about a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) on west side of Aldabra
6. Ships need to respect and have enforced the Areas to be Avoided on the Mahe Plateau

Non-renewable Resources

1. Why is International shipping conditional in Zone 1 but not Petroleum shipping, extraction? Combine petroleum shipping, extraction with commercial shipping.
2. Only vessels conducting seismic surveys need to comply with seismic guidelines
3. Two new agreements signed with PetroSeychelles; processing another application
4. A survey company is going to carry out seismic surveys from Madagascar, Farquhar to Amirantes; PetroSeychelles has signed the agreement

Tourism and Recreation

1. Propose Zone 2 for waters surrounding Assomption - tourism charters
2. Include "diving" in the allowable activities tables; create new table that lists tourism activities
3. A spatial representation of tourism is needed
4. SWIOFish3 conducting spatial analysis in 2019 on sports fishery

Monitoring and Enforcement

1. Zoning design with large blocks are good for monitoring and enforcement [Coast Guard, NISCC, RCOC, Fisheries]
2. RCOC would like to start a pilot to begin monitoring vessel activity in the proposed zones to help support development of implementation plans for the SMSP.
3. Integrate with existing regulations. Existing regulations are not adequate to date for enforcement
4. IF Zone 1 is closed to industrial fishing, will have fewer vessels to report IUU fishing vessels
5. Coast Guard has been called to report IUU fishing vessels and nothing has happened
6. Permanent closures better for monitoring and enforcement

Financing and Implementation

1. GOS-UNDP-GEF-PA Finance Project examining costing to implement MSP marine protection areas
2. PA financing is supporting development of management plans for Curieuse, Baie Ternay, Port Launay and Ste. Anne

Climate Change

1. Paris Agreement "rule book" is being developed and will be finalised Sept 2018
2. Seychelles Global Climate Change Alliance project is supporting the development of a climate change policy

Other

1. Remove references to illegal activities in Allowable Activities because they are contained in existing regulations.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS BY AREA
Milestone 2, zoning design version 4.0 – 4.3

Zone 1: Aldabra Group (Areas 11, 13, 14 and 18)

1. If FADs are not allowable, purse seine supply vessels will need access to retrieve FADs.
2. How will FADs be removed when SMSP comes in to effect?
3. What is the definition of subsistence fishing? Does it include blue water sailors, crew on commercial fishing vessels? Add to definitions and restriction codes.
4. This area is important for industrial pelagic longline fishing. Can it be made smaller or the boundary moved eastward, towards Farquhar? Can Area 14 be Zone 2 and other locations changed to Zone 1? Make Area 14 and 18 smaller.
5. Desalination is allowable on vessels. Applies only to land-based desalination
6. Petroleum Exploration Geophysical Surveys are allowable in Zone 1
7. Concern about dredging in Zone 1. Impacts of creating new ports at Assumption.
8. Floating structures may be a better alternative to anchored or structures connected to the seabed.
9. Add conditions to Scientific Geophysical Surveys, Scientific Research & Monitoring and Hydrographic Surveys.
10. Bioprospecting Research needs additional conditions [added to the Allowable Activity Tables]
11. Why is catch & release not allowable in Zone 1?
12. Combine all areas with Area 13 to make one large Zone 1
13. If FADs are not allowable, purse seine supply vessels will need access to retrieve FADs.
14. How will FADs be removed when the MSP comes in to effect? And when purse seine vessels are phased out as in accordance with IOTC regulations?
15. Monitoring and enforcement of IUU fishing will be hard in this area if no industrial fishing vessels
16. The western areas of the EEZ are important to one purse seine company, in some years

Zone 2: Amirantes to Fortune Bank (Areas 6 and 19)

1. Change underwater cables to Conditional, same as Zone 1; dredging restriction buffer
2. Semi- and Industrial fisheries need observers, VMS, Electronic Monitoring. AIS not compulsory because of risks to piracy
3. Why are FADs conditional in Zone 2? FAD fishing not allowable in Zone 2
4. Free school fishing also has impacts to the tuna and ecosystem
5. FADs under intense review at SFA and by IOTC and scientific community
6. Need legislation for a “Sustainable use” category for Zone 2
7. “Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty” is not the best designation; awaiting new PA legislation is OK but need for final milestone
8. Conditions for Industrial fisheries should be the same for all of them

COMMENTS BY AREA
Proposed for Milestone 3, version 4.0 to 4.3; Compiled 2014-2018

Zone 1: Alphonse (Area 8)

1. Outer Islands Project has completed management plan for Alphonse and awaiting new legislation before proceeding.

Zone 1: Bird and Denis Islands (Area 2)

1. Bird Island has closed all boat-based sport fishing in waters surrounding the islands
2. Denis is proposing a sustainable use zone for waters out to 2 km. Nomination file has been prepared under a previous GoS-UNDP-GEF project.
3. Make this area bigger and reduce the size of the Zone 1 areas near Aldabra (#14 and #18)

