

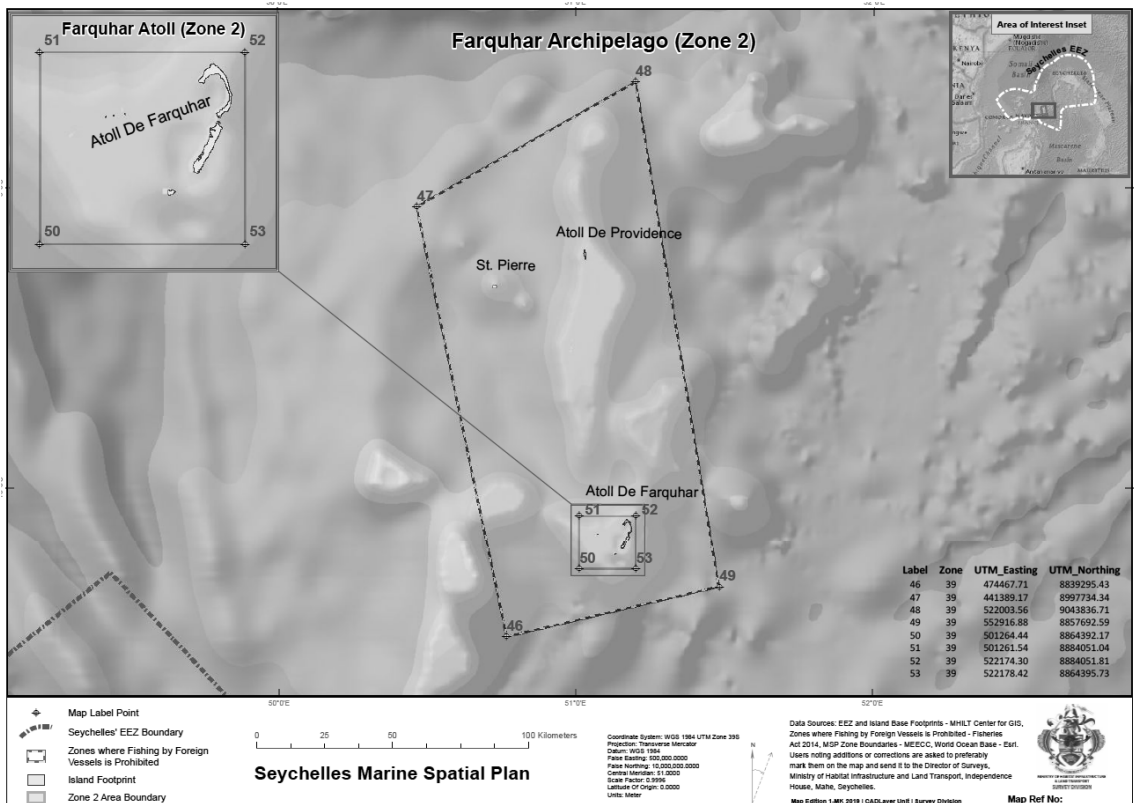
Seychelles SMP - Public Consultation - Farquhar Archipelago Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Area

Have your say: DRAFT Management Plan for the Farquhar Sustainable Use Area

This Draft Management Plan has been developed through extensive consultation, and builds upon the information collected, mechanisms developed, and stakeholder networks established through the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan (SMSP) initiative. Building on this solid base of knowledge stakeholders have identified the Goal and Objectives for the Management Plan, identified and prioritised the threats and issues facing the Area, and helped develop potential management strategies and actions to address these threats and issues.

The overarching goal of this Management Plan is 'to enhance resilient marine ecosystems through protection of biodiversity and sustainable equitable management of economic activities', with four objectives spread across four themes; ecology and biodiversity, governance, social and cultural dimensions, and economic dimensions. The draft management plan can be downloaded from the SMSP Website (click [HERE](#)). Please, ensure you read the plan before providing any comments.

This online form is an opportunity for you to provide feedback about the Draft Management Plan for the Farquhar Archipelago Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Area. It is structured in 4 main sections (Demographics, Management Strategies, Other Sections, Final remarks), and should take less than 60 min to complete.



Map showing the location and boundaries of the Farquhar Archipelago Sustainable Use Area that is the subject of this Management Plan.

Providing your opinion about the Draft Management Plan and its specific

management strategies will help to ensure that this Sustainable Use Area Management Plan present the best options for everyone. Your input will help to ensure that both conservation and sustainable use are considered, and that the Seychelles marine environment will continue to support the country and its people both now and into the future. Note that this survey is about making sure the plan includes all types of views and uses on the Area, it is not a vote or an opportunity to suggest small changes to wording.

Your survey response will be kept confidential, and no data will be recorded that will enable your responses to be traced back to you.

Seychelles SMP - Public Consultation - Farquhar Archipelago Sustainable Use
(Zone 2) Area

1. Demographics

* 1. What is your gender?

- Female
- Male
- Other (specify)

* 2. What is your age?

- 17 or younger
- 18-20
- 21-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50-59
- 60 or older

* 3. Are you a resident in the Seychelles?

- Yes
- No

* 4. How do you make use of the Amirantes to Fortune Bank Sustainable Use Area? (select your main use)

- I do not currently use this area
- Catching seafood to sell locally
- Catching seafood to feed myself and my family
- Catching seafood to sell for export
- Tourism business - fishing
- Tourism business - diving/snorkeling
- Tourism business - sailing/boating
- Tourism business - other
- Conservation
- Personal recreation - fishing
- Personal recreation - diving/snorkeling
- Personal recreation - sailing/boating
- Personal recreation - other
- Science or research
- Education
- Environmental or natural resource management
- Defense/security
- Shipping/transport
- Resource extraction and development (mining, oil, energy)
- Catching seafood to sell locally
- Catching seafood to feed myself and my family
- Catching seafood to sell for export
- Tourism business - fishing
- Tourism business - diving/snorkeling
- Tourism business - sailing/boating
- Cultural connections to this area
- General interest as a citizen of Seychelles and community 'owner' of marine resources

Other (please specify)

* 5. Have you read the draft Management Plan for the Amirantes to Fortune Bank Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Area?

