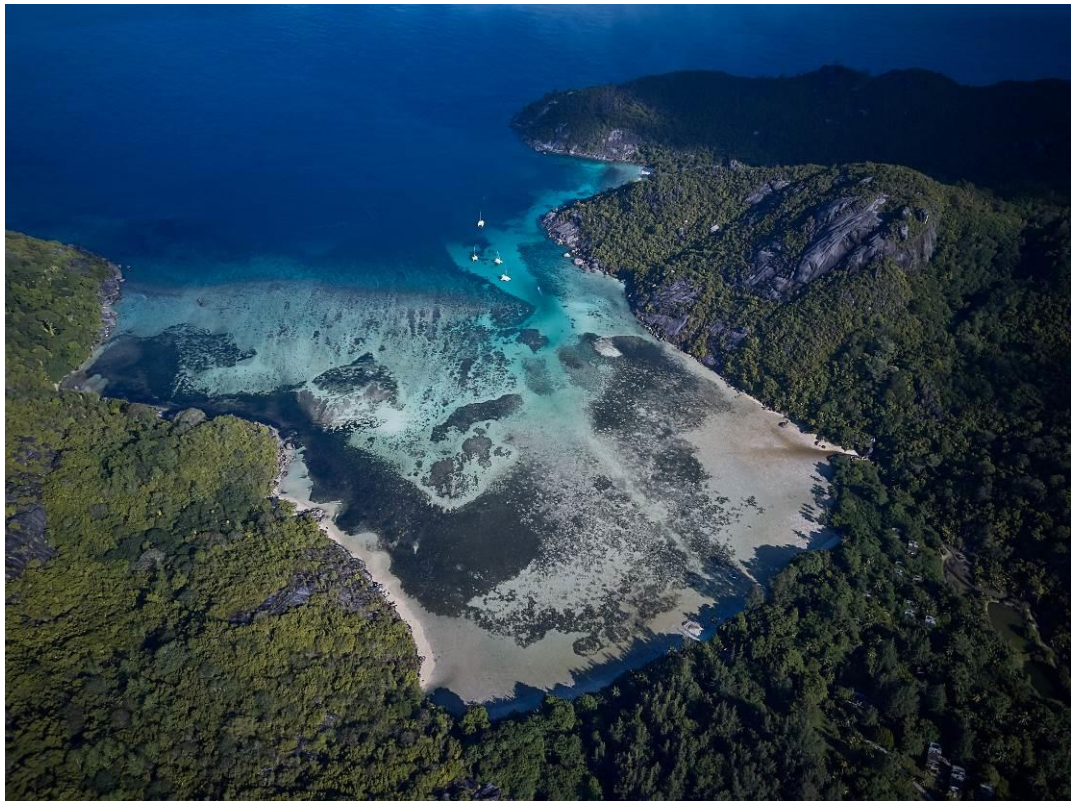


PORT LAUNAY AND BAIE TERNAY MARINE NATIONAL PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

2019 - 2023



Seychelles
National Parks
Authority

Forward by the Chief Executive Officer



The Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA) reaches yet another milestone by having another management plan adopted.

This Management Plan which covers two marine Parks, Port Launay and Baie Ternay is highly important, as not only it covers an area of high biological, social and historical importance (Baie Ternay) but also an area which has so far been devoid of significant management measures (Port Launay).

The Management Plan has been developed through a process of Public consultations and for Port Launay Marine Park it is the first step for SNPA to start managing the Park and addressing the concerns of the many users which includes fishermen, boat operators and tourism facilities. The area being quite small is prone to conflicts from the many users. The need to zone the Park and assign clear areas for different activities is clearly detailed in the plan.

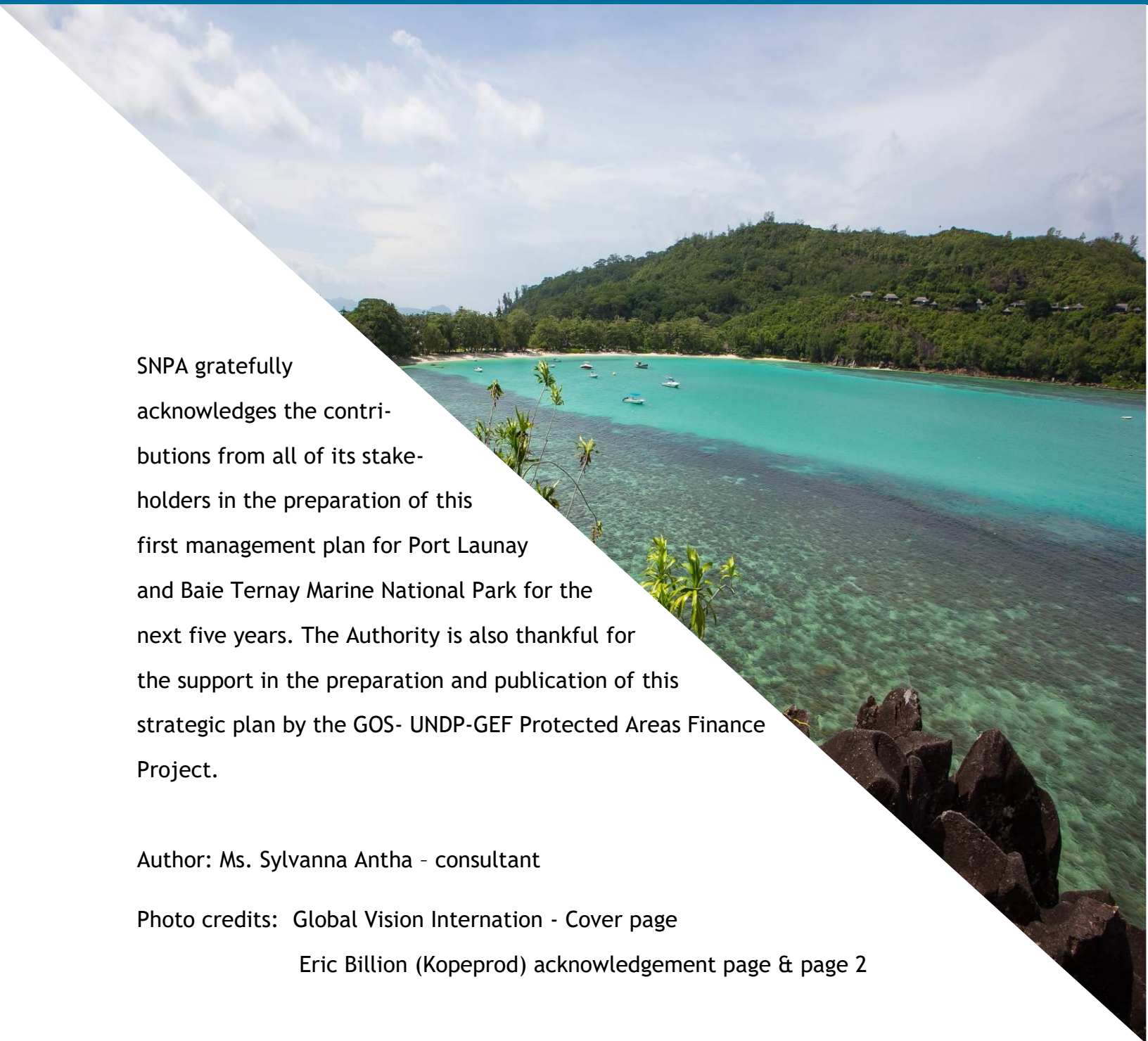
For both areas we need to look at providing better services to users. Firstly we hope to have permanent presence at Port Launay where we also intend to build an information Centre which will serve both Parks. We will provide more information to visitors both onsite and offsite. Sign Boards and Information Boards will be erected and the Authority will offer proper mooring facilities.

We plan to look at the financial aspects of managing the two sites, with the hope that they can also generate income which will be used towards their management. This will allow for the long term financial sustainability of the sites. Bearing in mind the high interest of the general public in the Baie Ternay it is hope that we can move ahead with an implementation plan which include local participation and eventually maybe having the site co-management. SNPA recognizes that partners can help achieve the overall objectives of having the protected areas.

Finally the management plans being adopted by SNPA are result oriented. There are inbuilt review processes and it is our hope that these plan will act as a road map to ensure that these two protected areas are effectively and efficiently managed taking into account the views of the local population and stakeholders.

Mr. Selby Remie
Chief Executive Officer
Seychelles National Parks Authority

Acknowledgement



SNPA gratefully acknowledges the contributions from all of its stakeholders in the preparation of this first management plan for Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Park for the next five years. The Authority is also thankful for the support in the preparation and publication of this strategic plan by the GOS- UNDP-GEF Protected Areas Finance Project.

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Eric Billion (Kopeprod) acknowledgement page & page 2

Executive Summary

This is the plan of management for the Port Launay Marine National Park and the Baie Ternay Marine National Park, operated by the Seychelles National Parks Authority. The plan is formulated for a period of 5 years (2019 - 2023) and should be reviewed biannually during its first year of implementation and annually thereafter to monitor performance and progress. SNPA's vision is for the two parks to be effectively conserved to maintain ecological integrity, while contributing to the equitable distribution of benefits and sustaining socio-economic development for present and future generations.