4. The north side of the dropoff, around Bird and Denis, is really important for the semi-industrial fisheries during the SE monsoon. In the NW they move to the southern dropoff.
5. Semi-industrial longline may fish in the lee of the islands during strong winds
6. The north drop off area has been less productive in last 1-2 years for fisheries.
7. Discussions with island owners need to be initiated for this area

Zone 1: Coco de Mer (Area 16)

1. Closing the area to fishing only harms the domestic fisheries and benefits foreign fisheries outside the EEZ. Creating a protected area might provide more fish while harming a local fishery
2. Purse seine supply vessels are using this area, fishing on FADs.
3. Sooty terns from Bird Island are using the waters in and around this seamount

Zone 1: Mascarene Plateau (Area 5)

1. Planning has started with Mauritius with the JMA and led by UNDP-GEF
2. Area has very important sea grass beds.
3. International shipping transits this area and for monitoring and enforcement would be good to have higher protection status designation to monitor for illegal activities

Interim Zone 2: Amirantes Group and African Banks (Area 7)

1. Sea cucumber project to examine possible overfishing.
2. Vessels need access to atolls as a safe haven in bad weather.
3. Outer Islands Project has completed management plans for Desroches and Poivre and awaiting new legislation before proceeding

Interim Zone 2: Coetivy and Platte Islands (Area 6)

1. Marxan with Zones picks up high and medium biodiversity in benthic habitats between the Amirantes, Platte, Coetivey and Fortune Bank.
2. Coetivy and Platte are important fisheries areas for commercial fisheries, tourism and sport fishing, and should be Zone 2.
3. Biodiversity surrounding Coetivy is not a top priority because it has been degraded. Consider this area for restoration, and Zone 2. The rehabilitation centre for substance abuse addicts on Coetivy may provide some opportunities for enforcement.

Interim Zone 2: Cosmoledo and Astove (Area 12)

1. An airstrip and seasonal eco-lodges are planned for Cosmoledo
2. Live-aboard tourism charters use Cosmoledo and want to have future access
3. Astove has a radar station (not active)
4. IUU fishing around Cosmoledo

Interim Zone 2: Farquhar

1. Fly fishing is very high value and important at Farquhar and Providence
2. Put Zone 1 areas in the south where Marxan shows high biodiversity irreplaceability
3. Put Zone 2 around the islands used for tourism and marine charters
4. Need access as a safe haven in bad weather.
5. Outer Islands Project has completed management plan for Farquhar and awaiting new legislation before proceeding.
6. Cyclone flattened the island last year and it is being rebuilt. There are temporary eco-lodges on the island for the fly fishing camps
7. Farquhar had a radar station but was destroyed in the cyclone.
8. Air strip being constructed on Providence

Interim Zone 2: Inner Islands

1. Praslin discussing voluntary seasonal fisheries closure in Baie St Anne
2. The Inner Islands have unique habitats and breeding areas for sharks and sea turtles.
3. The 30% goal should also apply to the Inner Islands.
4. Enforcement for current marine protected areas is not strong, and they need management plans.
5. Integrate the MSP with existing MPAs.

General Comments

Phase 1 and 2

- Permanent closures are better for monitoring and management
- Make the zoning boundaries easy to navigate and enforce. Use squares and rectangles, not circles
- Semi-industrial fisheries stay off the Mahe Plateau to reduce spatial conflicts with artisanal fishing.
- The SE Monsoon and piracy affects the domestic fishing locations, and temporal changes in fishing effort need to be accounted for in the design.
- Domestic fisheries are sustainable because they are locally owned, no bottom trawling and no spear fishing.
- International shipping routes run through Seychelles EEZ and at this time, the government is not considering an adjustment in these routes.
- The Mahe Plateau has an “area to be avoided” because of lack of adequate hydrographic survey data and to bring traffic near Mahe for monitoring of vessels transiting the EEZ
- Very strong support from stakeholders and civil society for no industrial fishing, no oil & gas, and no mining in Zone 1 areas.
- The Outer Islands are important for semi-industrial fisheries, and are needed also for shelter during high winds