- Yes
- No

Seychelles SMP - Public Consultation - Farquhar Archipelago Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Area

2. Management Strategies (Section 4)

Based on Section 4 of the Draft Management Plan, what do you think about the management strategies (and associated actions) proposed for the *Farquhar Archipelago Sustainable Use Area*?

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 1: Minimise human impacts to maintain ecological values.

Action 1.1 Designate anchorage areas (and if feasible provide moorings) to reduce damage to coral reef and seagrass habitats (see Figure 4 in Management Plan).

Damage to important and sensitive habitats was identified as a priority issue by stakeholders, particularly as climate change pressures accelerate. This action aims to protect coral reef and seagrass habitats that are important habitats for many species and are easily damaged by careless anchoring. The location of designated anchorage areas will avoid sensitive coral reef habitats, will be situated where they provide shelter under different prevailing winds weather conditions, and will be mapped for all users of the Area. Noting that in some area where there is extensive seagrass cover, the designated anchorage may be within ephemeral meadows, e.g. around Providence Island. While not mandatory, it is recommended that all vessels anchor in these designated areas whenever possible. The provision of public moorings will depend on need, available resources, and feasibility. High resolution habitat maps for shallow marine areas around many islands already exist and will inform this action to the extent possible.

6. What is your level of support for this proposed action (1.1) ?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is highly supportive).

1 (strongly unsupportive) 2 (unsupportive) 3 (neither supportive or opposed) 4 (supportive) 5 (strongly supportive)



If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 1: Minimise human impacts to maintain ecological values.

Action 1.2 Identify and implement fishing limits for high-risk species or during vulnerable life history stages for key species (e.g. during spawning aggregation and nursing periods).

Overfishing, and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing were identified as priority issues by stakeholders. This action is intended to prioritise species for management that are likely to need it most. High risk species may include species assessed as being overfished or are experiencing levels of fishing that may compromise populations, or species with life history characteristics that make them more susceptible to over-exploitation (e.g. low productivity species). Populations can also be at risk due to certain characteristics of their life cycle that make them more susceptible to over-exploitation. Examples are when a species aggregates together at the same time and place for spawning; when a species traverses through a known migration route; or a species juvenile stage is concentrated in accessible mangrove or lagoon areas and can be heavily exploited. Uncontrolled fishing of high-risk species, especially during vulnerable life history stages could cause species to become rare and could lead to reproductive collapse, a situation when the stock is no longer able to rebuild itself due to various demographic factors including larval limitation and dispersal. This action aims to identify and protect high risk species and vulnerable life history stages. The action requires the development of criteria and a standardised process for identifying relevant species and/or life-history stages and its implementation. Fishing limits might differ among species and could include size limits, bag limits, boat limit, possession limits, gear restrictions, spatial closures, temporal closures, fishing bans, etc. limits. Incorporated in the process would be the identification of research needs for these species and undertaking of research (through the Scientific Committee). The process should be science-based and include the participation of stakeholders.

7. What is your level of support for this proposed action (1.2)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 1: Minimise human impacts to maintain ecological values.

Action 1.3 Establish no discharge zones for wastewater and ballast water within 2 km of islands and atolls by vessels more than 15 m in length.

Marine pollution and lack of biosecurity measures were identified as priority issues by stakeholders. The impacts of wastewater can be significant at local scales if discharged close to sensitive habitats (e.g. coral reefs) and ballast water can introduce non-native pest species into Seychelles waters. The action aims to minimise incidents of wastewater impacts and introduced species through ballast water around islands and atolls, where shallow water sensitive habitats are found. The distance from islands and atolls follows international best practice, to ensure effective protection of sensitive habitats, and the nominated vessel length means the action only applies to larger vessels with more passengers that have holding tanks and can comply with the rules.

8. What is your level of support for this proposed action (1.3)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 1: Minimise human impacts to maintain ecological values.

Action 1.4 Implement programs to reduce impacts of marine litter and pollution on marine wildlife, e.g. beach clean-ups, awareness campaigns.

Marine litter and pollution were identified as a priority issue by stakeholders, as they have negative impacts on marine species and habitats. Documented impacts include entanglement and death of marine wildlife, physical damage to sensitive habitats such as coral reefs, changing species behaviour, and limiting access to beach habitats for nesting. Dispersal simulations indicate that most of the terrestrial marine debris that reaches the beaches of the Seychelles outer islands originates from Southeast Asia and fishing vessels, particularly industrial fishing. This action will help to reduce the risk of marine litter and pollution to wildlife, including marine turtles and seabirds, through organised clean ups (removing the threat) and raising awareness of measures that can be implemented to reduce local sources of litter and pollution.

9. What is your level of support for this proposed action (1.4)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 2: Minimise anthropogenic pressures on threatened and endangered species.

Action 2.1 Investigate options for management of aggregation sites and ecological corridors for megafauna, threatened and endangered species .

