



**10 December 2019**

**Nomination file to designate, and re-designate, areas for protected area status under the National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act (NPNCA) as amended (1982).**

**Presented by**

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

**Part B: Annexes**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Annex I: History of legislation for protected areas in Seychelles .....	2
Annex II: Debt swap timeline and Seychelles MSP milestones .....	3
Annex III: Seychelles MSP stakeholder meetings 2014-2019 .....	4
Annex IV: GOS-UNDP-GEF capacity building and stakeholder meetings 2014-2019.....	7
Annex V: Summary of MSP zoning design approach.....	9
Annex VI: Seychelles MSP zoning framework.....	10
Annex VII: Summary of stakeholder comments .....	11
Annex VIII: Draft management considerations.....	19
Annex IX: Draft Allowable Activities Tables .....	27
Annex X: References for Annexes .....	30

## Annex I: History of legislation for protected areas in Seychelles

*A summary of protected areas legislation in Seychelles from 1961 to present. Additional legislation in Seychelles has been developed for conservation of marine resources, use of marine environment and maritime security. See the MSP policy and legislation review for more information (Carolus 2016).*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Legislation</b>
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
1979	National Parks (Baie Ternay Marine) (Designation) Order
1979	National Parks (Curieuse marine) (Designation) Order
1979	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	National Parks (Aldabra Marine) (Designation) Order
2018	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Amirantes Marine to Fortune Bank Marine) (Designation) Order
2019	National Parks (Aldabra Marine) (re-Designation) Order
2019	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Amirantes Marine to Fortune Bank Marine) (re-Designation) Order
2019	Nature Reserves and Conservancy Bill drafted

## Annex II: Debt swap timeline and Seychelles MSP milestones

The SMSP timeline and milestones are specified in the SeyCCAT Act (2015) and are a condition of the Seychelles loan agreement from the debt conversion for conservation and climate change (2016).

STEP	ORIGINAL MILESTONE DUE DATE	RESULT OF FAILURE/DELAY	FALLBACK MILESTONE #1 DUE DATE	FALLBACK MILESTONE #2 DUE DATE	CONSERVATION PAYMENT / RISKS
<b>Step 1:</b> 15% of EEZ in MPA Status (5% high biodiversity; 10% medium biodiversity)	December 31, 2016 <sup>1</sup>	12 month grace period <sup>2</sup> , after which the failure must be remedied (fall-back milestone #1); if not, after another 6 months (fall-back milestone #2), TNC and SeyCCAT can insist that GoS make a Conservation Payment <sup>3</sup> (US\$ 5.8M at this stage)	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2018	GoS FINANCIAL RISK (DEPENDENT ON DATE OF PROCESS) > UP TO US\$ 11.4M.  NATIONAL MSP PROCESS DESTABILISED AND DISENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS.
<b>Step 2:</b> MSP signed into law and in full force and effect	February 25, 2017	12 month grace period, after which the failure must be remedied (fall-back milestone #1); if not, after another 6 months (fall-back 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	
<b>Anniversaries:</b> High ranking GoS official delivers conservation report <sup>4</sup> 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).			
<b>Step 3:</b> 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 (fall-back milestone #1); if not, after another 6 months (fall-back 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	NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REPUTATIONAL RISK TO GoS, TNC, SeyCCAT.
<b>Step 4:</b> 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 (fall-back milestone #1); if not, after another 6 months (fall-back 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	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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: Seychelles MSP stakeholder meetings 2014-2019

#### Milestone 1 (2014-2017)

#	Consultations	Meeting Date	Meeting
1	Feb	4-5 Feb 2014	Workshop #1 - <b>Inception MSP</b>
2	May	14-15 May 2014	Workshop #2 – Stakeholders and public
3	Jul	9 Jul 2014	Technical Working Group Meeting #1
4	Aug	5 Aug 2014	Steering Committee Meeting #1
5		19 Aug 2014	Workshop #3 – Stakeholders and public
6	Oct	20-29 Oct 2014	One-to-one consultations (5)
7		22-23 Oct 2014	Technical Working Group Meeting #2
8	Dec	15 Dec 2014	Steering Committee Meeting #2
9	Jan	13 Jan 2015	Steering Committee Meeting #3
10		12-14 Jan 2015	One-to-one consultations
11	Mar	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	Apr-May	16 Apr 2015	Technical Working Group Meeting #5
16		22 Apr 2015	Workshop #4 – Stakeholders and public
17		23-24 Apr 2015	One-to-one consultations
18		30 Apr 2015	Steering Committee Meeting #5
19		07 May 2015	<b>Cabinet of Ministers - Update</b>
20	Jun-Jul	09 Jun 2015	Workshop #5 – Stakeholders
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 (3)
24		28 Jul 2015	One-to-one consultations (1)
25	Sep	14-23 Sep 2015	One-to-one consultations (9)
26	Mar	07-23 Mar 2016	Steering Committee Meeting #7 (13 consultations)
27	Oct	21 Oct 2016	Executive Committee Meeting #1
28		24 Oct 2016	Steering Committee Meeting #8
29		24 Oct 2016	One-to-one consultations (6)
30	Mar-Apr	21 Mar 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #2
31		23 Mar 2017	Steering Committee Meeting #9
32		27 Mar 2017	One-to-one consultations (8)
33		30 Mar 2017	Workshop – Public Info Session Mahe
34		31 Mar 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #3
35		03 Apr 2017	<b>National Assembly – Islands Select Committee</b>
36	May	15 May 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #4
37		15 May 2017	One-to-one consultations (6)
38		16 May 2017	Technical Working Group Meeting #7
39		19 May 2017	Workshop #6 - Public Info Session Mahe
40		25 May 2017	Workshop #7 - Public Info Session Praslin
41		30 May 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #5
42	Sep-Oct	28 Sep 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #6
43		03 Oct 2017	Steering Committee Meeting #10
44		04 Oct 2017	<b>Cabinet of Ministers - Update</b>
45		06 Oct 2017	Workshop #8 - Public Info Session Mahe
46		11 Oct 2017	Workshop #9 – MSP Policy No. 1
47		13 Oct 2017	Executive Committee Meeting #7
48		14 Oct 2017	Workshop #10 – Public Info Session Praslin
49		Sep-Oct 2017	One-to-one consultations (8)
50	Nov	03 Nov 2017	<b>Cabinet of Ministers – Phase 1, Milestone 1</b>
51	Dec	13 Dec 2017	Workshop #11 – MSP Policy No. 2

*Milestone 2 (2018)*

#	Consultations	Meeting Date	Meeting
1	Jan	25 Jan 2018	Workshop #12 – Governance No.1
2		01 Feb 2018	<b>National Assembly – Island Select Committee</b>
3	Feb-Mar	21 Feb 2018	Phase 1 Designation Order – Signing Event
4		07 Mar 2018	Executive Committee #8
5		08 Mar 2018	Stakeholder Workshop #13 – <b>Inception Milestone 2</b>
6		21 Feb – 8 Mar 2018	One-to-one consultations (7)
7	Apr	27 Apr 2018	Workshop #14 – Governance No. 2
8	May-Jun	30 May 2018	Executive Committee #9
9		01 Jun 2018	Steering Committee #7
10		02 Jun 2018	Workshop #15 – Public Info Session Praslin
11		05 Jun 2018	Technical Working Group #8
12		07 Jun 2018	Executive Committee #10
13		28 May – 8 Jun 2018	One-to-one consultations (11)
14	Sep-Nov	20 Sep 2018	Workshop #16 – Governance No.3
15		25 Sep 2018	Executive Committee #11
16		28 Sep 2018	Steering Committee #12
17		03 Oct 2018	Technical Working Group #9
18		11 Oct 2018	Steering Committee #13
19		13 Oct 2018	Workshop #17 – Public Info Session Praslin
20		15 Oct 2018	Workshop #18 – Public Info Session Mahe
21		19 Oct 2018	Executive Committee #12
22		02 Nov 2018	Steering Committee #14
23		06 Nov 2018	Executive Committee #13
24		07 Nov 2018	<b>Cabinet of Ministers - Update</b>
25		23 Sep – 6 Nov 2018	One-to-one consultations (14)
26	Nov	09 Nov 2018	Workshop #19 – Governance No. 4
27		21 Nov 2018	<b>Cabinet of Ministers – Milestone 2</b>
28		05 Dec 2018	<b>Cabinet of Ministers – Governance Authority</b>