Annex VII: Summary of Zoning Design Revisions by Area

Map Area #	Area Name	Version 4.0 (Feb) Comments	Version 4.1 (Sep) Revisions made to 4.0 (<i>italics</i>) and Comments	Version 4.3 (Oct) Revisions made to 4.1 (<i>italics</i>) and Comments
1	Mahé Plateau - Central	15% in Zone 1, 15% in Zone 2. Discuss Milestone 2	-	-
2	Bird and Denis Islands	Keep Zone 1. Change to Zone 2. Both Zone 1 and 2.	Keep Zone 1. Change to Zone 1 and 2. Change to Zone 2	Milestone 3
4	Coetivy and Fortune Bank	Zone 1 and 2 around Coetivy; nearshore restoration potential.	Milestone 3	-
5	Mascarene	Keep Zone 1. Change to Zone 2. Important seagrass; JMA planning	Keep Zone 1. Change to Zone 2.	Milestone 3
6	Amirantes to Fortune Bank	Add new polygon for domestic fishing in south area. Contiguous area is better for monitoring.	Exclude Foreign Vessels. Amirantes Basin important for artisanal fishing	<i>Area 6 and 19 combined</i>
7	Amirantes Group	Both Zone 1 and 2; UNDP Outer Islands Desroches and Poivre Zone 2.	Milestone 3	-
8	Alphonse Group	Keep Zone 1. Change to Zone 2. Zone 1 in shallow water only. Outer Islands Project Alphonse Zone 2	Milestone 3	-
9	Central Pelagic	Very important area for purse seine and longline fishing. Move to other pelagic waters.	<i>Move Area 9 and replace with Area 18</i>	-
10	Farquhar Group	Both Zone 1 and 2 in this area; Outer Islands Project Farquhar is proposed Zone 2	Milestone 3	-
11	Aldabra Group East	Mod-high catch for purse seine. Longline will revert.	Keep as Zone 1 Semi-industrial – no comments May-Jun	Data 2012-2017 show no trips semi-industrial. Agreement from semi- <i>Add to Area 13</i>
12	Cosmoledo and Astove	Zone 1 and 2. Zone 1 around Cosmoledo	Milestone 3	-
13	Aldabra Group	Expand Area 13.	Expand west to EEZ boundary for better monitoring	<i>Extended westward to EEZ boundary, includes 11+14+18+15 (partial)</i>

Map Area #	Area Name	Version 4.0 (Feb) Comments	Version 4.1 (Sep) Revisions made to 4.0 (<i>italics</i>) and Comments	Version 4.3 (Oct) Revisions made to 4.1 (<i>italics</i>) and Comments
14	Aldabra North	Change to Zone 1. Increase protection for species traveling from Aldabra Group and pelagic species using these waters. Keep high level of protection for Wilkes' Guyot. Seismic allowed for geological surveys to support claims for the continental shelf and EEZ boundary. High value for purse seine - trade off to move Area 9 <i>Changed to Zone 1.</i>	Conditional allowable activities such as geological surveys for mapping of continental shelf extent. No extraction or fishing. Very high value area for industrial longline. Best for enforcement to have the whole area to EEZ western boundary in Zone 1	<i>Reduced size of area southward but still captured Wilke's Guyot and part of seamount complex.</i>
15	WIOMER Upwelling #47	Only area for "rise" feature in EEZ. Identified by WIOMER process	Important area for industrial longline fishing	<i>Area is now smaller and connected with Area 13; reduced overlap with industrial longline.</i>
16	Coco de Mer Seamount	Comment that most industrial and semi-industrial fishing occurs outside this area, outside the EEZ. Make this a Zone 2 and create sustainable fishing opportunities for domestic longline. Important for some purse seine	Could be Zone 2 to allow domestic fishing or Zone 1 area to increase protection for important ecosystem processes near the seamount complex. Sooty tern foraging habitat from Bird Island. Milestone 3	Important for some purse seine and semi-industrial. Milestone 3
17	Offshore Waters	<i>Total size changes with revisions to other areas</i>		
18	Aldabra NE Corner	Suggestion to enlarge the Aldabra Group for cetaceans. Add this polygon and remove Area 9 as high catch area for some foreign purse seine	<i>Added this polygon between Areas 11 and 14</i> Important for industrial longline – move boundary southward and extend west and east instead	<i>Moved boundary south and area is smaller. Expanded west but not east in milestone 2. Need consultations for waters near Farquhar</i>
19	Area 6 South	Suggestion to add new polygon and enclose the bottom of Area 6 to improve ease of monitoring and enforcement; capture the biodiversity values between Alphonse and Fortune Bank; Improve management of the industrial tuna fisheries, example FADs.	Important area for domestic fishing <i>New area added to Area 6 (Amirantes to Fortune Bank).</i>	<i>Area 19 merged with Areas 6 – Zone 2</i>

Annex VIII: Summary of Biodiversity Feature Representation

Summary of the percent held towards the 30% goal for biodiversity protection by area and by representation. The goal is to have 100% of the goal in the full zoning design. Individual areas will have different biodiversity features and the percent held will range from 0 to more than 100%. When values are more than 100% it means that the feature has high occurrence in that area, or high percent coverage. It is not uncommon to have over-representation of features in a design using Marxn. The approach is to meet the 30% goal in the smallest area possible, keeping in mind the ecological, socio-economic and cultural criteria for designing marine protection networks. Sea turtles have been removed from the list to protect rare, threatened and endangered species. Biodiversity feature list and database are from GoS-UNDP-GEF project (Klaus 2015)