The Port Launay Marine National Park covers the sheltered bay of Port Launay on the West Coast of Mahe. It was designated as Protected Area in 1979 and is 163.29 hectares. The Port Launay Marine National Park is well known for its beauty, relaxing on the beach, swimming and snorkeling on the reef (which is easily accessed from the beach or from sea). It is also famous for its whale shark sightings. Although the reefs have been damaged by several El Nino events and subsequent macro-algal coverage, there are still some hard corals, soft corals and fish present on the reef. The Constance Ephelia resort borders nearly half of the main Port Launay beach, and offers watersports activities to its guests (e.g. canoeing, windsurfing). Port Launay is one of the most popular beach amongst the local residents and tourists, particularly at weekends.

The Baie Ternay Marine National Park is 87.09 hectares and was designated as a Protected Area in 1979. Baie Ternay is a relatively large bay (25ha) open to the NW-SE, and situated between Cap Matoopa (southward) and Morne Seychellois slope (Northward). The bay, wide open to the N-W, is sheltered from seas by a coral reef and its crest. The main attraction is the natural beauty of the bay, the small beach at Anse du Riz, and snorkelling on the coral reef. Although the coral reef, which is the main attraction in the park for diving and snorkelling, has been largely damaged by El Nino events, the latest being 2016, a crown-of-thorns starfish outbreak, and coral bleaching events, the bay and its beaches still attract visitors, especially for snorkeling and diving. Baie Ternay is one of the healthiest coral reefs within the inner granitics and has a good diversity of coral reef fish and commercial fish. Visitors to Baie Ternay usually arrive by car on the road from Port Launay, and reach the beach and bathing area by walking along a tar road for about 1.5 km. Other visitors access the park by boat, and dive or snorkel in the bay, or relax and picnic at Anse du Riz.

Fishing, diving and snorkeling tour operators engage with visitors and sell their excursions from the beach. The Beach House, a partner of the Constance Ephelia resort, sells diving trips, and provides complementary watersports equipment to hotel guests. The watersports equipment is only available to guests and no other visitors. The park is accessible by both road and sea.

This management plan highlights the conservation values of the Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs as well as the issues affecting management and the management goals that SNPA is working towards. The major impacts in the two Marine National Parks are caused by climate change and from damage of natural ecosystem by visitors. The objective of this plan is to ensure that the two parks can continue to act as a site of interest for visitors while ensuring that the natural environment is protected. The plan ensures that strategies are put in place and priority actions are implemented to protect the natural environment and to repair damages caused by natural and visitor impacts. To improve the conservation values of the park and limit possible conflicts between users, a zoning plan for each of the marine areas have been provided with three management zones described.

The Restoration Zone is for the restoration of degraded coral reefs. The Restricted Use Zone, covers areas mostly dominated by coral reefs, especially shallow reefs. Its purpose is to ensure that sensitive coral reefs are protected from destructive human activities. The General Use Zone covers the areas that are the least sensitive of the different zones.

In order to improve the experience of visitors in the Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Parks, the plan puts a lot of emphasis on improving the quantity and format that information is given to visitors so that they can better appreciate the significance of what they observe on their visit and have an improved nature experience.

A costed plan of implementation is provided to facilitate financial planning and the Performance Measurement System (PMS) brings in the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Timely) element into the plan. The PMS defines specific activities to be implemented as part of every strategy and provides the measure and timeline as part of the target. Performance indicator on how to determine the success of each activity is also provided.



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Port Launay and Baie Ternay Plan of Management

1. Preliminary

1.1. Name of the plan

This plan is the Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Park Management Plan 2019 - 2023.

1.2. Plan's application

This plan applies to the Port Launay and Baie Ternay Areas designated as National Parks under the Port Launay Marine National Park (Designation) Order [SI No. 56/1979] and the Baie Ternay Marine National Park (Designation) Order [SI No.54/1979]. Both are designated under the National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act, Chapter 141, Laws of Seychelles.

1.3. Intent of the plan

The intent of this plan is to protect and conserve the values of the Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Park, through education, awareness and partnership development with stakeholders, while providing for reasonable opportunities of residents to make use of the area for tourism, education, recreation and scientific purposes.

1.4. Vision of Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP

The two parks are effectively conserved to maintain ecological integrity, emphasizing education, research and conservation potentials, while contributing to the equitable distribution of benefits and sustaining socio-economic development for present and future generations

Port Launay: *To maintain the ecological integrity of the park while contributing to the equitable distribution of benefits and sustaining socio-economic development.*

Baie Ternay: *To maintain the ecological integrity of the park, while emphasizing its environmental education, research and conservation potentials.*

1.5. Conservation values

The Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Parks have been legally protected since 1979. The parks and adjacent areas have ecosystems with important marine conservation values which includes coral reefs and associated habitats, rocky shores, turtle foraging, freshwater wetlands, coastal plateaux, shark breeding sites, whale shark feeding sites and sheath-tailed bat feeding sites. The conservation values of these two parks means that they have high socio-economic value and are used extensively by local boat charters and tour operators for nature-based tourism.

Each section proposing strategies (i.e. Sections 3 to 9) highlights the main values of the habitat, species, processes, services or goods and identify the main issues threatening the identified values. Strategies are then proposed to mitigate the issues.

1.6. Management issues

The Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Parks have several management issues. These are listed below and are addressed through activities proposed in this management plan.

- (1) Lack of management planning and organisation of activities towards the achievement of the strategic objectives of the Seychelles National Parks Authority.
- (2) Too much emphasis of rangers' work on fee collection as opposed to other duties like visitor interaction, marine monitoring, enforcement and compliance.
- (3) Coral reef degradation caused by climate change induced mass coral bleaching event and phase-shift of reefs from coral to macro-algae and rubble dominated.
- (4) Excessive damage to coral reefs caused by indiscriminate anchoring of charter boats and yachts coming into the park.
- (5) Poaching of octopus and turtles in the Marine Park.

- (6) Lack of strategic marine habitat monitoring and targeted scientific research to follow trends and propose management measures.
- (7) Lack of information provided to visitors on various interesting aspects of the parks environment and guidance on sustainable use of parks.

1.7. Management goals

1.7.1 Port Launay

The management goals of the Port Launay Marine National Park for the next 5 years are:

- (1) To ensure protection of coral reefs and associated population species, while promoting scientific research and monitoring.
- (2) To offer an environment where sustainable eco-tourism can continue to develop for the benefit of the local communities.
- (3) To use conservation actions in the park as a means to engage communities, increasing public education and awareness.

1.7.2 Baie Ternay

The management goals of the Baie Ternay Marine National Park for the next 5 years are:

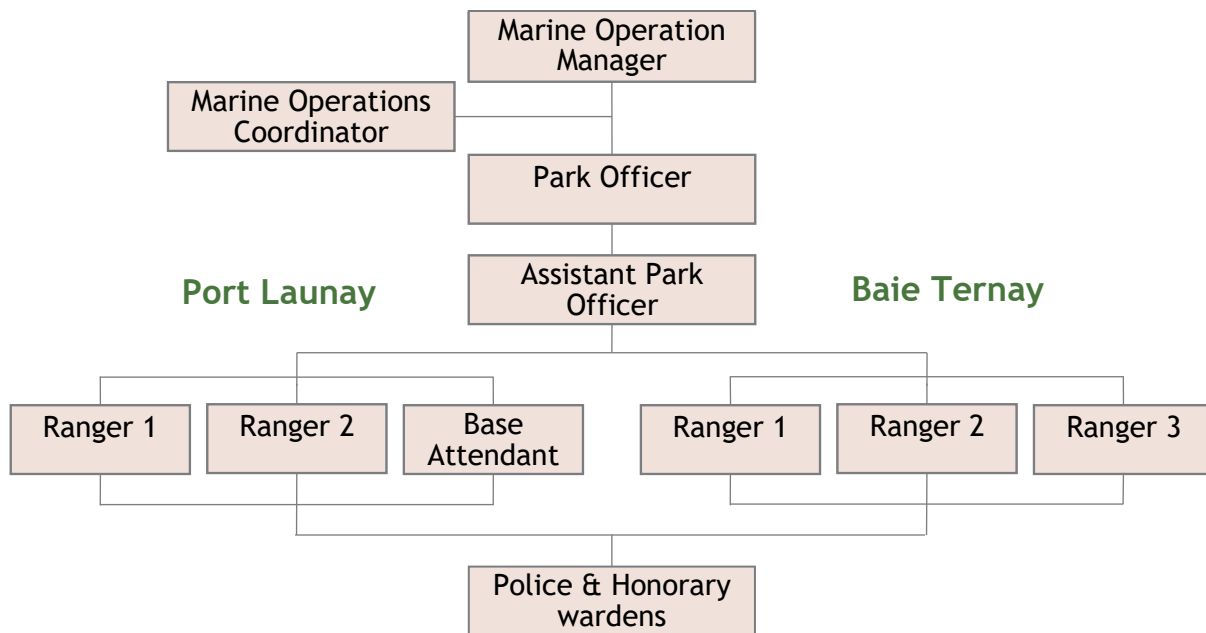
- (1) To ensure that all the coral reefs and its associated populations remain healthy and are protected.
- (2) To promote scientific research and monitoring while improving the health of degraded marine ecosystems through restoration and other mitigative actions.
- (3) To offer an environment where sustainable eco-tourism can continue to develop for the benefit of the local communities.