### Milestone 3 (2019)

#	Consultations	Meeting Date	Meeting
1	Feb-Mar	19 Feb 2019	Workshop #21 – MSP Costing No. 1
2		19 Mar 2019	Executive Committee #14
3		21 Mar 2019	Stakeholder Workshop #22 - <b>Inception Milestone 3</b>
4		25 Mar 2019	Technical Working Group #10
5		29 Mar 2019	Workshop #23 – Public Info Session Mahe
6		30 Mar 2019	Workshop #24 – Public Info Session Praslin
7		04 Apr 2019	Executive Committee #15
8		18 Mar – 5 Apr 2019	One-to-one consultations (11)
9		21 Apr 2019	<b>Milestone 2 Designation Order</b>
10		28 May 2019	Workshop #25 – MSP Costing No. 2
11	Jul-Aug	16 Jul 2019	Executive Committee #16
12		18 Jul 2019	Steering Committee #15
13		20 Jul 2019	Workshop #26 – Public Info Session Mahe
14		23 Jul 2019	Technical Working Group #11
15		27 Jul 2019	Workshop #27 – Public Info Session Praslin
16		30 Jul 2019	Steering Committee #16
17		01 Aug 2019	Executive Committee #17
18		15 Jul – 2 Aug 2019	One-to-one consultations (11)
19	Oct-Nov	14 Oct 2019	Executive Committee #18
20		17 Oct 2019	Steering Committee #17
21		22 Oct 2019	Technical Working Group #12
22		23 Oct 2019	Steering Committee #18
23		24 Oct 2019	Workshop #28 – Public Info Session Mahe
24		26 Oct 2019	Workshop #29 – Public Info Session Praslin
25		29 Oct 2019	Executive Committee #18
26		30 Oct 2019	<b>Cabinet of Ministers [TBC]</b>
27			15 Oct -2 Nov 2019

## Annex IV: GOS-UNDP-GEF capacity building and stakeholder meetings 2014-2019

*GOS-UNDP-GEF Outer Islands Project held stakeholder meetings and build capacity for the management for the proposed areas of Desroches, Poivre, Alphonse and Farquhar from 2014-2019. At these workshops and meetings, stakeholders discussed the proposals, allowable activities and management considerations. Workshops were also held for consultancies that developed draft management plans and business plans. Additional information was provided to the GOS-UNDP-GEF Outer Islands Project team during the Seychelles MSP stakeholder meetings.*

#	Meeting date	Meeting
1	12 Aug 2014	Steering Committee Meeting #1
2	10 Sep 2014	Inception Workshop
3	26 Nov 2014	Steering Committee Meeting #2
4	13 - 16 Jul 2015	Capacity Building - Statistics and the R Software
5	21-22 Aug 2015	Capacity Building - Stakeholder Mngmt and Public Engagement
6	25 Aug 2015	Steering Committee Meeting #3
7	12 Jan 2016	Steering Committee Meeting #4
8	15-19 Feb 2016	Capacity Building - Geographic Information System (GIS)
9	2 Mar 2016	Stakeholder consultation
10	14-16 Mar 2016	Capacity Building - Photo and video training
11	16-17 May 2016	Capacity Building - ICS Biodiversity Database
12	7 July 2016	Steering Committee Meeting #5
13	1-4 Aug 2016	Capacity Building - Seabird Monitoring
14	21-29 Nov 2016	Capacity Building - Enforcement Training
15	8 Mar 2017	Steering Committee Meeting #6
16	21-25 Mar 2017	Capacity Building -Coral Reef and Reef fish monitoring
17	25-27 Apr 2017	Capacity Building - Management Plan Training
18	28 Apr 2017	Capacity Building - Mgmnt Plan Training, Sustainable Use
19	7-8 Jun 2017	Category
20	3-5 Jul 2017	Capacity Building -Pest Abatement, Biosecurity
21	10 Aug 2017	Capacity Building - Stakeholder workshop: draft Business Plans for
22	4-5 Sep 2017	the OIP Sites Seabirds
23	12-13 Sep 2017	Steering Committee Meeting #7
24	27-29 Sep 2017	Capacity Building - Business Plans
25	11 Oct 2017	Capacity Building - Business Plans
26	13 Nov 2017	Capacity Building - Subs Fish Mon, Spaw Agg, Data Analysis R
27	14 Nov 2017	Inception Meeting - Management Plans Consultancy
28	15 Nov 2017	Stakeholder Consultations - Management Plans
29	16 Nov 2017	Stakeholder Consultations - Management Plans
30	22-29 Nov 2017	Stakeholder Consultations - Management Plans
31	30 Nov 2017	Site Visit and on site discussion – Farquhar
32	1 Dec 2017	Stakeholder Consultations - Management Plans
33	4- 8 Dec 2017	Stakeholder Consultations - Management Plans
34	4- 8 Dec 2017	Site Visit and on site discussion - Desroches and Poivre Capacity Building - Monitoring protocols seagrass, mangroves
35	31 Jan 2018	Steering Committee Meeting #8
36	4 Jun 2018	Stakeholder workshop: Management Plans
37	6 Jun 2018	Stakeholder workshop: Management Plans
38	7 Jun 2018	Stakeholder workshop: Management Plans
39	8 Jun 2018	Stakeholder workshop: Management Plans
40	9 Jun 2018	Stakeholder workshop: Management Plans
41	29 Aug 2018	Steering Committee Meeting #9
42	19 Dec 2018	Capacity Building - water quality monitoring protocol



---

43	27 Mar 2019	Steering Committee Meeting #10
44	1-5 Apr 2019	Capacity Building - Coral Taxonomic identification and collection
45	23-27 Apr 2019	Capacity Building - ICS Geo Biodiversity Database
46	11 Sep 2019	Steering Committee Meeting #11
47	23-25 Sep 2019	Capacity Building - Post GIS and PostgreSQL
48	18 Oct 2019	Finalise proposed area designations for OIP sites
49	21 Oct 201	Finalise proposed area designations for OIP sites
50	28 Oct 2019	Finalise proposed area designations for OIP sites
51	28 Oct 2019	Stakeholder workshop: draft Nomination File for OIP sites
52	13 Nov 2019	Stakeholder workshop: draft Business Plans for OIP Sites

---

## **Annex V: Summary of MSP zoning design approach**

The development of a marine spatial plan is an iterative process involving many steps (Ehler and Douvère 2009). As per best practices guidance, marine plans are living documents and should be monitored, evaluated and revised over time (Ehler 2015). The Seychelles MSP zoning design is using an ecosystem-based management and is building upon work from the GOS-UNDP-GEF project to strengthen Seychelles' protected area system (Klaus 2015).