Area: Aldabra Group

Feature Name in Database	Percent of 30% Goal Met
Abyss (>6,000 m)	49.9
Abyssal hills (300-1,000m)	27.8
Abyssal mountains (>1,000 m)	39.7
Abyssal plains (<300m)	66.7
Beach	72.9
Blue whale breeding grounds	56.8
Canyon	31.8
Continental shelf <200m	4.6
Continental slope	16.1
Coral reef structures	43.2
Deep water >200m	45.3
Distribution of Dugong	333.3
Frigate foraging areas	47.1
High density seagrass	2.6
Humpback whale breeding grounds	212.8
Important Seabird Areas	82.8
Low density seagrass and macroalgae	2.0
Medium density seagrass	2.3
Plateau	23.2
Ridge	50.9
Seagrass	2.1
Seamount	46.0
Brown Noddy	60.6
Fairy Tern	54.1
Black-naped Tern	21.0
Masked Booby	96.7
Brown Booby	75.3
Red-footed Booby	73.1
Sei whale	145.4
Brydes whale	45.2
Blue whale	172.9
Fin whale	45.6

Feature Name in Database	Percent of 30% Goal Met
Short-finned pilot whale	45.5
Risso's dolphin	20.6
Pygmy sperm whale	89.3
Dwarf sperm whale	45.5
Humpback whale	65.5
Orca	94.4
Sperm whale	45.8
False killer whale	46.6
Shelf_high relief	23.8
Shelf_high relief_Atoll_raised_lagoon	249.3
Shelf_high relief_Atoll_raised_rim_shallow	155.2
Shelf_high relief_Bank_platform reef_raised_rim	296.8
Shelf200M	5.6
Slope	55.0
Wetlands and mangroves	264.9
WIOMER priority areas	107.5

Area: Amirantes to Fortune Bank

Feature Name in Database	Percent of 30% Goal Met
Abyss (>6,000 m)	29.9
Abyssal hills (300-1,000m)	32.7
Abyssal mountains (>1,000 m)	38.9
Abyssal plains (<300m)	27.1
Beach	22.8
Blue whale breeding grounds	36.4
Canyon	68.2
Continental shelf <200m	243.5
Continental slope	141.5
Coral reef structures	78.8
Deep water >200m	37.6
Frigate foraging areas	22.7
Guyot	222.3
High density seagrass	217.5
Historical location of sperm whale	18.4
Humpback whale breeding grounds	45.6
Important Seadird Areas	68.7
Low density seagrass and macroalgae	244.1
Medium density seagrass	275.0
Plateau	85.2
Ridge	48.6
Seagrass	250.4
Seamount	47.7
Brown Noddy	137.8
Lesser Noddy	187.2

Feature Name in Database	Percent of 30% Goal Met
Fairy Tern	117.0
Eurasian Curlew	20.5
Black-naped Tern	45.9
Black-naped Tern	42.3
Masked Booby	82.8
Brown Booby	93.2
Red-footed Booby	100.0
Brydes whale	42.3
Fin whale	49.1
Short-finned pilot whale	48.9
Risso's dolphin	152.8
Pygmy sperm whale	89.2
Dwarf sperm whale	49.0
Humpback whale	63.3
Orca	64.6
Sperm whale	40.8
False killer whale	45.7
Shelf_high relief	158.7
Shelf_high relief_Bank_barrier complex	233.5
Shelf_high relief_Bank_drowned bank	291.5
Shelf_high relief_Bank_lagoon	333.3
Shelf_high relief_Bank_patch reef complex	306.5
Shelf_high relief_Bank_platform reef_atoll like_lagoon	217.3
Shelf_high relief_Bank_platform reef_atoll like_rim	159.1
Shelf_high relief_Bank_platform reef_infilled_rim	223.4
Shelf_high relief_Bank_platform reef_rock base_rim	333.3
Shelf_high relief_Bank_platform reef_sand cay_rim	290.9
Shelf_high relief_Shelf_barrier complex	326.4
Shelf_high relief_Shelf_patch reef complex	218.0
Shelf_medium relief_Bank_lagoon	246.4
Shelf_medium relief_Shelf_lagoon	274.0
Shelf200M	241.5
Slope	99.1
Spreading ridge	6.8
Submerged reef flat	286.4
Terrace	252.2
Trench	35.8
WIOMER priority areas	85.55

Annex IX: Summary of Fisheries by Area

Purse seine total catch per year in zone design areas, v4.3

Zone Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5-YR TOTAL	TC %	Area %
1_Mahé_Plateau_Central	11	17	0	21	0	49	0.02	0.42
2_Bird_and_Denis_Islands	0	0	40	0	0	40	0.01	0.36
5_Mascarene_Ridge_N	2,198	10	26	60	660	2,954	1.01	0.66
6_Amirantes_to_Fortune_Bank	5,577	2,480	7,396	5,784	14,694	35,931	12.33	12.8
7_Amirantes_Group	0	11	10	0	30	51	0.02	0.5
8_Alphonse_Group	2,157	856	424	610	500	4,547	1.56	1.42
10_Farquhar_Group	34	114	0	100	111	359	0.12	2.42
12_Cosmoledo_and_Astove			0		0	0	0.00	0.39
13_Aldabra_Group	2,466	1,506	597	390	6,405	11,364	3.90	13.1
16_Coco_de_Mer_Seamounts	137	936	1,424	1,238	1,564	5,299	1.82	1.32
17_Offshore_Waters	44,959	29,898	45,963	41,075	68,896	230,791	79.20	65.2
Grand Total	57,539	35,828	55,880	49,278	92,860	291,385	100	100