1.8. Management and reporting structure

The parks will be managed by the Seychelles National Parks Authority as per mandate provided in Section 4(1) of the Environment Protection (Seychelles National Parks Authority) Order (SI 30 of 2009).

Park management will fall under the direct responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Seychelles National Parks Authority, who will in turn be guided by the Board of Directors. Responsibility for onsite implementation will remain with the Operations' Manager for Mahe Island. Management decisions will be based on the best available science (information provided from reports and publications) and advice from the Scientific Advisory Committee. The Manager will present periodic reports to the Board of Directors through the office of the CEO.

The Operations manager will have 7 staff within the Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP, and these officers will gain support from the tourism police and stakeholders (as per action plan). These staff will conduct night patrols on a weekly basis to deter poaching and any other illegal activities.



Currently the two marine parks are patrolled by 2 rangers, which spends the bulk of their time at Baie Ternay, with occasional visits to Port Launay. The setting up of an honorary warden programme, will allow support from specific stakeholders. At the same time, through relevant training of the police and improved working relationship, these rangers will have additional support. Current budget restricts certain actions and their implementation, because of high action costs and limited budgetary allocation. The action plan within this management plan allocate some budgetary funding for actions, but also external contributions from stakeholders e.g. District Authority and Ephelia Resort as stakeholders, as well as external funding sought through funding applications. SNPA currently has enough expertise for proposal

writing, but also to carry out some of the actions listed, which should lead to a reduced reliance on annual budget.

The plan is to be adaptive with yearly review. Proposed addition or changes in strategies will be submitted to the Board for approval.

1.9. Stakeholders involvement

The park stakeholders (indicative list provided in Annex 2) will be involved in park management through regular consultative meetings, to be held every year. At each of these meetings, progress made towards the implementation of the plan will be presented. Organisation of consultative meetings will be the responsibility of the Baie Ternay and Port Launay Park Manager.

1.10. Management regulations

The management regulations for Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Park are detailed in the National Parks (Port Launay Marine National Park) Regulation [SI No.9/1981] and the Baie Ternay Marine National Park Regulations [SI No. 26/1997]. A copy of the regulations can be found in Volume II: National Parks and Nature Conservancy Act Regulations for Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs.

2. Zoning plan

A zoning plan has been prepared for the Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Park (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). The objective of the zoning plan is to reduce conflicts among different types of activities taking place in the park. The Marine parks have three types of zones which are: General Use Zones, Restricted Use Zones, and Restoration Zones. Table 1 provides the conservation objectives, park use objectives, target, prohibited and authorised activities for each of the different zones.

2.1. Surrounding terrestrial areas

Although this Management Plan main focus is within the Marine Protected Areas boundary, SNPA do acknowledge potential impact that activities in the surrounding terrestrial area may have on the parks. In this context SNPA engages to work in close collaboration with any stakeholder engaging in development of the land area around both Marine National Parks.

To date the main significant proposed development is the re-development of ex-NYS at Cap Ternay. The Government of Seychelles is proposing to build a Youth Hope Centre and a Drug Rehabilitation Centre, which will also entails the construction of a third building to cater for the re-location of the existing SNPA base at Cap Ternay.

SNPA commits to work in close collaboration with the Government to ensure minimal impact on the environment should it be finalised as well as engages in keeping all stakeholders informed of the final decision in regards to this project.

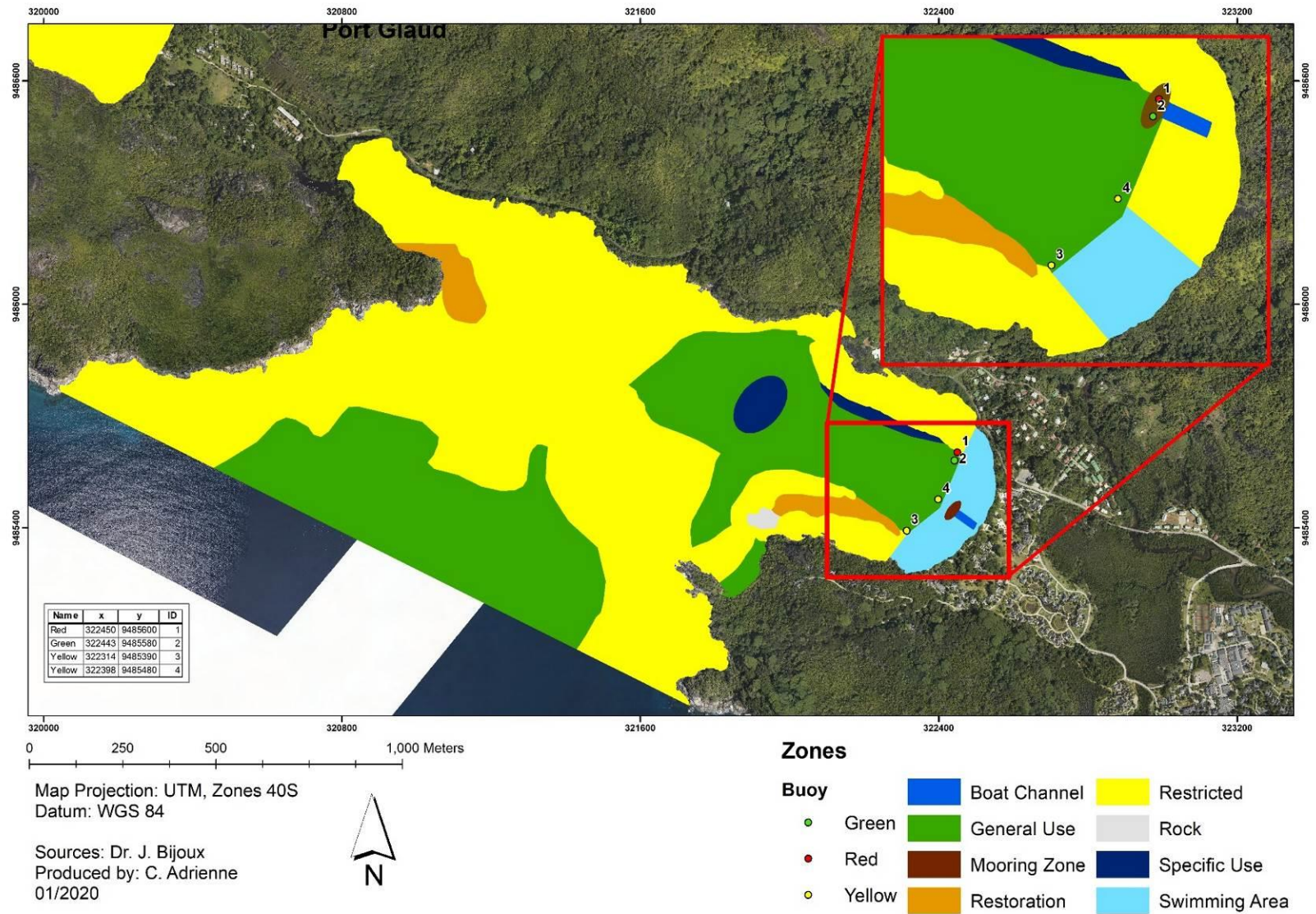


Fig.1: Map of the different marine management zones of the **Port Launay Marine National Park**