Developing a zoning design for multiple objectives involves many 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 of draft proposals with stakeholders, incorporating feedback and revising. The Executive Committee, Steering Committee and Technical Working Groups members represent the marine sectors and civil society in Seychelles, and all told more than 150 stakeholders have been invited to participate in the process since 2014. Public workshops are held on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue with invitations sent to stakeholders living on public and private islands as well as out of country in the case of foreign nationals that have uses or activities inside Seychelles' EEZ. When stakeholders cannot participate in-person, input is received via email and/or conference calls and incorporated in to the stakeholder discussions and meetings.

To identify zones in Seychelles and meet the MSP plan objectives for a 30% marine protection goal, a zoning framework was created with stakeholder input in 2014-2015 (Annex VI). A zoning framework is important to be clear about the objectives for each zone and compatible or allowable uses.

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. 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.

Zoning design options are developed with best available data, stakeholder information and input and have involved participatory mapping for high value areas for marine sectors, scientific analyses, spatial planning decision-support tools (e.g., Marxan, Marxan with Zones), spatial data layers for species, habitats and activities. In all, more than 125 spatial data layers have been compiled from authoritative, published and expert sources to inform proposals for marine protections including high priority areas identified for marine resource uses: fisheries, petroleum, tourism, recreation, renewable energy, ports, marine conservation, and infrastructure.

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 (e.g., 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 VI: Seychelles MSP zoning framework

*A zoning framework was drafted in 2014 during stakeholder meetings. This framework was discussed and revised during consultations through March 2015, with input from experts and lessons learned from other jurisdictions, such as Australian Great Barrier Reef Marine National Park. The zoning framework contains three zones: one for high marine protection status, one for medium biodiversity protection and sustainable uses, and the third for multiple uses.*

<b>Zone Category</b>	<b>Zone Name</b>	<b>Spatial Objectives</b>	<b>Zone Description</b> <i>Version 4.3</i>
<b>Zone 1</b>	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.
<b>Zone 2</b>	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.
<b>Zone 3</b>	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 VII: Summary of stakeholder comments**

*This is a summary of comments received during stakeholder meetings from 2014 to 2019. The comments are listed chronologically from oldest to newest; actual dates for comments can be provided on request. The comments are received during discussions about the zoning design proposals as well as general comments about the marine spatial plan process and outputs. Comments are given during workshops, meetings, consultations, or sent via e-mail or conference calls for stakeholders on Outer islands or out of country. The comments, suggestions, information and recommendations are taken into consideration for revisions of the zoning design and associated planning tools to meet the MSP objectives. The zoning designs and proposals are subject to change upon review and discussion, and decisions are taken using the MSP Governance Framework. During proposal and zoning design stages of Milestones 1 through 3, areas have numbers and, in some case, sub-letters.*

### **General Comments**

- Permanent closures are better for monitoring and management
- Make the zoning boundaries easy to navigate and enforce. Use squares and rectangles, not circles.
- Fewer, larger numbers of areas are preferred to many small areas
- The SE Monsoon affects fishing locations for domestic fishing; account for this in design
- International shipping adjacent to Aldabra – better if shipping moves farther westward
- Very strong agreement for no extractive or destructive activities in Zone 1, except essential for maintaining and managing area.
- All vessels can take shelter at the atolls and islands in bad weather
- Continued discussion on whether catch-and-release fly fishing is sustainable. Study at Alphonse for Giant Trevally is going to provide some useful information.
- Biosecurity measures are needed in protected areas to prevent introduction, or re-introduction, of non-native species to islands.

### *Part A: Comments by sector and revisions to designs*

#### **Fisheries**

1. Need to ensure that domestic fisheries in Seychelles are protected
2. Central pelagic area (Area 9) east of Aldabra Group, has the most impact for purse seine fisheries; move this zone 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 effectively already a Zone 1 for industrial tuna vessels.
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 Amirantes to Fortune Bank (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 already a marine protected area?
11. SWIOFish3 supports sustainable fisheries activities in Zone 2 areas
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 beached FADs on atolls
15. Need a FAD management program and that is consistent with IOTC
16. Preference from industrial purse seine fishing to have larger areas closed, not dispersed
17. The sport and recreation fishery need to have management plans so that catch is recorded
18. IUU fishing is on the Mahé Plateau with driftnet gear
19. IUU fishing is in Aldabra Group with longline gear by unlicensed vessels
20. Socio-economic assessment for the MSP
21. Where is the evidence for the reduction in FADs from 570 to 250 per vessel?
22. Purse seine vessels are deploying FADs inside the Territorial Sea. Is this OK under Reg 5?

23. 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
24. What is the evidence that large marine protected areas work for pelagic species like tuna?
25. Fisheries sector on Praslin has not seen improvements in 20 years
26. Better not to have a fragmented design.
27. Proposal to connect Aldabra Group Zone with Farquhar to make one large Zone 1. Proposal to remove Coco de Mer and Mascarene.
28. Management of FADs is being done and there are challenges to recover FADs. In 2018, IOTC has limited to 350 per vessel and reduced the number for support vessels.
29. Looking at biodegradable FADs; the cotton canvas prototype did not work – degraded too quickly.
30. FAD Watch program is very successful, a collaboration with OPAGAC and ICS.
31. Will not be able to monitor and enforce against IUU fishing if the purse seine vessels are not fishing in the Aldabra Group area.
32. No interactions with seabirds with purse seine vessels has been observed in the EEZ.
33. Some shallow waters in the Amirantes would be OK for protection as not used by semi-industrial or artisanal fishing.
34. Support from fisheries sector for proposals for Zone 1 at Etoile, Boudeuse, and African Banks. Avoid the dropoff areas. Zone 2 also in shallow waters of Amirantes Bank.
35. A review of the Fisheries Act is underway to domesticate some of the IOTC resolutions.
36. Committees for the implementation of the Demersal Fishery Management plan have been formed.
37. Confirmed by SFA to remove the Shell Reserves and Fisheries Management areas from the PA maps.
38. Fly-fishing at the four OIP sites is all catch-and-release and the fly-fishing operators wanted assurance this mainstay activity would be allowable in a Sustainable Use Protected Area. They have been informed that catch-and-release fly fishing is allowable in the draft allowable activities/regulations for Sustainable Use PA's, though it will likely be subject to conditions.
39. Concerns were raised about the negative impacts of any future mariculture (e.g. sea cucumber) in the lagoons of the outer islands.
40. Some stakeholders don't support mariculture/aquaculture (e.g. sea cucumber) at Outer Islands Project sites.
41. A federation of fishery associations has been formed.
42. Industrial longline fishing prefer options for Mascarene and Coco de Mer
43. Industrial purse seine prefer options for extending Aldabra Group eastward
44. Sport fishing prefer options to extend Aldabra Grop and avoid MacLeod Bank, Wizard Reef and Dogfish Bank.

## **Conservation and Environment**

1. DOE is working on the Recife Special Reserve Management Plan (funded by PA finance)
2. The new protected areas legislation is in development
3. New Protected Areas legislation important for MSP and to guide decisions (multiple comments)
1. Gos-UNDP-GEF PA Finance project Park is supporting development of management plans for Curieuse, Baie Ternay, Port Launay and Ste. Anne Marine National Parks
4. Aldabra Extension was approved in Oct 2018
5. MCSS has started a lobster project, shark paper published and new turtle paper in prep
6. Turtle tagging study from Chagos Archipelago shows turtles coming to Seychelles waters; hawksbill nesting on Platte
7. New tagging study of Sooty Terns from Bird Island underway for juvenile birds (young of the year)
8. Lights on patrol boats and in marinas may have negative impact on marine species
9. Permanent resident manta ray population at St Joseph
10. D'Arros study on manta rays
11. Shark nursery at St Joseph
12. Catch and release should not be allowable in Zone 1
13. Very good turtle nesting beach on Assumption
14. Sooty Terns forage to Coco de Mer seamount ridge and in waters west and east of Seychelles EEZ
15. New shark study proposed for Inner Islands
16. New fish identification website for knowledge sharing of fish in Seychelles, funded in part by SeyCCAT. Fish names in english, scientific name, and Creole
17. The new Nature Reserve and Conservancy Act which will underpin the new Protected Area (PA) network is still pending and has not been enacted.
18. New Protected Areas legislation important for MSP and to guide decisions (multiple comments)
19. In the most recent stakeholder consultations it was agreed that the four OIP sites be proposed for designation as 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty' under existing legislation as it is the category that

most closely (though poorly) resembles a sustainable use area, because the new Protected Areas legislation is not yet enacted. It is envisaged that as soon as the new protected areas legislation is enacted the sites will be updated to a Sustainable Use Areas as described in the Protected Areas Policy 2013.