Pelagic longline total catch per year in zone design areas, v4.3

Zone Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5-YR TOTAL	TC %	Area %
1_Mahé_Plateau_Central		0				0	0.00	0.42
2_Bird_and_Denis_Islands		1			1	3	0.01	0.36
5_Mascarene_Ridge_N	17	24	49	134	110	333	0.65	0.66
6_Amirantes_to_Fortune_Bank	337	260	664	581	1,289	3,130	6.09	12.8
7_Amirantes_Group		5			2	7	0.01	0.5
8_Alphonse_Group	65	110	200	141	182	699	1.36	1.42
10_Farquhar_Group	18	363	270	47	141	839	1.63	2.42
12_Cosmoledo_and_Astove		3	3	9	3	18	0.04	0.39
13_Aldabra_Group	841	524	1,791	1,969	1,453	6,579	12.80	13.1
16_Coco_de_Mer_Seamounts	166	51	58	49	114	437	0.85	1.32
17_Offshore_Waters	7,797	5,656	6,760	7,602	11,516	39,330	76.55	65.2
Grand Total	9,240	6,997	9,795	10,532	14,811	51,375	100	100

Semi-industrial longline total catch per year in zone design areas, v4.3

Version 4.3	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5-YR TOTAL	TC %	Area %
1_Mahé_Plateau_Central		1	1		8	10	0.61	0.42
2_Bird_and_Denis_Islands	17	18	8	2	13	57	3.47	0.36
5_Mascarene_Ridge_N						0	0.00	0.66
6_Amirantes_to_Fortune_Bank	84	100	16	45	486	730	44.55	12.8
7_Amirantes_Group	1	6	1	5	4	17	1.04	0.5
8_Alphonse_Group		0		1	1	2	0.14	1.42
10_Farquhar_Group						0	0.00	2.42
12_Cosmoledo_and_Astove						0	0.00	0.39
13_Aldabra_Group						0	0.00	13.1
16_Coco_de_Mer_Seamounts				1		1	0.08	1.32
17_Offshore_Waters	169	129	53	110	361	821	50.10	65.2
Grand Total	270	253	79	164	873	1,639	100	100

Annex X: General Management Considerations, version 4.3

1. Applies to all activities and uses within the boundary of the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan.
2. In addition to 'General Management Considerations', each MSP zone or area will have an approved Allowable Activities table and Area-based Management Considerations. Activities or uses that are not listed in an Allowable Activity table must contact the MSP or relevant authority for direction.
3. Management considerations and allowable activities tables were developed using the guiding principles of the MSP.
4. All activities and uses will be conducted in accordance with applicable national laws, regulations, and policies, as well as applicable international laws, treaties and agreements.
5. As per the MSP process, marine zones will be designated in accordance with the relevant national acts, legislation and agreements, and may change upon discussion and review during the MSP process and on plan review, evaluation and adaptation.
6. The Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan will legally come in to effect on 1 January 2021 and will be a living plan with on-going monitoring and periodic evaluation and revision.
7. All legal activities within Zones 1 and 2 are allowable until 31 December 2020, or when they expire, whichever is soonest.
8. A phased approach to zoning, designation and implementation is being used to determine new zones, zone or area management plans, policy, governance arrangements, implementation financing for a smooth transition from planning to implementation.
9. In consideration that marine charter operators have reservations three to five years in to the future, the allowable activities come in to effect on 1 January 20YY for marine charter operators except where exceptions have been expressly made for a specific area or zone.
10. All commercial tourism activities are working towards increased sustainability and improved management and can demonstrate their long-term commitment to economic and ecological sustainability by 2020.
11. As per the Blue Economy objectives, all fisheries need to be sustainable throughout Seychelles' waters. Fishing activities have the following considerations in addition to laws and regulations: Fish spawning aggregation sites are avoided such as for rabbitfish and grouper species; Shark nursery areas are avoided; UN FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, UN FAO Guidelines for Small-scale Fisheries and UN FAO Code of Conduct National Plan of Actions (NPOA)
12. Activities associated with geological surveys and prospecting for non-renewable resources are conducted in accordance with international best practices and recommendations from peer-reviewed publications.
13. All petroleum exploration licenses are in effect until expiry, with the understanding that active licenses may develop into commercial exploration permits that are valid for 35 years. Before the petroleum development and production phase is approved, a decision-making process must be adopted that is public and involves stakeholders.
14. Marine species and habitats are governed according to all applicable national and international laws, regulations, policies, treaties and agreements including considerations that: Marine mammals are protected under the Fisheries Act; Marine turtles and whale sharks are protected by Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act; All Seychelles waters are within the ICRW Indian Ocean Whale Sanctuary; The International Seabed Authority (ISA) provides direction for mining in the high seas and that there are no international regulations for mining inside the EEZ