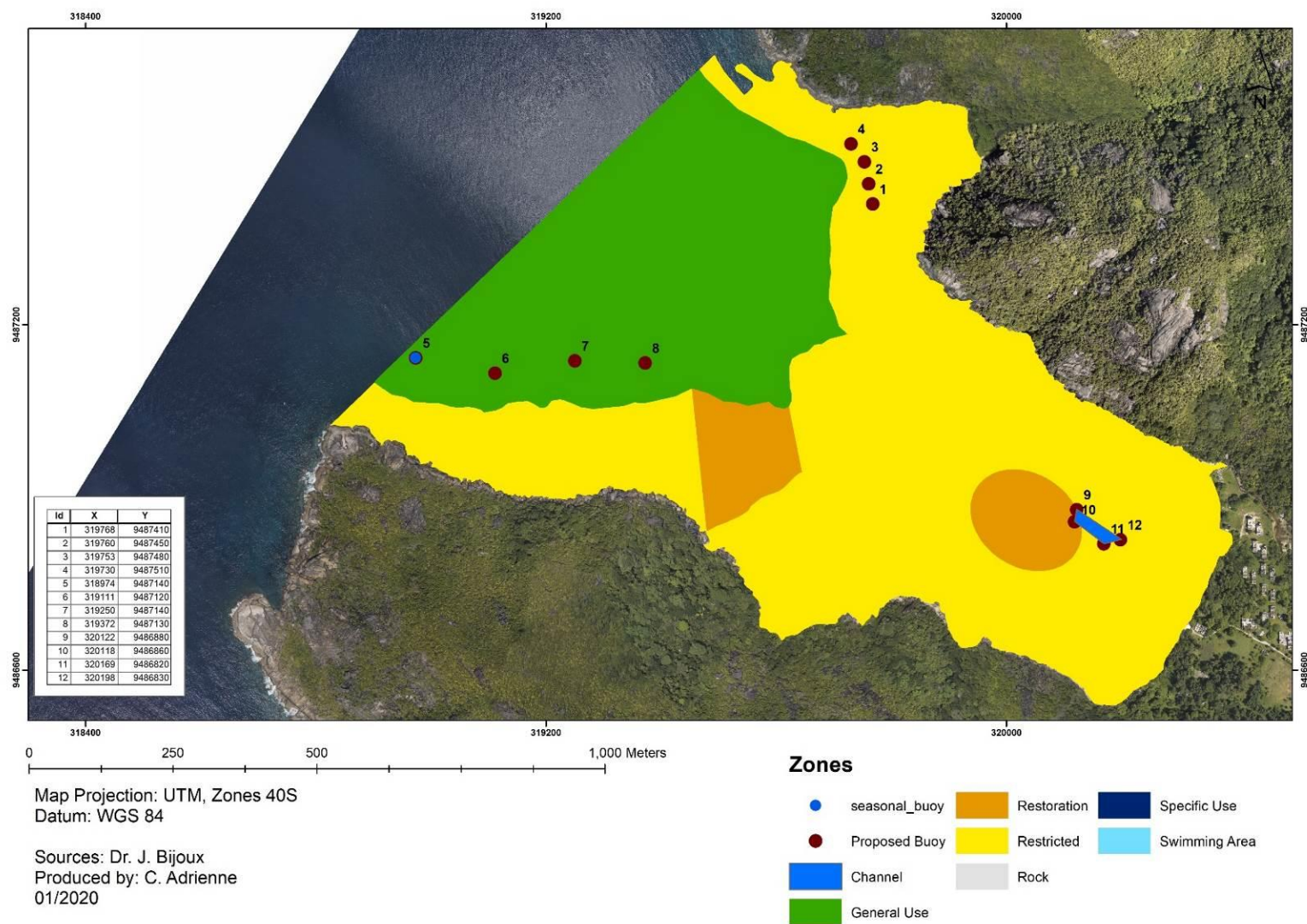


Fig.2: Map of the different marine management zones of the Baie Ternay Marine National Park

Table 1: The different marine management zones for the Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Park with objectives and prohibited and authorised

	Marine zones			
	Restoration Zones	Restricted use Zones	General use Zones	Specific Use Zones
Conservation objectives	To ensure specific protection and restoration of rare, sensitive or vulnerable ecosystems, habitats, species (corals)	To ensure protection of important, sensitive and significant ecosystems, habitats, species.	To ensure that the structures and functions of marine environment are maintained	To contain certain activities to mitigate impact on important, sensitive and significant ecosystems, habitats, species
Park use Objective	Improve the expanse and quality of vulnerable habitats	To provide a range of education and recreational activities and opportunities for park users to learn about biodiversity, sustainable use of the marine habitat and conservation. Promote scientific research.	To provide opportunities for park users and visitors to have access to and discover the marine environment and use it in a sustainable manner. Educate Park users and the public on the importance of maintaining the structure and function of marine environment. Promote research.	To mitigate conflict with other users and or activities
Target	Specific coral reef areas	Areas with significant and/or vulnerable areas of coral reefs and areas with shallow coral reefs	Deep areas and areas where habitats and species are less susceptible and vulnerable to destruction.	Small areas specifically used for mooring of resident boats and large vessels
Prohibited Activities	Mooring, anchoring and all extractive activities, no trampling, no walking, no standing on corals	Anchoring (if not in sandy, coral & sea grass free areas only) and all extractive activities	All extractive activities	All other activities apart for those authorised
Authorized Activities	Navigation, marine tours, Scuba diving, Snorkelling, swimming	Swimming, snorkelling, diving, navigation, mooring	Navigation, marine tours, mooring, anchoring (in sandy, coral & sea grass free areas only), Scuba diving, snorkelling, swimming	Mooring of specific vessels. Navigation, monitoring and scientific research

3. Nature conservation

The Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National parks have many attributes that needs to be considered when pursuing the vision and management goals of the two parks. The following areas, provide the basis for actionable interventions to be developed for the management of the two parks.

This section addresses conservation related issues of ecologically important ecosystems, habitats and species within the Port Launay and Baie Ternay Marine National Park. It highlights the values (the importance), issues (factors affecting functioning) and proposes strategies (plan of actions) for addressing identified issues.

3.1. Coral reefs

3.1.1. Values

- (1) Coral Reefs are important for coastal protection, and for dissipating wave actions.
- (2) The Baie Ternay MNP has 14 different coral family and 34 different genera, the highest diversity around Mahe.
- (3) The Baie Ternay MNP is important for coral diversity and for providing coral larvae to seed degraded reef on the Northern and Western coasts of Mahe.
- (4) The Baie Ternay MNP indicate an ongoing trend of coral reef recovery.
- (5) Baie Ternay MNP is the most diverse and healthy coral reef on the main Mahe island.
- (6) Port Launay MNP has a good diversity of corals.
- (7) Port Launay MNP has zones with high marine biodiversity (including coral and coral recruitment as well as seagrass beds) and frequented by a diverse range of marine species.
- (8) Snorkelling and diving are popular activities taking place in the two parks. Diving is more prominent at Baie Ternay.
- (9) There has been extensive data collection on coral reefs at Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP.


3.1.2. Issues

- (1) Coral reefs in both parks underwent large scale coral mortality from the 1998 and 2016 mass coral bleaching, as a result of the El Nino phenomenon.

- (2) The Port Launay shallow reefs have considerable amount of coral rubbles, along with some significant macro-algal domination.
- (3) The abundance and diversity of coral reef fish species at Port Launay is not very high.
- (4) Historically Port Launay had high biodiversity which has been reduced due to human activities and also as a result of the 2004 tsunami.
- (5) Subsequent bleaching events results in the shallow reefs at Baie Ternay which are important for snorkelling to become covered by coral rubbles.
- (6) Most anthropogenic effects on coral reefs within both Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP is caused by anchor damage.
- (7) Boat users continue to anchor on coral reefs due to a lack of mooring buoys and lack of enforcement of park regulations.
- (8) Crown of Thorn starfish outbreak has been an issue on the Baie Ternay reef in the past, and continues to be a risk.


3.1.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Reduce direct adverse impacts by human activities on coral reefs.




- (1) Ensure adherence to the zoning plan for Port Launay and Baie Ternay
- (2) Maintain anchoring and mooring in specific allocated zones
- (3) SNPA will work with stakeholders to remove the current low standard blocks installed by boat operators, and to install proper mooring.
- (4) Set up mooring buoys for non-resident boat operators, resident fishermen and yachts at Port Launay MNP. This will be done in partnership between stakeholders and SNPA in specific use zones and demarcated areas.
- (5) Set up additional mooring buoys at Port Launay and Baie Ternay, maintained by SNPA. No park users will be allowed to set up own mooring system
- (6) Small boats will only be allowed to anchor on sandy bottoms and no boats will be allowed on reefs at Baie Ternay.
- (7) Demarcation buoys will be installed to demarcate shallow reefs at Baie Ternay, to prevent anchoring on reefs.
- (8) Large boats will use small dinghies to drop off clients close to reefs
- (9) Identify and designate anchoring sites for large boats and cruise ships
- (10) The management authority for Port Launay MNP will work closely with SMSA to ensure adherence to the legislations and zoning plan and to decrease anchoring on reefs.

- (2) Reduce boat activities close to the beach for adherence to zoning.



(1) Boats will only be allowed to come to the beach for pick-up, drop-off and fuelling.

- (3) Permanent ranger presence in both parks to patrol and enforce legislations




Strategies

(1) SNPA rangers will be stationed at Port Launay on a permanent basis, and will work closely with the police, to monitor and enforce proper mooring procedures and deter illegal activities. Funding has already been allocated for the SNPA Port Launay ranger kiosk and it is being developed.

(2) Rangers will have permanent base at Baie Ternay to ensure adherence to the legislation and zoning plan and to decrease anchoring on reefs and deter any poaching incidents. SNPA has already discussed with relevant authority, and rangers' office as well as sleeping quarters and educational facilities which includes a library will be developed at Baie Ternay

- (4) Designation of honorary wardens to support management enforcement and monitoring activities



Strategies

(1) The management authority will designate honorary wardens and operation personnel to detect incidences of damage to coral reefs. A guideline will also be developed on the role of wardens and required trainings that will be provided for these individuals

(5) Promote education and awareness through and education and awareness plan

Strategies

- (1) An education and awareness plan will be prepared to guide the implementation of education and awareness, that develop tools for providing information to visitors on use and best practices in the park, threats in the park and strategies to engage stakeholders and visitors in conservation.
- (2) The coral reef component of the plan will include section on:
 - (a) Information on the applicable sections in the Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP regulations to knowingly, recklessly or negligently damage or anchor on corals inside the parks.
 - (b) The penalties for damaging corals inside the park.
 - (c) Procedures for checking and using mooring buoys.
 - (d) Proper procedures for using an anchor and hauling it back in when in the parks.
 - (e) The state of corals reefs inside the park and boundary areas.
 - (f) The economic and biodiversity value of coral reefs.
 - (g) Develop information boards relevant for Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs
 - (h) Increase the amount of education and awareness activities on conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and associated habitats.