### **Ports, Utilities, Shipping and Infrastructure**

1. Port Master Plan submitted in 2014, to expand the port
2. Concern about desalination and brine water discharge in lagoons
3. Some stakeholders don't support energy development in Zone 2 areas.
4. Some stakeholders don't support renewable energy in lagoons, such as tidal
5. Concern about international shipping traffic past Aldabra Group. Can the shipping lane be moved westward?
6. SMSA ongoing discussions about a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) on west side of Aldabra
7. Ships need to respect and have enforced the Areas to be Avoided on the Mahé Plateau and Aldabra
8. A new cold storage facility has been built in Seychelles

### **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
5. Bioprospecting enquiries to Seychelles

### **Tourism and Recreation**

1. Proposal for a Zone 2 for waters surrounding Assomption - tourism charters
2. Proposal to 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
5. Customer reservations for the Outer Islands charters are taken for 3-5 years in the future.
6. Marine charters are in two categories: Inner Islands and Outer Islands.
7. Marine charter boats use desalination at sea, must be allowable in a Zone 1
8. Waters surrounding Farquhar and between Farquhar and Cosmoledo used by marine charters in the Outer Islands.
9. Any new protected areas should not lead to the exclusion of independent operators and visitors to the Outer Island sites
10. Tourism operators concerned about whether it will be allowable to use jet skis in new protection areas in Outer Islands. Support from stakeholders that jet skis not compatible with Zone 1 and Zone 2 objectives, however more discussion needed for final management plans for Zone 2. Agreement reached that OK to move forward with proposals for Zone 2 areas with these conditions. In the OIP project areas specifically, stakeholders accepted that no jet skis would be allowable, though would prefer to be allowed to use them. Jet skis allowable in Zone 3.

### **Monitoring and Enforcement**

1. Zoning design with large blocks are good for monitoring and enforcement. Use straight line and fewest number of lines [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. Remove references to specific illegal activities in Allowable Activities because they are contained in existing regulations and will be referred to thus.
5. If Zone 1 is closed to industrial fishing, will have fewer vessels to report IUU fishing vessels
6. Coast Guard has been informed about an IUU fishing vessel and nothing has happened
7. Permanent closures better for monitoring and enforcement
8. Stakeholders have view that there is poor monitoring and surveillance of Inner Island MPAs
9. Drone study for use as surveillance in the news

10. Ship radar and AIS for surveillance; AIS used for navigation and not a component of fisheries management plans
11. Management of the protected areas must be properly resourced

### **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
3. New sovereign Blue Bonds bringing more funding to SeyCCAT for grants
4. GoS-UNDP-GEF PA Finance Project for costing analysis of the 30% marine protection areas, with SeyCCAT and MSP, is nearly completed; draft report is done.
5. Governance framework was presented to Cabinet in Dec 2018 and in review by MFTIEP and DPA.
6. High agreement for government to show and maintain a real commitment to the process
7. Management of the protected must be properly resourced

### **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
3. SMART objective is agreeable to stakeholders – climate change risk mapping
4. MEECC is developing a new Climate Change Strategic Plan
5. MSP climate change risk mapping would benefit from ground-truthing with coral reef data and what locations underwent bleaching and recovery
6. Work ongoing with PEW, MEECC, SeyCCAT and TNC on Blue Carbon and NDCs
7. MEECC Climate Change Strategic Plan has undergone stakeholder consultations
8. New project has started with SeyCCAT, MSP, TNC and Pew for improving seagrass mapping in relation to climate change adaptation

### **Blue Economy**

1. Blue Economy will submit proposals to MSP Core team for SMART objectives for the SMSP
2. Mascarene Plateau is important area for Blue Economy and JMA negotiations with Mauritius
3. Blue Economy has MSP as an output of the Roadmap
4. Align Blue Economy and MSP implementation including capacity for implementation

### *Part B: Comments by zone framework category and revisions to designs*

#### **Zone 1 – High biodiversity protection**

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, hotel staff? Add to definitions and restriction codes.
4. Desalination is allowable on vessels. Applies only to land-based desalination
5. Petroleum Exploration Geophysical Surveys are allowable in Zone 1
6. Concern about dredging in Zone 1. Impacts of creating new ports at Assomption.
7. Floating structures may be a better alternative to anchored or structures connected to the seabed.
8. Add conditions to Scientific Geophysical Surveys, Scientific Research & Monitoring and Hydrographic Surveys.
9. Bioprospecting Research needs additional conditions [added to the Allowable Activity Tables]
10. Why is catch & release not allowable in Zone 1?

#### **Zone 2 - Medium biodiversity protection and sustainable uses**

1. Change underwater cables to Conditional, same as Zone 1; dredging restriction buffer
2. Why are FADs conditional in Zone 2? Proposal for FAD fishing not allowable in Zone 2
3. Free school fishing also has impacts to the tuna and ecosystem
4. FADs under intense review at SFA and by IOTC and scientific community
5. Need legislation for a “Sustainable use” category for Zone 2
6. “Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty” is not the best designation for sustainable uses; awaiting new PA legislation is OK but need for final milestone

7. Conditions for Industrial fisheries should be the same for all of them
8. New Nature Conservancy Act will have a “sustainable use” designation
9. Need to have a new FAD management plan for Zone 2 areas
10. Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label (SSTL) may be helpful for tourism in Zone 2 areas.

### **Zone 3 – Multiple Use**

1. Sustainability for industrial fisheries also applies in Zone 3
2. One option is to have just two zones – the high protection biodiversity zone and then everything else a conservation and sustainable use zone
3. What happens when a fishing vessel leaves Zone 2 and enters Zone 3? Does the sustainability requirements no longer apply
4. Need better management at the Coco de Mer seamount area if a zone 3

### *Part C: Comments proposed zone areas and revisions to designs*

Note: Numbering refers to zoning design versions 4.3 to 5.54 (Milestone 3, 2019)

### **Inner Islands (Area 1)**

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.
6. Pearl farming within Curieuse Marine National Park – should this be allowable?
7. Many of the Inner Islands are not effective as MPAs – no enforcement
8. Need more mooring buoys for the MPAs, and charge fees to use the buoy and come ashore
9. Zone 1 areas north of Praslin might be possible
10. No new marine protected areas in Inner Islands; concern for representation of granitic based reefs
11. Fisheries co-management plan proposed on Praslin

### **Mahe Plateau Central, West (Areas 1a and 3)**

1. Make Silhouette protected area smaller. Important area for local fishing.
2. Create new GPS coordinates and make straight lines for all existing protected areas.
3. North Island – GIF nomination file. Propose as Zone 2.
4. North Island is important for local fishing, propose as Zone 2 or 3
5. Concepcion – a single proposal as Zone 1

### **Mahe Plateau Central, East (Areas 1b and 3)**

1. Make all of the MPAs in the Inner Islands smaller – Curieuse and Cousin
2. Consider new protected areas around Grande Soeur and Petite Soeur, incl. to Coco, Felicite and Recife

### **Bird and Denis Island – deep water (Area 2)**

1. Make this area bigger and reduce the size of the Zone 1 areas near Aldabra (#14 and #18)
2. The north side of the dropoff, around Bird and Denis, is really important for the semi-industrial fisheries during the SE monsoon and bad weather. In the NW they move to the southern dropoff.
3. Semi-industrial longline may fish in the lee of the islands during strong winds
4. The north dropoff area has been less productive in last 1-2 years for fisheries
5. The dropoff areas in the north of Mahé are very important for artisanal and sport fishing. Recommend to change the boundary shape of Bird Island so that does not overlap the dropoff.