Impacts on threatened and endangered species were identified as a priority issue by stakeholders. Many species of marine mega-fauna gather at specific locations or use specific habitat corridors during certain periods of the year for migration, feeding, breeding, calving, or nursing their offspring (e.g. mobulid rays and whale sharks feeding areas, cetacean nursery areas). These aggregation sites and habitat corridors have unique physical characteristics that create favourable conditions for these species. As such, these sites are extremely important in the life history of these wide-ranging mega-fauna, many of which are ecologically important and in low densities. This action is designed to identify and document important aggregation sites and habitat corridors in sustainable use (Zone 2) areas and, where relevant, develop and implement actions to reduce impacts. Implementing this action would require a process to identify these sites and their timing and assess management options suitable to minimise impacts. The very recent release of tracking research results demonstrating the location of hawksbill turtle foraging areas (e.g. Fortune Banks) represents an excellent local case study, whereby the research outcomes could be assessed under this action (once implemented) to determine appropriate management measures.

10. What is your level of support for this proposed action (2.1)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly unsupportive) 2 (unsupportive) 3 (neither supportive or opposed) 4 (supportive) 5 (strongly supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 2: Minimise anthropogenic pressures on threatened and endangered species.

Action 2.2 Retrieve drifting FADs of high risk to habitats and species.

The stranding of drifting FADs (DFADs) from the industrial tuna fishery onto coral reef habitats, lagoons and beaches of islands have been associated with damage of habitats and the entanglement and death of marine species (e.g. sharks, turtles). This action forms part of a suite of measures to reduce the negative impacts of FADs on marine biodiversity. The action proposes to make use of satellite-based real time data to ensure tracking and accountability for all drifting FADs and to intercept and retrieve FADs considered as a high risk of stranding onto shallow marine habitats and on islands or entangling marine wildlife. Its implementation should help to reduce the number of FADs that are stranded and their impact on marine biodiversity. The implementation of this action will require the development and implementation of a program for FAD retrieval or the reorganisation of FAD-watch. The adopted program should consider a range of factors including options to improve surveillance, defining and identifying risk levels to inform retrieval decisions, retrieval options, financing options, and cost-effectiveness of options. For example, definition of a 'High-risk' FAD may be one that is drifting towards a reef and/or located near turtle nesting beaches or feeding sites of ETP species. The program should be delivered through an updated national DFAD management plan.

11. What is your level of support for this proposed action (2.2)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly unsupportive) 2 (unsupportive) 3 (neither supportive or opposed) 4 (supportive) 5 (strongly supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 2: Minimise anthropogenic pressures on threatened and endangered species.

Action 2.3 Remove stranded FADs of high risk to habitats and species.

Numerous FADs are stranded on coral reefs, in lagoons and on beaches throughout the Seychelles outer islands. These stranded FADs continue to have negative impacts through physical alteration and destruction of habitats and entanglement of certain species. This action is targeted at removing already stranded FADs to eliminate their continuing destructive impacts. The implementation of this action will require the development and implementation of a program for FAD retrieval (as part of the updated national DFAD management plan) and should consider a range of factors including mapping the location of stranded FADs, defining and identifying risk levels to inform retrieval decisions, retrieval options, options for re-use or safe disposal, financing options, and cost-effectiveness of options. It is expected to be an integral part of the new proposed program for FAD retrieval or the reorganisation of FAD-watch. Its implementation would require collaboration and cooperation between the purse seine fishing sector, the government of Seychelles and other Seychellois entities.

12. What is your level of support for this proposed action (2.3)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 3: Minimise impacts of fishing on marine resources to maintain sustainable fisheries (Interim).

This Strategy relates to sustainable fishing and acknowledges that fisheries management is primarily the responsibility of the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) which sets conditions such as licenses, quotas, protected species, and technical rules about how fishing is to be conducted. These arrangements are implemented through Fisheries Regulations and Fisheries Management Plans. However, currently there are no fisheries management plans that apply to the Farquhar Archipelago. To address the issues raised and solutions proposed by stakeholders during the consultative process, this interim Strategy includes actions focused on fishing in the Area as interim measures until such time as fisheries management arrangements are finalised.

Action 3.1 Promote and contribute to the update of the national FAD management plan to ensure that it addresses national priorities.

The Seychelles FAD management plan (2020 - 2022) has not been updated. Some stakeholders are of the opinion that the 2020 - 2022 FAD management plan only covered the minimal conditions of the IOTC and is not ambitious enough in implementing measures to reduce the impact of drifting and stranded FADs on marine habitats and marine biodiversity. This action promotes and supports the updated of the Seychelles DFAD management plan to address the multiple concerns that were raised by stakeholders on the ecological impacts of DFADs on targeted and non-targeted species as well as on habitats resulting from stranding. As part of Resolution 19/02 Procedures on a Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) Management Plan, Seychelles is required to on an annual basis, review Management Plans for the use of FADs. The SFA would be responsible for leading the annual update of the DFAD management plan. Stakeholders requested for the processes to update the DFAD management plan to be inclusive and transparent and identified this action as a high priority for implementation.

13. What is your level of support for this proposed action (3.1)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

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Action 3.2 Require the use of best practice guidelines for catch and release fishing, including fish with signs of barotrauma.

This action aims to promote international best-practices in catch and release fishing and for species with specific catch limits with the purpose of maximising the survival of released fish. The action would feed into the Code of Conduct for the concerned fisheries that provides best practice methods for minimising fish stress and injury during the capture, landing, handling and release process, including recognising the signs of barotrauma and understanding swim bladder correction methods for fish release. The action will draw on relevant local and internationally developed materials. Its implementation will require training of fishing guides, charter fishing operators and local commercial fishermen in techniques for handling fishes that are to be released, including relieving symptoms of stress and barotrauma, release methods, and the selection and use of fishing gears that result in less injury during fish catching and handling. This approach recognises that most species are vulnerable to barotrauma under certain conditions and that post-release survival can be maximised through appropriate training and adherence to well-developed Codes of Conduct. The Codes of Conduct should also promote the transition of sport fishing towards a predominantly catch and release fishery. This action encourages managing authorities to work with the relevant fisheries sectors (recreational, charter and commercial fisheries) to promote catch and release fishing in recreational fisheries and the release of high-risk species in commercial fisheries. This action is based on awareness, and compliance does not prevent the fisher keeping caught fish, apart from those that might be controlled in current and future fisheries management plans.