(6) Removal of crown of thorns to encourage coral growth

Strategies

- (1) Removal of Crown of Thorn starfish will continue to be undertaken at Port Launay and Baie Ternay by SNPA with support from GVI

3.2. Turtles

3.2.1. Values

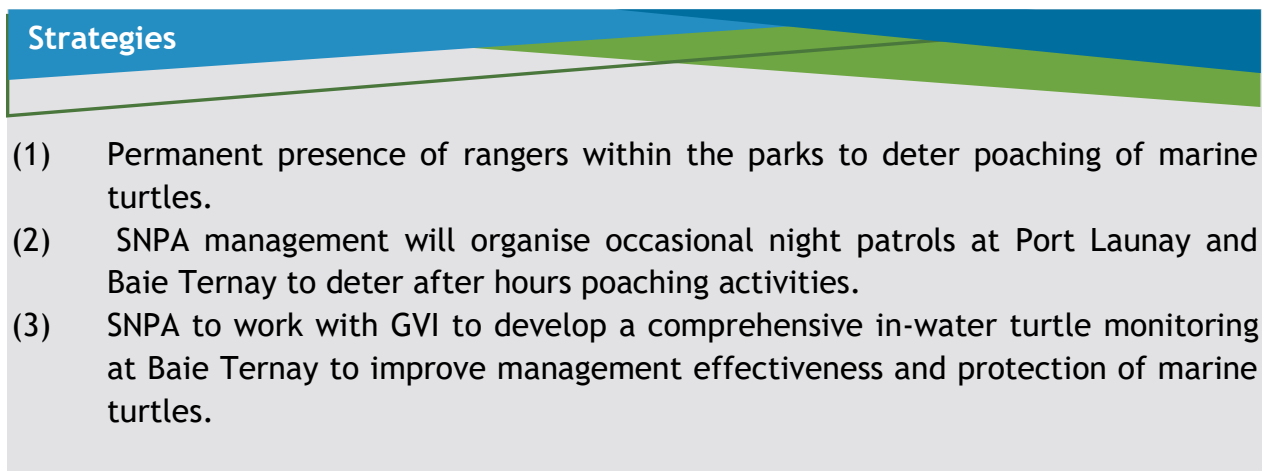
- (1) Baie Ternay is an important habitat for both the Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).
- (2) There has been a gradual increase in the number of Hawksbill and Green Turtle sightings at Baie Ternay since 2009.
- (3) The near shore reef area of Baie Ternay are critically important for foraging turtles.

3.2.2. Issues

- (1) Hawksbill turtles are considered as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species while Green turtles are considered as Endangered.
- (2) There is evidence that turtles are being poached and continue to be poached in and around the Baie Ternay MNP.

3.2.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Reduce direct adverse impacts by human activities on marine turtles.



Strategies

- (1) Permanent presence of rangers within the parks to deter poaching of marine turtles.
- (2) SNPA management will organise occasional night patrols at Port Launay and Baie Ternay to deter after hours poaching activities.
- (3) SNPA to work with GVI to develop a comprehensive in-water turtle monitoring at Baie Ternay to improve management effectiveness and protection of marine turtles.

3.3. Whale Sharks and Rays

3.3.1. Values

- (1) Port Launay and Baie Ternay continues to be an important habitat for whale shark feeding activities towards the end of every year (usually September - November).

- (2) Whale sharks and rays are important resource for tourist operators and dive centres who bring visitors to the parks.

3.3.2. Issues

- (1) Whale shark sightings at Port Launay and Baie Ternay fluctuates annually.
- (2) There is currently no monitoring or conservation programme for whale sharks.

3.3.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Promote education and awareness through and education and awareness plan.

Strategies

- (1) An education and awareness plan will be prepared to guide the implementation of education and awareness. The whale shark and ray conservation component of the plan will include section on:
 - (a) Information on the applicable sections in the Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP regulations to knowingly, recklessly or negligently cause harm to whale sharks (including boat strikes that lead to scars and contact marks) or kill and harvest rays inside the parks
 - (b) Proper procedures to be undertaken when encountering whale sharks while in the park, whether in boats or when diving.
 - (c) Develop information materials that refers to how to use the marine parks in a way that ensures protection and conservation of wildlife.
- (2) Increase the amount of education and awareness activities on conservation and sustainable use of the Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs

- (2) Develop a comprehensive whale shark monitoring programme.

Strategies

- (1) Undertake discussions with Marine Society of Seychelles and/or GVI to re-look at the whale shark monitoring programme and at how monitoring of whale sharks and planktons should be carried out in the future.

3.4. Sheath-Tailed Bat

3.4.1. Values

- (1) The endemic Seychelles Sheath-tailed Bat (*Coleura seychellensis*) is the rarest bat in the world.
- (2) The bats and their roost sites receive full legal protection by the Government of Seychelles.
- (3) The bats likely feed on small insects in the Port Launay mangrove and the Anse Souillac mangroves and Baie Ternay Coastline (EDGE data, from research conducted in 2012-2014 by Diana Renaud, Flavien Joubert & Rachel Bristol)..

3.4.2. Issues

- (1) The bat is listed as critically endangered on the IUCN Red List, and is an EDGE (Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered) Species.
- (2) The loss of wetland vegetation likely has an impact on the food source of the bats.
- (3) Habitats degradation is considered a major cause of the decline in the number of individuals.

3.4.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Promote conservation of sheath-tailed bat feeding habitats.

Strategies

- (1) Review the management plan for the Port Launay mangroves and incorporate restoration of mangrove vegetation at Port Launay to safeguard the feeding habitat of sheath-tailed bats
- (2) Safeguard critical habitats important as sheath-tailed bat feeding grounds. This includes Anse Souillac mangrove ecosystem and surrounding wetlands.
- (3) SNPA to enter discussion with the government and relevant agencies and review the EIA as Cap Ternay is developed, to ensure the current integrity of the mangrove and wetland ecosystems at Baie Ternay is safeguarded.
- (4) SNPA to organise clean-ups of beaches and park boundaries, including Anse Souillac to remove debris and wastes. Clean-up will also be carried out in wetlands at Port Launay and Cap Ternay in collaboration with school clubs, Ephelia, GVI and other partners.

4. Scientific research and monitoring

4.1. Values

- (1) Scientific Research and monitoring will provide the best available information for effective management of Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP.
- (2) Baie Ternay continues to function as a natural laboratory that offers opportunities for continued-long term research and environmental monitoring.
- (3) The Global Vision International has been collecting scientific information within the MNP for over 15 years.
- (4) There are several research projects and surveys that have been and continues to be undertaken within the Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs, by local and non-local scientists.
- (5) Baie Ternay has accommodation for research scientists and volunteers collecting data at Port Launay and Baie Ternay, and will continue to have access to accommodations within proposed developments planned for Baie Ternay.
- (6) A few research organisations such as Seychelles Fishing Authority and Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles have long standing presence within Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP and continues to generate scientific data on biological diversity and ecosystems of the two sites.

4.2. Issues

- (1) SNPA staff has low capacity to conduct research and habitat monitoring as well as publish papers in scientific peer-reviewed journals.
- (2) Research conducted within the park are often undertaken by other local parastatal and NGOs.
- (3) Despite scientific surveys in the two parks, results of scientific surveys are often not used to guide strategic and management planning within the parks.
- (4) Researchers often do not make available research data and recommendations to park managers so that these can be used in management planning.
- (5) Rangers at Port Launay and Baie Ternay have not been involved actively in scientific research and monitoring.
- (6) Research data is scattered and there is no clear management of scientific research data.
- (7) There is no database or server for archiving and retrieving research data.

4.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Improve research and training programmes within the parks.

Strategies

- (1) The scientific research plan should identify priority research areas in support of the Marine National Parks managed by SNPA and used as a guide for all research projects that are carried out in the parks. These projects should contribute to the outcome of the plan (to be reviewed on an annual basis and in response to key issues identified during the monitoring programme).
- (2) A scientific training plan for rangers and research staff should be developed, to ensure all relevant staff are equipped to carry out scientific projects focused on environmental conservation. This will also ensure education and understanding of legislations pertaining to the two marine parks.
- (3) SNPA rangers and staff should be involved in all scientific research within the two parks.

- (2) Encourage publication of research to inform conservation and management.

Strategies

- (1) The data and information collected by GVI within Port Launay and Baie Ternay needs to be analysed, written up and published in peer-reviewed scientific journals, so that the science informs decisions of SNPA and partner organisations conservation initiatives

- (3) Improve research, conservation and management.

Strategies

- (1) An advisory scientific Committee made up of researchers from organisation currently doing research in the park, as well as prominent local researchers with capacities and skills in marine research and monitoring needs to be set up, to advice SNPA and its CEO on scientific matters that contribute to environmental conservation. The Committee will advise on research across all of SNPAs National Parks.

- (2) The Scientific Advisory Committee should use these peer-reviewed articles and results from research report of SNPA scientists, as well as management recommendations made by the Research manager to make decisions concerning environmental conservation of the two parks

- (4) Build an academic network for implementing priority research projects.

Strategies

- (1) SNPA to promote implementation of priority research projects within the two MNPs through building a network with suitable academic institutions and attendance at workshops, conferences and other suitable forums.
- (2) Develop an internship programme in collaboration with the University of Seychelles and other partner universities, to encourage and support research especially around seagrass and its associated fauna and mangroves, which currently have attracted little research.
- (3) SNPA research to collaborate with GVI on the coral reef restoration programme and seek funding for development and upscaling of the programme, incorporating research and data collection.
- (4) SNPA and research organisations or individuals carrying out research within the two parks should sign a scientific agreement, drafted by SNPA or its lawyers, to make available research report, management recommendations and raw data and meta-data to SNPA for use in guiding conservation management

- (5) Manage scientific data safely and efficiently.