15. Recognising that Seychelles has ratified or is a voluntary signatory on international treaties and agreements, activities are also done in accordance with the terms of these agreements including: Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES); Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA); UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UN CBD); UN Convention for the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG)

Annex XI: Area-based Management Considerations, version 4.3

Area: Aldabra Group (Zone 1 – High Biodiversity Protection)

1. General management considerations apply.
2. Area-based management will harmonise with existing or future management plans develop for this area (e.g., SIF 2012)
3. Extraction of natural resources and activities that disturb the seabed are not allowable unless noted in the Allowable Activities table.
4. Fish feeding, chumming or otherwise attracting fish, sharks or marine animals is only allowed for research purposes; all other purposes are not allowed.
5. To conserve high marine ecosystems structure and function, and protect adjacent terrestrial ecosystems, fishing by floating objects will not be allowed. Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) and other floating objects or structures that are used for the purposes of attracting fish will be phased out. The process for phasing out fishing by floating objects will be developed in consultation with relevant authorities, partners, and stakeholders.
6. To conserve high marine ecosystem structure and function, commercial tourism activities will only be allowed that demonstrate their long-term commitment to ecological sustainability. The specific criteria that demonstrate this commitment will be developed in consultation with relevant authorities, partners, and stakeholders.
7. The size of cruise ships and a passenger limit may need to be reviewed and developed consistent with management objectives for high biodiversity protection.
8. In the future, floating structures may be allowable if they are deemed to result in less environmental damage than terrestrial construction and operation. All floating structure construction must avoid sensitive, unique or IUCN listed species or habitats, and in accordance with strict environmental standards that do not harm the UNESCO World Heritage Site status of Aldabra Atoll. Floating structures may be from residential, commercial or non-profit activities.
9. To support the determination of the extent of the continental shelf and geological surveys to advance mapping of the seabed, geophysical surveys are allowable with conditions and restrictions as noted in the Allowable Activities table (e.g. JNCC 2017).

Amirantes to Fortune Bank (Zone 2 – Medium Biodiversity Protection and Sustainable Uses)

1. General management considerations apply.
2. All allowable fishing vessels in this area must be working towards, or have achieved, a high standard of sustainability by the date of implementation. Examples include Fisheries Improvement Plans (FIP) and sustainability standards or certification.
3. The approach for improving sustainability in fisheries in this area is to develop criteria for sustainability from 2018-2020, regulations for the criteria, and implementation in 2021. Research and monitoring are needed to identify sustainability criteria. Sustainability criteria will be developed in consultation with relevant authorities, partners, experts and stakeholders. The criteria may include regulations for:
 - a. Vessel identification and tracking. Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS), Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), Automatic Identification System (AIS).
 - b. Using Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) or other floating objects for the purposes of attracting fish, will be phased out in this area in accordance with a FAD management plan including tracking and recovery will be developed in consultation with relevant authorities, partners and stakeholders.
 - c. Avoid and minimise bycatch of non-target organisms is a high priority for improving sustainability of fisheries
4. All commercial tourism activities in this area are working towards increased sustainability and improved management and can demonstrate their long-term commitment to economic and ecological sustainability by 2020.
5. Temporal closures may be present in this area to protect whale shark aggregations, spawning aggregations, nurseries and breeding sites for seabirds, sharks and sea turtles, and other seasonal animal behaviours.

Annex XII: Allowable Activities Tables

Restrictions and Conditions Codes

Date: 2 November 2018

The following restrictions and conditions apply to Allowable Activities tables of the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan. Allowable activities are proposed in accordance with the general management considerations using MSP Guiding Principles, scientific studies, government reports, unpublished studies, expert advice and best available information. Restrictions and conditions may change in consultation with stakeholders during the MSP process. Activities may also be elaborated with additional tables. Changes in red are from stakeholder input, Milestone 2.