14. What is your level of support for this proposed action (3.2)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 3: Minimise impacts of fishing on marine resources to maintain sustainable fisheries (Interim)

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Action 3.3 All lagoon fly fishing shall be catch and release only.

Lagoon fishing includes all forms of fly fishing that occurs within the shallow waters of an atoll or island lagoon (see Appendix D of the Management Plan). This is a high value activity of great importance to the Seychelles. Most fly fishers selectively target a few iconic species which are photographed and then released. This action will make this common practice mandatory, so that anyone participating in lagoon fly fishing activities must release all fish that they catch, helping to ensure the sustainability and value of the fishery.

15. What is your level of support for this proposed action (3.3)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly unsupportive) 2 (unsupportive) 3 (neither supportive or opposed) 4 (supportive) 5 (strongly supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 3: Minimise impacts of fishing on marine resources to maintain sustainable fisheries (Interim)

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Action 3.4 All catch and release fly fishing (lagoon) must use single barbless hooks only.

The type of gears that are used for catching fish are important factors in determining the level of stress and injury that a fish suffers during the catching, landing, handling and release process. Certain gears are known to cause physical injuries to fish that reduces their post release survival. As lagoon fly fishing is a predominantly catch and release recreational fishing activity, that relies on having healthy and diverse fish population, it is important to maintain high biomass of the targeted stocks. High biomass would contribute to higher and more diverse catch per unit effort and could contribute to greater customer satisfaction and higher participation. To ensure that fish are released in good condition and have the best chances of surviving to be 'caught again another day', this action makes it mandatory for all forms of fly fishing in the Sustainable Use Zones to be conducted using only one single barbless hook.

16. What is your level of support for this proposed action (3.4)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 3: Minimise impacts of fishing on marine resources to maintain sustainable fisheries (Interim)

This Strategy relates to sustainable fishing and acknowledges that fisheries management is primarily the responsibility of the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) which sets conditions such as licenses, quotas, protected species, and technical rules about how fishing is to be conducted. These arrangements are implemented through Fisheries Regulations and Fisheries Management Plans. However, currently there are no fisheries management plans that apply to the Farquhar Archipelago. To address the issues raised and solutions proposed by stakeholders during the consultative process, this interim Strategy includes actions focused on fishing in the Area as interim measures until such time as fisheries management arrangements are finalised.

Action 3.5 Establish a national training and accreditation scheme for fly fishing (lagoon) guides, with only accredited guides able to lead fishing charters.

The Seychelles is internationally recognised as a high quality and sustainable fly-fishing destination. Lagoon fly fishing is a specialised form of fly fishing that is popular in the Seychelles. It usually takes place in shallow, environmentally sensitive habitats such as seagrass meadows. Many of the fish species targeted occur in low numbers and as such needs to be handled appropriately to ensure their survival and continued contribution to the industry. Fly fishers coming to the Seychelles seek high quality experiences and are generally willing to pay higher prices compared to other well-known fly-fishing destinations. The local fly-fishing industry is focused on having smaller, more sustainable numbers of high value fly fishers visiting the Area. This action aims to safeguard that reputation and contribute to ensuring the sustainability of the industry by making it mandatory for only guides that are properly trained and accredited to lead fly fishing charters and/or groups. This action requires the managing authorities to work with an accredited education provider (e.g. the Seychelles Maritime Academy) and the Seychelles Qualification Authority to establish the training program and an accreditation scheme. The implementation of this action could create education opportunities and career pathways for Seychellois and could be instrumental in maintaining the country's high ranking as a lagoon fly fishing destination.

17. What is your level of support for this proposed action (3.5)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 3: Minimise impacts of fishing on marine resources to maintain sustainable fisheries (Interim)

This Strategy relates to sustainable fishing and acknowledges that fisheries management is primarily the responsibility of the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) which sets conditions such as licenses, quotas, protected species, and technical rules about how fishing is to be conducted. These arrangements are implemented through Fisheries Regulations and Fisheries Management Plans. However, currently there are no fisheries management plans that apply to the Farquhar Archipelago. To address the issues raised and solutions proposed by stakeholders during the consultative process, this interim Strategy includes actions focused on fishing in the Area as interim measures until such time as fisheries management arrangements are finalised.

Action 3.6 Establish and implement appropriate catch limits and gear restrictions for sport and recreational fishing.

Overfishing, and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing were identified as priority issues by stakeholders. This action aims to promote sustainable fishing practices through managing how much is caught and what methods and gears are used for fishing to avoid negative impacts. This action is a fisheries management measure and applies to local commercial fishing, sport, fly, and recreational fishing. Therefore, it would be expected that the Seychelles Fishing Authority would play a significant role in the development of specific measures under this proposed action, and that management measures may also be included in relevant fisheries management plans (e.g. the outer islands fisheries management plan). It is also expected that implementing this action would involve stakeholder participation. Once established, specific bag limits and/or equipment restrictions will be permit conditions for local commercial fishers, sport, fly, and recreational fishing. Definitions of sport fishing, fly fishing and recreational fishing are as per the Fisheries Regulations. Implementation of this action will require a process including steps such as: identifying sectors and species that may require specific management; identifying appropriate catch limits and gear restrictions; etc.