Strategies

- (1) SNPA needs to develop a guideline for managing scientific data, and develop ICT infrastructure for management and retrieval of scientific data.
- (2) A database of all scientific publications and reports on the National Parks should be set up, and this should be easily retrievable within SNPA

5. Promoting Eco Tourism

5.1. Values


- (1) Port Launay is very popular with Seychelles residents.
- (2) Visitors to Port Launay can undertake several activities such as swimming, snorkelling, beach BBQ, watersports.
- (3) The Baie Ternay MNP has the healthiest and one of the most diverse corals reefs in the inner granitics.

5.2. Issues

- (1) Stakeholders argue that the standard of education and safety is very low within the Port Launay MNP and on the beach, and this has the potential to result into conflicts.
- (2) Not enough information and guidelines is given to visitors about the Port Launay MNP, which results in conflicts between users and stakeholders.
- (3) Visitors are not always aware that Port Launay is a Marine Park and use is regulated by law.
- (4) The Port Launay MNP has one of the most important and used beach and bathing area. However, the standards of the quality of the water (due to fuel spills and wastes from boats), environment and the level of education, awareness and safety is not well managed.
- (5) There is no information board to guide visitors.
- (6) BBQ on the beach is not well managed and can pose a threat to the biodiversity and visitors.
- (7) There are some littering and pollution that occurs in the parks.
- (8) Trampling of corals is an issue.
- (9) Constant use of the beach is leading to erosion in some parts.
- (10) Safety of locals and visitors in the water is an issue.

5.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Achieve high standard of environment quality for Port Launay MNP.



Strategies

- (1) Explore the designation of Blue Flag status for Port Launay Beach, with the aim of achieving high standards for water quality, environmental management, education and safety.


- (2) Signage to be developed for Baie Ternay entrance, providing information on the best use of the MNP (including zones). Signage will also be developed for Anse Du Riz to provide information on best use of the area and Do's and Don'ts.
- (3) No standing on corals is allowed. Information boards will be set-up to give guidelines for accessing coral reefs.
- (4) All yachts and other larger vessels in the park should make use of their sewage holding tank and there should be no direct discharge of sewage in the park. The permanent presence of rangers in the park as well as information materials provided will deter these activities.
- (5) SNPA rangers will work with the police to ensure that bathing areas are used by the public and visitors and that the boat channel is always clear.

- (2) Promote education and awareness through and education and awareness plan.

Strategies

- (1) An education and awareness plan will be prepared to guide the implementation of education and awareness, that develop tools for providing information to visitors on use and best practices in the park, threats in the park and strategies to engage stakeholders and visitors in conservation. The beach management component of the plan will include section on:
 - (a) Information on the strategy used to provide awareness for beach users, swimmers and boat operators at Port Launay.
 - (b) The penalties for littering on the beach and in the water.
 - (c) Proper procedures for using the bathing areas.
 - (d) Proper procedures for snorkelling, swimming and using the reefs.
 - (e) Develop information boards for Port Launay MNP.
 - (f) Increase the amount of education and awareness activities on conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and associated habitats.

- (3) Develop essential infrastructures for the MNPs.



Strategies

- (1) Barbeque facilities are being developed for Port Launay to prevent open fire in different areas of the beach. This will be maintained by Port Glaud District Administrator.
- (2) Kiosks are being set-up, in partnership with Constance Ephelia Resort for local tourism operators selling their products on the beach. This will provide a 'one-stop shop' for all visitors and open more space for locals to use.
- (3) Toilet facilities is provided by the District Authority at the bus station. New management is being sought for the facilities to ensure it is run year-round.
- (4) The District Authority will work with SNPA, and as part of the district development plan will back-fill and rehabilitate the beach above the Highwater Mark (the area currently being used as parking but eroding in some parts). The will be used by the public as a drop-off and sitting area

- (4) Reduce conflicts between stakeholders on their use of the MNPs.



Strategies

- (1) SNPA to organise quarterly meetings and discussions with stakeholders for them to voice their concerns and resolve conflicts collectively.

6. Demarcation, Mooring and Anchoring

6.1 Values

- (1) Demarcation in Marine Parks ensures that marine vessels know when they are entering a MNP and follow MNPs laws and regulations within Park boundaries.
- (2) Mooring buoys which are properly maintained prevents vessels from anchoring on coral reefs.

- (3) Anchoring in MNPs is allowed for small boats on sandy bottoms, bringing visitors closer to coral reefs, while not impacting on reefs.

3.7.1 Issues

- (1) Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP are not properly demarcated. This results in visitors not necessarily understanding when they enter the MNPs and not following MNPs law and regulations.
- (2) Lack of mooring buoys and its proper maintenance lead to boats anchoring on coral reef and destroying these habitats.
- (3) Lack of mooring buoys lead to conflicts between residents and visitors mooring boats in the parks.

3.7.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Regulate demarcation and mooring within the MNPs.

Strategies

- (1) SNPA has demarcated the boundary of the two MNPs using demarcation buoys and provide SMSA with buoy coordinates to feed the Hydrographic Office UKHO for publishing.
- (2) SNPA will work with boat operators to make provision for mooring buoys for resident boats and visitor boats and yachts and coordinate will be provided to SMSA for feeding to UKHO.
- (3) SNPA rangers will ensure that demarcation or bathing/swimming and boating area are not moved or removed by users. They will also ensure that buoys that indicate speed limits are respected within the MNPs. SNPA will work with SMSA to ensure that buoys that indicate speed limits are installed in the Baie Ternay MNP.
- (4) SNPA shall start discussions with the Seychelles Licensing Authority, Seychelles Marine Safety Agency and the MEECC on the number of large and small vessels that should be allowed to use the park at any given time, to ensure reduced pressure on resources and safety of park users. Discussions will also be undertaken to seek agreements on the number of vessels allowed in the park, per individuals to improve service and opportunities for more residents to carry out activities in the park.
- (5) Regular maintenance of mooring buoys in Port Launay and Baie Ternay will be undertaken. SNPA to share a maintenance schedule with operators.

- (2) Ensure adherence to the law and legislation pertaining to the MNPs.

Strategies

- (1) SNPA rangers will ensure that no person shall, without the prior written consent of the Authority, use or cause or permit to be used in the National Park, water-ski, paragliding equipment, or craft to water-ski or paraglide, as per CAP 141, National Parks (Port Launay) Regulation 1981 [SI 9 of 1981] Part II (4), and National Parks (Baie Ternay) Regulations 1997 [SI 26 of 1997], Part II (4) (see Annex 1).

7. Monitoring and Reporting

7.1. Values

- (1) Monitoring and reporting on management effectiveness allow Protected Area management to make informed decisions to improve and optimise achievement of set objectives.
- (2) Reporting reliable information benefits the community and increases transparency and accountability in management.
- (3) Evaluating management effectiveness is a key strategic priority.

7.2. Issues

- (1) Management of Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs do not currently have an effective monitoring system for research and monitoring within the parks.
- (2) Decisions made about management of the parks are not always based on best available information.

7.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Develop and produce annual status report for the parks.

Strategies

- (1) To understand the performance of management, research staff will produce annual status report on:

- (a) Condition of the ecosystem and environmental quality
- (b) Management of erosion, unsustainable activities and new emerging issues
- (c) Information on visitor number and activities and improvements in infrastructure
- (d) Information on public awareness activities, community feedback, media information, communication and education, community involvement, political support and advocacy
- (e) Information on legislation and policies (changes and reviews) relevant to the parks, collaboration and new partnerships, research and monitoring initiatives (of Ephelia, CBO, ENGOs, GVI and government).

- (2) Understand impacts of visitors on MNPs.

Strategies

- (1) Conduct an assessment of the carrying capacity of both marine parks to understand impact of visitors and recreational vessels on MPAs, and inform management decisions.

8. Tourism

8.1. Values

- (1) Land Use Plan 2012 designate most of the land parcels between Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs as 'National Park', Protected Beach Front' and 'Medium Residential and Tourism'.
- (2) Most of the land within the Protected Areas is held under the ownership of the Republic of Seychelles


8.2. Issues

- (1) Land development within the Park is governed by the National Land Use Policy (The 2017 Land Use Policy is currently in discussion stage and allow these stakeholders to provide inputs on the type of development that they want to carry out in future).

- (2) Development within the MNPs should not impinge on the right of the land owners access to their land.

8.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Involving Land Owners in decision - making process.



Strategies

- (1) Land Owners will be consulted on any development within the two MNPs that will have an impact on the land under their ownership.
- (2) Most of the land belonging to private owners are located within the Morne Seychellois National Park. Extensive consultation will need to be undertaken with these landowners, as the Morne Seychellois Management Plan is developed.
- (3) Permission for landowners to use MNPs resources must be discussed with SNPA.
- (4) Land owners shall make use of park resources only according to the National Park and Nature. Conservancy Act: National Park [Port Launay marine] Regulations, Part III (9) and National Park [Baie Ternay Marine] Regulations, Part III (9) (see Annex I)

9. Administration

9.1. Values

- (1) Operation staff at Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs are supported by the SNPA administration team, research staff and Global Vision International.
- (2) Rangers at Port Launay and Baie Ternay have an opportunity to contribute to research and monitoring objectives of the organisation.