### **Bird Island (Area 2a)**

1. Bird Island owners have closed all boat-based sport fishing in waters surrounding the islands
2. Zone 1 or Zone 2 but as a square, not circle
3. A PetroSeychelles license block overlaps the 12 nm circle (a reference point for distance from Island)
4. PetroSeychelles voluntarily does not go within 5 km of the island

### **Denis Island (Area 2b)**

1. Denis is proposing a sustainable use zone for waters out to 2 km. Zone 2 as proposed output of a 5-year GoS-UNDP-GEF PA expansion project.
2. Denis Island is important for artisanal fishing from Mahé and Praslin.

### **Platte Island (Areas 4 and 6a)**



1. Marxan with Zones picks up high and medium biodiversity in benthic habitats between the Amirantes, Platte, Coëtivey and Fortune Bank.
2. Coëtivey and Platte are important fisheries areas for commercial fisheries, tourism and sport fishing, and should be Zone 2.
3. Platte shows low thermal stress from preliminary analyses.
4. Hotel development on Platte – 55 rooms.
5. High artisanal fishing and sport fishing is compatible with Zone 2
6. Inception Workshop all 6 break out groups (~35 people) propose as Zone 2

#### **Coëtivy Island (Areas 4 and 6b)**

1. Biodiversity surrounding Coëtivy is not a top priority because it has been degraded. Consider this area for restoration, and Zone 2. The prison on Coëtivy may provide good opportunities for enforcement.
2. Medium security prison is now closed. Hotel development – 2 hotels.

#### **Mascarene Ridge North (Area 5)**

1. Propose as Zone 1 for protection of biodiversity at northern edge of Mascarene Plateau
2. Planning has started with Mauritius with the JMA, led by joint JMA committee in Seychelles and Mauritius, and facilitated by UNDP-GEF
3. Area has very important sea grass beds and unexplored biodiversity
4. Proposal to change the shape to align with JMA border and expand size for final % of Zone 1 instead of Coco de Mer zone (revision to shape and size of this area)
5. Zone 1 proposed because of potentially important biodiversity not yet explored. Maritime Security for biodiversity and protection for illegal activities entering eastern boundary of EEZ
6. This area important for purse seine and longline and avoid designation as zone 1
7. Purse seine would prefer to have one contiguous area for zone 1 at Aldabra Group rather than 3 areas at Aldabra, Coco de Mer and Mascarene
8. Industrial Longline uses this area also and would prefer extension of Aldabra Group
9. Area of Interest for PetroSeychelles including geological seismic surveys planned for the JMA
10. Blue Economy Department is concerned about area as Zone 1 and impact on future resource development of JMA. Propose as Zone 2 or 3

#### **Amirantes to Fortune Bank (Area 6)**

1. Domestic and foreign fisheries need observers, VMS, E-Monitoring. AIS not compulsory, risks to piracy
2. Potential for ocean thermal energy conversion technology at south dropoff - future uses
3. Important areas for artisanal fishing are south of Mahé, including an area that may contain a carbon seep
4. Constance Bank is a good location for artisanal fishing
5. A sustainable use category would improve fisheries but how would this improvement be funded?
6. Sport fishing in the dropoff zones
7. The new Mahé demersal management plan will help to advance sustainability in Zone 2

#### **Amirantes Group (Area 7)**

1. Sea cucumber project to examine possible overfishing. [confirmed that overfishing of sea cucumber]
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 (Zone 2)
4. Propose as Zone 2 for local fishing
5. African Banks (7a) – the protected area is not a biodiversity objective, is for military objective. Make it bigger. Propose as Zone 1 area.
6. Atolls in Amirantes are important for safe haven for vessels from Mahé
7. African Banks close to Mahé and marine charters use the dropoff for sport fishing. OK to have Zone 1 on inside, within the PA boundary, but Zone 2 for deep water and dropoff.
8. D'Arros and St Joseph (7c) – St Joseph is used for fly fishing excursions. D'Arros had a nomination file but was dropped. St Joseph will be hard to monitor and control. Zone 2
9. Poivre (7d) – Outer Islands Project. Zone 2
10. Etoile (7e) – bird colony is protected. No development. Make it bigger than the little box. Zone 1
11. Boudeuse (7f) – bird colony is protected. No development. Can make it bigger than little box. Zone 1
12. Desnoeuufs (7g) – egg harvesting here.
13. Marie-Louise (7h) – IDC island. Marine charters use the dropoff areas. Propose to have Zone 1 on the inside, on the bank, and Zone 2 outside.
14. Desroches (7i) – Outer Islands Project. Zone 2

#### **Alphonse Group (Area 8)**

1. Outer Islands Project has completed management plan for Alphonse and awaiting new legislation before proceeding.
2. Propose as Zone 2 and allow artisanal and local longliners
3. Decrease Zone 1 to a 2.5 NM radius
4. Inception Workshop Milestone 3: all 6 break out groups (~35 people) propose as Zone 2
5. TWG also propose as Zone 2 + ICS + IDC
6. Have good MCS at Alphonse. Zone 2
7. Study on effects of fly-fishing catch & release @ Alphonse. Results pending.

#### **Central Pelagic (Area 9)**

1. High use area for purse seine fishing
2. What is the biodiversity value here? Expand Aldabra Group (Area 13) and remove Central Pelagic
3. This site is good for an offshore reference site for changes to ecosystems with improved marine protection status
4. Proposal from purse seine and pelagic longline to remove this zone and expand Aldabra Group Zone 1

#### **Farquhar (Area 10)**

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 2016
8. Farquhar accommodation completely rebuilt after cyclone

#### **Providence, Cerf and St Pierre (Area 10a)**

1. St Pierre as Zone 1
2. Providence and Cerf – tourism and fly fishing. Good as Zone 2
3. Cerf – Greater Crested Tern creche. Protect nearshore waters for chicks. Suggestion for Zone 1

#### **Aldabra Group (Area 11, 13, 14, 18)**

1. Combine all areas with Area 13 to make one large Zone 1
2. 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?
3. Monitoring and enforcement of IUU fishing will be hard in this area if no industrial fishing vessels
4. The western areas of the EEZ are important to one purse seine company, in some years
5. The proposal for Aldabra Group (Area 13) includes an area important for industrial pelagic longline fishing. Can the proposed zone be made smaller (move boundary south) 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.
6. Extension of the Aldabra (Marine) Special Reserve gazetted in 2018
7. Staff, guests and tourism land at Assomption island and take a boat to Aldabra Atoll
8. Assomption has a radar station and is used as port of call for some cruise ship activity
9. Possible future uses at Assomption include a small tourism development on the island by IDC, with possibility of sport fishing
10. Assomption is a location for liveaboard marine charters and sport fishing (few trips a year)
11. Assomption may be developed as a Coast Guard base
12. Assomption Island is a good nesting beaches for green sea turtles
13. Future possible use is land-based aquaculture has been suggested
14. SFA report from consultancy does not list Assomption for new aquaculture

#### **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.
4. IUU fishing around Cosmoledo is an issue.

#### **WIOMER Upwelling Site (Area 15)**

1. Ecoregional assessment by experts identify the only area with the feature 'continental rise'. This WIOMER site is regionally significant
2. This is an area with high priority for industrial longline and industrial purse seine
3. Suggestion from longline to revise this area in Milestone 1 to reduce the size of the WIOMER site and move the north line of Aldabra down. Extend Aldabra Group to the western boundary of EEZ.