18. What is your level of support for this proposed action (3.6)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Ecological and Biodiversity objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological values for resilient marine ecosystems.

Strategy 3: Minimise impacts of fishing on marine resources to maintain sustainable fisheries (Interim)

This Strategy relates to sustainable fishing and acknowledges that fisheries management is primarily the responsibility of the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) which sets conditions such as licenses, quotas, protected species, and technical rules about how fishing is to be conducted. These arrangements are implemented through Fisheries Regulations and Fisheries Management Plans. However, currently there are no fisheries management plans that apply to the Farquhar Archipelago. To address the issues raised and solutions proposed by stakeholders during the consultative process, this interim Strategy includes actions focused on fishing in the Area as interim measures until such time as fisheries management arrangements are finalised.

Action 3.7 Prohibit all fishing in reef passes leading into lagoons between 1st November and 1st March.

The outer islands have spawning aggregation sites that are used by one or multiple species, particularly groupers, during their reproductive periods. Fishing on spawning aggregation sites can be extremely efficient and can easily wipe out the reproducing population and threaten entire stocks. Most of the known spawning aggregation sites in the outer islands are found along reef passes leading into lagoons. For the main species of aggregating groupers, research has shown that spawning aggregations usually form in the months from November to March. The aim of this action is to protect spawning aggregation sites without having to reveal their specific locations. Implementation of this action would require further work to clearly define and document areas that are considered as a "reef pass", as well as identifying candidate species, with recommendations for research as required to inform implementation.

19. What is your level of support for this proposed action (3.7)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.1. Establish a single multi-sectoral representative management committee to provide strategic decision making and oversee implementation.

Lack of transparency and accountability in decision making as well as a lack of access for Seychellois to outer islands were identified as priority issues by stakeholders. This action provides for a multi-sectoral co-management committee of diverse representatives to be established to provide strategic guidance and advice for decision making regarding management, and empowered to influence and guide policy and management decisions. To maximise coordination and efficiency, a single multi-sectoral committee would be established for all Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Areas. Establishing this committee aligns with the governance structure described in the Draft Seychelles Oceans Authority Bill. The establishment of the co-management committee should take into account lessons learned from the current co-management approach and committee that oversees implementation of the Mahe Plateau trap and line fishery co-management plan 2019.

20. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.1)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.2. Establish a complaints and resolution framework that involves an independent body .

Lack of transparency and accountability in decision making and management of Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Areas were identified as priority issues by stakeholders. This action requires the establishment of an independent formal complaints and resolution mechanism (either new or building on an existing framework) for stakeholders to access if they have a grievance related to Sustainable Use Area management or implementation. This mechanism must be administered by an independent body that is not involved in the use or management of Sustainable Use Areas.

21. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.2)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.3. Establish and implement a transparent and equitable permit system .

Stakeholders identified a lack of transparency and equity in decision making as priority issues. This action will help to address these issues by establishing a fair, equitable, and transparent permit system. Under these arrangements, any user who wishes to conduct an allowable activity (Table 4) for commercial purposes will need to apply for a permit. The permit system is intended to be implemented through the Seychelles Ocean Authority which will coordinate permits amongst all implementing line agencies (including recognising and integrating existing licencing/permit systems), creating a single 'one-stop shop' for managing those permits relevant to the Sustainable Use Area. Permit applications would be assessed using a standard assessment process that is clear, equitable, and documented for all stakeholders. The development and implementation of the permit system should also include (1) mandatory compliance with relevant codes of conduct; (2) a process to establish capacity limits for allowable activities that may impact marine habitats and species; (3) a fair process for allocating permits amongst stakeholders; (4) the requirement for an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as part of the application process for commercial sector activities considered 'high risk' to the environment and other users; (5) a fee structure and guidelines for activity permit applications and ESIA's; and (6) payment of a security bond for large maritime infrastructure and commercial projects (those requiring a Class I ESIA) that can be used to remove discarded materials or rehabilitate sites if there is non-compliance with ESIA conditions. Relevant components of the permit system and its establishment are provided through several other proposed actions. These types of arrangements have been in place for many years in many marine parks around the world such as the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, and will also help to address priority issues including damage to habitats, unsustainable fishing practices, and coastal development.

22. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.3)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