9.2. Issues

- (1) The 2 rangers are not adequate to enforce park regulations at both Port Launay and Baie Ternay.
- (2) The skills of rangers do not allow them to contribute in research and monitoring.

- (3) There is a lack of interaction between staff and stakeholders resulting in stakeholders lacking respect for staff and the organisation.
- (4) Rangers do not currently have the support of the police to ensure safety of visitors.
- (5) Rangers do not have a base at either Port Launay or Baie Ternay at which to carry out work and to provide information to visitors.

9.3. General objectives and strategies

- (1) Improve enforcement and patrol within the MNPs.

Strategies

- (1) Land Permanent SNPA rangers will be stationed at Port Launay, and will work closely with the police, to monitor and enforce proper regulations and deter illegal activities. A ranger kiosk has already been discussed for Port Launay. This ranger kiosk should also host an information centre and collection of MPA fees.
- (2) Rangers will have permanent base at Baie Ternay to ensure adherence to the legislation and zoning plan. SNPA has already approved plan for the base, with relevant authorities.
- (3) Individual rangers stationed at Port Launay and Baie Ternay will be on a permanent basis, so they can get to know stakeholders, understand their concerns and deal with those as appropriate.
- (4) At least two additional rangers will be recruited for the Port Launay MNP and two at Baie Ternay MNP

- (2) Promote professional and cost-effective management of Parks.

Strategies

- (1) Develop Standard Operating Procedures for Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs.
- (2) Undertake regular spot checks to ensure that staff are abiding to SNPA policies.
- (3) Prepare guidelines for staff appearance in relation to the corporate image.

10. Costed plan of implementation

Strategies	Activities	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Management of Nature and Conservation						
Ensure adherence to the zoning plan for Port Launay and Baie Ternay	Set up signage (zoning map) at Port Launay and Baie Ternay		8,000			
	Set up meetings with stakeholders to explain and discuss MPA use based on the zoning plan and map	7,500				
	Incorporate zoning plan and map on website	1,000	1,000			
	Develop information materials (regulations on using buoys) for boat and yacht operators.		5,000	5,000		
Develop permanent ranger base at Port Launay	Develop a training and education Programme for developing skills of tourism police in Protected Area Management		10,000	10,000		
	Recruit and train four rangers for Protected Area management. The four new rangers, along with the current 2 rangers will cover operations in both Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Construction of an office for rangers at Port Launay		800,000			
	Purchase medium size boat for patrolling within Port Launay MNP and moving between BT and PL MNPs		400,000			
Develop comprehensive guideline for conservation and	Develop guidelines and make available for visitors and boat operators on Do's and Don't to protect and conserve wildlife (turtles, rays and whale sharks)		40,000	10,000		

Strategies	Activities	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
monitoring	Develop training programme for rangers in conservation and monitoring (in-water turtle monitoring etc.)		1,5000	1,5000	1,5000	1,5000
	Discussion meetings with SMSA, SLA, MEECC and other relevant parties on number of vessels allowed within park and no of vessels allowed per individual (for inclusion within the law)	3,000	3,000			
	Discuss with relevant government agencies and review EIAs as Cap Ternay is developed					
	Identify suitable individuals and designate honorary warden status (inclusive of guidelines, training and appropriate badges)		5,000	3,000		
Review the mangrove management plan and monitoring programme	Meetings with stakeholders and research organisations/NGOs/CBOs to discuss capacity, past research and current mangrove research, for inclusion in management plan		10,000			
	Annex VII to be incorporated within the new mangrove management plan and SNPA to work with the Wetland Unit, NGOs, CBOs, Port Glaud Community and Ephelia, to ensure implementation of the management plan		-			
Develop an education and awareness plan	Develop and adopt an education and awareness plan for SNPA		10,000			
	Develop signage relevant to Baie Ternay and Port Launay MNPs (signage will provide information on use of PAs, specific regulations and areas of interest)	5,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	
	Develop education and awareness activities in both parks for stakeholder education and to interact and build relationships with			20,000	20,000	20,000

Strategies	Activities	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	stakeholders.					
	Organise clean up (bi-annual) within PA boundaries as well as Port Launay mangroves and Cap Ternay wetlands , in collaboration with school clubs, Port Glaud Environment Group, Ephelia, GVI and other partners and stakeholders		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Scientific Research and Monitoring						
Development of specific plans for strategic guidance activities of	Review and update a strategic research plan for SNPA		50,000			
	Identify training needs as per the research plan and develop a scientific training plan		1,000	500		
	Organise scientific training of rangers (in-house and through GVI expertise)			10,000	10,000	10,000
	Develop training programme with unisey for training of staffs in scientific writing and publication			20,000	10,000	10,000
Advisory Committee set-up	Set-up Scientific Advisory Committee		-			
Internship Programme	Develop internship and partnerships for programme in discussion with Unisey and NGOs		10,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Development of scientific Programme	Develop coral reef restoration Programme and proposal for funding			20,000	20,000	
	Adhere to scientific research agreement (SNPA and legal partners) developed by SNPA	10,000				
Database	Adhere to online database for scientific data		70,000	30,000		

Strategies	Activities	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	and publications developed by SNPA					
Promoting Eco-Tourism						
Adopting an eco-label blue flag status for Port Launay beach	Conduct water quality assessment		50,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Provide signage and information materials (map of location of activities, water quality, ecosystems and coral reefs, best practices in using the beach and zones etc.)		18,000	18,000	14,500	14,500
	Provision of additional bins by the beach and/or roadside		16,000			
	Set - up underwater trail at Port Launay			100,000	200,000	
	Set up education centre at the ranger base (availability of brochures, leaflets, factsheets and guidelines)			60,000		
	Develop and incorporate existing emergency plan for pollution			1,000	500	
	Conduct annual environmental audit of beach facility. This must focus on operating and administrative procedures, and how these meet the guidelines and requirements for SNPA and eco-label status. Where relevant, appropriate changes must be documented and implemented with process for monitoring and evaluation, in order to maintain Blue Flag status		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Engage with District Authority, Seychelles Fire Department, Constance Ephelia for lifeguard presence for Port Launay		2,000			

Strategies	Activities	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Provide first aid equipment at rangers' office and training rangers in Emergency First Response		5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Demarcation mooring and anchoring						
Demarcation	Provide demarcation buoys coordinates to SMSA and for storage on database	-				
Buoy installation and Maintenance	Install speed limit buoys and boards within Port Launay and Baie Ternay	1,000	1,000			
	Maintenance of Mooring buoys	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Monitoring and Reporting						
Assessment and Reporting	Develop and contribute towards SNPA annual status report for the two parks		-	-	-	-
	Conduct Assessment of carrying capacity of the two parks		100,000			
	Develop water quality policy for all SNPA parks, using SBS standard documents as guidelines		60,000	-		
Land Use Rights						
Education and Awareness	Consult land owners on any development within park	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Educate landowners on their use of resources within MNPs through forums and discussions (and through stakeholder engagement process for the development of the Morne Seychellois Management Plan)	1,000	1,000			
Administration						
Addressing	Organise quarterly meetings and discussions	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Strategies	Activities	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
stakeholder conflicts	with stakeholders					
	Interaction of rangers and stakeholder through informal discussions	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative operations	Develop Standard Operating Procedures for Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs		20,000			
	Adhere to guidelines for staff appearance in relation to the corporate image developed by SNPA	5,000				
	Undertake regular spot checks to ensure that staff are abiding to SNPA policies	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL		71,500	2,282,000	860,500	728,000	703,500

11. Performance Measurement System (PMS)

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
Management of Nature and Conservation	3.1.3(1)(2) Ensure adherence to the zoning plan for Port Launay and Baie Ternay	Set up signage (zoning map) at Port Launay and Baie Ternay	One map signage developed and installed in each park by June 2020	Map signage developed and installed
		Set up meetings with stakeholders to explain and discuss MPA use based on the zoning plan and map	Engage all stakeholders in discussion meeting by December 2019	Proportion of stakeholder engaged
		Incorporate zoning plan and map on website	Zoning plan and map published on website by March 2020	Zoning plan and map developed and uploaded to website
		Develop information materials (regulations on using buoys) for boat and yacht operators.	Information materials developed and distributed to operators by August 2020	Information materials developed and distributed to operators
	3.1.3(1)(2)(3); 3.2.3(1) Develop permanent ranger base at Port Launay	Develop a training and education Programme for developing skills of tourism police in Protected Area Management	Training and Education programme developed by August 2020. All tourism police trained by June	Training and Education Programme, Training module

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
			2021	
		Recruit and train four rangers for Protected Area management. The four new rangers, along with the current 2 rangers will cover operations in both Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNP	Rangers recruited and in employment by June 2020	Rangers recruited
		Purchase medium size boat for patrolling within Port Launay MNP and moving between BT and PL MNPs	Boat purchased and in use by April 2020	Boat and engine acquired or allocated to PL MNP
	3.1.3 (4) Designate honorary wardens	Identify suitable individuals and designate honorary warden status (inclusive of guidelines, training and appropriate badges)	Suitable individuals identified by June 2020 and provided with trainings and badges by September 2020	Honorary wardens identified and trained, Honorary warden status awarded to all successful candidates, badges handed over and used
	3.2.3(3); 3.3.3(3) Develop comprehensive guideline for conservation and monitoring	Develop guidelines for visitors and boat operators to protect and conserve wildlife (turtles, rays and whale sharks)	Guidelines developed by December 2020 and made available	Protection and Conservation Guidelines distributed
		Develop training programme for rangers in conservation and monitoring (in-water turtle monitoring etc.)	Training Programme developed by September 2020, first training conducted by December 2020	Training programmes developed, ranger training conducted annually, rangers collecting data through monitoring activities