#### **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 ridge
4. Coco de Mer seamount and dropoff is important for semi-industrial fishery for Ruby Snapper (Etellis)
5. Coco de Mer is near seabed extension of the EEZ and could consider extending westward for Zone 1

## **Annex VIII: Draft management considerations**

### *Part A: Draft General Management Considerations*

1. The General Management Considerations apply to all activities and uses within the boundary of the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan.
2. The Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan (SMSP) is from the mean high water mark seaward to the boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone.
3. All terrestrial areas are out of scope for the SMSP.
4. Terrestrial activities and uses are in scope for the SMSP to the extent that the activity affects, impacts or influences the maritime zone and marine ecosystem (species, habitats, function). Examples of activities are: waste water discharge, beach dredging or excavation, lighting, salt water exchange for on-land fish rearing facilities.
5. Each MSP zone category will have an approved Allowable Activities table.
6. The definitions of activities and uses are provided in the SMSP Master List of Definitions.
7. Where necessary, an MSP area may also have an approved Allowable Activities table (in whole or in part) and Area-based Management Considerations that are unique to that area. Allowable Activity tables may be developed to distinguish coastal or nearshore waters from offshore or pelagic waters.
8. Activities or uses that are not identified or listed contact the MSP or relevant authority for direction.
9. Management Considerations and Allowable Activities tables were developed using the Guiding Principles of the SMSP and Governance Framework.
10. 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.
11. As per the SMSP 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. All legal activities within Zones 1 and 2 are allowable as-is until 31 December 2020.
15. In consideration that commercial marine charter operators take reservations three to five years in advance, the allowable activities come in to effect on 1 January YEAR [to be determined] unless exceptions have been expressly made for a specific area or zone.
16. Commercial tourism activities are working towards increased sustainability and improved management and will demonstrate their long-term commitment to economic and ecological sustainability by 1 January YEAR [to be determined].
17. 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; follow the guidance provided in: UN FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing (2015), UN FAO Guidelines for Small-scale Fisheries, and UN FAO Code of Conduct National Plan of Actions (NPOA) such as for conservation and management of sharks (Nevill et al, 2007).

18. Activities associated with geological surveys and prospecting for non-renewable resources are conducted in accordance with international best practices and recommendations from peer-reviewed scientific publications.
19. 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, transparent, and involves stakeholders.
20. 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
21. 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 2016); UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UN CBD); UN Convention for the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG).
22. A FAD management plan is needed for Fish Aggregating Devices in the EEZ for all zone areas. Target species, bycatch, deployment, retrieval, monitoring, tracking, ownership and ecological impacts to pelagic and coastal ecosystems are among the considerations for a management plan. FAD management currently includes a limit per vessel (as per IOTC recommendations) and a voluntary FAD watch program for beached FADs on a limited number of Outer Islands with Island Conservation Society Seychelles (ICS). Starting in 2019, purse seine companies are exploring alternative FAD design with biodegradable materials.

## **Area-based Management Considerations**

### *Zone 1 – High Biodiversity Protection*

- Fish feeding, chumming or otherwise attracting fish, sharks or marine animals is only allowed for research purposes; all other purposes are not allowed.
- 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.

- Extraction of natural resources and activities that disturb the seabed are not allowable unless noted in the Allowable Activities table. Discussions with affected stakeholders are ongoing through implementation in 2021.
- To conserve a high level of marine ecosystem structure and function, commercial tourism activities will only be allowable that demonstrate a long-term commitment to ecological sustainability through data gathered by scientific studies, research or other quantifiable methodology or approach. The specific criteria that demonstrate this commitment will be developed in consultation with relevant authorities, partners, and stakeholders.
- The size of cruise ships and a passenger limit may need to be reviewed and developed consistent with management objectives for high biodiversity protection.
- In the future, floating structures may be allowable in Zone 1 areas if they are deemed to result in less environmental damage than a similar development on land. All construction for floating structures must avoid sensitive, unique or IUCN red-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.
- 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). Discussions with PetroSeychelles ongoing with respect to proximity of geological surveys to islands or atolls.

### Aldabra Group

- Aldabra is a public island with restricted access for research and visitors because the atoll is designated a Strict Nature Reserve. Seychelles Island Foundation is responsible for the management of Aldabra (Marine) Special Reserve and the UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Assumption, Cosmoledo and Astove are public islands and managed by Islands Development Company (IDC)
- Area-based management for new marine protections will harmonise with existing and all future management plans developed for this area. Seychelles Island Foundation has an approved management plan for Aldabra (SIF 2016).
- Waters surrounding the atolls and islands have very high fish biomass compared to other islands in Seychelles' Archipelago (Friedlander et al). Illegal fishing in waters on eastern side of Assumption are a concern. IUU fishing has been noted in waters around Aldabra Group.
- Access to Assumption island is needed to maintain a radar station, for Seychelles Maritime Safety Administration (SMSA) and Coast Guard. Assumption can be used for customs clearance in the Outer Islands.
- Assumption, Cosmoledo and Astove have airstrips and other infrastructure on land or in the water (e.g., jetties) that can aid for the management of this area.
- Future development on Assumption may include small ecotourism facility on land and a refurbished or new pier for Coast Guard.

- The beaches on Assomption are some of the nicest in Seychelles and also are very important for nesting sea turtles. Management of disturbance to nesting turtles including artificial lights, noise and changes to beaches or dunes will need to be evaluated for impact to sea turtles.

#### Bird Island (Ile aux Vaches)

- The island is privately owned and managed.
- Safe haven is allowable for all vessels in bad weather.
- Subsistence fishing for owners and island residents.
- Sooty Terns, breeding on Bird Island, have been tracked to Coco de Mer and waters very distant from the island using satellite tags on the birds (breeding and juveniles).
- Sport fishing, semi-industrial and artisanal fishing along the dropoff has been noted by stakeholders as important. The boundary for this area was proposed because of very low levels of fishing in this area, relative to dropoff and other locations on Mahé Plateau.
- PetroSeychelles has provided information that will avoid exploration within 5 KM of Bird Island.

#### Darros Atoll

- The island is privately owned and managed.
- Safe haven is allowable for all vessels in bad weather.
- Shark feeding is prohibited by fishing regulations and needs to be monitored and enforced at Darros.
- Aggregations of rays may be of local significance and managed for specifically in a management plan.

#### Darros to Poivre Atolls

- No specific area-based management considerations at this time.

#### Amirantes South

- Marie-Louise and Desnoeufs are public islands managed by Islands Development Company (IDC).
- Fishing for Napoleon Wrasse, an IUCN listed species, has been noted in this area.
- Etoile and Boudeuse are public islands with restricted access because they are nature reserves.
- Egg harvesting of Sooty Terns on Desnoeufs is a terrestrial activity yet concern from stakeholders about sustainability of egg harvesting has been noted several times.