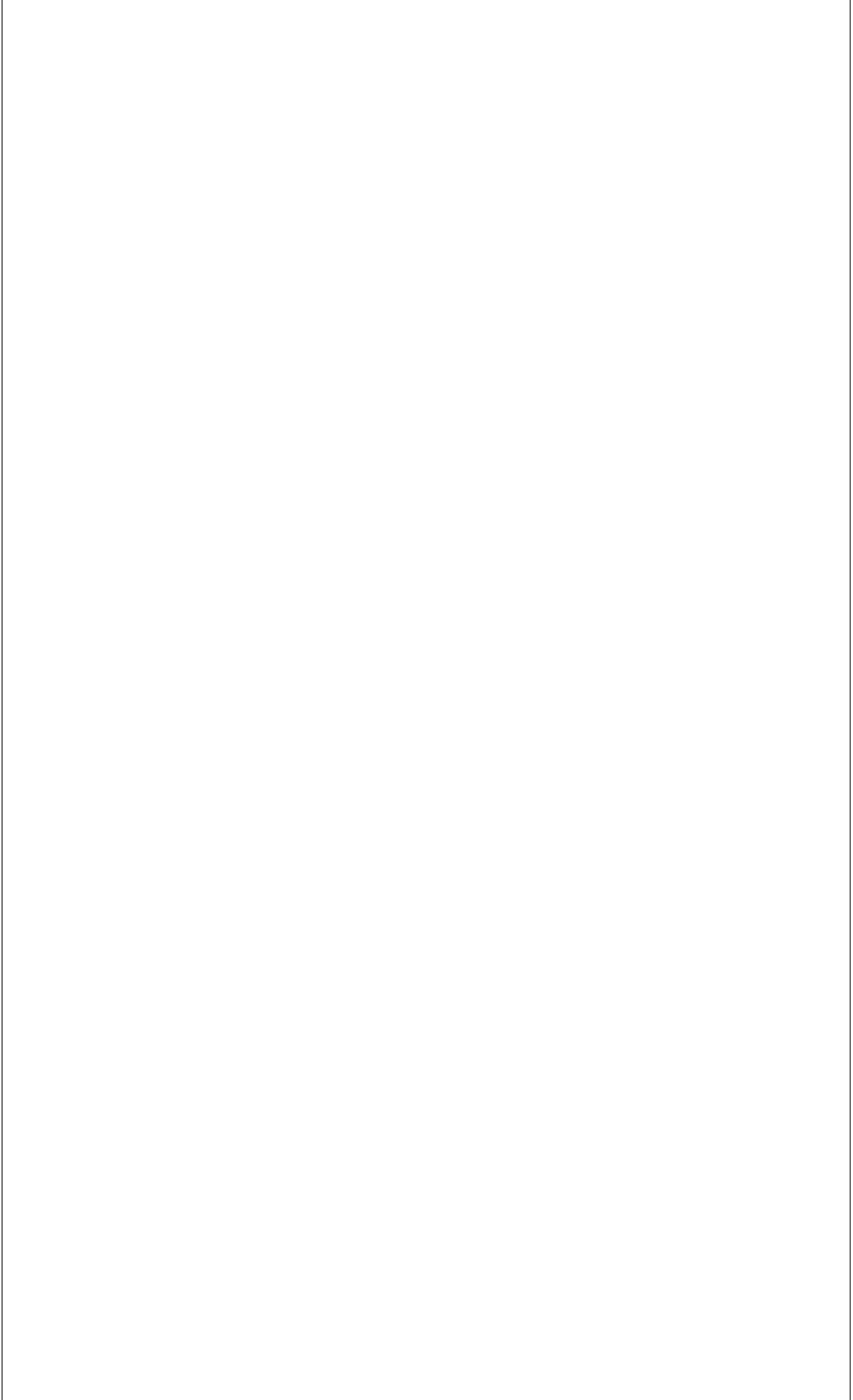
2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:



2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.4 Determine capacity limits for allowable activities that may impact marine habitats and species.

Risks from habitat degradation, overfishing, oil and gas exploration, and a lack of effective and equitable management were identified as priority issues by stakeholders. This action will initiate a process to determine appropriate limits for the number of permits issued for activities where overuse can impact marine habitats and species. These activities may include aquaculture, fly fishing tourism operators, semi-industrial fishers, sport fishing tourism operators, dredging, ferries and transportation, ports/marinas/wharves/jetties, renewable energy, bioprospecting, mining, petroleum, passenger ships, hire craft, floating structures and yacht tourism. Establishing capacity limits will also help to manage potential future increases in use and visitation to minimise conflict and ensure that the experiences and values provided to users and visitors are maximised and maintained. The process to establish capacity limits will be led by MACCE in consultation with key stakeholders and managing authorities.

23. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.4)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.5. Develop new or review existing Codes of Conduct for allowable activities.

The Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning Initiative identified a list of Allowable Activities for each of its three defined categories of zone through a participatory consultation process. Numerous stakeholders have also proposed that Codes of Conduct (including existing codes of conduct and best practices) should be considered in the management plans. To help limit the environmental impacts of the Allowable Activities and optimise the effectiveness of existing codes of conduct, a risk-based process will be initiated to identify which activities require Codes of Conduct, whether Codes of Conduct should be voluntary or mandatory for each activity, and to review existing, or develop new Codes of Conduct as required. These Codes of Conduct will set the norms, rules, responsibilities and behaviours while undertaking the different allowable activities, and will help to ensure that there is no ambiguity among operators about expected standards and behaviours. Codes of conduct that are deemed voluntary will be communicated to all users to encourage them to adopt these standards. Codes of Conduct that are deemed mandatory will be included as permit conditions for permit holders.

24. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.5)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.6. Design and implement a system for allocating permits that is equitable for all stakeholders.

Stakeholders identified the need for equitable access to opportunities and fair benefit sharing as priority issues. Economic equity is also a core guiding principle of the MSP process. This action will develop a process to determine how the permits issued for an activity will be allocated amongst permit applicants and will include consideration of existing access arrangements, business viability, and equitable sharing benefits. The allocation process will be led by MACCE in consultation with key stakeholders and managing authorities.

25. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.6)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)



If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.7 Establish a financial framework to ensure permit application fees and commercial levies support management and implementation.

Lack of capacity and resources for management, compliance and enforcement, research and monitoring, and high cost of managing remote areas were identified as priority issues by stakeholders. This action adopts the 'user-pays' approach where all users accessing the Areas through the permit system and those obtaining commercial benefit from using the Areas should contribute to the costs of its management. This action develops a framework that establishes fee and levy structures and guides the allocation of fees and levies for administration and implementation costs (e.g. management, compliance and enforcement, research and monitoring). The framework will also guide the determination and management of ESIA costs, including bonds which will be held in trust as 'insurance' to ensure that sufficient funds are available to clean up or repair any environmental damage resulting from an activity. The framework will maximise the funds collected to be directed to management, and compliance and enforcement of the Area, and to ensure the use of funds is reported transparently. This action requires managing authorities to explore mechanisms to recover costs and fairly distribute the funds raised through this mechanism to the relevant managing agencies, and report on funding and expenditure. This type of cost recovery mechanism is common in marine parks around the world, and has already been implemented for tourists visiting the existing marine parks in the Seychelles.

26. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.7)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)



If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.8. Develop and implement a risk-based Compliance and Enforcement Plan to support implementation and inform co-management agreements.

High levels of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and wildlife poaching were identified as priority issues by stakeholders. In addition, lack of capacity and resources for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), and the high cost of MCS were also raised as priority issues. This action aims to develop a risk-based plan for compliance and enforcement that addresses these issues, and supports effective implementation of sustainable use area management plans. The challenge is that the outer islands are remote locations that are difficult to monitor and conduct surveillance, and therefore this action requires co-managing authorities to develop a single risk-based compliance and enforcement plan that is coordinated between all relevant agencies to ensure that the rules and requirements of Sustainable Use Areas are adequately enforced. A risk-based approach aligns with global best practice and requires ongoing collection of compliance data to direct enforcement efforts to where it is most likely to reduce the highest risks (including where and when to deploy surveillance). A risk-based approach also serves to ensure limited enforcement capacity is used where its most needed. The compliance and enforcement plan should include a review of options to support the cost-effectiveness of the plan, including: making use of existing surveillance infrastructure and systems, identifying and assessing existing technology, and identify new and emerging technologies to monitor these areas. The plan should also incorporate processes for identifying options for regional coordination and diplomacy to address IUU originating from overseas countries.

27. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.8)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.9 Optimise use of surveillance and detection technologies for monitoring and management of illegal activities.

Poaching and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing were identified as high priority issues that urgently need to be addressed in sustainable use (Zone 2) areas. The challenge is that these activities occur in remote locations that are difficult to monitor and conduct effective and timely surveillance. This action directs the managing authorities to examine existing technology and identify new and emerging technologies to monitor activities, and optimise the way these technologies are deployed to enhance surveillance and detection of illegal activity. This action will help to optimise the success of the compliance and enforcement plan, and address poaching and IUU fishing.

28. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.9)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 4: Establish governance arrangements that are participatory and transparent, and that enhance equitable and effective management.

Action 4.10 Develop and implement a financial framework to support management that includes sustainable funding mechanisms.

Lack of capacity and resources, lack of funding, and the high cost of monitoring, control and surveillance were all identified by stakeholders as priority issues in sustainable use (Zone 2) areas. Lack of funding and resources is a key barrier to effective management, and implementation of sustainable use management plans will be ineffective if there are not enough resources to implement effective compliance and enforcement. This action aims to identify and secure funding and resources to ensure that sustainable use area management and compliance and enforcement can be effectively implemented, and will include strategies for obtaining funding and guiding the allocation of funding across the different implementation components.

29. What is your level of support for this proposed action (4.10)?
(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 5: Enhance and facilitate research and monitoring to provide the information needed to support evidence-based decision making.

Action 5.1 Establish a scientific committee to provide technical advice, coordinate and facilitate research and monitoring activities, and oversee the research permitting processes.

Lack of knowledge and awareness about sustainable use areas, particularly the outer islands, was identified as a priority issue by stakeholders, which compromises informed and effective management. Management needs to understand the state of the ecosystem, the biological processes that sustain it, and the way sustainable use areas are accessed and used to implement strategies that protect biodiversity and allow for sustainable use. This action requires that a Scientific Committee made up of suitably qualified individuals is established (aligned with existing relevant bodies) to provide strategic guidance and coordination of research efforts, oversight of research access and research permit processes for all Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Areas. To maximise coordination and efficiency, a single Scientific Committee is recommended for all Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Areas. The oversight of coordinated research and integration of findings will ensure that management of sustainable use areas remains adaptive. Establishing this Scientific Committee aligns with the governance structure described in the Draft Seychelles Oceans Authority Bill and in intended to build on existing national scientific advisory groups.

30. What is your level of support for this proposed action (5.1)?
(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Governance objective: To ensure management processes are transparent, equitable and participatory, and deliver effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

Strategy 5: Enhance and facilitate research and monitoring to provide the information needed to support evidence-based decision making.

Action 5.2 Develop and implement a Research & Monitoring Strategy for marine Sustainable Use Areas.

Lack of knowledge and awareness about sustainable use areas, and limited research and conservation focus were identified as issues by stakeholders. This action aims to develop a National Research and Monitoring Strategy for marine sustainable use (Zone 2) areas to guide activities that ensures management is based on the best available science that addresses key knowledge gaps. The National Research and Monitoring Strategy will be developed through a consultative approach to identify key information needs, the priority research that needs to be undertaken, and the approaches to ensure that research is collaborative, multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary. Research priorities for the sustainable use areas need to form an integral part of a National Research and Monitoring Strategy with site specific as well as national scale priorities and monitoring specific to support the Performance Management Framework for sustainable use areas. Once developed, the Research Strategy will be managed by the Scientific Committee (see related action) that will be responsible for providing technical advice, coordinating, and facilitating research and monitoring activities, and providing oversight of research permitting processes.

31. What is your level of support for this proposed action (5.2)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly unsupportive) 2 (unsupportive) 3 (neither supportive or opposed) 4 (supportive) 5 (strongly supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Social & Cultural objective: To facilitate equitable access and opportunities for Seychellois to maintain and enhance social benefits and cultural values.

Strategy 6: Improve equity of access to improve social benefits for all stakeholders.