#	Restriction or Condition
1	Activity complies with approved management plans including environment impact assessment (EIA), where applicable (e.g., SIF 2016). See also General Management Considerations.
2	To serve staff, facilities or infrastructure that manages the zone, including enforcement. Need quotas and monitoring. Intended only for island residents and non-commercial activity. Not hotels or commercial activity including paying guests. Needs management plans in some cases (e.g., SIF 2016)
3	Development proposals require a transparent and participatory process with all stakeholders. May or may not require an environmental impact assessment (EIA). See #1.
4	Permanent mooring buoys recommended where practical; anchor in designated areas.
5	Restrictions may apply to avoid or minimise disturbance on key species and ecological functions (e.g., GOS 2015).
6	Government approved permit required for research and monitoring activities.
7	Restrictions or prohibitions on gear or technique may apply. Catch and release may be required, depending on species targeted. Some techniques may be prohibited, such as popping.
8	All vessels conducting seismic surveys must have necessary functioning acoustic equipment and adequate trained operators to detect the presence of cetaceans to avoid and minimise detrimental effects at all times during operation in accordance with strict, international published scientific guidelines for minimising disturbance to cetaceans (e.g. JNCC).
9	In Zone 1 where licensed blocks already exist and only for scientific surveys (e.g., data collection and bathymetry, not extraction).
10	Exploration and development phases must adhere to strict standards for the sector incl. health, safety and environment
11	Jet skis are prohibited.
12	In accordance with bag limits, catch limits, rod limits and other gear or catch restrictions found in regulations, policies, management plans, or international conventions and agreements. Reporting requirements and catch & release.
13	Foreign owned fishing vessels must adhere to Seychelles Fisheries Act, Part IV Fisheries Management, Reg. 5, First Schedule: <i>Zones where Fishing by Foreign Vessels is prohibited</i> . The area of the zones described in this Schedule are shown in red lines on charts ML/ADN/73B deposited in the office of the Director of Surveys. These zones are indicated on the MSP maps as double blue lines.
14	For supply vessel to retrieve or pick up FADs only. No setting or deployment of FADs and no other operations.
15	Maritime safety and security in accordance with Seychelles People's Defense Forces (SPDF)
16	The number of activities offered by marine charters may be limited, depending on the area's objectives.
17	Fisheries observers, electronic monitoring systems (EMS), vessel monitoring systems (VMS), and FAD management required; no FAD deployment for purse seine or longline. <i>Note: FAD management plan in development including examination of impacts FADs and FADs vs free school sets</i>
18	Automatic Identification System (AIS) needed. <i>Note: Direction to use or not use AIS may change in relation to piracy or other security and safety threats.</i>

A. Aldabra Group Allowable Activity Table, version 4.3

Date: 2 November 2018

Legend: A – Allowable; C – Conditional; X – Prohibited. See Code Table for superscripts. See MSP Master List of Uses and Activities for definitions. Changes in red are from stakeholder input, Milestone 2.

Sector	Marine Activity	Aldabra Group Phase 1	Aldabra Group Milestone 2	Notes or Comments
Fisheries	Aquaculture Development Zone (ADZ)	X	X	
	Aquaculture Inshore Zone	X	X	
	Aquaculture Land-Based Zone	X	X	
	Aquaculture Offshore Zone	X	X	
	Artisanal Fishing	X	X	See list of activities
	Fly Fishing, blue water	X	X	
	Fly Fishing, lagoon	X	X	
	Industrial Pelagic Longline	X	X	
	Industrial Purse Seine (free school)	X	X	
	Industrial Purse Seine (floating objects, FADs)	X	X	
	Industrial Purse Seine (supply vessel)	C ¹⁴	C ^{1,5,13,14}	FAD management plan
	Recreational Fishing	X	X	
	Semi-industrial Hand Gathering	X	X	
	Semi-industrial Hook & Line	X	X	
	Semi-industrial Longline	X	X	
	Sport Fishing	X	X	See list of activities
Subsistence Fishing	C ^{1,2,5}	C ^{1,2,5}		
Infrastructure & Maritime Security	Ballast and Bilge Dumping	X	X	
	Commercial shipping	C ^{5,8}	C ^{5,8}	
	Desalination, land based	X	C ^{1,3,5}	
	Disposal and Dumping	X	X	
	Dredging	C ^{1,2,3,5}	C ^{1,2,3,5}	
	Ferries and Transportation	C ^{2,5}	C ^{2,5}	
	Fisheries Patrols and Surveillance (Coast Guard)	A ¹⁵	A ¹⁵	
	Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)	X	X	
	Ports, Marinas, Wharves, Jetties	C ^{1,2,3,5}	C ^{1,2,3,5}	
	Reclamation	X	X	
	Renewable Energy, tidal	X	X	
	Renewable Energy, wind (offshore)	X	X	
	Renewable Energy, wave	X	X	
	Renewable Energy, solar (marine)	X	X	
Underwater Cables	C ¹	C ^{1,3,5}	With exclusion buffer	
Non-renewable Resources & Bioprospecting	Bioprospecting Development	X	X	
	Deep-sea Mining	X	X	
	Methane Gas Exploration, Development, Production	X	X	
	Petroleum Exploration Geophysical Surveys	X	X	
	Petroleum Exploration, Drilling	X	X	
	Petroleum Development, Production, Extraction	X	X	
	Sand Mining	X	X	
Tourism & Recreation	Anchorage and Mooring Buoys	C ^{1,2,4,5}	C ^{1,2,4,5}	
	Cruise ships	C ^{1,3,4,11}	C ^{1,3,4,11}	
	Floating structures	X	X	
	Marine charters, licensed hire craft	C ^{1,5,11,16}	C ^{1,5,11,16}	
	Motorised Activities	C ^{1,5,11,16}	C ^{1,5,11,16}	See list of activities
	Non-Motorised Activities	C ^{1,2,5}	C ^{1,2,5}	See list of activities
	Tourism Accommodation, marine	C ^{1,3,5}	C ^{1,3,5}	
Tourism Accommodation, terrestrial	X	X		
Research	Bioprospecting Research	C ^{5,6}	C ^{5,6}	
	Scientific Geophysical Surveys	C ^{1,3,5,6,8}	C ^{1,3,5,6,8,9}	
	Scientific Research and Monitoring	C ^{5,6}	C ^{5,6,8,9}	
	Hydrographic Surveys	C ^{5,6}	C ^{1,3,5,6,8,9}	