## *Zone 2 – Medium Biodiversity Protection and Sustainable Use*

- The Islands Development Company (IDC) manages most public islands in the Outer Islands. The islands are managed for conservation and tourism, both local and international tourists. Use of the lagoons and waters surrounding the islands is important for marine-based tourism activities including fly fishing, sport fishing, SCUBA and snorkelling.
- Private marine charter companies as well as individual sport fishing are important economic and recreation activity in Seychelles Outer Islands. Other marine activities include SCUBA, snorkelling, jet skiing, and wildlife watching.
- Concerns have been raised about the possible negative impacts of any future mariculture in the lagoons of the outer islands. Also concerns for land-based mariculture and effects of discharge, additional nutrients, or waste water in to the ocean.
- The GOS-UNDP-GEF consultations for Desroches, Poivre, Alphonse and Farquhar indicated that any new marine protections should not lead to the exclusion of either independent operators or visitors to the islands or waters surrounding the islands. All management plans and regulations should be realistic for these areas.
- Draft management plans have been developed for the GOS-UNDP-GEF Outer Island Project Areas through a participatory and consultative process. Draft allowable activities are consistent with the SMSP consultations for other Zone 2 areas for Medium Biodiversity and Sustainable Uses. Allowable Activities may have specific conditions for OIP areas.
- Draft business plans are being developed for the GOS-UNDP-GEF Outer Islands Project areas and will undergo consultation and stakeholder review.
- Fly fishing in the Desroches, Poivre, Alphonse and Farquhar lagoons are currently all catch and release. Stakeholder agreement was reached during consultations that this is allowable for MSP Zone 2 areas, and may be subject to conditions.
- All allowable fishing activity in Zone 2 areas must be working towards, or have achieved, a high standard of sustainability by 2021. Examples include Fisheries Improvement Plans (FIP), sustainability standards or certifications, scientific studies to document sustainability of activities such as catch and release.
- 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 2021.
- The approach for improving sustainability in this Zone category is to develop criteria for sustainability during consultations in 2018 to 2020, draft regulations for the criteria, and look at timing of implementation in 2021. Sustainability criteria will be developed in consultation with relevant authorities, partners, subjectd matter experts and stakeholders. The criteria may include regulations for:
  - Vessel identification and tracking. Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS), Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS)
  - A FAD management plan including use, tracking and recovery of FADs will be developed in consultation with relevant authorities, partners and stakeholders.
  - Reduce or avoid bycatch of non-target organisms.



### Amirantes to Fortune Bank

- This area contains six Fishing by Foreign Vessels Prohibited Areas (Fisheries Act).
- Management plans have been developed for some fisheries on the Mahé Plateau. Additional management plans are needed for sea cucumber and other species especially in the Amirantes.
- 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.
- Tourism development is planned by Islands Development Company (IDC) for islands within this area that are publicly owned.
- Constance Bank is an important artisanal fishing locations in some years for artisanal boats.
- Piracy threat can affect the distribution and access of domestic fishing vessels. During high piracy threat years, fishing effort is directed south of the Inner Islands.
- This contains an Area of Interest for PetroSeychelles. Active licensed blocks occur on the Mahe Plateau.

### Denis Island

- The island is privately owned and managed.
- Safe haven is allowable for all vessels in bad weather.
- Sport fishing is an important economic activity for tourists and visitors to Denis Island.
- This area is within a Fishing by Foreign Vessels Prohibited Areas (Fisheries Act).
- A GoS-UNDP-GEF PA project funded analysis of the marine area around Denis and the area was proposed for sustainable use category.

### Desroches Atoll

- Desroches Island is publicly owned.
- Consultations for this area were undertaken by SMSP and also by the GOS-UNDP-GEF Outer Islands Project.
- Consultations facilitated by GOS-UNDP-GEF identified that it was supported by stakeholders that jet skis will not be allowable in this area.
- The Desroches Island Foundation oversees and finances the conservation and management of the terrestrial environment. The Foundation is comprised of IDC, ICS and investors. The Foundation has expressed a commitment to manage or co-manage the surrounding waters as a (Marine) Sustainable Use Area of “protected area”.

### Poivre Atoll

- Poivre Island is publicly owned.

- Consultations for this area were undertaken by SMSP and also by the GOS-UNDP-GEF Outer Islands Project.
- Consultations facilitated by GOS-UNDP-GEF identified that it was supported by stakeholders that jet skis will not be allowable in this area.
- The Poivre Foundation oversees and finances the conservation and management of the terrestrial environment. The Foundation is comprised of IDC, ICS and investors. The Foundation has expressed a commitment to manage or co-manage the surrounding waters as a (Marine) Sustainable Use Area of “protected area”.

#### Alphonse Group

- Alphonse and St Francois Atolls are publicly owned.
- Consultations for this area were undertaken by SMSP and also by the GOS-UNDP-GEF Outer Islands Project.
- Consultations facilitated by GOS-UNDP-GEF identified that it was supported by stakeholders that jet skis will not be allowable in this area.
- The Alphonse Foundation oversees and finances the conservation and management of the terrestrial environment. The Foundation is comprised of IDC, ICS and investors. The Foundation has expressed a commitment to manage or co-manage the surrounding waters as a (Marine) Sustainable Use Area of “protected area”.

#### Farquhar Atoll

- The island is publicly owned. The Farquhar Foundation oversees and finances the conservation and management of the terrestrial environment. The Foundation is comprised of IDC, ICS and investors. The Foundation has expressed a commitment to manage or co-manage the surrounding waters as a (Marine) Sustainable Use Area of “protected area”.
- Consultations for this area were undertaken by SMSP and also by the GOS-UNDP-GEF Outer Islands Project.
- Consultations facilitated by GOS-UNDP-GEF identified that it was supported by stakeholders that jet skis will not be allowable in this area.

#### Farquhar Archipelago

- The islands are publicly owned. The Islands Development Company (IDC) manages the islands for conservation and tourism.
- The deep water areas surrounding the atolls are important for marine charters, domestic fishing
- The deep water areas near Farquhar are an Area of Interest for PetroSeychelles. There have been limited seismic surveys here previously.
- Geological seismic surveys may take place in this area during a regional study for the seabed from Madagascar to Seychelles. During stakeholder discussions, seismic surveys for geological scientific study are allowable in a zone 2 area, with conditions to avoid damage to species especially cetaceans.

### Cosmoledo and Astove Archipelago

- The islands are publicly owned. The Islands Development Company (IDC) manages the islands for conservation and tourism.
- Reports of illegal fishing activity in these waters.
- Astove has a radar station

## Annex IX: Draft Allowable Activities Tables

### Part A: Allowable Activity Tables: Codes for Conditional Activities

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.

Code #	Description of Codes for Conditional Activities
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 provide essential infrastructure for the zone, including enforcement. Need quotas and monitoring of any species harvesting. Subsistence is intended to apply only to island residents and non-commercial activities, and does not apply to hotel guests or other commercial activities 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 2017).
9	Allowable 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> (GoS 2012). 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 in Zone 1. Note: A FAD management plan is in development including examination of impacts FADs and FADs vs free school sets (Seychelles Fishing Authority)
18	Automatic Identification System (AIS) needed for navigation. Note: Direction to use or not use AIS may change in relation to piracy or other security and safety threats in Seychelles.

Part B: Draft Allowable Activities Table for Zone 1 areas, version 5.4

A – Allowable; C – Conditional; X – Prohibited. See SMSP Master List of Uses and Activities for definitions.