Action 6.1 Implement education and awareness programs to raise awareness of the values of the Area and management measures to protect them.

Lack of local awareness about the values and importance of Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Areas was identified as a priority issue by stakeholders. This action aims to develop and implement a strategy and programs to help users and Seychellois understand biodiversity, social and cultural values, threats and the need for management of sustainable use areas, how people are using these areas, and the rules that apply to the sustainable use areas, including educating people of the rationale for rules. This increased awareness and understanding is important for increasing compliance with management plan rules. A critical part of education and awareness is developing programs that are specifically targeted to different stakeholders and user groups, and to provide for easy access to information as it becomes available (e.g. new research findings).

32. What is your level of support for this proposed action (6.1)?
(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Social & Cultural objective: To facilitate equitable access and opportunities for Seychellois to maintain and enhance social benefits and cultural values.

Strategy 6: Improve equity of access to improve social benefits for all stakeholders.

Action 6.2 Protect marine sites that have important cultural, archaeological or historic value, and manage them for their potential to support tourism.

Lack of local awareness about the values (including cultural, archaeological or historic) of Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Areas was identified as a priority issue by stakeholders. Such values in sustainable use (Zone 2) areas include ship and airplane wrecks, lighthouses, and other structures. Many artefacts of historic value in sustainable use (Zone 2) areas have not been located or identified and are therefore not being preserved. The appropriate documentation and preservation of these artefacts of historic value, and when possible, identifying opportunities to generate revenue from them will contribute to their preservation.

33. What is your level of support for this proposed action (6.2)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Social & Cultural objective: To facilitate equitable access and opportunities for Seychellois to maintain and enhance social benefits and cultural values.

Strategy 6: Improve equity of access to improve social benefits for all stakeholders.

Action 6.3. Increase opportunities for locals to visit the area.

Lack of access for Seychellois to Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Areas, particularly the outer islands was identified a a priority issue by stakeholders. This action aims to develop opportunities for Seychellois citizens to visit and experience their marine environment, particularly the outer islands. Increasing opportunities and visitation will allow Seychellois to experience the area, and increase community appreciation of biodiversity, social and cultural values.

34. What is your level of support for this proposed action (6.3)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

2. Management Strategies (Section 4) - Cont.

(Continues from previous page)

Economic objective: To optimise and sustain economic benefits for sustainable industries.

Strategy 7: Promote sustainability of existing industries and future opportunities for a range of eco-friendly local businesses and livelihoods.

Action 7.1 Undertake a baseline social and economic valuation to inform capacity limits, potential development or expansion of sustainable local businesses, and management decisions.

Lack of information about the economic and social values of each Sustainable Use (Zone 2) Area was identified as a priority issue by stakeholders. This information is important to understand how the sustainable use areas are used, how management can balance biodiversity conservation with sustainable use, the potential for user pays, and where economic and social activities can be optimised in a sustainable manner. This action will conduct a study to document the economic and social values of the sustainable use areas in the Seychelles MSP. Implementing this action would require a national approach that could potentially be extended to other marine zones, and a collaborative process involving: identification of new and/or expanded opportunities; an evaluation of these opportunities for their economic feasibility (e.g. profitability, local interest, etc); and the willingness for a user pays approach in sustainable use areas.

35. What is your level of support for this proposed action (7.1)?

(1 is strongly unsupportive, and 5 is strongly supportive).

1 (strongly
unsupportive)

2 (unsupportive)

3 (neither supportive
or opposed)

4 (supportive)

5 (strongly
supportive)

If you would like to make further comments about this proposed action, please write your comments below:

3. Other Sections

In addition to the Management Strategies (Section 4), the Draft Management Plan includes other sections, such as:

- **Section 1 - Introduction: management plan purpose, management plan scope, planning process and instructions on how to use the plan.**
- **Section 2 - Management Context: management body, protected area governance, legal and policy framework, protected area designation, tenure, and other management instruments.**
- **Section 3 - Management Area Pressures and Issues: key principles, priority issues, and pressures in the area.**
- **Section 5 - History and Values of the Area: history of the site, surrounding features and values.**
- **Section 6 - Current Uses: commercial fisheries, maritime infrastructure, tourism & recreation, non-renewable/resource extraction, research and education.**
- **Section 7 - Implementation and Governance: implementation barriers, implementation and governance considerations, reporting requirements.**
- **Section 8 - Performance Measurement Framework: Developing the PMF, key indicators and reporting frameworks.**
- **Section 9 - Compliance and Enforcement, including monitoring and surveillance.**
- **Section 10 - Management Plan Review Process.**

Is there anything you would like to comment about any of these sections?

36. Do you have any comments about Section 1 - Introduction?

37. Do you have any comments about Section 2 - Management Context?

38. Do you have any comments about Section 3- Management Area Pressures and Issues?

39. Do you have any comments about Section Section 5 - History and Values of the Area?

40. Do you have any comments about Section 6 - Current Uses?

41. Do you have any comments about Section 7 - Implementation and Governance?

42. Do you have any comments about Section 8 - Performance Measurement Framework?

43. Do you have any comments about Section 9 - Compliance and Enforcement?

44. Do you have any comments about Section 10 - Management Plan Review Process?

Seychelles SMP - Public Consultation - Farquhar Archipelago Sustainable Use
(Zone 2) Area

4. Final Remarks

* 45. Overall, how satisfied do you feel about this Draft Management Plan?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Would you like to add anything else?

46. If you would be willing to be contacted with follow-up questions regarding your responses, please provide your name and email address below. If you do not want to be contacted further, or you wish to remain anonymous, you do not have to provide these details.

Name

Organisation (if relevant)

Email Address