B. Amirantes to Fortune Bank Allowable Activity Table, version 4.3

Date: 2 November 2018

Legend: A – Allowable; C – Conditional; X – Prohibited. See Code Table for superscripts. See MSP Master List of Uses and Activities for definitions. Changes in red are from stakeholder input, Milestone 2.

Sector	Marine Activity	Area 6 Phase 1	Area 6 Milestone 2	Notes or Comments
Fisheries	Aquaculture Development Zone (ADZ)	C 1,5	C 1,5	
	Aquaculture Inshore Zone	C 1,5	C 1,5	
	Aquaculture Land-Based Zone	C 1,5	C 1,5	
	Aquaculture Offshore Zone	C 1,5	C 1,5	
	Artisanal Fishing	C 1,5	C 1,5	See list of activities
	Fly Fishing, blue water	C 1,5,12	C 1,5,12	
	Fly Fishing, lagoon	C 1,5,12	C 1,5,12	
	Industrial Pelagic Longline	C 13	C 1,5,13,17	
	Industrial Purse Seine (free school)	C 13	C 1,5,13,17	
	Industrial Purse Seine (floating objects, FADs)	X	C 1,5,13,17	FAD management plan
	Industrial Purse Seine (supply vessel)	C 14	C 1,5,13,14,17	Not in Reg 5 areas
	Recreational Fishing	C 1,5	C 1,5	
	Semi-industrial Hand Gathering	C 1,5	C 1,5,17	
	Semi-industrial Hook & Line	C 1,5	C 1,5,17	
	Semi-industrial Longline	C 1,5	C 1,5,17	
Sport Fishing	C 1,5,7,12	C 1, 5, 7, 12	See list of activities	
Subsistence Fishing	C 1,2,5	C 1,2,5		
Infrastructure & Maritime Security	Ballast and Bilge Dumping	X	X	
	Commercial shipping	C 5,8	C 5,8	
	Desalination, land based	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5	
	Disposal and Dumping	X	X	
	Dredging	C 1,2,3,5	C 1,2,3,5	
	Ferries and Transportation	C 1,5	C 2,5	
	Fisheries Patrols and Surveillance (Coast Guard)	A ¹⁵	A ¹⁵	
	Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)	X	X	
	Ports, Marinas, Wharves, Jetties	C 1,2,3,5	C 1,2,3,5	
	Reclamation	X	X	
	Renewable Energy, tidal	C 1,2,3,5	C 1,2,3,5	
	Renewable Energy, wind (offshore)	C 1,2,3,5	C 1,2,3,5	
	Renewable Energy, wave	C 1,2,3,5	C 1,2,3,5	
Renewable Energy, solar (marine)	X	X		
Underwater Cables	C 1	C 1,3,5	With exclusion buffer	
Non-renewable Resources & Bioprospecting	Bioprospecting Development	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5	
	Deep-sea Mining	X	X	
	Methane Gas Exploration, Development, Production	X	X	
	Petroleum Exploration Geophysical Surveys	C 1,3,8	C 1,3,8	
	Petroleum Exploration, Drilling	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5	
	Petroleum Development, Production, Extraction	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5	
	Sand Mining	X	X	
Tourism & Recreation	Anchorage and Mooring Buoys	C 1,2,4,5	C 1,2,4,5	
	Cruise ships	C 1,3	C 1,3,4, 11	
	Floating structures	C 1,3,4,5	C 1,3,4,5	
	Marine charters, licensed hire craft	C 1,2,5, 16	C 1,5,11, 16	
	Motorised Activities	C 1,2,5, 16	C 1,5,11, 16	See list of activities
	Non-Motorised Activities	C 1,2,5	C 1,2,5	See list of activities
	Tourism Accommodation, marine	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5	
	Tourism Accommodation, terrestrial	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5	
Research	Bioprospecting Research	C 5,6	C 5,6	
	Scientific Geophysical Surveys	C 1,3,5,6,8	C 1,3,5,6,8,9	
	Scientific Research and Monitoring	C 5,6	C 5,6,8,9	Does not need mgmt plan
	Hydrographic Surveys	C 5,6	C 1,3,5,6,8,9	

Annex XIII: References

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