Sectors	Marine Activity	Zone 1 Milestone 1	Zone 1 Milestone 2	Zone 1 Milestone 3	Comments Milestone 3
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 (multiple gear types)	X	X		
	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 <sup>14</sup>	C <sup>1,5,13,14</sup>		
	Recreational Fishing	X	X		
	Semi-industrial Hand Gathering	X	X		
	Semi-industrial Hook & Line	X	X		
	Semi-industrial Longline	X	X		
	Sport Fishing (multiple activities)	X	X		
Subsistence Fishing	C <sup>1,2,5</sup>	C <sup>1,2,5</sup>	C <sup>1,2,5,12</sup>	Add condition #12	
Maritime Infrastructure	Ballast and Bilee Dumping	X	X		
	Bunkering at sea			C <sup>1,4,5</sup>	Activity added in Apr 2019
	Commercial shipping	C <sup>5,8</sup>	C <sup>5,8</sup>		
	Desalination, boat-based	Not discussed	A	A	
	Desalination, land-based	C <sup>1,3,5</sup>	C <sup>1,3,5</sup>		
	Disposal, dumping, dredge spoils	X	X		Added dredge spoils [TWG]
	Dredging, coastal	C <sup>1,2,3,5</sup>	C <sup>1,2,3,5</sup>	C	Only essential access to lagoons
	Ferries and Transportation	C <sup>2,5</sup>	C <sup>2,5</sup>	C <sup>2,4,5</sup>	Add condition #4
	Fisheries Patrols and Surveillance	A <sup>15</sup>	A <sup>15</sup>		All surveillance allowable
	Ports, Marinas, Wharves, Jetties	C <sup>1,2,3,5</sup>	C <sup>1,2,3,5</sup>		
	Reclamation	X	X		
	Renewable Energy, deep water thermal	X	X		DOWA, OTEC, other
	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 <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1,3,5</sup>		With exclusion buffer	
Non-renewable & prospecting	Bioprospecting Development	X	X		
	Deep-sea Mining	X	X		
	Petroleum Geophysical Surveys, Exploration	X	X		
	Petroleum Exploration, Drilling	X	X		
	Petroleum Development, Production, Extraction	X	X		Methane is incl.
Sand Mining	X	X			
Tourism & Recreation	Anchorage and Mooring Buoys	C <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>	C <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>		
	Cruise ships	C <sup>1,3,4,11</sup>	C <sup>1,3,4,11</sup>	C <sup>1,3,4,5,11,16</sup>	Add condition #5 and 16
	Floating structures	X	X		
	Marine charters, licensed hire craft	C <sup>1,5,11,16</sup>	C <sup>1,5,11,16</sup>		
	Motorised Activities	C <sup>1,5,11,16</sup>	C <sup>1,5,11,16</sup>		Limit jet skis in some areas?
	Non-Motorised Activities	C <sup>1,2,5</sup>	C <sup>1,2,5</sup>		
	Tourism Accommodation, marine	C <sup>1,3,5</sup>	C <sup>1,3,5</sup>		
Tourism Accommodation, terrestrial	-	-	-	See relevant activities	
Research	Bioprospecting Research	C <sup>5,6</sup>	C <sup>5,6</sup>	C <sup>1,5,6</sup>	Add condition #1
	Scientific Geophysical Surveys, Research	C <sup>1,3,5,6,8</sup>	C <sup>1,3,5,6,8,9</sup>		
	Scientific Research and Monitoring	C <sup>5,6</sup>	C <sup>5,6,8,9</sup>	C <sup>1,3,6,8,9</sup>	Add condition #1
	Hydrographic Surveys	C <sup>5,6</sup>	C <sup>1,3,5,6,8,9</sup>		

Part C: Draft Allowable Activities Table for Zone 2 areas, version 5.4

A – Allowable; C – Conditional; X – Prohibited. See SMSP Master List of Uses and Activities for definitions.

Sectors	Marine Activity	Zone 2 Milestone 1	Zone 2 Milestone 2	Zone 2 Milestone 3	Comments Milestone 3
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 (multiple gear types)	C 1,5	C 1,5		
	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, FAD)	X	C 1,5,13,17	C – deep	X - coastal
	Industrial Purse Seine (supply vessel)	C 14	C 1,5,13,14,17	C – deep	X - coastal
	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 (multiple activities)	C 1,5,7,12	C 1, 5, 7, 12			
Subsistence Fishing	C 1,2,5	C 1,2,5			
Maritime Infrastructure	Ballast and Bilge Dumping	X	X		
	Bunkering at sea			X	added in Apr 2019
	Commercial shipping	C 5,8	C 5,8		
	Desalination, boat-based	Not discussed	A		
	Desalination, land-based	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5		
	Disposal, dumping, dredge spoils	X	X	X	
	Dredging, coastal	C 1,2,3,5	C 1,2,3,5	C	essential access
	Ferries and Transportation	C 1,5	C 2,5		
	Fisheries Patrols and Surveillance	A 15	A 15		surveillance allowed
	Ports, Marinas, Wharves, Jetties	C 1,2,3,5	C 1,2,3,5		
	Reclamation	X	X		
	Renewable Energy, deep water thermal	X	X		DOWA, OTEC, other
	Renewable Energy, solar (marine)	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			
Underwater Cables	C 1	C 1,3,5		exclusion buffer	
Non-renewable & prospecting	Bioprospecting Development	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5		
	Deep-sea Mining	X	X		
	Petroleum Geophysical Surveys, Exploration	C 1,3,8	C 1,3,8		Proximity to islands?
	Petroleum Exploration, Drilling	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5		
	Petroleum Development, Production, Extraction	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5		Methane is incl.
Sand Mining	X	X			
Tourism & Recreation	Anchorage and Mooring Buoys	C 1,2,4,5	C 1,2,4,5	C 1,4,5	Remove #2?
	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		Jet ski management
	Non-Motorised Activities	C 1,2,5	C 1,2,5		
	Tourism Accommodation, marine	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5		
Tourism Accommodation, terrestrial	C 1,3,5	C 1,3,5		See relevant activities	
Research	Bioprospecting Research	C 5,6	C 5,6		
	Scientific Geophysical Surveys, Research	C 1,3,5,6,8	C 1,3,5,6,8,9	C 1,3,5,6,8	Remove #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		

## Annex X: References for Annexes

- Burt, J., P. Adkins, E. Latham, M. Beck, A.K. Salomon, and N.C. Ban. 2014. Marine protected area network design features that support resilient human-ocean systems. Applications for British Columbia Canada. Simon Fraser University. British Columbia, Canada. 159 pp.
- Carolus, I. 2016. Legislation and policy review. Report to the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan Initiative.
- Ehler, C., and Douvère, F. 2009. Marine Spatial Planning: a step-by-step approach toward ecosystem-based management. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Man and the Biosphere Programme. IOC Manual and Guides No. 53. ICAM Dossier, 6. Paris.
- Ehler, C. 2015. A Guide to Evaluating Marine Spatial Plans, Paris, UNESCO, 2014. IOC Manuals and Guides, 70; ICAM Dossier 8
- Government of Seychelles (GoS). 2014. Seychelles National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020. Editors: J. Nevill, J. Prescott, N.J. Shah and M-M. Jeremie. 115 pp.
- Government of Seychelles (GoS). 2012. Fisheries Act, Regulation 5. Seychelles Fishing Authority.
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). 2017. JNCC guidelines for minimising the risk of injury to marine mammals from geophysical surveys. 28 pp.
- Klaus, R. 2015. Strengthening Seychelles' protected area system through NGO management modalities. GOS-UNDP-GEF project. Final report.
- Nevill, J., J. Robinson, F. Giroux, M. Isidore. 2007. Seychelles National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks. Government of Seychelles.
- Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). 2016. <http://www.fao.org/port-state-measures/en/>
- Seychelles Island Foundation (SIF). 2016. Aldabra Atoll Management Plan. 98 pp.
- UN FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries 2015. In: *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department* [online]. Rome. Updated 30 May 2018. [Cited 27 September 2018]. <http://www.fao.org/fishery/>