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
			and rangers engaged in data collection monthly	
		Discussion meetings with SMSA, SLA, MEECC and other relevant parties on number of vessels allowed within park and no of vessels allowed per individual (for inclusion within the law)	Discussions conducted with all relevant parties by March 2020	Number of meetings conducted, Proportion of stakeholders engaged, number of vessels in park agreed upon and enforced by rangers on duty
		Discuss with relevant government agencies and review EIAs as Cap Ternay is developed	Discussions conducted with all relevant parties as required. Ongoing	Number of meetings conducted, proportion of stakeholders engaged, Proportion of EIAs and scoping plans reviewed
	3.4.3(1) Review the mangrove management plan and monitoring programme	Meetings with stakeholders and research organisations/NGOs/CBOs to discuss capacity, past research and current mangrove research, for inclusion in management plan	Discussions conducted with all relevant parties by June 2020	Number of meetings conducted, Proportion of stakeholders engaged, Data and information compiled and included in management plan
		Annex VII to be incorporated within the new mangrove management plan and SNPA to work with the Wetland Unit, NGOs, CBOs, Port Glad Community and Ephelia, to ensure implementation of the management plan	Update on management plan completed by December 2020	Mangrove management plan developed and in use

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
	3.3.3(1); 5.3(2) Develop an education and awareness plan	Develop and adopt an education and awareness plan for SNPA	Plan developed and in use by December 2020	Education and awareness plan developed and in use
		Develop signage relevant to Baie Ternay and Port Launay MNPs (signage will provide information on use of PAs, specific regulations and areas of interest)	Education and conservation signage developed annually as per education and awareness plan	Signage posted in the two parks
		Develop education and awareness activities in both parks for stakeholder education and to interact and build relationships with stakeholders.	At least 2 activities conducted per year	Number of education awareness activities conducted, Proportion of stakeholder participants
		Organise clean up (bi-annual) within PA boundaries as well as Cap Ternay wetlands and Port Launay mangroves, in collaboration with school clubs, Port Glaud Environment Group, Ephelia, GVI and other partners and stakeholders	One clean up activity organised bi-annually, with first activity set for March 2020	One clean-up activity organised every 6 months (reduced to yearly should the need arise), Proportion of areas cleaned, Proportion of stakeholders engaged
Scientific Research and Monitoring	4.3(1)(2)(3)(4) Development of specific plans for strategic guidance of	Review and update a strategic research plan for SNPA	Strategic plan completed by December 2020 and approved by March 2021	Strategic research plan developed and in use

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
	activities	Identify training needs as per the research plan and develop a scientific training plan	Scientific training plan developed by March 2020 and approved by June 2020	Scientific training plan developed and in use
		Organise scientific training of rangers (in-house and through GVI expertise)	At least 1 rangers training conducted in 2021, one training conducted each successive year	Number of trainings, Proportion of rangers trained
		Develop training programme with Unisey for training of staffs in scientific writing and publication	Unisey develop a training module by May 2021 and training conducted annually in June	Training module developed and delivered
		Set-up Scientific Advisory Committee	Advisory Committee set up by February 2020	Scientific Advisory Committee running
		Develop internship and partnerships for programme in discussion with Unisey and NGOs	Internship Programme developed by December 2020	Internship Programme in use, Proportion of university students conducting research in MNPs
		Develop coral reef restoration Programme and proposal for funding	Coral Restoration programme developed by March 2021, funding sought by June 2021 and restoration work	Coral Reef Restoration Programme developed, Proposal Developed and funding acquired, Coral Reef restoration activities undertaken

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
			starts by December 2021	
		Adhere to scientific research agreement (SNPA and legal partners) developed by SNPA	Scientific Research Agreement developed and in use by December 2019	Scientific Research Agreement
		Adhere to online database for scientific data and publications developed by SNPA	Online database running December 2020 and updated by December 2021	Developed and used online database
Promoting Eco-tourism	5.3(1)(3) Adopting an eco label blue flag status for Port Launay beach	Conduct water quality assessment	Water quality tests carried out every 6 months as of June 2020	Number of tests per year. Water quality that is of good standard based on SBS water quality policy and Blue Flag standards
		Provide signage and information materials (map of location of activities, water quality, ecosystems and coral reefs, best practices in using the beach and zones etc..)	At least 5 signage and/or information materials developed per year	Signage posted in the two parks Information materials developed and in use
		Provision of additional bins by the beach and/or roadside	At least 5 bins purchased and installed by June 2020	Bins set-up and in use

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
		Set - up underwater trail at Port Launay	One trail developed and set up by December 2021	Proposal for trail developed and submitted for funding, Trail set-up and in use by locals and visitors
		Set up education centre at the ranger base (availability of brochures, leaflets, factsheets and guidelines)	Information materials available at base by June 2021	Ranger base equipped with information materials, Proportion of park users that visits education centre and seek information materials
		Develop and incorporate existing emergency plan for pollution	Emergency plan developed by December 2021 and functional by February 2022	Emergency plan developed and in use (where and when required)
		Conduct annual environmental audit of beach facility. This must focus on operating and administrative procedures, and how these meet the guidelines and requirements for SNPA and eco-label status. Where relevant, appropriate changes must be documented and implemented with process for monitoring and evaluation, in order to maintain Blue Flag status	Audit published annually in December as of 2020	Environment audit conducted, Audit published and used in management of MNPs
		Engage with District Authority, Seychelles Fire Department, Constance Ephelia for lifeguard presence for Port Launay	Discussions conducted with all relevant parties January-March and	Lifeguard on Port Launay beach

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
			lifeguard present on the beach by March 2020	
		Provide first aid equipment at rangers office and training rangers in Emergency First Response	At least 1 first aid response training conducted by June 2020 (equipment on boats) and first aid equipment at rangers base by December 2020 Training (refreshers) conducted annually.	Equipments purchased and in use. Number of rangers trained
Demarcation, mooring and anchoring	6.3(1)(2) Demarcation	Provide demarcation buoys coordinates to SMSA and for storage on database	Coordinates sent to SMSA by December 2019	Coordinates provided to SMSA and published, Coordinates stored on database
	6.3(1) Buoy installation and Maintainance	Install speed limit buoys and boards within Port Launay and Baie Ternay	At least 1 buoy is installed in each park by March 2020	Number of buoys installed
		Maintenance of Mooring buoys	All buoys inspected and maintained bi-annually by December as of 2019	Number of buoys inspected and maintained
Monitoring and Reporting	7.3(1)(2) Assessment and	Develop and contribute towards SNPA annual status report for the	Report developed and published annually in	Proportion of report published at end of plan

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
	Reporting	two parks	December as of 2020	
		Consultancy to develop a carrying capacity assessment for Port Launay	ToR developed for consultancy by March 2020, consultant develop plan by June 2020, approved by August 2020	Capacity Assessment completed
		Develop water quality policy for all SNPA parks, using SBS standard documents as guidelines	Water quality policy developed by December 2020	Water quality policy developed and adhered to
Land Use Rights	8.3(1) Education and Awareness	Consult land owners on any development within park	Landowners are consulted on 100% of projects within MNPs	Number of project son which landowners are consulted
		Educate landowners on their use of resources within MNPs through forums and discussions (and through stakeholder engagement process for the development of the Morne Seychellois Management Plan)	At least one meeting is organised with landowners per year	Number of meeting organised per year
Administration	5.3(4); 9.3(1) Addressing stakeholder conflicts	Organise quaterly meetings and discussions with stakeholders	One meeting organised with stakeholders every six month	Number of meeting organised per year
		Interaction of rangers and stakeholder through informal	Rangers engage with at least one	Stakeholder and discussions topic in rangers weekly report

Areas of Concern	Strategies	Activities	Targets	Performance Indicators
		discussions	stakeholder weekly	
	9.3(1)(2) Administrative operations	Develop Standard Operating Procedures for Port Launay and Baie Ternay MNPs	SoP prepared by December 2020	SoP available and in use by target date
		Adhere to guidelines for staff appearance in relation to the corporate image developed by SNPA	Guidelines developed by March 2020	Guideline developed by target date
		Undertake regular spot checks to ensure that staff are abiding to SNPA policies	At least one spot check undertaken per month	Number of spot check undertaken per month

Annex 1-National Parks (Port Launay Marine National Park) Regulation [SI No.9/1981] and the Baie Ternay Marine National Park Regulations [SI No. 26/1997]

Annex 2 - Consultation Process and Stakeholder Engagement

Annex 3 - Interview Questionnaire for Environment NGOs

Annex 4 - Interview Questionnaire for Constance Ephelia Resort

Annex 5 - Data Collection for Baie Ternay and Port Launay Marine National Parks

Annex 6 - List of Land Parcels & Ownership at Port Launay and Baie Ternay

Annex 7 - Review of Port Launay Mangrove Management Plan

Annex 8 - General Information

Annex 9 - Coral Reefs

Annex 10 - Fish Species List for Port Launay & Baie Ternay

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